



Security Council

Eighty-first year

10183rd meeting

Thursday, 25 June 2026, 3 p.m.

New York

Provisional

<i>President:</i>	Mr. Amaya Piñeros	(Colombia)
<i>Members:</i>	Bahrain	Mr. Alrowaiei
	China	Mr. Sun Lei
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mrs. Liolocha
	Denmark	Mr. Paulsen
	France	Mr. Bonnafont
	Greece.....	Mr. Stamatekos
	Latvia.....	Ms. Berzina
	Liberia	Mr. Brown II
	Pakistan.....	Mr. Jadoon
	Panama	Mrs. Petrocelli Rojas
	Russian Federation	Ms. Evstigneeva
	Somalia	Mr. Ibrahim
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	Ms. MacNaughtan
	United States of America.....	Mr. Negrea

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2026/458)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2026/458)

The President (*spoke in Spanish*): In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to participate in this meeting.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

I wish to draw the attention of Council members to document S/2026/458, which contains the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2026/514, the text of a draft resolution submitted by the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

The Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

A vote was taken by a show of hands.

In favour:

Bahrain, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, France, Greece, Latvia, Liberia, Pakistan, Panama, Russian Federation, Somalia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*spoke in Spanish*): The draft resolution received 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2824 (2026).

I now give the floor to the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Mr. Olabi (Syrian Arab Republic): I would like to start with a quote: "while Syria and the entire world were celebrating on 8 December the fall of a barbaric regime, we could not do so." These were the words I heard repeatedly during my visits to areas into which Israel later advanced — areas that belong to the Syrian people. On 8 December 2024, while Syrians everywhere — including, by the way, members of the Syrian Jewish community, who have since returned back to Damascus and Aleppo — were celebrating the end of decades of oppression, the residents of Qunaytirah and the surrounding communities experienced a very different reality: foreign military incursions, interference in their daily lives, abductions and a growing erosion of their sense of security. Even here in New York, I continue to receive messages from mothers and fathers. I stand before the Council today carrying the responsibility to convey their voices to this Chamber.

Members have been told that this Israeli presence is temporary and justified by the changes in Syria. That justification was never valid, and today it no longer even holds pretence. Syria today is among the most stable countries in the region, as members note in their own speeches here in this Chamber. We are engaged in reconstruction, restoring our institutions, strengthening relations with members of this Council and beyond, attracting investment, and cooperating with international

partners on counter-terrorism, compliance with chemical weapons obligations and the promotion of regional security.

Let me be clear: the change in Syria that Israel appears to have feared is precisely this: the disappearance of a regime that practiced torture and deployed chemical weapons against its own people. Can the Syrian people then conclude that Israel's continued presence in Syria suggests it preferred the status quo under the brutal Al-Assad regime? Is it not more logical to see this as opportunism, an attempt to seize land for imagined political gain? Time itself is already providing all of us with the answer.

The simple fact that Syria is calling for increased funding for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) speaks volumes. A State seeking conflict does not call for more observers, more reporting or stricter monitoring of a disengagement regime. The reality is already clearly documented in the reports submitted to this very Council: Israel is in violation of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement.

In this regard, I wish to express my appreciation to the Security Council, and I will personally make sure that this message of appreciation is conveyed back to the Syrian people. It is important they know that Council has reaffirmed the validity of the 1974 Agreement today, the necessity of fully respecting it and the prohibition of any military presence in the area of separation.

These are not matters that are open to interpretation. These are binding obligations that the Council adopted today, obligations that Israel continues to violate openly, which is deeply concerning, and as UNDOF has clearly stated, increase even the financial cost of maintaining peace in the region at a time when all of us here are trying to reduce that cost.

This concern is only reinforced by recent statements from the Israeli side declaring that it will never withdraw from Syrian territory. This comes at a time when the United States, under the leadership of President Trump, is facilitating mediation between Syria and Israel — talks that, for the first time, have been conducted publicly. We are grateful for these efforts and sincerely hope for their success.

In conclusion, for more than 50 years, in text after text, resolution after resolution, the meeting on this issue was uneventful, until the Syrian people chose to liberate themselves from the Al-Assad regime. Is this the reward, then, for the Syrian people for ridding the world of the evils of that regime?

This meeting is every six months, and I sincerely hope that at the next meeting, I will not need to raise this issue again nor even attend — not because it will be ignored, for we will never ignore it, but because it will have been resolved, and stability restored. Today, the Council has made its position crystal clear. Syria is fulfilling its responsibilities. The time is now for Israel to fulfil theirs.

The meeting rose at 3.10 p.m.



Security Council

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United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report provides an account of the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) from 14 February to 14 May 2026, pursuant to the mandate set out in Security Council resolution [350 \(1974\)](#) and extended in subsequent Council resolutions, most recently resolution [2811 \(2025\)](#).

II. Situation in the area of operations and activities of the Force

2. During the reporting period, there were multiple significant violations of the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 1974. The overall security situation in the UNDOF area of operations remained volatile. The situation continued to be characterized by the presence and activities of the Israel Defense Forces in the area of separation and beyond, affecting the operations of UNDOF, in violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution [2811 \(2025\)](#).

3. In employing its best efforts to maintain the ceasefire and see that it is scrupulously observed, as prescribed in the 1974 Disengagement Agreement, UNDOF reports all breaches of the ceasefire that it observes. All military presence and activity in the area of separation, other than that of UNDOF, incidents of firing across the ceasefire line, and crossing of the ceasefire line by military aircraft, drones, vehicles, equipment, and personnel, as well as other individuals, constitute violations of the Agreement. In its constant interactions with both sides, the leadership of UNDOF continued to call upon the parties to uphold their obligations under the terms of the Agreement, exercise restraint and avoid activities that may lead to a further escalation of tensions in the region.

4. Since the beginning of the military escalation in the Middle East, on 28 February, UNDOF has observed increased aerial activity along with missile interceptions and explosions in the area of separation. The majority of the aerial interceptions were observed in the southern part of the areas of separation and limitation on the Bravo side. While there was a risk due to falling debris and stray missile fragments in the UNDOF area of operations, no incidents directly impacted UNDOF personnel or infrastructure.

5. On 5 March, UNDOF observed one Israel Defense Forces battle tank on the Alpha side (Israeli-occupied Golan) on the high ground facing the area of separation,



scanning the area. Subsequently, UNDOF heard 16 light machine gun bursts, and the barrel of the battle tank fired a single shot into the area of separation. The Israel Defense Forces informed UNDOF that “the light machine gun fire was responsive fire directed toward an unidentified source of small arms fire”. On 10 March, UNDOF personnel in the southern part of the area of separation observed and heard firing bursts from an Israel Defense Forces position on the Alpha side towards a building north-east of United Nations position 86B inside the area of separation. UNDOF personnel also observed the impact on the building but did not observe any civilians in the vicinity of the building. On 6 May, United Nations personnel at observation post 55 observed two Israel Defense Forces battle tanks on the Alpha side and shortly thereafter heard two machine gun bursts aimed towards the Bravo side. The Israel Defense Forces subsequently informed UNDOF that the machine gun fire was “warning fire” to deter a drone that was allegedly observed in the southern part of the area of separation.

6. On 3 April, United Nations personnel at observation post 54 in the southern part of the area of separation observed one Israel Defense Forces battle tank on the Alpha side, firing its main gun twice towards the area of separation. UNDOF did not observe the point of impact. Shortly thereafter, the media reported that a Syrian vehicle was fired upon, in the vicinity of the town of Rafid, resulting in one fatality and three injured. An UNDOF patrol went to the reported point of impact and observed a severely damaged vehicle with blood on the ground. The Israel Defense Forces later informed UNDOF that it had engaged a Syrian civilian vehicle as the occupants were carrying weapons and acting suspiciously.

7. As at 14 May 2026, the Israel Defense Forces maintained and reinforced 11 positions that it had established on the Bravo side: 8 positions in the area of separation, including a temporary hospital, and 3 in the area of limitation on the Bravo side. UNDOF also observed continued engineering and construction activities by the Israel Defense Forces inside the area of separation and area of limitation on the Bravo side, including barrier reinforcement and modification of access routes, earthworks and the demolition of selected abandoned buildings. These earthworks damaged significant areas of farmland and made other areas inaccessible to local residents. The Israel Defense Forces carried out military activities on the Bravo side, some of them in close proximity to United Nations positions. On 2 March, United Nations personnel observed Israel Defense Forces personnel inside the area of separation firing machine guns towards the Alpha side in the vicinity of observation post 51. On 1 April, UNDOF observed a convoy of three Israel Defense Forces vehicles with flags inside the area of separation, stopping approximately 200 m south of United Nations position 68 and firing three illumination flares and subsequently three shots by small arms towards the east. On 2 April, UNDOF personnel observed Israel Defense Forces conducting what they called “calibration fire” within the area of separation near United Nations position 86B. On 7 April, UNDOF observed three Israel Defense Forces vehicles inside the area of separation, approximately 200 m south of United Nations position 68, launching an illumination flare and firing small arms towards the ground in front of them.

8. During the reporting period, UNDOF continued to observe incidents of aircraft activity, including fighter jets and drones flying from the Alpha side across the ceasefire line and over the area of separation and, on some occasions, across the area of separation towards the area of limitation on the Bravo side. UNDOF personnel also observed drones hovering near United Nations positions, including United Nations position 86B and observation post 58. On 24 February, an Israel Defense Forces drone followed and tracked the movement of an Observer Group Golan patrol towards the village of Ma‘arriyah.

9. Throughout the reporting period, sporadic heavy explosions and bursts of heavy machine gun and small arms fire persisted in the area of separation and area of limitation on both sides. UNDOF attributed these to shots being fired by the Israel Defense Forces in response to civilians approaching the technical fence, military activities of the Syrian security forces, and celebratory fire and hunting by local residents.

10. The movement of United Nations personnel in the area of operations was restricted on 22 occasions. The Israel Defense Forces established several roadblocks in the area of separation, including swing gates, preventing UNDOF from conducting its planned and mandated patrol activities. During the months of March and April, UNDOF patrols experienced repeated delays and denials of access due to locked swing gates in the area of separation, in particular near United Nations positions in the central part of the area of separation.

11. The continued presence of the Israeli Iron Dome systems, artillery systems and multiple rocket launcher systems in the area of limitation on the Alpha side also constitutes a violation of the Disengagement of Forces Agreement. Pursuant to the Agreement, the presence of any unauthorized military equipment or personnel in the areas of separation and limitation represents a violation.

12. UNDOF protested to the parties with regard to all violations of the Disengagement of Forces Agreement that it had observed, including the continued presence and activities of the Israel Defense Forces on the Bravo side, firing into and across the area of separation, as well as across the ceasefire line, the presence of unauthorized equipment and personnel in the areas of separation and limitation, and crossings of the ceasefire line by Israel Defense Forces personnel, drones, aircraft and individuals from the Bravo side. UNDOF liaised closely with the parties to de-escalate the situation, including during periods of heightened tension. UNDOF protested all restrictions on the movement of United Nations personnel carrying out their mandated activities.

13. UNDOF continued to observe crossings of the ceasefire line by individuals from the Bravo side. While the individuals were unidentified, UNDOF assessed that, in most cases, by the nature of their activities, they were shepherds and farmers from the surrounding areas tending livestock. The Israel Defense Forces continued to express deep concern about the crossings, which they stated were a threat to the safety and security of their personnel operating in proximity to the ceasefire line. On several occasions, the Israel Defense Forces fired warning shots to discourage individuals from approaching the Israeli technical fence. On 22 April, UNDOF personnel observed a group of approximately 30 individuals, some carrying Israeli flags, crossing the ceasefire line from the Alpha side into the area of separation. Inside the area of separation, the group walked east towards an UNDOF position and placed an Israeli flag on top of a civilian building. The Israel Defense Forces immediately arrived at the area where the civilians had gathered, apprehended them and moved them back to the Alpha side. UNDOF also set up a temporary observation post in the area to monitor the situation. UNDOF observed that Israeli security forces transferred the apprehended individuals to Majdal Shams (Alpha side) in civilian buses. The Israel Defense Forces removed the Israeli flag from the top of the civilian building. The Israel Defense Forces issued a statement in which it “strongly condemns this incident and emphasizes its severity, which constitutes a criminal offense that endangers civilians and IDF troops”.

14. Members of communities in the area of separation continued to appeal to UNDOF regarding the presence and activities of the Israel Defense Forces in the area of separation and the area of limitation on the Bravo side. During the reporting period, UNDOF received 40 complaints from members of communities on the Bravo side.

They stated that the Israel Defense Forces had entered and searched their homes at night, causing property damage; interrogated individuals and apprehended and detained some community members; and, in some cases took civilians to the Alpha side for questioning. They further stated that the Israel Defense Forces prevented farmers from accessing agricultural land and grazing livestock, including by apprehending farmers and shepherds for questioning and in some cases detaining them, and confiscated personal property.

15. On 16 February, residents of the village of Ghadir al-Bustan informed UNDOF about a night operation conducted by the Israel Defense Forces in the village, during which two civilians were detained. The Israel Defense Forces soldiers, which were reportedly accompanied by guard dogs and supported by one drone, broke down doors while the dogs attacked the residents. The Israel Defense Forces conducted further night operations during which they reportedly detained individuals in villages in the area of separation, including on 16 February and 21 April in Jubbata al-Khashab, on 19 April in Turunjah, on 20 April in Burayqah, and in the area of limitation on the Bravo side, including on 15 February in Ayn Ziwan, on 17 February in Saïda, and on 11 April in Jamlah and Kudnah. On 22 April, UNDOF was informed by officials of the village of Turunjah that the water pipeline had been damaged as a result of Israel Defense Forces battle tanks moving along the main road during an Israel Defense Forces operation on 19 April. As a result, the village was without water for three days. UNDOF shared the complaints and continued to engage with the Israel Defense Forces to address them. UNDOF also regularly engaged with local leaders, including mukhtars, on the concerns raised by communities in the area.

16. UNDOF assessed that the security situation in some areas on the Bravo side remained tense and volatile, with open-source reports of continued military activity and localized violence, as well as of the Israel Defense Forces engaging in frequent movements, searching homes in and around villages in the area of separation and area of limitation on the Bravo side. UNDOF also observed the Israel Defense Forces establishing temporary checkpoints along main routes for local residents, as well as limiting civilian movement, including through warning fire and occasional small arms fire, artillery activity and the use of illumination munitions. On 1 April, UNDOF observed a group of approximately 50 civilians carrying Syrian flags in the vicinity of United Nations observation post 58. On 4 April, UNDOF heard approximately 30 rounds of fire bursts in the vicinity of the village of Bayt Jinn. Officials from the village of Bayt Jinn informed UNDOF that several civilians hurriedly left the village after hearing the fire bursts. Shortly thereafter, an UNDOF patrol observed a newly established road barrier and a checkpoint manned by local armed individuals at Hadar. Local sources in Hadar referred to these individuals as a self-defence group formed to respond to potential threats. On 20 and 29 April, UNDOF observed Israel Defense Forces soldiers wearing protective suits and spraying vegetation in the area of separation, near the Israeli technical fence. The Israel Defense Forces stated to UNDOF that the materials were non-toxic herbicides, used to clear vegetation.

17. UNDOF continued to liaise with the Israel Defense Forces to ensure the effective implementation of crossing procedures at the Alpha gate at the Qunaytirah crossing, including the need for UNDOF and Observer Group Golan personnel to cross using only documents issued by UNDOF and to return to established procedures, so as to facilitate the operational and administrative effectiveness of UNDOF. The Israel Defense Forces maintained two scheduled weekly crossings at the Alpha gate, facilitating 44 operational crossings at that gate.

18. UNDOF continued to engage with the Syrian authorities through the established liaison mechanism to facilitate operations, including administrative and logistics activities.

19. UNDOF continued to engage with both parties with a view to addressing specific restrictions of movement and the freedom of movement of UNDOF and Observer Group Golan to conduct their mandated activities in the areas of separation and limitation.

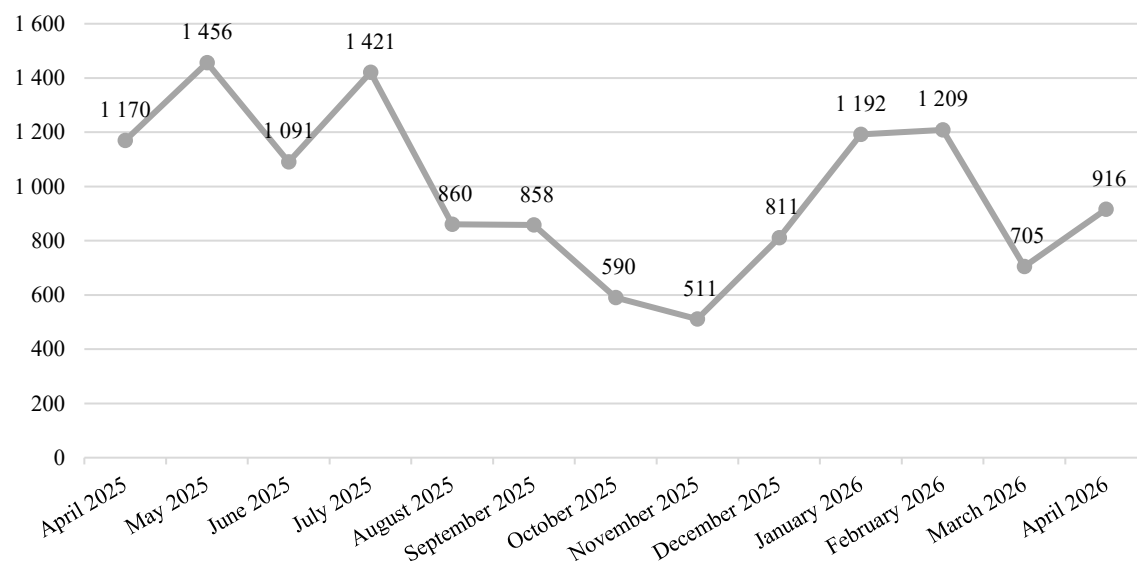
20. Since 8 December 2024, authorities on both the Alpha and Bravo sides have not facilitated the conduct of the fortnightly inspections, carried out by Observer Group Golan, of military positions of the Israel Defense Forces and the Syrian security forces in the respective areas of limitation. However, the Israel Defense Forces facilitated fortnightly training inspections on the Alpha side during the months of January and February.

21. UNDOF continued to restore, repaint, and refurbish the barrels marking the ceasefire line and the Bravo line, which delineate the area of separation, with 132 barrels maintained along the ceasefire line and 153 barrels along the Bravo line. UNDOF continued to consult with the parties on barrel refurbishment and, in some instances, replacement activity, along the ceasefire line.

22. UNDOF operations continued to be supported by United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) military observers in Observer Group Golan, who are under the operational control of the UNDOF Force Commander and maintain 11 fixed observation posts within the UNDOF area of operations. The focus of Observer Group Golan remained on continuous static observation and situational awareness. In addition, the military observers are tasked with conducting investigations of incidents within the UNDOF area of operations. During the reporting period, Observer Group Golan conducted six investigations and two quick assessment verification activities.

23. UNDOF monthly operational activities, including night patrols and daily temporary observation posts, continued in the areas of separation and limitation, with 1,209 operational activities conducted in February, 705 in March and 916 in April (see figure). Due to the military escalation in the Middle East, UNDOF temporarily suspended all mobile patrols from 1 to 9 March. On 9 March, UNDOF gradually resumed mobile patrols and resumed full operational posture on 16 March. Patrols continued to prioritize community engagement so as to strengthen local interaction.

Number of Force patrols carried out per month



24. UNDOF continued to utilize its main supply route through the Judaydah and Masna'a crossing between the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon. However, during the month of March, due to the security situation, this route was disrupted, decreasing the resupply runs to 26 for the months of February and March. As a result, UNDOF had to rely on resupply through the Alpha gate at the Qunaytirah crossing. UNDOF continued to source its fuel supplies primarily from the Alpha side through the Alpha gate at the Qunaytirah crossing, enabling timely supplies to positions on the Alpha and Bravo sides.

25. UNDOF continued to assess that there remained a significant threat to United Nations personnel in its area of operations from explosive remnants of war, including unexploded ordnance and mines, as well as a possible threat as a result of localized violence, including the possible presence of armed groups. UNDOF continued to clear, for operational purposes, any unexploded ordnance or remnants of war found or reported to the best of its ability. Over the reporting period, UNDOF found and disposed of 342 explosive remnants of war and one improvised explosive device in the area of separation. Of these, UNDOF destroyed 316 explosive remnants of war, while 26 were handed over to the local police for disposal. In addition, UNDOF identified one minefield and marked its boundaries.

26. UNDOF continually conducts assessments and updates contingency plans for the reinforcement, extraction and evacuation of positions and observation posts on both the Alpha and Bravo sides, in addition to regular rehearsals, exercises and training for various contingencies. Risk mitigation measures, including force protection measures, continued to be developed at positions, observation posts, the operational base at Camp Ziouani and headquarters at Camp Faouar.

27. UNDOF recorded no allegations of misconduct during the period from 1 February to 30 April 2026. The mission continued to implement regular personnel training related to the prevention of misconduct.

28. As at 1 May 2026, UNDOF had met all evaluation requirements, achieving high standards of compliance in implementing the Action for Peacekeeping commitment and Security Council resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#). UNDOF observed a steady improvement in evaluation performance across its military component.

29. As at 1 May 2026, UNDOF comprised 950 troops, including 63 women peacekeepers. Troops are deployed from Argentina (1), Australia (5), Bhutan (1), Czechia (3), Fiji (149), Ghana (12), India (172), Ireland (3), Kazakhstan (142), Nepal (245), the Republic of Korea (1), Uruguay (214) and Zambia (2). In addition, 86 military observers from Observer Group Golan, including 14 women, assisted UNDOF in carrying out its tasks.

III. Implementation of Security Council resolution [338 \(1973\)](#)

30. In its resolution [2811 \(2025\)](#), the Security Council called upon the parties concerned to immediately implement resolution [338 \(1973\)](#). It decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, until 30 June 2026, and requested the Secretary-General to report every 90 days on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution [338 \(1973\)](#). The search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East, in particular the efforts made at various levels to implement resolution [338 \(1973\)](#), was addressed in the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East ([A/80/327](#)), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution [79/83](#), entitled "The Syrian Golan".

31. The parties have not held direct talks during the reporting period. I look forward to a peaceful resolution of the conflict between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic

and the resumption of efforts towards a comprehensive, just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution [338 \(1973\)](#) and other relevant resolutions.

IV. Financial aspects

32. The General Assembly, by its resolution [79/307](#) of 30 June 2025, appropriated the amount of \$69.6 million for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026.

33. As of 11 May 2025, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNDOF amounted to \$39.5 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to \$3,695.3 million.

34. Reimbursement of troop costs has been made for the period up to 31 December 2025, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule, while reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment costs has been made for the period up to 31 March 2025.

V. Observations

35. I remain deeply concerned about the continued violations of the 1974 Disengagement Agreement, including breaches of the ceasefire, as well as the continued presence and activities of the Israel Defense Forces in the area of separation and beyond, in violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic. All actions inconsistent with the Agreement are unacceptable and must cease immediately. I call upon the parties to fulfil their obligations under the Agreement, including by ending all unauthorized presence in the areas of separation and limitation, as well as refraining from any action that would further undermine the ceasefire. There should be no military forces and activities in the area of separation other than those of UNDOF. I reaffirm my commitment to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic.

36. Any crossing of and firing across the ceasefire line is in violation of the Agreement and must cease immediately. The presence of unauthorized weapons in the areas of limitation on both the Alpha and Bravo sides, as well as the flying of aircraft and drones across the ceasefire line and over the area of separation, violates the Agreement. I continue to encourage members of the Security Council to support efforts to raise awareness of the risk of escalation and the need to preserve the ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

37. I am encouraged by international efforts to facilitate talks between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic regarding a mutually acceptable security arrangement. I reiterate my support for all efforts towards mutually acceptable security arrangements that bring stability to the region. I look forward to a peaceful resolution of the conflict between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as the resumption of efforts towards a comprehensive, just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution [338 \(1973\)](#) and other relevant resolutions.

38. I welcome that both parties to the 1974 Disengagement Agreement continue to express commitment to the terms of the Agreement. It remains critical that the parties maintain and enhance their liaison with UNDOF. All violations of the ceasefire line increase tensions between the signatories to the Agreement and undermine stability in the area. The continued liaison of UNDOF with the parties has contributed to de-escalation during times of heightened tension in the region.

39. The continued commitment of both Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic to the Disengagement of Forces Agreement and support for the presence of UNDOF remain essential. I count on the continued cooperation of both parties to ensure that the Force can fully implement its mandate, including the resumption of inspections on both sides. I call for the lifting of any remaining restrictions, including at the Israeli technical fence gates and at the Alpha gate at the Qunaytirah crossing. UNDOF must have full freedom of movement to carry out its mandated tasks. I further note the facilitation by both sides of UNDOF operations and logistics, including of supplies through its main supply route between Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, and access to medical facilities and fuel supplies from the Alpha side.

40. Given the worrying trend of continued violations of the 1974 Disengagement Agreement and the volatile security situation on the Bravo side, the safety and security of military and civilian personnel in UNDOF and Observer Group Golan are of particular concern. The parties must refrain from any activity that may risk the safety of the peacekeepers. It is therefore of particular importance that the Security Council continue to use its influence with the concerned parties to ensure that UNDOF can operate safely, securely and freely in accordance with the Agreement. It is also crucial that the parties continue to facilitate the deployment of all personnel to UNDOF for the effective implementation of its mandate.

41. The continued support of Member States, particularly the confidence of troop-contributing countries in UNDOF and their commitment to it, remains a key factor in the Force's ability to carry out its mandate. I am grateful to the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Bhutan, Czechia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Nepal, the Republic of Korea, Uruguay and Zambia for their contributions and the commitment, resolve and consummate professionalism of their military personnel in UNDOF. I am also thankful to the Member States that have contributed military observers to UNTSO.

42. I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for six months, until 31 December 2026. The Syrian Arab Republic has given its assent to the proposed extension. The Government of Israel also has expressed its agreement.

43. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to the Head of Mission and Force Commander, Major General Anita Asmah, the military and civilian personnel serving under her leadership in UNDOF, and the military observers in Observer Group Golan, who continue to perform the important tasks assigned to them by the Security Council with efficiency and commitment, under extremely challenging circumstances and a continually evolving operational environment.

Map

