

The Security Council

Topic #1: The Situation in Ukraine

In February 2022, the Russian Federation launched [a full-scale invasion of Ukraine](#). During the subsequent three years of fighting, Russia established military control over portions of the Luhansk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia and Kherson regions. On the third anniversary of the start of the conflict, the Security Council adopted [S/RES/2774 \(2025\)](#), which implored a swift end to the conflict and urged the creation of a lasting peace between the two States. The resolution represents the international community's interest in seeing an end to the conflict but was met with a series of concerns failing to address who is the aggressor in the conflict, and how the final peace may manifest. The General Assembly adopted [A/RES/ES-11/7](#), which called for de-escalation and an early cessation of hostilities, emphasized the need for accountability for potential war crimes, called for a complete prisoner exchange to occur along with a return of all civilians who were forcibly transferred and deported and called for an immediate cessation of attacks against critical energy infrastructure.

On 8 September 2025 the Secretary General's Spokesman, Stéphane Dujarric, stated that the Secretary-General strongly condemns the attacks by the Russian Federation on 7 September targeting governmental institutions in Kyiv, Ukraine and continued to urge an immediate and unconditional ceasefire within Ukraine.

Throughout the conflict, a number of peace conferences have been held to try to bring an end to the conflict. The first negotiations were held in Belarus four days after the initial invasion, but yielded [no progress](#) towards potential peace. In September 2022, the Russian Federation rejected a draft peace agreement, stating that the negotiated concessions failed to fully address their concerns. In 2023, Chinese efforts at the 59th Munich Security Conference were met with appreciation from the Russian Federation, but were [ultimately rejected](#) as it failed to recognize Russian Federation's new territorial annexations. Initial progress towards a ceasefire occurred in March 2025, with the proposal of a 30-day ceasefire. Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin [rejected](#) the proposal, claiming that Ukraine would use the respite to continue mobilizing and rearming its military rather than negotiating for peace. In May 2025, [direct negotiations](#)

[resumed](#) between Ukraine and the Russian Federation in [Istanbul, Türkiye](#). Following that, in August 2025, the United States [hosted peace talks in Alaska](#) to discuss a [potential ceasefire](#).

Bibliography

AFP (27 February 2023). [Kremlin, on China Plan, Says No Conditions for Peace 'At the Moment' in Ukraine](#). The Moscow Times.

Aljazeera (10 March 2022). ['No Progress' as top Russia, Ukraine diplomats talk in Turkey](#).

Center for Preventive Action (15 September 2025). [War in Ukraine](#).

Gozzi, Laura (16 August 2025). ['Next time in Moscow?': Five takeaways after Trump and Putin's Alaska summit](#). BBC.

Institute for the Study of War (16 January 2024). [Putin calls again for overthrow of Ukraine government](#).

News Wires (11 June 2023). [Ukraine's Zelensky 'not ready' for talks with Moscow unless troops withdraw](#). France24.

Nichols, Michelle (23 February 2023). [One year into Ukraine war, China says sending weapons will not bring peace](#). Reuters.

Reuters (14 September 2022). [Exclusive: As war began, Putin rejected a Ukraine peace deal recommended by aide](#). Reuters.

Sauer, Pjotr, et al. (13 March 2025). [Putin questions Ukraine ceasefire plan and sets out string of conditions](#). The Guardian.

Security Council Report (23 February 2025). [Ukraine: Briefing and Vote on Draft Resolution](#).

Shamim, Sarah (15 May 2025). ['Significant step': Russia-Ukraine talks in Türkiye – what to expect](#). Aljazeera.

United Nations Meetings Coverage and Press Releases (24 February 2025). [With 10 Votes in Favour, 5 Abstentions, Security Council Adopts Resolution 2774 \(2025\) Mourning Loss of Life, as Russian Federation's Invasion of Ukraine Enters Fourth Year](#).

Wong, Tessa (1 September 2025). [Putin says he reached 'understandings' with Trump over end of Ukraine war](#). BBC.

United Nations Documents:

United Nations, General Assembly (2025). [Advancing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine](#). A/RES/ES-11/7.

United Nations, Security Council (2025). [Resolution 2774 \(2025\)](#). S/RES/2774(2025).

Topic #2: The Situation in the Sudans

Sudan

In 2018, Sudan saw [widespread protests](#) break out against the long-time President Omar al-Bashir, who had ruled Sudan since the late 1980s. The protests, initially about the rising cost of bread and fuel, were met with a [brutal crackdown](#) by President al-Bashir's security forces. The harsh response by President al-Bashir resulted in the expansion of protest goals to include removing him from office and instituting civilian rule. In 2019, following escalating clashes between protestors and security forces, the leadership of the Sudanese military overthrew President al-Bashir. The new military government promised the protestors they would act as a transitional government until free and fair elections could occur. As time passed, however, the military government did not hold elections, citing continued instability. During the transitional period, negotiations continued between the civilian protestors and the military government. The military government failed to address the [country's extreme](#) inflation and widespread instability. Protests began again in [October 2021](#) and continued throughout 2022 and into 2023.

In April 2023, fighting broke out between two military groups, Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). The SAF and RSF were previously allies who formed the military government that overthrew President al-Bashir. However, the [alliance collapsed](#) amid mutual accusations that each side was attempting to oust the other from power and influence within the transitional military government. The fighting escalated quickly, and within the

first month, [the capital of Khartoum was largely depopulated](#). An estimated 14,000 were killed and over 8 million refugees fled to neighboring countries such as Egypt and Chad during the first year of the [war](#). Surrounding countries are struggling to support the [influx of refugees](#): [Egypt](#) deported at least 800 Sudanese refugees and Chad asked for support from other countries. However, some refugees in Chad [rejected humanitarian aid](#) because it was sent by the United Arab Emirates, which has been accused of supporting the RSF. Over a year after it began, the conflict has largely stalled, with [documented cases](#) of ethnic cleansing, starvation and widespread sexual violence against women on all sides. The Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM), based in Darfur, has tentatively [aligned itself with the SAF](#) against the RSF. The cooperation between the SLM and SAF occurred shortly after the RSF regained control of Darfur and restarted the violence from the early 2000s civil war where the predecessor to the RSF, [the Janjaweed](#), were accused of serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law.

In June 2024, an estimated [10 million](#) people were internally displaced, with an additional 2 million people displaced by June 2025. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Program (WFP) have declared over 700,000 people in Sudan are facing [phase five](#) famine on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) scale with over [25 million](#) estimated to be at phase three plus —high levels of acute hunger— on the IPC scale. Humanitarian aid agencies have been unable to reliably deliver aid due to the ongoing conflict. Famine is considered particularly severe in the city of al-Fasher in western Sudan due to the ongoing siege of the city by the RSF. In addition to the famine, there has been spread of [diseases](#) like malaria, measles and whooping cough. On Monday, 16 June 2025, the RSF [renewed its assault](#) on the displacement camps around al-Fasher. These assaults include the recruitment of children, sexual violence and targeting of civilians with other forms of violence. On Thursday, 19 June 2025, in retaliation to the RSF attacks, the SAF launched [air strikes](#) against the RSF in West Kordofan and North Kordofan.

The United Nations [fact-finding mission](#) found both sides of the conflict have committed human rights violations against civilians and called for an arms embargo. As a result, the United Nations Security Council renewed its arms embargo on 11 September 2024 in [S/RES/2750\(2024\)](#), which is set to expire in September 2025. The current [military government](#), led by the SAF, has rejected

the fact-finding mission's conclusions and opposes any form of United Nations intervention.

South Sudan

In South Sudan, the government [announced](#) that the elections expected for December 2024 have been delayed for two years. The transitional government took power in 2020 after a peace agreement which called for them to hold free and fair elections. The government has not been able to complete a census, finish drafting a permanent constitution, hold registration for political parties or many other tasks considered necessary to hold a free and fair election. Being unable to complete these tasks, the [transitional government](#) has declared it a security risk to hold elections at this time. The [United Nations Mission in South Sudan](#) (UNMISS) special representative made a statement to the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission of South Sudan (RJMEC) Plenary on 18 September 2024 in support of the transitional government's decision to delay elections.

However, in [March 2025](#), the current interim President, Salva Kiir of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), had Vice-President Riek Machar of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Opposition (SPLM-IO) arrested. The SPLM-IO interpreted this move as a violation of the 2018 peace agreement. There have been numerous skirmishes between the two militias, along with [fighting amongst civilians](#) from different ethnicities. In response to the increase in violence, the [United Nations Security Council](#) imposed an arms embargo against all of South Sudan and individually targeted sanctions against key players.

Abyei

The border region, Abyei, between present day Sudan and South Sudan has been [disputed](#) for decades. Decolonization of the region in the 1950s created one State of [Sudan](#); South Sudan wasn't internationally recognized as a separate State until 2011. Sudan experienced internal [conflict](#) almost constantly since the State's founding. A temporary resolution to the conflict was reached in 2005 when the sides signed the [Comprehensive Peace Agreement \(CPA\)](#), also called the Naivasha Agreement. This Agreement called for a permanent ceasefire monitored by the [United Nations Mission in the Sudan](#) (UNMIS), a referendum vote in 2011 on whether South Sudan wanted to become an independent State and for the oil profits of the Abyei region to be split.

The current conflict in Abyei broke out in 2011 over a dispute on the referendum vote. South Sudan was officially recognized as its own sovereign country. However, the region of Abyei was claimed by both [countries](#). The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei ([UNISFA](#)) was formed by the Security Council through [Resolution 1990](#) due to the “violence, escalating tensions and population displacements.” UNISFA was given the mandate to ensure the safe delivery of humanitarian aid with permission to use force as necessary to protect civilians and those delivering humanitarian aid. The current conflict between the SAF and RSF in Sudan has increased tensions in the Abyei region between different factions. [Raids](#) have become commonplace in the region between the Twic and Ngok factions.

However, even after the deployment of peacekeepers, the violence in the region continued, with [violent disputes](#) happening between various rebel and militia groups. In January of 2024, an attack occurred by the [Twic faction](#) in the village of [Juba](#), leaving 52 dead, including [two](#) peacekeepers, and 64 wounded. There have been reports of peacekeeper vehicles being [targeted](#). In response, the [Security Council](#) condemned the actions of the violent attacks and reaffirmed its commitment to UNISFA. [UNISFA](#) has been a stable presence as a police force throughout the Abyei region and has upheld its mission to protect civilians and distribute aid at community stations.

Bibliography

- Adegoke, Yemisi and Nichola Mandil. (11 April 2025). [Why Fears Are Growing of a Return of Civil War to South Sudan](#). *BBC*.
- Bartlett, Kate (15 April 2024). [Sudan's Conflict Hits the 1-Year Mark, Sparking Fears of Repeated Atrocities](#). *NPR*.
- Brachet, Elliott (20 April 2023). [In Sudan, Khartoum Transforms into a Ghost Town as Inhabitants Flee](#). *Le Monde*.
- ‘Catastrophic Toll’ as Sudan’s Warring Sides Refuse to Budge: MSF. (22 July 2024). *Al Jazeera*.
- Chothia, Farouk (8 September 2024). [Sudan Rejects UN Call for Peace Force to Protect Civilians](#). *BBC News*.
- Copnall, James (17 April 2023) [Sudan crisis: Burhan and Hemedti – the two generals at the heart of the conflict](#). *BBC News*.
- Copnall, James and Danai Nesta Kupemba (17 November 2023). [Sudan civil war: Darfur's Jem rebels join army fight against RSF](#). *BBC News*.

- de Waal, Alex (24 August 2024). [Famine hits Sudan as peace talks fall short yet again](#). *BBC News*.
- Elmileik, Aya (26 December 2018). [What Prompted Protests in Sudan?](#). *Al Jazeera*.
- Francis, Okech. (3 March 2025). [“We Don’t Have Protection”: The Worsening Crisis in Disputed Abyei](#). *The New Humanitarian*
- Haysom, Nicholas (18 September 2024). [RJMEC Extraordinary Plenary: Statement by Mr. Nicholas Haysom](#). *United Nations*.
- [The IPC Famine Fact Sheet](#). (December 2020). *Integrated Food Security Phase Classification*.
- Joshi, Madhav, et al. (2015). [Annualized Implementation Data on Comprehensive](#)
- [Intrastate Peace accords, 1989-2012](#). *Journal of Peace Research*.
- Machol, Deng (28 January 2024). [52 Killed in Clashes in the Disputed oil-rich African](#)
- [Region of Abyei, an Official Says](#). *Associated Press*.
- Malik, Nesrin (2 November 2021). [Sudan’s Coup Has Shattered the Hopes of its 2019 Revolution](#). *The Guardian*.
- Michaelson, Ruth (19 June 2024). [EU-Funded Egyptian Forces ‘Rounding Up and Deporting Sudanese Refugees’](#). *The Guardian*.
- News, Irin (October 2013). [The Roots of Abyei’s Dangerous Impasse](#). *Africa Renewal*.
- Pospisil, Jan (5 March 2024). [Crisis in Abyei: South Sudan Must Act and Stop Violence between Dinka Groups](#). *The Conversation*.
- Ross, Will (14 September 2024). [Emergency Meeting in South Sudan After Elections Postponed](#). (14 September 2024). *BBC News*.
- Salih, Zeinab Mohammed (17 September 2024). [We’ve Lost Everything: Inside a Sudanese Town Where Children Die of Hunger Everyday](#). *The Guardian*.
- [Security Council Press Statement on Peacekeeper Deaths in Abyei](#) (8 February 2024). *United Nations Meetings Coverage and Press Releases*.
- [South Sudan Postpones Elections by Two Years](#). (14 September 2024). *Al Jazeera*.
- [Sudan: Abusive Warring Parties Acquire New Weapons](#). (9 September 2024). *Human Rights Watch*.

- [Sudan's Army Launches Air Strikes on RSF in Two Kordofan States](#) (19 June 2025). *Sudan Tribune*.
- [Sudan Country Profile](#) (13 September 2023). *BBC*.
- [Sudan Inflation Rate 1960-2024](#) (September 2024). *Macrotrends*.
- [Sudan Internal Displacement Set to Top 10 Million as Famine Looms – IOM](#) (6 June 2024). *IOM UN Migration*.
- [Sudan is Facing an Unprecedented Hunger Catastrophe, Say UN Agency Chiefs](#) (27 June 2024). *UNICEF*.
- [Sudan Liberation Movement Pledges to Fight Alongside Army Against RSF](#) (26 March 2024). *France24*.
- [Sudanese refugees in Chad reject UAE aid, demand end to RSF support](#) (16 September 2024). *Sudan Tribune*.
- [Sudan Situation: Sudanese Refugees and Asylum Seekers](#) (15 September 2024). *Reliefweb*.
- [Sudan-South Sudan Border: Clashes Kill Dozens in Disputed Abyei Region](#) (29 January 2024). *BBC*.
- [Sudan unrest: What are the Rapid Support Forces?](#) (16 April 2023). *Al Jazeera*.
- [Timeline: South Sudan's History at a Glance](#) (2022). *Concern Worldwide*.
- [United Nations Mission in Sudan](#) (2011). [Closure of UNMIS](#).
- [UN News](#) (20 June 2025). [For Too Long, 'Unbound Horrors' Have Unfolded in Sudan](#).
- [UN News](#) (29 January 2024). [Peacekeepers and Civilians Killed during Clashes in Disputed Abyei Region](#).
- [UN News](#) (24 October 2019). ['Unique Opportunity' to Resolve Border Dispute between Sudan, South Sudan](#).
- [United Nations Peacekeeping](#) (2024). [UNISFA Fact Sheet](#).

United Nations Documents

- United Nations, Security Council (30 May 2025). [Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan \(South Sudan sanctions\)](#). S/RES/2781.
- United Nations, Security Council (1 May 2025). [Situation in Abyei Report of the Secretary-General](#). S/2025/269.

- United Nations, Security Council (11 September 2024). [Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan \(1591 Committee\)](#). S/RES/2750.
- United Nations, Security Council (27 June 2011). [Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan](#). S/RES/1990 (2011).