



VEMUN 2026

Guaranteeing Governance in the Global Future: What Role for Europe?

March 13 – 15, 2026

HSC: (EU+)

Suez Crisis 1956

Expert Speaker: Michael Hindley

Chairs: Lisa Bordenave & Philomene Watkins



# Table of Contents

- I. Introduction
- II. Definition of Key Terms
  - A. Nationalisation
  - B. Nasserism/Arab socialism
  - C. War of aggression
  - D. War of self-defense
- III. General Overview
- IV. Major Parties Involved
  - A. Egypt
  - B. United States
  - C. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
  - D. UK
  - E. France
  - F. Israel
  - G. Arab Countries
  - H. Other Countries
- V. Timeline of Key Events
- VI. Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue
  - A. Resolution 95
  - B. Resolution 118
- VII. Possible Solutions
  - A. Ceasefire
  - B. Economic sanctions
  - C. Escalation of conflict in favour of one side
  - D. Ownership of the canal
- VIII. Appendices
- IX. Bibliography



## Introduction

The Suez Crisis was an international crisis in the Middle East that broke out in 1956, and originated in the Egyptian President's nationalisation of the Suez Canal. The Canal was at the time controlled by the French and British Suez Canal Company, and was a strategically important waterway for oil shipping and for international passage from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. The nationalisation of the Canal was caused by the American and British refusal to fund the construction of the Aswan High Dam, which they had promised to do, because of Egypt's growing ties to communist countries like Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

In 1952, after Egypt's revolution which overthrew King Farouk, Egypt and Britain strove for better relations, with the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1953-4 which was to cede control of the Canal to Egypt by 1968 and over a course of 20 months draw British troops from the British military base established there. The British, however, tried to retain good relations with Middle Eastern countries, for example with an anti-communist alliance in the Baghdad Pact of 1955 which included Britain, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, and Turkey.

Immediately after the nationalisation of the canal, a conference of maritime countries was organised as a diplomatic solution to the crisis, with twenty-two nations deciding on who should remain in control of the Canal. The American President of the time, President Eisenhower, believed that a diplomatic and peaceful solution was the way forward, but Britain and France were not in agreement. The Sèvres Protocol, between France, Israel, and Britain, was a secret protocol with the goal of denationalising the Suez Canal and overthrowing President Nasser to regain control of the canal.

In the end, all forces were withdrawn from the Canal with increasing pressure from the United States, the USSR, and the UN, through December 1956 to March 1957. The United Nations deployed their first peacekeeping force to oversee the ceasefire and withdrawal of all invading nations, the UNEF. Egypt regained full control of the Canal, and British and French influence in the region waned, with the Crisis leading to the decline of Britain as an international power and the resignation of its Prime Minister, Anthony Eden.

## Definition of Key Terms

### Nationalisation

Nationalisation, which contrasts with privatisation, is a process in which a major branch of industry or commerce is transferred from private to state ownership. Nationalisation occurs through



the transfer of privately owned assets into public owned assets under the control of a national government or state or through the distribution of shared capital.

## Nasserism/Arab socialism

Nasserism is an Arab nationalist political ideology based on the thinking of the former Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser. It was aligned with pan-Arab nationalism and anti-imperialism. This political movement called for the liberation of Arabian countries colonised or dominated by Western powers. It aimed in the long term, to unify all Arab people in a single state, beyond the borders imposed by the West after World War I, while also aiming to increase the standard of living of the people, by, notably, nationalising key sectors of the economy. During Nasser's lifetime, Nasserist groups were encouraged and often supported financially by Egypt. This new kind of Arab nationalism was a greater threat to Israel than the previous conservative monarchy was, and, therefore, Nasser became Israel's prime enemy. Nasserism was a major influence on pan-Arab politics in the 1950s and 1960s, and continues to have significant resonance throughout the Middle East to this day. However, the scale of the Arab defeat in the Six Day War of 1967 severely damaged the standing of Nasser, and the ideology associated with him. Nasser himself died in 1970, and certain important tenets of Nasserism were revised or abandoned by his successor, Anwar El-Sadat.

## War of aggression

A war of aggression, sometimes also war of conquest, is a military conflict waged without the justification of self-defense, usually for territorial gain and subjugation. Wars without international legality (not out of self-defense or sanctioned by the United Nations Security Council) can be considered wars of aggression. However, this alone usually does not constitute the definition of a war of aggression as certain wars may be unlawful but not aggressive (a war to settle a boundary dispute where the initiator has a reasonable claim and limited aims for example). Article 39 of the United Nations Charter provides that the UN Security Council shall determine the existence of any act of aggression and "shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security".

## War of self-defense

War of self-defense refers to the use of force to repel an attack or imminent threat of attack directed against oneself or others or a legally protected interest. Self-defense in international law refers to the inherent right of a State to use force in response to an armed attack, as opposed to a war where both sides are trying to invade and conquer. Self-defense is one of the exceptions to the



universal prohibition against use of force under article 2 (4) of the UN Charter which affirms that “every State has the duty to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State”. However, whether the armed attack that gives rise to self-defense should originate from another state, as opposed to an armed group, and whether the attack should actually materialize to lawfully invoke self-defense are ongoing conundrums for scholars.

## General Overview

The Suez Canal was built between 1859 and 1869 by the French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps, who had gained permission from the Egyptian government to build a Canal connecting the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. This would render commerce between Europe and Asia far easier, cheaper, and faster, making the Suez Canal a strategically and economically important waterway to this day. In order to realize such an engineering and construction project, the Universal Suez Canal Company was created in 1858. The Company oversaw the construction of the Canal between 1859 and 1869, when it was finally inaugurated. Previously, an agreement was reached in 1866, which granted the Company the right to operate the Canal until 1968. Britain and France both held major shares in this private company, which made their influence over the Suez Canal considerable. Indeed, some of these shares were even sold from the Egyptian government to the British government in 1875, as a result of Egypt's massive debt and poor financial situation. In 1882, Britain took almost entire control of the Suez Canal and led an invasion of Egypt, making the country a British protectorate in all but name. The Convention of Constantinople in 1888 assured international passage through the Canal, although the British closed it down to enemy forces during the first World War.

In 1919, a nationalist revolution took place in Egypt, which ended up forcing Britain to recognise the country's independence, which became the Kingdom of Egypt in 1922. However, British influence remained as the Suez Canal Company kept its control over the Canal and British armed forces remained in their major military base, a presence in the Canal guaranteed by the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936. Therefore, the tensions which had developed throughout the previous century, the growing nationalist anti-British sentiment, continued to exist, and would be the driving force behind the Egyptian Revolution of 1952, which overthrew the monarchy and established a new republic with General Nasser in charge.

Growing ties between Egypt and the Soviet Union worried Britain and France, especially considering Egypt's arms deal with Czechoslovakia which pushed Britain into the Baghdad Pact of 1955, ensuring



its continued influence in the region. In response to the arms deal, Britain pulled its funding of the Aswan High Dam, to which the Soviet Union answered by offering Egypt a billion dollar loan with low interest to pursue the project. This angered the United States, who pulled their own funding.

In July 1956, the announcement from Nasser that the Suez Canal was being nationalised worried Britain and its Prime Minister Anthony Eden. Britain saw this as an attempt to subvert British colonial supremacy and a major danger to oil shipping for Europe. Then in October 1956, Israel launched a sudden attack in the Sinai Peninsula, which was planned under the Sèvres Protocol, permitting French and British troops to land in Egypt under the guise of stopping Israel. They would then overthrow Nasser and regain control of the Canal.

*The results of the conversations which took place at Sèvres from 22 to 24 October 1956 between the representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the State of Israel and of France are the following:*

1. *The Israeli forces launch in the evening of 29 October 1956 a large scale attack on the Egyptian forces with the aim of reaching the Canal Zone the following day.*
2. *On being apprised of these events, the British and French Governments during the day of 30 October 1956 respectively and simultaneously make two appeals to the Egyptian Government and the Israeli Government on the following lines:*

*A. To the Egyptian government*

- a) halt all acts of war.*
- b) withdraw all its troops ten miles from the Canal.*
- c) accept temporary occupation of key positions on the Canal by the Anglo-French forces to guarantee freedom of passage through the Canal by vessels of all nations until a final settlement.*

*B. To the Israeli government*

- a) halt all acts of war.*
- b) withdraw all its troops ten miles to the east of the Canal. In addition, the Israeli Government will be notified that the French and British Governments have demanded of the Egyptian Government to accept temporary occupation of key positions along the Canal by Anglo-French forces. It is agreed that if one of the Governments refused, or did not give its*



*consent, within twelve hours the Anglo-French forces would intervene with the means necessary to ensure that their demands are accepted.*

*C. The representatives of the three Governments agree that the Israeli Government will not be required to meet the conditions in the appeal addressed to it, in the event that the Egyptian Government does not accept those in the appeal addressed to it for their part.*

*3. In the event that the Egyptian Government should fail to agree within the stipulated time to the conditions of the appeal addressed to it, the Anglo-French forces will launch military operations against the Egyptian forces in the early hours of the morning of 31 October.*

*4. The Israeli Government will send forces to occupy the western shore of the Gulf of Aqaba and the group of islands Tiran and Sanafir to ensure freedom of navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba.*

*5. Israel undertakes not to attack Jordan during the period of operations against Egypt. But in the event that during the same period Jordan should attack Israel, the British Government undertakes not to come to the aid of Jordan.*

*6. The arrangements of the present protocol must remain strictly secret.*

*7. They will enter into force after the agreement of the three Governments.*

*(signed)*

*DAVID BEN-GURION [Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of Israel]*

*PATRICK DEAN [Assistant Under-Secretary of the British Foreign Office]*

*CHRISTIAN PINEAU [Foreign Minister of France]*

The plan was to convince Israel to carry out an attack against Egypt, so that France and Great Britain could send in troops, to “protect” the Canal and ensure free navigation through it, retake the Canal, and topple Nasser from power, all without being seen as the aggressors starting an unprovoked war. This agreement was done in secret, and without the knowledge of the United States. The British and French governments thought that the operation would be so quick that they would be able to avoid international condemnation, and also planned to use their veto power in the UN Security Council to stall any international response.

The invasion of Egypt was agreed upon without informing the United States, keeping President Dwight D. Eisenhower completely out of the plan. The US hoped that a diplomatic solution to the crisis could be reached, and when the invasion began, the Americans saw the British attitude as a



breach of their alliance and trust. The alliance between the USA and Britain was damaged due to its unilateral actions. If the invasion had been swift and short, Eisenhower could have turned a blind eye, but the British and the French waited for the ultimatum to elapse before intervening, wanting to protect their reputation and to be able to claim that their objectives were merely to protect the Canal, which was now under threat due to the Israeli invasion. This delay forced the Americans to act, and to demand the three powers' withdrawal from Egypt. The Soviet Union also demanded this immediate withdrawal, demonstrating support for Egypt against Western aggression.

Following the UN's resolution to a ceasefire, the UN deployed the UNEF (United Nations Emergency Force), deliberately excluding troops from the Security Council members to ensure neutrality. These forces had the goals of ensuring British, French, and Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian territory, securing the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Strip, and contributing to the stabilisation of the region by ensuring an impartial ceasefire. By December 1965, French and British troops had departed, and by March 1957, Israeli troops had left.

## Major Parties Involved

### Egypt

During the years preceding the crisis, Egypt has been increasing its power and influence in the Middle East. Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser has nationalised the Suez Canal, which was previously owned and operated by a joint British-French company, as a way to fund his ambitious development projects and assert Egypt's independence from Western powers. However, this move has been strongly opposed by Britain and France, who rely heavily on the canal for transportation of goods and especially oil. Egypt's nationalisation has triggered a diplomatic and economic crisis. Israel has launched a surprise attack on Egypt, and this country finds itself facing a two-front conflict (the British-French and the Israeli). Nasser and his government are trying to rally popular support for their resistance against the Israeli invasion. At the same time, Nasser is making diplomatic efforts to rally international support against the British-French intervention.

### United States

At this time, the U.S. is a dominant world power that wishes to assert itself as a major player in the Middle East and is keen to maintain stability in the region because of its economic importance as a crucial region for global oil supplies. President Eisenhower strongly supported the Tripartite Declaration of 1950 between the U.S., France, and Britain. This treaty restricted the number of arms



each state could sell in the Middle East and was intended to prevent the development of an arms race between the Arabs and Israelis, hopefully maintaining peace and stability in the region. The US is not directly involved in the crisis, but it is playing a key role by pressuring the UK, France, and Israel to withdraw their forces from Egypt. President Eisenhower is strongly opposed to the use of military force to resolve the crisis and fears the risk of it escalating into a wider conflict. Furthermore, Eisenhower opposes the colonial mindset that he sees behind the actions of the British and French governments. The U.S. is threatening to withdraw financial aid and impose economic sanctions on the countries in Egyptian territory.

### **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**

In response to the uncooperative United States, Nasser pursued a relationship with the Soviet Union, which was more than willing to supply weapons through Czechoslovakia and spread its influence. This new relationship between the Soviets and Egyptians caused an uproar in the West, especially in Britain, who saw the expansion of Soviet influence as a direct threat to their oil reserves. After the failure of trying to establish Israel as an ally in the Middle East, the Soviets saw Nasser's new Arab socialism as a way to gain influence in the whole region. Deeply opposed to the continuation of the colonial interventionism of the European powers, the Soviets strongly criticized the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt, even threatening direct military action in case they did not withdraw their troops. The Soviets, therefore, completely backed Egypt and Nasser against the invasion. Furthermore, they were also trying to cover up their invasion of Hungary, which was taking place at the same time.



## United Kingdom

As one of the main invaders, the UK obviously supports the invasion and its claimed objectives that are taking control of the Canal and guaranteeing free navigation through it. However, there are two issues worth mentioning. First, the importance given to the alliance with the USA, and the political and economic pressure they can impose on the British. Secondly, the division that the invasion has created in Britain itself, not only between the government and the Labour opposition, but also within the ruling Conservative Party. An important part of the population didn't support the invasion and demonstrated against the government, further eroding the British position. The economic interests of the UK in this conflict are significant, both regarding the trade routes and the oil market. Therefore, the outcome of the conflict could deeply affect the economy of the United Kingdom, as well as its political influence worldwide.

## France

As one of the invaders, France naturally supports the invasion as it seeks to maintain its control over the Suez Canal which is an important transportation route for goods and particularly French oil supplies. Also, France has a broad strategic interest in the Middle East as it has influence and colonies in the region. The French officials believe that the rise to power of President Gamal Abdel Nasser's in Egypt poses a threat to the interests of France in the region, and they were concerned about Nasser's support for Arab nationalism and his perceived alignment with the Soviet Union. The French government sees the operation as an opportunity to assert its influence in the Middle East and to demonstrate its military power. Furthermore, contrary to what happened in the UK, the invasion did not generate any social or political division in the country, but rather had much more support. France has provided significant military support to the UK and Israel for the operation, including paratroopers and naval forces.

## Israel

Israel is concerned about the growing power of Nasser in Egypt and sees the opportunity to strike Egypt. This country believes an attack on Egypt will help to weaken Nasser's regime and reduce the threat it poses to Israel's security. Israel has launched a surprise attack on Egypt and is rapidly invading the Sinai Peninsula. This action has sparked the Suez Crisis and has led Britain and France to intervene militarily to protect their interests in the Canal. Israel has a more intransigent position than the UK and France, demanding guarantees mainly on border security, in exchange for their withdrawal.



## Arab countries

The invasion angered most of the Arab world, with demonstrations taking place in many countries. The crisis, in fact, consolidated Nasser as the leader of the Arab world. Some countries, like Syria, for instance, also became closer to the Soviet Union after the crisis, since they had been the biggest supporters of Nasser, even preparing with direct military action to defend Egypt. Jordan, run by a new nationalist government, also supported Nasser. However, it needs to be mentioned that other countries, like Iraq, who had very close relations with Britain, and had very bad relations with Nasser, supported the invasion, but were forced to condemn it publicly, due to the internal pressure in favor of Egypt.

## Other countries

Spain: Spain had developed very good relations with the Arab world after World War II, including Egypt, but, at the same time, it was led by an anti-communist dictatorship and worried about the rise of Soviet influence in the Middle East. At the same time, Spain wanted to protect its good relations with the USA. This is why Spain, while supporting the USA, took more of a neutral stance, and even tried to act as a mediator.

Yugoslavia: Egypt and Yugoslavia had developed close relations, and, in fact, together they had set up the Non-Aligned Movement. Yugoslavia, therefore, was a close ally of Egypt during the crisis.

Australia: Australia, in a controversial move, fully supported Britain during the crisis, due to the sour relations which existed between the Australian government and Nasser.

West Germany: West Germany fully supported the invasion, seeing Nasser as a pro-Soviet leader, who needed to be replaced. German chancellor Konrad Adenauer strongly criticized the American position of allying itself with the Soviet Union against France and Britain.

China: Nasser had broken its relation with the Republic of China, recognizing, instead, the People's Republic of China. However, in the end, the Republic of China wanted to maintain good relations with the USA, and therefore, did not block any resolutions condemning the invasion, but actually supported them.

Iran: Relations between the Iran of Shah Reza Pahlavi and Nasser's Egypt were really strained during this period. However, Iran did not support the invasion, probably due to the fact that, since



1953, the USA was the most influential country in Iran, and not the UK, as it had been in the past. Therefore, while Iran could, perhaps, be sympathetic to some of the demands of the aggressors, especially Israel, they never supported the invasion, and stood with the United States.

Mexico: Mexico's foreign policy has usually been one of neutrality and of respecting the national sovereignty of all countries. Mexico, therefore, could not support the invasion of a sovereign country, and would demand an immediate withdrawal. Mexico is a country who could also take the role of a mediator between the warring parties.

## Timeline of Key Events

<b>July 26th 1956</b>	President Nasser declares in a speech in Alexandria that the Suez Canal is being nationalised.
<b>July 30 1956</b>	British Prime Minister Anthony Eden imposes an arms embargo on Egypt, and informs General Nasser that he can not have the Suez Canal.
<b>August 1 and 2 1956</b>	Britain, France, and the US hold talks on escalating the Suez crisis. Britain mobilises armed forces.
<b>September 1956</b>	Egypt now in full control of the Suez Canal.
<b>October 7th 1956</b>	Israel's Foreign Minister declares they must take military action because of the UN's failure to resolve the Crisis
<b>October 29th 1956</b>	Israel invades the Sinai Peninsula.



**November 2nd**

**1956**

The UN Assembly approves a plan for a ceasefire.

**November 5th**

**1956**

The British and the French armed forces are involved in an airborne invasion of Egypt. Operation Musketeer begins.

**November 7th**

**1956**

The UN Assembly votes 65 to 1 that the invading powers should quit Egyptian territory.

**November**

**25th 1956**

Egypt expels British, French, and Israeli residents from its territory.

**November**

**29th 1956**

The invasion of British, French, and Israeli forces is ended by the UN.

**December**

**20th 1956**

Israel refuses to return Gaza to Egypt.

**December**

**24th 1956**

British and French troops depart from Egypt.

**January 15th**

**1957**

British and French sections of the Canal are nationalised.

**March 7th**

**1957**

The UN takes over the administration of the Gaza strip.



## Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

Before the crisis, the Security Council had already pronounced itself on the issue of the Suez Canal notably with two resolutions: resolution 95, adopted in September 1951, and resolution 118, adopted in October 1956, weeks before the invasion of Egypt began.

### Resolution 95

Resolution 95 was discussed due to Israeli complaints that Egypt was trying to block the shipping of goods destined for Israel through the Suez Canal, and was even establishing sanctions against ships that visited Israeli ports. The Security Council agreed that these actions were a threat to peace in Palestine, and that they contradicted the armistice of 1949. The resolution also argued that these actions represented “unjustified interference with the rights of nations to navigate the seas and to trade freely with one another”, and called upon Egypt to “terminate the restrictions on the passage of international commercial shipping and goods through the Suez Canal wherever bound and to cease all interference with such shipping beyond that essential to the safety of shipping in the Canal itself and to the observance of the international conventions in force”. The resolution was adopted with the abstention of the Republic of China and the Soviet Union.

### Resolution 118

On the other hand, resolution 118 was discussed due to the complaints made by France and the United Kingdom against Egypt on the Suez issue. The Council decided, unanimously, that the settlement of the crisis should meet these requirements:

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.

## Possible Solutions

It is important to remember that the major goal of every country involved is the reopening of the canal. The reopening of the Suez Canal is vital to protecting American and Western European access to oil in the Middle East, especially considering that almost all of Europe's oil comes through that trade route. Despite Egypt's blockading of the canal in response to the invasion, it is also in Egypt's best interests to reopen the canal as soon as possible, as its revenues are still vital for its economy. Reopening the canal will be no easy feat, as each side wants to reopen the canal on very different terms. While European powers want to regain some control over the canal, Nasser still fully intends to retain total control of the canal. Delegates must work to reopen the canal by whatever means possible in accordance with their national interests. They must also ensure their solutions are conducive to long-lasting peace to prevent a future outbreak of conflict in the region.

It is also essential for delegates to consider the shifting balance of power on the global stage up to this point, and take into account how the Suez Crisis could impact that balance. The invasion marks tensions between old imperial powers and increasingly independent post-colonial states, and thus will have significant influence over whether the current power dynamics remain the same or drastically change.

## Ceasefire

Pursuing a ceasefire in the region can be identified as the quickest way to achieve peace in the region. Given the high tensions between the warring parties and their failure to immediately comply with the UN's call for a ceasefire, it is unlikely that the Israelis, French, British or Egyptians will agree to the ceasefire under its current terms. This does not mean, however, that pursuing a ceasefire is a lost cause. It is possible that altering the terms of the ceasefire could make it more favourable to some or all of the parties.



## Economic sanctions

Some countries opposed to the invasion could propose to impose economic sanctions on those operating in Egyptian territory in order to pressure them into withdrawing. These sanctions might include trade restrictions or financial penalties, which could damage the invading countries' economies and increase international disapproval. However, sanctions are not always fully enforced and may take time to have an effect, meaning that they do not always succeed in stopping an invasion quickly. As a result, a strong and immediate ceasefire could be seen as a more effective solution.

## Escalation of conflict in favour of one side

It is possible that one side could triumph over the other, and the winner of the conflict would determine the future of the Suez Canal, including its ownership, management, and functioning. However, delegates should seriously consider the risks when analyzing their country's interests in escalating the crisis. Though this direction creates a potentially significant advantage over the other powers for the victor bloc, it also has the potential for major consequences including lives lost, huge sums of money spent, bargaining power forfeited, international reputation damaged, and possibly the strengthening of the United States or the Soviet Union. Furthermore, proceeding with actions condemned by the international community could have severe implications for a state's standing on the international stage, a factor which is unwise to ignore.

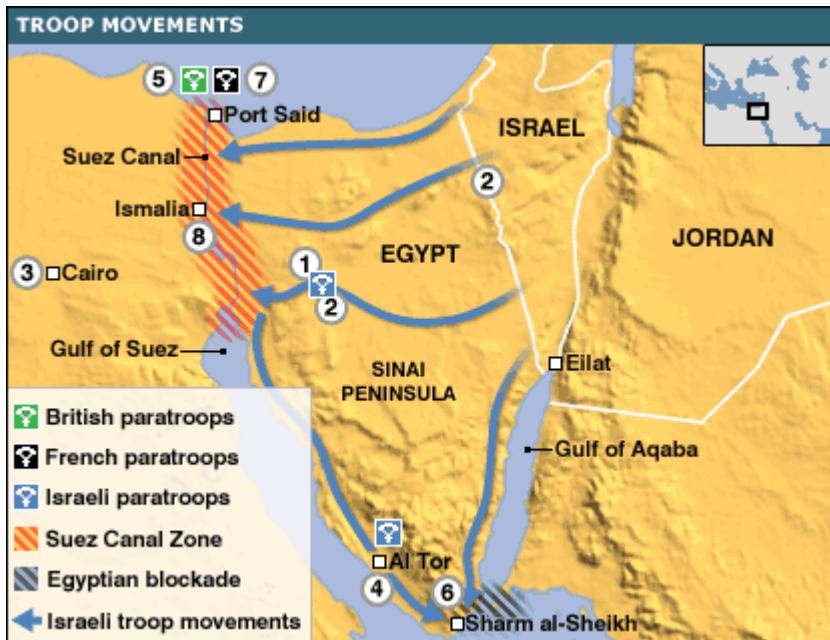
## Ownership of the canal

The question of ownership and management of the canal is at the heart of the Suez Crisis. Thus, ensuring the legality of the nationalisation and the safe passage of ships must be debated and clear terms must be agreed upon to prevent another conflict on this matter.



# Appendices

## Appendix A



## Bibliography

please use harvard bibliographic sourcing - im using MLA sourcing, im not sure if harvard is chicago, MLA, or APA style? but i chose the one closest to yours

- Boston University School of Law. (2015, 07) The Suez Crisis of 1956 and Its Aftermath: A Comparative Study of Constitutions, Use of Force, Diplomacy and International Relations [https://scholarship.law.bu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1199&context=faculty\\_scholarship](https://scholarship.law.bu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1199&context=faculty_scholarship) Accessed 1 Jan. 2026.
- Britannica Editors. (6 Dec. 2025) "Suez Crisis". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Suez-Crisis>. Accessed 2 January 2026.
- Center for Contemporary and Digital History (23 September 2025) [https://www.cvce.eu/content/publication/1999/6/9/2fd2ff88-6d31-4aa1-93fb-2bc8d91fce98/publishable\\_en.pdf](https://www.cvce.eu/content/publication/1999/6/9/2fd2ff88-6d31-4aa1-93fb-2bc8d91fce98/publishable_en.pdf) Accessed 3 Jan. 2026
- Coles, Michael H. "SUEZ, 1956: A Successful Naval Operation Compromised by Inept Political Leadership." *Naval War College Review*, vol. 59, no. 4, 2006, pp. 100–18. *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26396772>. Accessed 3 Jan. 2026.
- Mahmood K. "BRITAIN AND THE SUEZ CRISIS." *Pakistan Horizon*, vol. 15, no. 2, 1962, pp. 111–28. *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41392707>. Accessed 2 Jan. 2026
- Troen, S. Ilan. "The Protocol of Sèvres: British/French/Israeli Collusion against Egypt, 1956." *Israel Studies*, vol. 1, no. 2, 1996, pp. 122–39. *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/30245494> Accessed 2 Jan. 2026.

- United Nations (1st to 10th of November 1956) Resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, First Emergency Special Session.  
[https://unSCO.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/ga\\_emr\\_11956.pdf](https://unSCO.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/ga_emr_11956.pdf) Accessed 1 Jan. 2025
- United Nations (1956, 10, 13) Resolution 118  
<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/112088?ln=en&v=pdf> Accessed 1 Jan. 2025
- United Nations (1951, 09, 01) Resolution 95  
<https://www.refworld.org/legal/resolution/unsc/1951/en/87543> Accessed 1 Jan. 2025
- United Nations Geneva (16 May 2024)  
<https://www.ungeneva.org/en/news-media/news/2024/05/93526/stories-un-archive-uns-first-peacekeeping-force> Accessed 3 Jan. 2026

