

GalCon 2026



**Global Security Intelligence
Council**

Special Rules of Procedure



Official Document

Outlined below are the rules of procedure for The Global Security Intelligence Council committee at GalCon 2026. Unlike the other committees, this committee operates on a Mini-Resolution system. Each session will revolve around a specific event within the BLACKLIST. Delegates must respond to the event by drafting and submitting Mini-Resolutions that propose immediate and actionable solutions. You will find some general definitions, the main rules of procedure, some miscellaneous rules, and an appendix with motions and points.

Mini-resolutions are shorter than traditional draft resolutions and must:

- Be directly relevant to the event introduced.
- Contain clear operative clauses outlining actionable steps.
- Focus on immediate implementation.
- Must follow the operative clauses format.



General Definitions:

Committee: A forum composed of representatives of countries, organizations, and other entities where they discuss certain topics and issues and adopt solutions through clauses and resolutions. The United Nations is composed of many such committees, each focusing on a specific field. Examples of UN Committees include the UN Security Council, UN Women, ECOSOC, etc.

Chair: the administrator of a committee who organizes the debate.

Debate Session: A period of time in which the committee debates the topics at hand.

Speaker: A delegate that has the right to speak. This right is limited by time and allows the speaker to speak without being disrupted. It is the chair that provides the right to speak for the delegates.

Delegate: A representative of a country, an organization, or any other entity in a certain committee. Therefore, committees are made up of chairs and delegates: People who organize the debate and people who debate.

Member Delegate: A delegate of a committee who represents a fully recognized country in the UN. In general, Member Delegates have full debate and voting rights in a committee. For example: Delegate of the USA, Delegate of Nigeria, Delegate of Jordan, etc.

Observer Delegates: A delegate of a committee who represents a country that is not fully recognized as a country by the UN but is allowed to participate in the committee. It also includes representatives of important organizations. They have full debate rights, but not full voting rights. This means that they can participate fully in the debate, but they cannot vote on final resolutions and clauses. Examples of Observer State Delegates: Delegate of the State of Palestine, Delegate of the WHO (World Health Organization), Delegate of Oxfam, etc.

Procedural Voting: It refers to voting on motions or amendments. Procedural Voting only allows votes in favor or votes against, and everyone who is present in the committee needs to vote (there can be no abstentions).

Substantial Voting: It happens when voting on clauses or draft resolutions. Generally, in Substantial Voting, delegates can abstain from voting (with the exception mentioned below).

Mini-Resolution: A document that the committee produces in which the solutions to the problems are detailed. It is composed of clauses and is the result of debate and the voting process. It is referred to as “mini” due to the fast paced nature of this committee, requiring delegates to pass quick solutions to imminent high-risk events.

Draft of the Mini-Resolution: This is the Mini-Resolution before it is voted on by the committee. As such, it is only a draft and not a real resolution until it passes through the voting procedure.



Clause: A section of a resolution that explains a solution to the issue.

Sponsor: A delegate who has played a key role in writing a draft resolution.

Signatory: A delegate who would like to see a draft resolution debated in the session.

Rules of Procedure

1. Starting the Session

Chairs are in charge of starting and restarting committee sessions. Chairs should, as much as possible, stick to the schedule provided by the conference or session organizers.

1.1. Roll Call

When sessions begin, chairs should proceed to do a roll call. This action entails the chairs going over the list of countries represented in the committee. Delegates should in turn answer **present or present and voting**. Doing so would allow delegates to participate in the debate. Should the delegate declare “present and voting”, this would restrict the delegate to only vote in favor or against when voting on the draft resolution.

2. Opening Statements: General Speakers List

General Speakers List is a formal mode of debate that allows delegates to deliver speeches and contribute to the discussion. It is to be initiated after roll call. Chairs are to set up speakers lists and delegates are allowed to deliver their speech according to their turn. Yielding is required and points of information are allowed.

2.1. Setting up speakers list

To begin the general speakers list, chairs must set up the speakers list. Chairs should declare “are there any delegates who wish to be added to the General Speakers List?”, delegates who wish to do so should raise their placard. The chair, then, adds the delegates who raised their placard to the speakers list. When all the delegates who raised their placards have been added, the chair then moves on to 2.2. Chair’s discretion can allow for the General Speakers List to be reopened, allowing for another round of speakers.

2.2. General Speakers List Speech

Delegates in the General Speakers List are given the floor to deliver their speech according to their position in the speakers list. Each delegate must approach the podium and deliver a **60 second** speech.



2.3. Points of Information

Upon completing their speech, the delegate is to be asked by the chair whether they are open to any points of information. The delegate may decline or accept. Upon accepting points of information, the chair is to ask the committee whether there are any points of information. Any delegate with a point of information should raise their placard. Each point of information should not take more than 20 seconds to be made, and the answer by the speaker should not take more than 40 seconds. The delegate making the point is allowed to motion for a follow-up only once. Motions to follow up are to be allowed by chair discretion with a maximum duration of 20 seconds. 1-3 Points of Information can be entertained following the Chairs' Discretion.

2.4. Yielding the floor

The speaker in a general speakers list may yield the floor only to the chair after Points of Information.

3. Setting the agenda

Chairs will formally introduce one event to the committee. This event shall constitute the sole agenda item for that session. Delegates will debate the event, draft and submit Mini-Resolutions addressing it, and proceed to vote upon the proposed actions. Once the agenda item has been debated and its draft Mini-Resolutions voted upon, using the procedure detailed below, the chairs would then introduce another agenda item.

4. Procedural Voting

After the General Speakers List, chairs are to allow the committee to vote on the flow of the debate. This is done through motions and procedural steps described in the following articles.

4.1. The Floor is Open

The chairs are to allow delegates to raise their motions by declaring “the floor is open for motions.”

4.2. Raising a motion

Delegates may raise motions upon the chairs declaring that “The floor is open for motions.” Delegates should raise their placards and state their motion upon being chosen by the chair.



4.3. Seconds for a motion

After a motion has been raised, the chairs need to check for any seconds for the motion. Seconds indicate support for the motion. The chair needs to declare, “are there any seconds to this motion?” A delegate can second the motion by raising their placards. If there are no seconds, the motion automatically fails. If there is at least one, the procedure continues to 4.4.

Note: some motions do not require seconds, check out the **Motions** document on the website.

4.4. Objections for a motion

After a motion has been raised and seconded, the chairs need to check for any objections to the motion. Objections indicate opposition to the motion. The chair needs to declare, “are there any objections to this motion?”. A delegate can object to the motion by raising their placards. If there are no objections, the motion automatically passes. If there is at least one objection, the motion is to be voted on.

4.5. Raising other motions

After 4.4, chairs then proceed to repeat the procedure (from 4.1 to 4.4) until there is a maximum of 4 motions raised by the delegates.

4.6. Preparing list of motions to be voted upon

All motions that have been raised, received seconds, and received objections are to be arranged in a voting list. The order of voting upon the motion is compiled from the most to the least disruptive.

Check out the order of disruptiveness of the motions in the **Motions** document, available on the website.

4.7. Voting on the motion

The chairs begin the voting procedure on the motions in question. Delegates may vote in favour or against the motion, abstentions are not allowed. Motions that fail are discarded. The first motion that receives a majority is to be applied, while the remaining motions are to be discarded.

5. Formal Debate: General Speakers List

The committee is able to choose a motion for a General Speakers List. GSL is a formal mode of debate that allows delegates to deliver speeches and contribute to the discussion in general. Chairs are to set up speakers lists and delegates are allowed to deliver their speech according to their turn. Yielding is required and points of information are allowed.



5.1. Setting up speakers list

To begin the general speakers list, chairs must set up the speakers list. Chairs should declare “are there any delegates who wish to be added to the General Speakers List?”, delegates who wish to do so should raise their placard. The chair, then, adds the delegates who raised their placard to the speakers list. When all the delegates who raised their placards have been added, the chair then moves on to point 2.2. Chair’s discretion can allow for the General Speakers List to be reopened, allowing for another round of speakers.

5.2. General Speakers List Speech

Delegates in the General Speakers List are given the floor to deliver their speech according to their turn in the speakers list. Each delegate must approach the podium and deliver a speech. The time allocated to each speech is set by the adopted motion.

5.3. Points of Information

Upon completing their speech, the delegate is to be asked by the chair whether they are open to any points of information. The delegate may decline or accept. Upon accepting points of information, the chair is to ask the committee whether there are any points of information. Any delegate with a point of information should raise their placard. Each point of information should not take more than 20 seconds to be made, and the answer by the speaker should not take more than 40 seconds. The delegate making the point is allowed to motion for a follow-up only once. Motions to follow up are to be allowed by chair discretion with a maximum duration of 20 seconds. 1-3 Points of Information can be entertained following the Chairs’ Discretion.

5.4. Yielding the floor

The speaker in a general speakers list may yield the floor only to the chair after Points of Information.

6. Informal Debate: Moderated Caucus and Unmoderated Caucus

There are two types of informal modes of debate that could be adopted after opening the floor to motions: Moderated Caucus and Unmoderated Caucus. Moderated Caucus [“Mod” for short] allows for quick-paced debate of a subtopic. Unmoderated Caucus [“Unmod” for short] allows delegates to lobby with minimal chair debate supervision.

6.1. Moderated Caucus

Moderated Caucus is an informal type of debate. It allows delegates to debate a sub-topic using more dynamic and fast-paced speeches. The general time, the individual speaker's time, and the topic of discussion are declared upon introducing the motion.



6.1.1. Choosing Speakers

Chairs are to choose speakers in a moderated caucus in the following fashion: The chairs should declare “Are there any delegates who wish to speak?”, upon which all delegates wishing to do so should raise their placards. The chair would then select a speaker. Upon completion of the speech, the chair should repeat this process until the time of the moderated caucus elapses or until there are no other delegates wishing to make a speech.

6.1.2. Moderated Caucus Speech

Delegates speaking in a moderated caucus should stick to the individual speaker’s time. There are no yielding or points of information after the speaker finishes their speech. The delegates may not approach the podium while presenting their speech.

6.2. Unmoderated Caucus

An informal mode of debate that allows delegates to hold discussions with other delegates directly, without moderation by the chairs. Also known as lobbying time, it allows delegates to create country blocs, to collect support and signatures for their clauses and to work on their speeches. An unmoderated caucus is introduced by a motion that sets out its total time.

6.3. Extending Unmoderated Caucus

Chairs may allow for the committee to extend unmoderated caucus. At the end of the unmoderated caucus, after all delegates have been seated, a delegate may raise a motion to extend the previous unmoderated caucus, specifying the time extension (it needs to be less than the time of the previous unmoderated caucus). The chairs are to ask for any seconds, upon which they can approve or deny the motion, depending on the chairs’ discretion.

7. Private Notes and Covert Actions

During the speeches in favor and against the draft Mini-Resolution, delegates may send one ‘Private Note’ or ‘Covert Action’ to the academic team. These communications may include:

- Intelligence-gathering attempts.
- Strategic initiatives.
- Covert operations.
- Requests for clarification.



Private actions may influence the outcomes of events and adopt Mini-Resolutions. Not all private actions are guaranteed to succeed. The Academics Team will evaluate feasibility, realism, and balance when determining results. The number of private notes and covert actions per event is limited, as will be explained by the chairs in the beginning of the session.

8. Draft Mini-Resolutions

Draft Mini-Resolutions are written by delegates with the aim of receiving majority committee support, allowing them to be adapted officially as a Mini-Resolution. Delegates can begin to draft Mini-Resolutions once an agenda item has been introduced. During each agenda item, the Mini-Resolutions need to address the issues of that specific agenda item. Submitted draft Mini-Resolutions will be voted upon by the end of the time allotted for the agenda item. They are only referred to as draft Mini-Resolutions when approved by the chairs and after being introduced by a motion. Until then, they are referred to as working papers. Draft Mini-Resolutions are made up of four sections: the Title, Sponsors, Signatories and Clause.

8.1.1. Title

The title of a draft Mini-Resolution is its first section. In it, the draft Mini-Resolution's committee and topic are presented.

8.1.2. Sponsors

The Sponsors are the delegates who have written and worked on the working paper with the aim of introducing it as a draft Mini-Resolution. The Sponsors need to be listed just under the Title section. Every draft Mini-Resolution needs a minimum of 2 sponsors and can have a maximum of 4 sponsors.

8.1.3. Signatories

These are the delegates who lend their signatures to the working paper, indicating their support for the paper to be introduced as a draft mini-resolution, debated and voted upon. Signatories are not obliged to vote in favour of the draft resolution. The signatories should be listed under the sponsors.



8.1.4. Clauses

Clauses are the proposed statements and solutions that aim to address issues under discussion in the committee. As explained in this section, clauses need to be composed following a specific structure and require committee support to be discussed and voted upon. The clauses should be written as Operative Clauses.

8.1.4.1. Operative Clause Structure

Operative clauses are clauses that details the steps that are needed to address the issues of the discussed topic. They need to include the following elements: An operative phrase that is italicized, the proposed steps, and must end with a semicolon ‘;’. Clauses may include subclauses. A working paper (that would later become a Mini-Resolution) may include a maximum of 7 clauses, but requires at least 4 operative clauses.

9. Submitting a working paper to the chairs

Once a working paper is ready, the sponsors need to send it to the chairs either via email or via a USB drive. Submissions via Google Docs links or in PDF form or in any other format will not be accepted. The chairs will then review the submitted working paper and confirm that it stands by the relevant requirements. Should they approve the working paper, they would indicate to the sponsors that the working paper has been approved as a draft Mini-Resolution, and they would provide it with its own identification number [For example: “Draft Mini-Resolution 3.0”]. The sponsors need to proceed to introduce it in order to allow it to be voted upon. No working papers can be introduced after a determined deadline, set by chair’s discretion and declared in the beginning of the debate.

10. Introducing Draft Mini-Resolution

Once a working paper has been recognized by the chairs as a Draft Mini-Resolution and given an identification number, the sponsors need to raise a motion to introduce it. This should be done when the floor is open to motions. One of the sponsors needs to raise a motion introducing their resolution, stating its identification number. No seconds or voting is required for the resolution to pass. The committee would then receive a copy of the introduced draft resolution and could then begin to debate it and, eventually, vote upon it. After the motion is raised and recognized, the draft Mini-Resolution is presented and read in full. The chairs would then introduce one speaker in favor and one speaker against. Points of information are in order, and yielding is only allowed to the chairs. Following the elapse of this motion, the chair would open the floor to motions. Chairs’ discretion can alter the specifics of how this motion is implemented.



11. Moving to voting stage

Close to completion of the time allotted for an agenda item, following the chair's recommendation, the committee raises a motion to move to voting. This motion requires a 2/3 majority to pass. This allows the committee to proceed to vote on the introduced draft resolutions. The delegates may raise a number of motions that are relevant to this stage (check out GSIC motions list in appendix).

11.1. Voting on Draft Mini-Resolutions

The committee should vote on the draft Mini-Resolution based on the order of introduction. The first draft Mini-Resolution to receive a simple majority is adopted as a Mini-Resolution. This signals the actions that the committee wants to take regarding the agenda item under discussion. Once a draft Mini-Resolution is adopted, all other draft resolutions are discarded.

This flow (3 → 11.1) will be repeated during all committee sessions, with the chairs introducing a new agenda item and the committee continuing to debate it and vote upon it, until the final session of the conference, when the final session comes to an end, the delegates may raise a motion to close debate:

12. Motion to Close Debate

After voting on the draft Mini-Resolutions of the last agenda item, the committee needs to pass a motion to close debate in order to formally close the debate on the topic and end the final session of the conference.

13. Miscellaneous rules for conferences

13.1. There will be **no** fact checking. Delegates cannot request the chairs to confirm the validity of claims made by delegates within their speeches.

13.2. Right of Reply is **not** in order.

13.3. Chairs' Discretion can allow for ice breaking activities, punishments, and any other activities, after consultation with the Secretariat.

13.4. Delegates can only submit Mini-Resolutions to the chair electronically, using USB or email.

13.5. Delegates are encouraged to raise their Placard only after the chair ends their request with the word "Now!" If their Placard was raised at an inappropriate time (too early or too late), the chair is permitted to disregard their response.



- 13.6.** In GSIC, laptops **are required**. If a delegate arrives without one, they will **not** be provided one by the conference staff nor will they be able to print their material.



Appendix

MOTION	DESCRIPTION	SECONDS/ OBJECTIO NS	VOTES NEEDED
MOTION TO ADJOURN MEETING	Raised to end the committee session for lunch, dinner or until the next session of the committee.	Yes	Simple Majority
MOTION TO CLOSE DEBATE	Raised when ending the last MUN session in the conference after voting on draft resolution.	Yes	Simple Majority
MOTION TO EXTEND MORE POINTS OF INFORMATION	Raised to introduce more points of information to the speaker.	No	Chairs' Discretion
MOTION TO INTRODUCE DRAFT RESOLUTION	Raised to introduce draft resolution after approval by chair. The assigned ID number of draft Resolution needs to be mentioned in the motion. Once the motion is raised, the draft resolution is shared with the committee, read out in full, and then 2 speakers in favor and 2 against are entertained. Chairs' Discretion can alter the specifics of this motion.	No	Chairs' Discretion
MOTION TO DIVIDE THE HOUSE	Raised to repeat the voting procedure without allowing abstentions. This motion can only be raised if initial voting fails to reach a conclusive vote on a draft resolution.	No	Simple Majority
MOTION FOR A ROLL-CALL VOTE	Raised to repeat the voting procedure by calling each country's name.	No	Chairs' Discretion
MOTION TO MOVE TO MODERATED CAUCUS: TOPIC X, TOTAL SPEAKING TIME OF Y, INDIVIDUAL SPEAKING TIME OF Z.	Raised to move to moderated caucusing. Delegates should specify the topic, total speaking time (the length of the moderated caucusing), and the individual speaking time per delegate.	Yes	Simple Majority
MOTION FOR LOBBYING TIME/ UNMODERATED CAUCUS, TOTAL TIME OF X.	Raised to move to an Unmoderated Caucus. The speaker should specify total time (total length of the unmoderated caucus).	Yes	Simple Majority
MOTION TO EXTEND UNMODERATED CAUCUS	Raised to extend lobbying/ unmoderated caucusing time.	Yes	Chairs' Discretion



MOTION TO MOVE TO VOTING	Raised to move to the voting stage, where the committee discusses and votes on draft resolution papers. Can only be raised with chairs' discretion.	Yes	$\frac{2}{3}$ Majority
MOTION FOR GENERAL SPEAKERS LIST: TOTAL TIME OF X MINUTES, INDIVIDUAL SPEAKING TIME OF Y SECONDS.	Raised to move to a General Speakers List. Delegates should specify total speaking time (the length of the moderated caucusing), and the individual speaking time per delegate.	Yes	Simple Majority
MOTION TO FOLLOW UP	Raised by delegate to raise a follow-up question to their point of information. It can be raised once per point of information at most.	No	Chairs' Discretion

Order of Disruptiveness

1. Motion to Introduce Draft Mini-Resolution
2. Motion to Close Debate
3. Motion to Adjourn Meeting
4. Motion to move to voting
5. Motion for Lobbying Time/ Unmoderated Caucus.
6. Motion for General Speakers List
7. Motion to Move to Moderated Caucus
8. Motion to Extend Unmoderated Caucus
9. Motion to Extend More/ _X_ More Points of Information
10. Motion to Divide the House
11. Motion for a Roll-Call Vote
12. Motion for a follow-up



Points

POINT	DESCRIPTION	DISRUPT SPEAKER ?
POINT OF INFORMATION	<p>Questions for the speaker. Can only be entertained during General Speakers List and during clauses stage.</p> <p>A delegate may raise one point of information per speech, even if they raised a motion to extend points of information. However, they may be chosen to raise an additional point of information if there are no other delegates wishing to do so.</p>	No
POINT OF ORDER	<p>A point of order is raised by delegates to address an incorrect procedural move by the chair.</p>	No
POINT OF INQUIRY	<p>A point raised by delegates to ask about the rules of procedure or any matter pertaining to MUN and the conference. The chairs are to provide an answer.</p>	No
POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE	<p>A point raised by delegates when they experience a personal discomfort and ask for the matter to be rectified. [the voice of the speaker is too low, the AC temperature is too high, etc].</p>	Yes