

Day 131 – Mini Model UN
Security Council Simulation

Step 1: Read the position paper for the country you have been assigned, list six suggestions/conditions that your country would support for resolving the Suez Crisis

Step 2: Imagine you are a member of the UN Nations Security Council, play the role of your country in a discussion of the problem and possible solutions to the crisis.

Step 3: Draft a Security Council Resolution to solve the problem (use the template below). All permanent members, a majority of the total body must agree.

Step 4: Compare your resolution to the real resolution, discuss how and why your resolution differs. Which resolution would best maintain long term peace, explain.

Resolution of the Suez Crisis Background: In the end, the Suez Crisis was resolved by the United Nations. In September, 1956, both Britain and Egypt (separately) asked the United Nations to investigate the growing Suez crisis. The UN Security Council passed resolution 118 on October 13, 1956.

UN Resolution 118

The Security Council, Noting the declarations made before it and the accounts of the development of the exploratory conversations on the Suez question given by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, France and the United Kingdom. Agrees that any settlement of the Suez question should meet the following requirements:

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

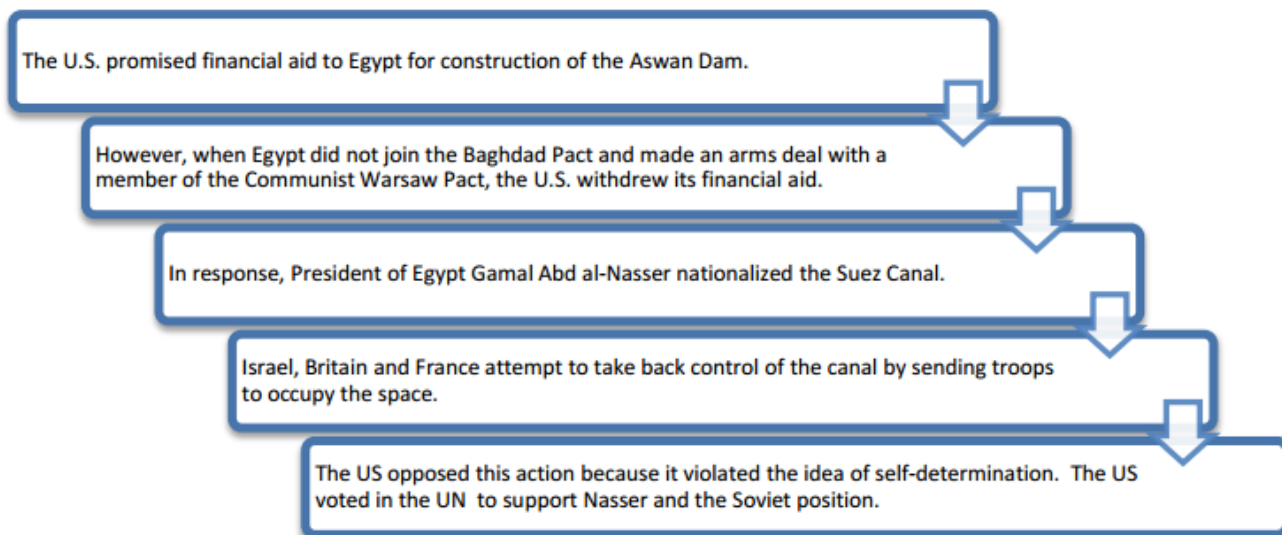
UN Resolution 118

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- (1) There should be free and open transit through the Canal without discrimination, overt or covert – this covers both political and technical aspects;
- (2) The sovereignty of Egypt should be respected;
- (3) The operation of the Canal should be insulated from the politics of any country;
- (4) The manner of fixing tolls and charges should be decided by agreement between Egypt and the users;
- (5) A fair proportion of the dues should be allotted to development;
- (6) In case of disputes, unresolved affairs between the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government should be settled by arbitration with suitable terms of reference and suitable provisions for the payment of sums found to be due.

Background (secondary): When Israel attacked Egypt on 29 October, followed by attacks by Britain and France on October 31, the United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold recommended that a UN military force be set up and sent to separate the fighters and enforce peace. This was the beginning of the UN Expeditionary Force, which has since been sent to keep peace in many locations around the world. After Nasser agreed to have UN troops in Egypt, the UN Expeditionary Force separated the forces and monitored peace around the Suez Canal during the ceasefire and the withdrawal of Israeli, British and French troops. It left Egypt in 1967.

The Suez Crisis in Brief



In reality the Security Council in October of 1956 included: China (ROC), France, United Kingdom, United States, Soviet Union, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Iran, Peru, and Yugoslavia