



Committee: Historic Council

Delegation: Kingdom of Egypt, المملكة المصرية

Delegate: Sofija Nedić

Topic: The San Francisco Conference

The Kingdom of Egypt is one of the countries with the longest history, and we are one of the first to have developed a sense of national identity; however, our independence has since been compromised many times. Throughout history, since the Greeks and Romans, we have been a target of occupiers, and have always managed to regain our sovereignty. Fighting for our sovereignty after the 1882 British occupation has been an uphill battle, in which we made a step forward in 1922 by gaining our official independence again. However, it was just one of the steps in the fight towards real independence, free from British influence, which continued with the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty by which we allegedly ended foreign influence in our domestic policy (Britain stated that ending the protectorate does not change the status quo), but they still retained the hold over the defence and foreign policy influence. Taking all into consideration, our efforts for unsuppressed independence from colonial influence are not over, and imperialistic leanings of some countries still harm our sovereignty, and the sovereignty of many others. Therefore, it is in our interest to put the interests of the states that still have not gained their rightful independence from colonial powers into consideration while writing the document to shape and lead the new, more inclusive and democratic world order at the upcoming conference.

The Kingdom of Egypt has always been hopeful about the possibility of establishing a just world order with equally heard voices of all nations, including ourselves. And we have, just as many others, seen President Wilson's Fourteen Points and the Anglo-French Declaration of November 1918, announcing that the Allies contemplated the liberation of the people oppressed by Turkish rule, as the beginning of such a world. We also tried to be part of important discussions, and we asked to participate in the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1919, but we were denied. And as

1. *History of Egypt under the British*. (n.d.). Wikipedia. Retrieved November 24, 2025, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Egypt_under_the_British
2. *Egyptian Society of International Law*. (1957). *Egypt and the United Nations: Report of a study group set up by The Egyptian Society of International Law (National Studies on International Organization series)*. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. https://ia902908.us.archive.org/7/items/in.ernet.dli.2015.111476/2015.111476.Egypt-And-The-United-Nations_text.pdf
3. *Saad Zaghloul*. (n.d.). Wikipedia. Retrieved November 25, 2025, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saad_Zaghloul



an answer to our leaders' persistence to just be recognised as an equal sovereign state and participate in the conference, our leaders were sent into exile to Malta.

But of course, that was not the last time Egypt was disappointed by the international community. Another instance is the killing of a British Army officer and the Governor-General of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in Cairo, later used as an excuse to pressure Egypt and deploy troops to our customs office in Alexandria. This followed our writing of an appeal to the League of Nations, but to our utter surprise, they have refused to hear our case since we are not a member of the League. However, we were legally supposed to be a member since Article I, paragraph 2 of the Covenant stated that “Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony may . . . become a member of the League.” This issue was luckily solved by the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, which demanded British troop withdrawal and support for Egyptian involvement in the League of Nations. This did not solve all of our problems; however, it is an even greater step toward our complete independence from foreign influence, and this did enable us to become a part of the League of Nations in 1937. This complicated history with England, of course, did not affect our position in this war, since in 1939 our prime minister had stated that: “Our ally will therefore receive from us every possible assistance.”, referring to Britain. With the war have the British troops also came back to our land. We have, however, ensured our cooperation and support, and with joint efforts, the victory in El Alamein. The Kingdom of Egypt has officially declared war on 26 February this year, which enables us to be a part of this conference.

Nevertheless, even though Egypt was not an officially recognized state, we have been relevantly involved in international politics in recent years by signing many important treaties. Some of those treaties are the Slavery Convention 1928, aimed at the suppression of slavery worldwide, the Placing of Seamen Convention (1920), concerning the welfare and conditions of seafarers, the Sickness Insurance (Sea) Convention (1936), which deals with insurance for seafarers, and many other treaties that included agreements related to political, trade, and regional cooperation.

In addition to the official treaties, we have cooperated with the League of Nations, even though we haven't been an official member, and we have been familiar with important global issues.

Considering all this, Egypt is ready to take a leading role in the efforts of the smaller powers to make the Charter of the United Nations a more democratic document. Our long experience with negotiations and the fight against certain countries' imperial motives, which are harming our sovereignty, has equipped us with the knowledge necessary to make this charter better and fairer.

4. *North African campaign.* (n.d.). Wikipedia. Retrieved November 24, 2025, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_African_campaign

5. *Category: Treaties of the Kingdom of Egypt.* (n.d.). Wikipedia. Retrieved November 25, 2025, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Treaties_of_the_Kingdom_of_Egypt

6. *State Information Service.* (n.d.). The United Nations. State Information Service. Retrieved November 25, 2025, from <https://sis.gov.eg/en/international-relations/egypt-intl-organizations/the-united-nations/>



This is supposed to be a document that will grant us all security, and we will stand at the forefront of small, unrecognized, unheard countries' voices. We understand the suffocating feeling of foreign military presence on one's land, and therefore value independence and freedom before all else. Consequently, we strongly stand by the principle that the members of the Organization must respect the territorial integrity and political independence of all members of the Organization. Moreover, such a charter should include the possibility of changing and reconsidering treaties signed before that are not aligned with the current Organisation's values. Since the Kingdom of Egypt is still bound by the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, we are aware that such treaties allowing foreign troops on sovereign ground are a direct threat to that exact sovereignty. Conclusively, we believe that the Dumbarton Oaks proposal is a great base for a democratic charter, if it is amended by us and by other underrepresented states. To quote the Book of the Dead: "What I hate is ignorance, smallness of imagination, the eye that sees no farther than its own lashes. All things are possible...", the world with equality of all nations is possible, and the Kingdom of Egypt will put all in our power towards building it.