



ICEMUN 2026

HSC Rules of Procedure





Procedures

1. VETO Power

The 5 permanent members of the Security Council, namely **US, UK, Russia, France and China**, all possess VETO power in the council. During debate, these 5 delegations have the right to **oppose any clause/resolution from passing, even if the majority is in favor**. Once a P5 nation uses VETO power, all 5 delegates will be called out of the room for a **“P5 Caucus”**, where delegates will have to either **a) reach a compromise or b) abolish the whole clause/resolution**. However, you cannot block another country’s VETO motion with your VETO power, nor can the majority “vote out” a VETO motion. For P5 members, do note that is not a must to raise a VETO motion. In fact, if VETO motions are too frequent, it may be disruptive. Hence, chairs have the jurisdiction to **deny a VETO request** due to time constraints in the conference.

2. Voting Power

According to official UNSC Procedure, only the P5 and the 10 temporary members of the Security Council have the ability to vote. However, due to logistical difficulties — and a lack of delegations, **this rule will be abolished during ICEMUN 3.0**. (and likely at most other conferences)

3. Legally binding clauses

According to Chapter VII, Article 25 of the UN Charter, **Security Council resolutions are genuinely considered legally binding**, and that all members are obligated to follow the resolutions. This makes UNSC the only committee with such power over the member nations. Although this doesn’t affect the course of debate much, it is a good point to bring up from time to time (if a certain delegate proposes an acceptable ideology and puts it in their resolution). Also, since it’s specified here already, please do not raise Points of Order to clarify the same thing later on :)



4. Clause-by-clause debate

All Security Council resolutions are debated clause-by-clause, and each clause will have its own submitter. All delegates are expected to have **at least 1 clause of their own**. It is to note that **all clauses are debated in a vacuum** — essentially meaning that you cannot refer to what previous/subsequent clauses have stated during the debate of the current clause. If you do so, your speech/POI/POI answer will just be deemed as invalid by the chairs.

Another thing — even if you are a submitter of a resolution, you can still speak against a clause you do not agree with, and feel free to make amendments.

5. Cut off date

Lastly, as our conference aims to simulate the intense discussion of the Suez Crisis during 1956. Hence, we will have a cut off date of **October 30th, 1956**. Any publicised information after this date cannot be used in discussions.