



OISMUN 2025

HUNSC

Historic United Nations security council

Agenda

Addressing the middle-eastern conflict of
the Suez Crisis of 1956

Executive Board

Aariv Patel & Monit Gajjar

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LETTER FROM THE secretariat

Dear esteemed delegates,

As the fortunate secretariat of this year's OIS MS MUN, we are thrilled to welcome you all to this conference. We are looking forward to seeing diverse and energetic delegates on the day of the event, and hope that all of you will benefit from this conference.

As students passionate about global issues, you possess the power to go on and make concrete changes in the future. This conference is a platform that will enable you to inspire and influence others with your ideas, your voice, and your actions. We hope that you will be able to carry forward this zeal for problem solving into your lives and be able to contribute meaningfully to issues that matter in your communities.

Having been a part of this conference and its organising team numerous times over the years, we can assure you that this conference will be a transformative experience for each and every one of you. Just as each of us left the MUN brimming with opinions and excitement to enact these beliefs, so will you. We hope that you feel a part of this community as much as we did, and leave the conference feeling empowered and inspired, with a deepened commitment to creating positive change in the world.

We encourage you to engage in meaningful and respectful dialogue with one another, throughout the conference, to listen attentively to different viewpoints, and to seek common ground amidst differences in opinion. We urge you to push your limits and challenge yourself, and one another by thinking critically to solve problems on the spot. We would love to see a display of political understanding from each and every one of you, and hope that this conference will be an opportunity for you to not only learn from one another, but also to support and uplift one another as you navigate through the complexities of the world around us.

Thank you for choosing to be a part of this year's Model United Conference. We are excited to see the impact that you will make, both during and beyond this event. We look forward to seeing you there!

With warm regards,
OIS MS MUN Secretariat.

INTRODUCTION TO THE executive board

Aariv Patel

Aariv enters committees armed with a repertoire of Drake quotes and nursery rhymes, along with his inability to form a sentence without erupting into laughter. With Aariv, a heated debate on vaccine apartheid could suddenly be punctuated by Aariv dropping a Drake line, turning the debate into a rap battle of wit. Imagine "Hotline Bling" becoming "Hotline Debate." Amid intense negotiations, Aariv values substance-backed debates in tandem with confidence, transforming diplomatic discussions into energetic speeches. Aariv's unique blend of theatrics creates an atmosphere where delegates can't predict what's coming next. Aside from MUN, Aariv is extremely passionate about boxing, so don't cross him. If you do end up annoying him, you can praise the Golden State Warriors to get on his good side. But either way, this committee is going to be a huge rollercoaster of emotions. Get ready for one of the most entertaining committees you will ever experience

Monit Gajjar

Monit excels at his ability to blend up speeches with humour as well as intellect. As a believer in adding a bit of wit and pizzazz to every POI or speech, he appreciates delegates who can grasp the committee with their ability to utilise research to its potential outside their assigned country. Any delegate who has the ability to pair theatrics, such as sports or pop culture references, along with their research is sure to gain the attention of Monit. Outside of the committee, he loves football both on and off the field. From debates on who is better between Ronaldo and Messi (Ronaldo wins), to how badly Arsenal will bottle the premier league once again– Monit loves engaging in conversation about anything related to football. One thing's for sure, when you're on Monit's committee, you can be sure it will leave you with an unforgettable experience.

LETTER FROM THE executive board

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Historic United Nations Security Council at MSMUN 2024! This committee provides you with the incredible opportunity to explore one of the most critical moments in history: the Suez Crisis of 1956. As one of MSMUN's most advanced committees, the HUNSC challenges you to step back in time and tackle conflict while keeping in mind diplomacy and sovereignty.

In this committee, you will be tasked with writing complex crisis paperwork, delivering passionate speeches, and most importantly crafting innovative resolutions to address this crisis and restore peace. The decisions you make in this committee will shape the outcome of the conflict and determine whether cooperation or confrontation prevails.

This agenda will deepen your understanding of historical international relations and help you develop essential leadership, research, and communication skills. While the challenges in this committee may feel daunting, they also allow you to showcase your perseverance, creativity, and problem-solving abilities.

We strongly encourage you to conduct thorough research and use this study guide as a starting point. Preparation is the key to success in MUN, and delegates who excel are those who take the time to understand their country's policies and historical context fully.

We are thrilled to guide you on this journey and are confident that your experience on this committee will leave a lasting impact, just as MUN has shaped our journeys. Good luck, and we look forward to witnessing the incredible ideas and solutions you bring to the table.

We look forward to seeing you!

-Aariv Patel and Monit Gajjar

INTRODUCTION TO THE committee

The HUNSC is a historical version of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), one of the six main organs of the United Nations. The UNSC is responsible for maintaining international peace and security and consists of 15 members, including 5 permanent members with veto power (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and 10 non-permanent members elected for two-year terms.



In the HUNSC, delegates are transported back in time to tackle some of the most important historical crises the UNSC has faced. For this conference, you will be addressing the Suez Crisis of 1956, a pivotal event in global history. The goal is to reimagine solutions to the crisis based on the knowledge and perspectives available at that time.



Please keep in mind that this committee operates on a freeze date of October 31st 1956 up to and including 11:59 PM which means all actions, debates, and resolutions must be based on events and information available only up to this date. Any developments or knowledge that came to light after this date will not be considered.

INTRODUCTION TO THE agenda

The desire for control of one of the most vital canals in the world was at the heart of the crucial 1956 Suez Crisis. The Suez Canal, which ran through Egypt, was essential to international trade as it provided around two-thirds of Europe's oil and acted as a shortcut between Europe and Asia. The newly elected president Gamal Abdel Nasser's decision to nationalise the canal after Western interest was cut off essentially sparked the whole crisis.



The Suez Canal Crisis wasn't isolated, but a result of decades of colonialism and nationalist sentiments in Egypt that were already rising. The canal was mainly controlled primarily by Britain and France and despite being a lifeline of global trade, Egyptians were excluded from the majority of the profits. Post WW2, British dominance over the canal fueled Egyptian protests, especially due to the recent defeat in the Arab-Israeli War. After countless losses prior to the nationalisation, it was time Egypt recognised the Suez Canal's interest and substantial importance toward rebuilding and revolutionising the nation forever.

The 1952 Egyptian Revolution then brought Gamal Abdel Nasser into power who burdened the primary vision to modernise and strengthen Egypt's sovereignty. Cold War Tensions rose when Nasser purchased weapons from the Soviets, which then led to the prompt withdrawal of interest and funding for the Aswan Dam.

All of these circumstances built up to the decision to later nationalise the Suez Canal and assert independence in Egypt. However, it did not bode well with particular western nations such as Britain and France.

TIMELINE OF events

Suez Canal Opens (17th November 1869)

- The Suez Canal officially opens, connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. Initiated by France, this man-made waterway revolutionised global trade by significantly reducing travel time between Europe and Asia. Instead of sailing around the southern tip of Africa, ships could pass through the canal, making trade faster and more efficient.



Suez Canal map and connecting journey between 3 regions of Africa, Asia and the Middle East

Britain buys a stake in the Suez Canal (20th May 1875)

- The British government, led by Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli, buys a 44% share in the Suez Canal Company from the Egyptian government. This gave Britain significant influence over the canal's operations, which were crucial for maintaining trade and their colonial interests, especially in India.

The Urabi Revolt (1879-1882)

The Urabi Revolt started in Egypt. The goal of this nationalist revolution was to end British and French influence in the country.

The Battle of Tell El Kebir (13th September 1882)

The Battle of Tell El Kebir marks Britain's military intervention in Egypt following the nationalist Urabi Revolt. Britain defeats Egyptian forces, taking control of the country and the canal. Egypt became a British protectorate, meaning it was under British control for over 60 years.

World War I (1914-1918)

During World War I, the Suez Canal became a critical supply route for British and Allied forces. Its strategic importance grows as it helps transport troops and resources to and from the colonies.

Egypt Gains Independence (28th February 1922)

Egypt formally gains independence from Britain, but Britain retains control over the Suez Canal and its military bases nearby, citing their strategic importance.

World War II (13th July 1942)

During World War II, the Suez Canal plays a key role in the Allied victory in North Africa. It serves as a supply route for troops fighting against Axis powers in the region.

Israeli-Arab War (15 May 1948- 10 March 1949)

The Israeli-Arab War takes place following the establishment of the State of Israel. Egypt, along with other Arab nations, suffers a humiliating defeat. The loss and the displacement of Palestinians fuels widespread frustration and anger among Egyptians. This resentment becomes a key factor in the growing demand to remove foreign influence from the region.

Egyptian Revolution (23rd July 1952)

The Egyptian Revolution began, led by the Free Officers Movement, overthrowing King Farouk and ending monarchical rule in Egypt. This marks the rise of nationalist and anti-colonial sentiment across the region.

Gamal Abdel Nasser is declared leader (1953)

Egypt is declared a republic, and Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser emerges as a key figure in the new government. While not officially Prime Minister until 1954, Nasser played a prominent role in shaping the nation's direction, with a vision to modernize Egypt and eliminate foreign influence from the country.

Agreement signed between Egypt and Britain (19th October 1954)

Egypt and Britain sign an agreement to end British military presence in Egypt by June 1956, as nationalist movements grow stronger under Nasser's leadership.

Arms deal with Czechoslovakia (27th September 1955)

Egypt signed an arms deal with Czechoslovakia, supported by the Soviet Union. This marks a shift in Egypt's alliances and angers Western powers, particularly Britain, France, and the United States.

Aswan Dam Funding (19th July 1956)

The United States and Britain withdrew their funding for the Aswan Dam project, citing concerns over Egypt's growing ties with the Soviet Union.

Nationalisation of the Suez Canal (26th July 1956)

President Gamal Abdel Nasser announced the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company, meaning Egypt would take ownership of the canal and use its revenue to fund the construction of the Aswan Dam. This decision angered Britain and France, who had controlled the canal for decades. However, this move was also met with widespread support across the Arab world. Nasser was celebrated as a hero for standing up to Western imperialism, and his actions were seen as a symbol of Arab sovereignty and resistance to foreign exploitation.

The First London Conference (16th August - 23rd August 1956)

The First London Conference begins, with 22 nations discussing how to resolve the crisis. Britain and France demand the canal return to international control, but Egypt refuses, asserting its sovereignty over the canal.

Second London Conference (19th - 21st September 1956)

The Second London Conference takes place, where Western powers propose the creation of the Suez Canal Users' Association (SCUA) to manage the canal.

Egypt rejects all proposals (23rd September 1956)

Egypt formally rejected all proposals made at the Second London Conference, solidifying Nasser's stance on the canal and increasing tensions with Western powers.

Israel invades Egypt (29th October 1956)

Israel launches a full-scale military attack on Egypt, invading the Sinai Peninsula. Israel claims it is acting in self-defence against Palestinian fedayeen fighters, who it says are conducting raids from Egyptian-controlled areas.

Britain and France deliver ultimatum (30th October 1956)

Britain and France issued an ultimatum to Egypt and Israel, demanding both sides withdraw their forces 10 miles from the Suez Canal. While Israel accepts, Egypt rejects the ultimatum viewing it as an attack on its sovereignty.

Britain and France invade (31st October 1956)

With Egypt not complying, British and French forces begin bombing Egyptian airfields and infrastructure under the guise of protecting international shipping and restoring peace. This marks the beginning of direct military intervention in Egypt.

Note: All of these events have taken place before the freeze date.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE Crisis

Britain and France invade (31st October 1956)

For Egyptians, the Suez Canal, a crucial trade route that links Europe and Asia, had long been associated with foreign exploitation. More than 80 percent of the canal's revenues went to British and French stockholders, even though it was constructed in Egypt and used Egyptian labour. Even though the canal increased the riches and power of colonial powers, Egyptians did not get much economic gain from it for decades.

With around 15,000 ships passing through each year and providing two-thirds of Europe's oil, the canal had become essential to international trade by the middle of the 20th century. However, the fact that Egyptians were not given their fair part of the earnings fuelled feelings of economic unfairness. The impression of foreign dominance was further cemented by the British military's presence in the canal zone, where more than 80,000 troops were stationed as late as 1954. Eventually, by the mid-1900s, tensions and public disapproval had increased. Egyptians felt particularly taken advantage of by France and Britain because their country's resources and territory were also being used for the wars of other powers.

2.1 Nationalist Tensions and Anti-Colonial Movements

Egyptian frustration with foreign interference reached a tipping point in the years leading up to the crisis. Britain's control over the canal and its military bases persisted even after Egypt gained nominal independence in 1922. This continued influence fueled protests, riots, and resentment, particularly after World War II, when Egypt's land and resources were used to support foreign powers' military campaigns.

2.2 Nationalist Tensions and Anti-Colonial Movements

Nationalist attitude was strengthened by the 1948 Arab-Israeli War defeat. Many viewed Egypt's inability to protect Arab interests against the newly formed state of Israel as a humiliation and blamed King Farouk's poor leadership and British meddling. These resentments culminated in the 1952 Egyptian Revolution, which was spearheaded by the Free Officers Movement. King Farouk was overthrown by the revolution, and Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser took over. With an emphasis on modernisation and the elimination of foreign influence, Nasser's ascent signalled the beginning of a new age of Egyptian nationalism. His leadership focused on Arab nationalism throughout the region, but it also infuriated Western nations.

3. Cold War Dynamics and the Withdrawal of Aswan Dam Funding

The Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union also played a crucial role in the Suez Crisis. Both superpowers sought to expand their influence in strategically important regions like the Middle East. Egypt, under Nasser, initially attempted to maintain a neutral stance but began leaning toward the Soviet bloc after securing an arms deal with Czechoslovakia in 1955. This alignment alarmed Western powers, particularly Britain, France, and the United States.

In response, the United States and the United Kingdom withdrew their funding for the Aswan Dam project in July 1956. The dam was a cornerstone of Nasser's modernization plans, intended to control the Nile River's flow and provide electricity and irrigation to Egypt.



Gamal Abdel Nasser addresses a crowd gathered in Republic Square, Cairo, Feb. 22, 1958, from a balcony of the National Union building, after he was elected the first president of the United Arab Republic

Current Situation on the Agenda

Current Situation

On October 31, 1956, the Suez Crisis reached its peak. Direct military war has resulted from the escalation of tensions between Egypt, Israel, Britain, and France. Using the justification of self-defence against Palestinian raids purportedly coming from Egyptian-controlled areas, Israeli forces have invaded the Sinai Peninsula in full. Britain and France, meanwhile, have started bombing Egyptian airfields and vital infrastructure, saying that their participation is required to safeguard global shipping and bring about peace.

The British and French ultimatum to remove troops from the canal area has been rejected by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who sees it as an assault on Egyptian sovereignty. Due to the prolonged battle, the Suez Canal itself is still blocked, which disrupts important trade lines and raises fears about global economic stability.

The international response is divided. The United States has previously condemned Britain and France's actions, fearing that conflict could destabilise the region and push Arab nations closer to the Soviet Union. The USSR, on the other hand, has threatened intervention, claiming solidarity with Egypt and positioning itself as a defender of anti-colonial movements.

Key Stakeholders and Their Current Roles

Currently, each key stakeholder is taking different actions and positioning themselves in unique ways:

Israel

Israeli forces have launched a full-scale invasion of the Sinai Peninsula, capturing strategic points and neutralizing Egyptian defenses. Israel claims the invasion is a defensive measure against Palestinian fedayeen fighters allegedly operating from Egyptian-controlled areas. However, Israel also seeks to secure its shipping access to the Straits of Tiran and diminish Egypt's military threat.

Britain and France

Britain and France, under the pretext of safeguarding international shipping and ensuring peace, have begun bombing Egyptian airfields and infrastructure. Their ultimatum to both Egypt and Israel—to cease hostilities and withdraw 10 miles from the Suez Canal—has been rejected by Egypt. While they claim to act in the interest of global stability, their underlying motive appears to be regaining control of the Suez Canal and curbing Nasser's influence. Both nations face international criticism, particularly from the United States and the Soviet Union, for their aggressive stance.

Egypt

The conflict is viewed by President Gamal Abdel Nasser as a fight for Egyptian sovereignty and independence from Western imperialism, in defiance of Britain and France's ultimatum. His plan to finance the Aswan Dam and establish Egypt as a leader in the Arab and anti-colonial worlds depends heavily on the Suez Canal, which has been blocked because of the fighting.

United States

Fearing that a prolonged conflict would destabilise the area and drive Arab countries closer to the Soviet bloc, the United States has openly denounced the military activities of Israel, Britain, and France. The United States is prioritising de-escalation and has threatened economic sanctions against its partners to stop the intervention, despite having a tight alliance with Britain and France through NATO.



British prime minister, Anthony Eden, and US president, Dwight Eisenhower, after a conference at the White House in 1956.

Soviet Union

The USSR, aligning itself with anti-colonial movements, has strongly opposed the actions of Britain, France, and Israel. Soviet leaders have issued warnings of potential intervention and are leveraging the crisis to strengthen their influence in the Arab world. Their position underscores the Cold War's ideological struggle, as they portray themselves as defenders of smaller nations against Western imperialism.

As delegates in the HUNSC, it is your responsibility to address the immediate issues of the conflict. You must decide how to respond to the military interventions, restore peace in the region, and determine the future of the Suez Canal.

BLOCS

Anti Nasser Bloc (United Kingdom, France, Israel)

The Western bloc consists of the main stakeholders that drive this conflict. Fueled by their ambition to control the Suez Canal for their interest the United Kingdom and French aimed to utilise the Suez Canal for trade. The Western bloc furthermore aimed to subdue the President of Egypt Gamal Abdel Nasser as a countermeasure to any form of retaliation against their colonial influence in the North African region. Nasser's desire to nationalise the canal was seen as an act of defiance and a threat to their international commercialisation and foreign interests to utilise the canal for transport. Their eventual military intervention aided by Israel was justified as a means to protect their global shipping lanes in the Suez Canal, however, it caused a substantial amount of international controversy due to a lack of conformity to previously allied nations such as the United States of America.

Pro Nasser Bloc (USSR, Egypt and allies)

The Eastern bloc consisting of the USSR and Czechoslovakia aimed to support Egypt in their endeavours as a means to enhance their influence in the Middle Eastern region and exploit Arab nationalism to counter Western dominance of colonised nations in Africa. The Eastern bloc firmly condemned the military intervention caused by the Western bloc, viewing it as an act of imperialist aggression. They firmly backed Nasser's ideals and decisions to enforce sovereignty in the Suez Canal. In terms of their impact on the crisis as a whole, the Soviet Union's threats to escalate the conflict through military action played a vital role in applying pressure to the Western Bloc. The Pro Nasser Bloc of Egypt aimed to assert dominance and independence over the Suez Canal under President Nasser's ideals to bring Arab Nationalism to the region. Egypt aimed to reduce Western influence in the region and reduce their control over Egypt's economy and resources

Neutral Powers (USA, Canada and other Neutral Powers)

The Neutral bloc aligned with the United States during the Cold War and opposed the unnecessary military intervention caused by France and Britain. Instead, it sought a more diplomatic means to resolve Nasser's decision to nationalise the Suez Canal and its lack of hostility to communist nations such as the USSR. Nations such as Canada and Scandinavian countries played the role of mediators to de-escalate the crisis through the diplomacy of the United Nations. The United States and neutral powers aimed to utilise the United Nations and generate diplomatic solutions to resolve the Suez Canal Crisis.

Aftermath

While the following details are critical for building your arguments and understanding the crisis, note that these events occurred after the freeze date of 31st October 1956 and should not influence your committee's discussions or resolutions.

influence your committee's discussions or resolutions.

The Suez Crisis came to an end in March 1957, but its resolution reshaped the global balance of power and had lasting effects on international relations. The crisis highlighted the decline of traditional colonial powers like Britain and France, whose influence was significantly diminished. Their failure to regain control of the Suez Canal or remove Nasser from power exposed their waning dominance.

At the same time, the crisis underscored the growing prominence of the United States and the Soviet Union as the world's dominant superpowers. While Britain and France pursued military action to protect their interests, both the U.S. and USSR pressured them to withdraw. The United States, under President Dwight D. Eisenhower, threatened economic sanctions against its allies. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, condemned the intervention and positioned itself as a supporter of anti-colonial movements, enhancing its standing in the Arab world.

The resolution of the crisis was facilitated by the United Nations, which established its first-ever peacekeeping mission, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). This marked a milestone in international diplomacy, demonstrating the growing role of the UN in mediating conflicts. The UNEF was deployed to the Sinai Peninsula to supervise the withdrawal of foreign troops and maintain peace in the region.



United Nations Security Council during the Suez Canal Crisis of 1956

Nasser emerged as a hero in the Arab world, solidifying his position as a symbol of anti-colonial resistance. The successful nationalization of the Suez Canal and Egypt's defiance against major powers inspired other nations in Africa and Asia to pursue independence from colonial rule. The canal, though damaged during the conflict, was fully reopened under Egyptian control by April 1957, with revenue redirected to fund domestic projects like the Aswan Dam.

Note: It was later revealed that a secret agreement, known as the Sèvres Protocol, was made between Israel, Britain, and France in October 1956. This covert plan outlined a coordinated strategy in which Israel would invade Egypt, providing Britain and France with a pretext of upholding international peace. However, this information remains classified and was not public knowledge as of the freeze date of 31st October 1956. Delegates cannot assume or act as though the collusion between Britain, France, and Israel is confirmed, even if suspicions about their coordination exist.

QARMAS

- I. What measures can be implemented to resolve the immediate military conflict between Egypt, Britain, France, and Israel?
- I. How can international trade through the Suez Canal be safeguarded without compromising Egypt's sovereignty?
- I. What role should the United Nations play in mediating the crisis and ensuring long-term regional stability?
- I. How can the influence of Cold War superpowers be managed to prevent the escalation of the conflict into a global crisis?
- I. What frameworks can be established to prevent similar disputes over strategic waterways in the future?

Crisis Paperwork Guidance

We are excited to announce that HUNSC at MSMUN 2025 will be a crisis committee, and will have elements of crisis across the committee sessions. These will be mediated by the executive board and will have staggered crisis updates, revealing what crisis has taken place.

Crises are fictional events that are based on realistic political dynamics and socioeconomic situations across the world. During a crisis, you, as a delegate, must work to resolve it through various types of paperwork that details how your country will take action. Because this committee will consist of crises, delegates will have to constantly be taking action and submitting paperwork. To be able to do this effectively, know your country's capacity in terms of the resources available at your disposal such as the country's economic and military capabilities. Delegates will be required to work with other countries, and knowing what you bring to the table will be crucial for this process.

Since this committee is a crisis committee, we will be expecting delegates to be able to write on-the-spot crisis paperwork, and have research that allows them to write effective paperwork. In the HUNSC OISMUN 2025, all paperwork will be handwritten and all online research will be prohibited; therefore, please come prepared before the conference with the necessary materials and knowledge.

Types of Crisis Paperwork

Internal/Individual Action Orders (IAO)

IAOs are actions taken by a delegate within the jurisdiction of their own country. These can be either overt or covert.

- Covert IAO: A covert IAO is read and ratified by the Executive Board (EB) privately and conveyed to the delegate through a message, with only the outcome being announced. The committee is not made aware of the sponsor of a covert IAO.

- **Overt IAO:** An overt IAO, on the other hand, is read out to the entire committee as an action taken if ratified.

Delegates can only take actions within the jurisdiction of their countries. For example, the delegate of Norway cannot ask for the mobilisation of the English Navy but can mobilise the Norwegian navy for necessary actions. Additionally, actions taken must be realistic in the context of the nation's power and position in global affairs.

Example of an IAO:

- From: Prussia
- Type: IAO
- Clauses:
 - The Kingdom of Prussia will move its troops into every province throughout the region and will be on high alert. Every province will have a minimum of 2000 troops ready to fight any insurgencies.
 - The Kingdom of Prussia will keep the Russian traitor under strong surveillance and will not be releasing the traitor.

Joint Action Orders (JAO)

A JAO is similar to an IAO but involves more than one sponsor, meaning multiple countries can collaborate on the action. This expands the options and effectiveness of actions in the committee.

Example of a JAO:

- From: UK and Portugal
- Type: JAO
- Clauses:
 - Transport a legion of the SAS British special forces to Portugal consisting of 8 members selected by British Intelligence on a mission to assassinate the pope.
 - Have members of the Portuguese military create access for the British to reach the Royal Palace.
 - Transport the SAS back via row-boats located east of the Douro River with the Portuguese opening up the naval path.

Communiqué

A communiqué is a letter requesting an authority figure to take certain actions in committee. This is necessary when a delegation doesn't have the jurisdictional powers required for a particular decision and must seek authorization from the relevant authority.

Example of a Communiqué:

- From: UK
- Type: Communiqué
- To: The Esteemed President of Lithuania
- Content: Your Excellency, Gitanas Nausėda, I am writing to you with the hopes that your nation will allow British troops to move through Lithuania to flank our enemies in Latvia. I hope that this is a good step forward to strengthen our bilateral relationship and become strategic allies. More details will follow.
- Regards, British Diplomat from the United Nations Security Council

Presidential Statements

Presidential statements are used for major actions such as declarations of war or significant changes in diplomatic relations. Delegates can request these in the form of an appeal. If ratified, the delegate can then make a speech in the first person, representing the head of state, and other delegates can ask questions.

Example of a Presidential Statement Appeal:

- From: China
- Type: Presidential Statement Appeal
- Content: Dear EB, I, the delegate of China, would like to give a Presidential Statement and use it to declare war against Japan. I hope that you can ratify the same.

Press Releases

Press releases are statements read out to the committee without the ratification of the EB members. They are conveyed through a specific media outlet at the delegate's discretion and are often used for misinformation purposes. Delegates can spread propaganda but should exercise caution and not use this tool arbitrarily.

Example of a Press Release:

- From: USA
- Type: Press Release
- Content: These statements are to be broadcasted in a session held by the White House Secretary at 12 A.M. and to be aired on national television: "The American government is not keeping women and children in cages in Guantánamo Bay".

Directives

In crisis committees, directives replace conventional resolutions. While similar to resolutions, directives are authoritative, using terms like "authorises" and "designates" instead of "recommends" and "urges."

Research Guidance

Thorough research is crucial because it ensures your arguments and contributions are well-informed and credible. It helps in identifying various perspectives, understanding complexities, and developing balanced solutions. Good research practices enhance your ability to critically evaluate information, distinguishing between reliable data and misinformation, which is essential for informed decision-making in academic, professional, and civic contexts.

When researching, it's vital to consider the credibility of your sources. Using methods like OPVL (Origin, Purpose, Value, Limitation) or CRAAP (Currency, Relevance, Authority, Accuracy, Purpose) testing can help assess whether a source is trustworthy. Evaluate the reputation of the source—does it have a history of spreading misinformation? Assess bias and consider the credentials of the author. Reliable sources typically have clear authorship, are published by reputable organisations, and provide evidence-based information. Cross-referencing facts from multiple credible sources further enhances the accuracy and reliability of your research findings.

This is a website you can use to learn more about the OPVL or CRAAP method
<https://aswarsaw.libguides.com/p2/evaluation>

Suggested and credible sources to use for research:

United Nations and International Organisations affiliated with the United Nations such as:

- United Nations Digital Library
- World Bank
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- United Nations past resolutions and documents

Official government sources of countries/state operated news agencies such as:

- U.S. Department of State
- Foreign & Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia

Other suggested websites which are credible:

- JSTOR
- Google Scholar
- Oxford Academic
- Council on Foreign Relations
- Brookings Institution
- British Broadcasting Corporation
- International Court of Justice
- International Law Commission

These sources also cover a wide range of topics relevant to international relations, diplomacy, global economics, health, legal issues, and current affairs. But make sure to always cross-reference information across various sources to verify the accuracy of the information provided to you.

Closing Remarks

Dear Delegates,

We, the Executive Board of HUNSC, are eagerly awaiting the conference as we cannot wait to start discussing the complex issue of the Suez Canal Crisis. We cannot wait to hear all of your unique perspectives and powerful speeches for this conference.

It is important to understand that this study guide we have curated for you is simply a starting point for your preparation towards this conference. It contains all of the foundational knowledge that you would require, however, we encourage you to think outside the box, to understand your country's stance and past actions to drive your perspective during the conference. We expect in-depth research and a thorough understanding of not only the agenda but also possible solutions, adherence to your foreign policy and countries stance as a whole.

Throughout the conference, your preparation and determination will be put to the test as you engage in diplomatic debate with other delegates such as yourself. Your creativity with crisis, assertive debating skills and thought-provoking but powerful speeches will all be skills that we will be expecting as we explore the Suez Canal Crisis.

As always, if you have any questions be they simple or complex, do not hesitate to contact us with any questions or further guidance. Most importantly, make sure you treat all of your fellow delegates with the utmost form of respect and maintain the best behaviour and conduct throughout the conference.

We are looking forward to your participation and contribution towards creating an unforgettable and passionate MUN conference.

Your Executive Board,
Aariv Patel and Monit Gajjar

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