

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.

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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.

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