

FORUM: Historical Security Council

QUESTION OF: The Suez Crisis (1956)

MAIN SUBMITTER: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

CO-SUBMITTER: French Fourth Republic, The Imperial State of Iran

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Recalling the historical significance of the Suez Canal as a vital waterway for international trade and economic stability, particularly for European nations that rely on its passage for energy and goods,

Expressing concern over the humanitarian impact of the ongoing conflict and military actions in the region, which have resulted in civilian casualties and disruption of essential services,

Emphasising the need to resolve the conflict with the importance of both Egypt's sovereignty and implications to international trade,

Stressing the importance of finding a timely solution to the problem at hand so as to minimize the disruption to international trade,

1. Urges the establishment of an international committee to manage and administer the Suez Canal, ensuring equitable access for all nations regardless of political affiliations, which:
 - a) is led by an executive oversight committee comprised of:
 - i. the permanent five United Nations Security Council (UNSC) members
 - ii. four rotating seats held by nations with significant trade interests in the Suez Canal
 - b) is responsible for maritime security in the canal zone through ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. investigating vessels for contraband cargo
 - ii. preventing piracy and other actions against the interest of international trade
 - iii. harm reduction operations in the event of a collision between vessels or other maritime accident
 - iv. arresting culprits so that they may be handed over to Egyptian authorities for prosecution when appropriate
 - c) conducts the daily trade operations of the Canal in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. ensuring that all ships traveling in and out of the ports are on schedule
 - ii. overseeing and authorising the passage of vessels, personnel, and goods through the Suez Canal Zone

- iii. refuelling and maintaining vessels whenever necessary
 - iv. transferring cargo to and from ships at the Suez Port and the Said Port
 - v. overseeing the movement of ships through the canal so as to prevent collisions and other blockages;
2. Recommends the withdrawal of British, French, and Israeli military forces from the Suez Canal Zone in the following manner:
- a) following a phased withdrawal plan developed in consultation with the United Nations for British, French, and Israeli troops
 - b) the creation of a timeline for withdrawal which is shared publicly in the UN and directly to the government of Egypt for accountability, this timeline begins at the creation of the international oversight committee for the Suez Canal. Egypt also has a right to reject and propose a new timeline which must be followed or risk losing access to the canal.
 - c) the installment of international forces such as the UN Peacekeeping force to areas surrounding the Suez Canal to facilitate withdrawals;
3. Suggests the phased re-opening of the Suez Canal to international shipping immediately after the Suez Canal Zone has been restored to a stable and peaceful state based on assessment from the UN, to occur in the following manner:
- a) ships carrying the UN Peacekeeping Force and its associated actors will be the first allowed to enter the Suez Canal Zone
 - b) international trading vessels will be allowed to pass through the Suez Canal once they pay a minor fee to be managed by appropriate authorities, with procedures including but not limited to:
 - i. the waiving of fee only when deemed appropriate by relevant authorities in moments of emergency
 - ii. limiting the total amount of collected fees to a maximum of what is necessary to fund the upkeep of the Suez Canal Zone, with rates recalculated annually
 - iii. calculating the size of the fees proportional to the total estimated value of cargo onboard a vessel, with disregard to national affiliation;
4. Proposes measures to prevent future conflicts over the Suez Canal and ensure long-term regional stability, including:
- a) Establishing a permanent advisory council comprising Egypt, regional stakeholders, and neutral nations to mediate disputes related to the canal.
 - i. The council will convene annually to discuss trade, security, and infrastructure improvements in the canal zone.

- ii. The council will have no authority to override Egyptian sovereignty but will act as a platform for dialogue and cooperation.
- b) Encouraging regional economic cooperation among Middle Eastern and North African nations to reduce dependence on foreign powers and foster mutual interdependence.

5. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.