

FORUM: Security council

QUESTION OF: Suez Canal Crisis (1956)

MAIN-SUBMITTED BY: The Republic of China

CO-SUBMITTED BY: The Republic of Peru, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, The People's Republic of Bulgaria, The United States of America

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations which affirms the right to people's self-determination under Article 1,

Affirming the rights of Egyptians over the Suez Canal as part of their territory, as well as the rights of all nation to access the canal for peaceful purposes,

Acknowledging the 3200 Arab citizens lost to this conflict and the humanitarian consequence of the action that has occurred around the Canal and the Sinai Peninsula,

Determined to promote peace and regional stability as well as de-escalate tensions through diplomatic solutions and dialogue,

Expressing concern for the welfare of Egyptian citizens and the degree of humanitarianism displayed by military action,

1. Calls for an immediate halt to all military actions around the Canal and Peninsula region by all parties involved in the conflict and urges the initiation of a comprehensive peace process through various means, including:
 - a) demanding the immediate cessation of all military action with all nations agreeing to stop action within no more than 24 hours of this resolution passing
 - b) requesting the United Nations Security Council to supervise the enforcement of the ceasefire and verify its implementation by:
 - i) seeking regular updates from the Security Council to the General Assembly on ceasefire violations and progress in peace negotiations
 - ii) establishing a United Nations peacekeeping force focused on maintaining international peace and security removed upon the approval of the nation of Egypt
 - c) collaborating closely with local authorities to build trust and facilitate dialogue

- d) allows the UNEF to enter a demilitarized zone, which will be established around the canal region to allow the UNEF safe passage;
 - e) Ensuring the UK, France, and Israel are not subject to forms of compensation following withdrawal without the explicit consent of Egypt.
2. Establishes the International Suez Canal Transport Commission (ISCTC) under the watch of the United Nations which will be composed of the members from Egypt, the United Nations and other key nations in this issue as well as neutral country members, this commission will oversee the management of the canal and will serve as a body to resolve future conflicts or disputes over the region, by ensuring the below-stated objectives:
- a) ensuring safe passage for all ships no matter the nation of origin or destination, in complacency with international maritime law, this will be ensured by:
 - i) prohibiting all military vessels from traversing the canal unless allowed in times of crisis by the Security Council
 - ii) barring the vessels of any nations that blockade or use military force against other nations' ships in the Suez Canal
 - b) monitoring Egypt's control of the canal to make sure that international shipping rights are still in place, but ensuring that Egypt still remains full autonomy over the canal and canal region as part of their territory
 - c) publishing an annual report covering relevant statistics regarding canal management to the United Nations, requiring that no decision regarding the Suez Canal be made without Egypt's explicit consent, ensuring that the ISCTC cannot override Egypt's sovereignty;
 - d) Egypt is given legal permission to remove the ISCTC from the Suez Canal if it is proven to act outside of its specified purpose by review of the UNSC
3. Encourages consistent open dialogue between all key nations involved in the conflict, to try and achieve peace in the region, the following steps shall occur:
- a) recommending that talks shall start immediately between Egypt, Israel, France, Britain and the United States, with open dialogue starting no more than 24 hours after this resolution is passed
 - b) ensuring that the dialogue shall be overseen by the United Nations and made public in the council to avoid secret deals and promote transparency
 - c) all nations militarily involved in the conflict will agree to non-aggression and commit to resolving the future issues via peaceful diplomatic methods
 - d) discussion should explore ways to build trust between the nations and try to establish long-term solutions for peace in the region;

4. Strongly calls upon all relevant nations and international organizations to impose temporary economic sanctions against the United Kingdom, France, and Israel to safeguard Egypt's territorial sovereignty if said nations don't withdraw all military forces by January 1st, 1957, and de-escalate tensions by measures such as but not limited to:
 - a) express concerns regarding the potential escalation of tensions without the withdrawal of foreign troops
 - b) requiring all member states to prevent the direct and indirect supply, sale, or transfer to the aforementioned countries of all arms related material to aggressor nations to prevent further military escalation and ensure adherence to international norms including items relating to but not limited to:
 - i) small arms and weapons and related materials
 - ii) training of military and police forces
 - iii) maintenance of weaponry
 - iv) manufacture of weaponry and equipment
 - c) imposing immediate suspensions on all trade agreements with Britain, France, and Israel that facilitate military supplies or economic benefits derived from the occupation of Egyptian territory by ways such as but not limited to:
 - i) terminating existing economic partnerships involving infrastructure development, resource extraction, or financial investments in aggressor nations until withdrawal from Egypt is achieved
 - d) requires all member states to freeze funds, and economic resources of the entities of the aggressor countries, including the bank accounts of designated persons of interest in the hostilities such as but not including to:
 - i) military generals
 - ii) government officials
 - e) banning the direct and indirect supply, sale, or transfer of crude oil, oil, and fuel oil to the United Kingdom, France, and Israel
 - f) require all member states to implement a binding "catch-all" provision to all above measures on any item that may support the United Kingdom, France, and Israel
 - g) commits to the immediate termination of economic sanctions following the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egyptian territory, including the Suez Canal zone and the Sinai Peninsula and the restoration of peacekeeping troops
 - h) form the Suez Canal Sanctions Committee (SCSC) composed of security council member countries to monitor the situation in ways including but not limited to:
 - i) determining when withdrawal of foreign troops is complete
 - ii) detecting violations of sanctions by member countries;

5. Supports the collaboration of states near the Suez Canal to provide humanitarian aid to the civilians of Egypt or civilians of any nations with non-governmental organizations by:
 - a) collaborating with organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (IRC), etc.
 - b) ensuring the effectiveness of the transportation of the humanitarian aids by:
 - i) assuring that the reopening of the canal will not obstruct humanitarian aid efforts to affected populations in Libya and neighboring regions
 - ii) coordinating with international organizations to facilitate the transport of healthcare and hygiene products through the canal;

6. Urges international economic assistance to Egypt and neighboring nations for rebuilding areas affected by conflict by ways such as but not limited to:
 - a) requesting the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to evaluate the economic effects of the crisis on Egypt and provide necessary financial support by:
 - i) encouraging bilateral and multilateral donors to contribute financial and technical support for reconstruction efforts
 - ii) supporting the development of a comprehensive rehabilitation plan that includes rebuilding infrastructure and providing social services for affected regions, in consultation with the Egyptian government and local communities
 - iii) authorizing the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to establish a trust fund for Egypt's reconstruction, managed in partnership with the Egyptian government and other international entities
 - iv) encouraging international financial institutions to offer concessional loans and grants to Egypt and neighboring nations for reconstruction and development initiatives
 - b) requesting organizations like the UNDP to provide technical assistance to the Egyptian government in preparing and implementing these projects through offering support for capacity building, policy reform, and the establishment of transparent and accountable governance structures
 - c) urging the UNDP to coordinate international assistance efforts and provide regular updates on reconstruction progress by:
 - i) recommending the creation of a unified database to track allocation and impact of reconstruction funds, ensuring transparency and minimizing duplication

- ii) encouraging collaboration between the UNDP, local governments, and NGOs to ensure community-driven reconstruction efforts that address urgent needs;

- 7. Recommends all nations to support Egypt in defending its sovereignty over the Suez Canal and to reject actions in the region by means of the Treaties of Peru to affirm Egypt's control of the Suez Canal:
 - a) the treaty will affirm that the best solution lies in diplomatic negotiations, rather than military action, and encourage all nations to participate in these talks
 - b) treaty accords to take place in the neutral nation of Peru to discuss the safety and independence of Egypt in control of the Suez Canal;

- 8. Instructs that unresolved conflict between the Suez Canal Users' Association (SCUA) and the Egyptian Government regarding the issue of tax and development fees should be settled with a chosen arbitrator to secure the world economy and the sovereignty of Egypt through:
 - a) encouraging the SCUA and the Egyptian Government to decide upon a list of mutually accepted arbitrators in preparation of possible future conflicts
 - b) calling upon both United Nation members and the two relevant parties to respect solutions put forth by the arbitrator
 - c) revising the taxation rules to ensure a fair balance between Egypt's financial needs and global trade equity, by introducing a standard base fee for all vessels with proportional adjustments for nations carrying humanitarian aid or essential goods during crises;

- 9. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.