



AMUN Conference Alert

22–25 November 2025

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Contemporary Security Councils Situation Report #1

Greetings from the AMUN Secretariat. As you prepare for the 2025 Conference, our Simulations Staff has an important topic update for the Contemporary Security Councils. While this update is primarily for students that will be on one of our Contemporary Security Council simulations, it contains information that is relevant to everyone. Even if your country does not have a seat on a Contemporary Security Council, you may still be asked to appear there as a Party to the Dispute or be invited to speak if the Security Council holds an Open Meeting.

To help delegations prepare, the Simulations Staff for the Contemporary Security Councils will post short situation reports, or topic updates, in [The Security Council](#) chapter of the [AMUN Handbook](#). These updates appear just below the Security Council heading and will be listed in reverse chronological order.

The first update of 2025, regarding [Threats to International Peace and Security](#) and The Situation in Ukraine,, is now available online and below. Be sure to check back periodically for the latest developments.

Situation Report: Threats to International Peace and Security

Lebanon

In November [2024](#), after thirteen months of fighting, a ceasefire agreement was reached between the Lebanese militant group, Hezbollah, and the Israeli government. However, Israel has violated the ceasefire with multiple [attacks](#) on Hezbollah near the Israel-Lebanon border. The government of Lebanon has withdrawn its troops from the area south of the Litani River, which was set as a demilitarized zone in the ceasefire agreement. The demilitarization of this zone has been assisted by the [United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon \(UNIFIL\)](#). In June and July 2025, the government of Lebanon requested the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) extend the UNIFIL mission for one year before disbanding it, and withdrawing all peacekeepers by the end of 2026. On 28

August 2025, the UNSC passed [Resolution 2790](#) granting the extension and setting the end date for the UNIFIL mission.

Despite very few Israeli strikes outside of southern Lebanon, on [8 September 2025](#) an Israeli strike in northeastern Lebanon, close to the Lebanon-Syria border, killed five people. The Israel Defense Forces' (IDF) Arabic-language spokesperson made a statement that this attack was targeting known Hezbollah positions and infrastructure. On [11 September 2025](#), the IDF killed Wissam Saeed Jubai in the Tyre district in southern Lebanon. According to the IDF, Jubai was a member of Hezbollah and Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).

Syria

In December 2024, the [Assad regime](#), which ruled in Syria for 53 years, fell to a rebel offensive. A transitional government was put in place, with Ahmed al-Sharra sworn in as President in March 2025. Recently, [President al-Sharra](#) addressed the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)—the first Syrian representative to do so in over sixty years—articulating that Syria stands with the people of Gaza, and is ready to take its place on the world stage.

[Since the overthrow](#) of the Assad regime, Israel has conducted drone strikes and other military operations against Syria. Israel has justified these military operations by claiming they do not want the weapons left by the Assad regime landing [“in hands of extremists.”](#) Talks of a peace and security agreement between these countries are underway. However, Israel's demand for a [humanitarian corridor](#) through Syria to aid members of the Druze religious minority stalled the negotiations in late September 2025.

Situation Report: 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](#).

Preparing for the Security Council

For more details on potential situations before the Council, review the Security Council sections of the [AMUN Handbook](#). Please note that the topics in the [Handbook](#) are only potential items for discussion—the final agenda and direction of debate are determined by the Council itself.

We also recommend reviewing our previous communication, [Prepping for the Security Council](#).

Questions, Comments or Concerns?

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Best of luck with your preparations,

Tessa Schutt
Secretary-General

Alexandra Middlewood
Executive Director

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