

II. SCUA shall have the following purposes:

(1) to facilitate any steps which may lead to a final or provisional solution of the Suez Canal problem and to assist the members in the exercise of their rights as users of the Suez Canal in consonance with the 1888 Convention, with due regard for the rights of Egypt;

(2) to promote safe, orderly, efficient and economical transit of the Canal by vessels of any member nation desiring to avail themselves of the facilities of SCUA and to seek the co-operation of the competent Egyptian authorities for this purpose;

(3) to extend its facilities to vessels of non-member nations which desire to use them;

(4) to receive, hold and disburse the revenues accruing from dues and other sums which any user of the Canal may pay to SCUA, without prejudice to existing rights, pending a final settlement;

(5) to consider and report to Members regarding any significant developments affecting the use or non-use of the Canal;

(6) to assist in dealing with any practical problems arising from the failure of the Suez Canal adequately to serve its customary and intended purpose and to study forthwith means that may render it feasible to reduce dependence on the Canal;

(7) to facilitate the execution of any provisional solution of the Suez problem that may be adopted by the United Nations.

III. To carry out the above-mentioned purposes:

(1) the members shall consult together in a Council on which each member will be represented;

(2) the Council shall establish an Executive Group to which it may delegate such powers as it deems appropriate;

(3) an Administrator, who shall, *inter alia*, make the necessary arrangements with shipping interests, will be appointed to serve under the direction of the Council through the Executive Group.

IV. Membership may at any time be terminated by giving 60 days' notice.

In a statement issued by the Users' Conference it was said that "the Association will be established as a functioning entity at an early date after the Delegates to this Conference have had an opportunity to consult in relation thereto with their respective Governments". By September 21, fifteen of the governments—i.e., excluding Ethiopia, Japan and Pakistan—had indicated their intention to become members of the Users' Association. However, the Conference had also considered the proposals of the eighteen powers and the Egyptian counter-proposal of September 10 to call an alternative conference. The latter was considered by the Second London Conference as "too imprecise to afford a useful basis for discussion", but the former, "still offer a fair basis for a peaceful solution of the Suez Canal problem." The Conference also noted that the Governments of the United Kingdom and France on September 12, and the Government of Egypt on September 17, had sent communications to the Security Council.

Subsequently all three Governments asked for a meeting of the Security Council, and this took place on September 26. The meeting had before it two proposed items. The first was an Anglo-French submission:

Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888.