

# **GALMUN 2026**



## **Historical Security Council Special Rules of Procedure**



## Official Document

Outlined below are the rules of procedure for the Historical Security Council committee in GALMUN 2026. Unlike the other committees, this simulation will be resolution based. In other words, draft resolutions are created by country blocs that compete with other blocs over the committee's votes and support. You will find some general definitions, the main rules of procedure, some miscellaneous rules and an appendix with motions and points.

### 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).

**Resolution:** A document that the committee produces in which the solutions to the problems are detailed. It is composed of clauses, and it is the result of debate and the voting process.

**Draft Resolution:** This is the 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. 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.

### **3.1. The Floor is Open**

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

### **3.2. 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.

### **3.3. 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 3.4.

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



### **3.4. 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.

### **3.5. Raising other motions**

After 3.4, chairs then proceed to repeat the procedure (from 3.1 to 3.4) until there is a maximum of 4 motions raised by the delegates.

### **3.6. 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.

### **3.7. 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.

## **4. 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.

### **4.1. 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.



#### **4.2. 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.

#### **4.3. 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.

#### **4.4. Yielding the floor**

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

### **5. 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.

#### **5.1. 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.

##### **5.1.1. 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.



### **5.1.2. 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.

### **5.2. 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.

### **5.3. 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.

## **6. Draft Resolutions**

Draft Resolutions are written by delegates with the aim of receiving majority committee support, allowing them to be adapted officially as a resolution. They are only referred to as draft resolutions when approved by the chairs and after being introduced by a motion. Until then, they are referred to as working papers. Draft Resolutions are made up of four sections: the Title, Sponsors, Signatories and Clause.

### **6.1.1. Title**

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

### **6.1.2. Sponsors**

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

### **6.1.3. 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 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.





#### **6.1.4. 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. There are two types of clauses: Preambulatory Clauses and Operative Clauses.

##### **6.1.4.1. Preambulatory Clause Structure**

Preambulatory Clauses aim at providing context and grounding to the later operative clauses. They can include statements regarding the motivation behind the proposed solutions, the grounding framework that would support it and more. A preambulatory clause needs to start with a preambulatory phrase that is italicized, followed by the proposed statements, and must end with a colon ‘;’. Each working paper must include at least 3 preambulatory clauses. Preambulatory Clauses may include subclauses.

##### **6.1.4.2. 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 may include an unlimited number of clauses, but requires at least 7 operative clauses.

#### **7. 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 resolution, and they would provide it with its own identification number [For example: “Draft 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.



## **8. Introducing Draft Resolution**

Once a working paper has been recognized by the chairs as a Draft 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 motion. 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 resolution is presented and read in full. The chairs would then introduce two speakers in favor and two speakers 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.

## **9. Amendments**

Amendments are proposed changes to the clauses under debate. Amendments can only be submitted after a draft resolution (which is subject to the amendment) has been introduced. There are two types of amendments:

### **9.1.1. Friendly amendments**

Friendly amendments are amendments accepted by all of the sponsors of the Draft Resolution. Once submitted and approved by the chairs, it is to be read out loud in front of the committee.

### **9.1.2. Unfriendly amendments**

Unfriendly amendments are amendments made by delegates who are regarded by the sponsors of the clause as "Unfriendly". After a debate motions has elapsed, the chairs are to declare that an amendment has been submitted, and are to commence with the following steps:

#### **9.1.2.1. Amendment is presented**

Sponsors of an unfriendly amendment are to present the amendment. They will read out the amendment, and then they will have a maximum of 60 seconds to defend their amendment. Points of information are in order, yielding the floor only back to the chair.

#### **9.1.2.2. Speakers in favour of the amendment**

After the amendment has been presented, chairs are to allow one delegate to speak in favour of the amendment. The speaker is allowed to deliver a 60-second speech. Points of information are in order and yielding is only allowed to the chair.



**9.1.2.3. Speakers against the amendment**

After the speaker in favour completes their speech, chairs are to allow one delegate to speak against the amendment. The speaker is allowed to deliver a 60-second speech. Points of information are in order, and yielding is only allowed to the chair.

**9.1.2.4. Voting on amendments**

After speakers against, the committee will vote on the amendment. Abstentions are not in order. The amendment is to be applied if it receives a simple majority. After the procedure is completed, the chairs would open the floor to further motions.

**10. Moving to voting stage**

During the final hour of the closing session, 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 HSC motions list in appendix).

**10.1. Voting on Draft Resolutions**

The committee should vote on the draft resolution based on the order of introduction. The first draft resolution to receive a simple majority is adopted as a resolution. Once a draft resolution is adopted, all other draft resolutions are discarded.

**11. Motion to Close Debate**

After voting on the draft resolutions is complete, 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.

**12. Security Council committee rules**

This committee, similar to other Security Council committees, has unique rules and motions.

**12.1. Veto power**

P5 countries (USA, France, UK, Russia and China) hold veto power when voting on draft resolutions. This veto power is activated automatically when a P5 country votes against the draft resolution. The activation of veto power would automatically fail the paper or the draft resolution. Veto power does not apply when voting on motions and amendments.



**12.2. Motion for a P5 Caucus**

May be raised by any member of P5 countries. In order to pass, it requires the chairs' discretion and the support of all P5 countries. It allows P5 countries to convene in private. P5 countries may invite a maximum of three additional countries to the P5 caucus. The maximum time of a P5 caucus is 10 minutes.

**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.** Electronic devices are not in order throughout all MUN sessions except for during breaks and unmoderated caucusing.
- 13.5.** Delegates can only submit clauses to the chair electronically, using USB or email.
- 13.6.** 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.
- 13.7.** In Crisis, laptops are required. If a delegate arrives without one, they will **not** be provided one by the conference staff.



Appendix

<b>MOTION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>SECONDS/ OBJECTIONS</b>	<b>VOTES NEEDED</b>
<b>MOTION TO ADJOURN MEETING</b>	Raised to end the committee session for lunch, dinner or until the next session of the committee.	Yes	Simple Majority
<b>MOTION TO CLOSE DEBATE</b>	Raised when ending the last MUN session in the conference after voting on draft resolution.	Yes	Simple Majority
<b>MOTION TO EXTEND MORE POINTS OF INFORMATION</b>	Raised to introduce more points of information to the speaker.	No	Chairs' Discretion
<b>MOTION TO INTRODUCE DRAFT RESOLUTION</b>	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
<b>MOTION TO DIVIDE THE HOUSE</b>	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
<b>MOTION FOR A ROLL-CALL VOTE</b>	Raised to repeat the voting procedure by calling each country's name.	No	Chairs' Discretion
<b>MOTION TO MOVE TO MODERATED CAUCUS: TOPIC X, TOTAL SPEAKING TIME OF Y, INDIVIDUAL SPEAKING TIME OF Z.</b>	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
<b>MOTION FOR LOBBYING TIME/ UNMODERATED CAUCUS, TOTAL TIME OF X.</b>	Raised to move to an Unmoderated Caucus. The speaker should specify total time (total length of the unmoderated caucus).	Yes	Simple Majority
<b>MOTION TO EXTEND UNMODERATED CAUCUS</b>	Raised to extend lobbying/ unmoderated caucusing time.	Yes	Chairs' Discretion
<b>MOTION TO MOVE TO VOTING</b>	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
<b>MOTION FOR GENERAL SPEAKERS LIST: TOTAL</b>	Raised to move to a General Speakers List. Delegates should specify total speaking time	Yes	Simple Majority



TIME OF X MINUTES, INDIVIDUAL SPEAKING TIME OF Y SECONDS.	(the length of the moderated caucusing), and the individual speaking time per delegate.		
<b>MOTION TO FOLLOW UP</b>	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 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?
<b>POINT OF INFORMATION</b>	Questions for the speaker. Can only be entertained during General Speakers List and during clauses stage.  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.	No
<b>POINT OF ORDER</b>	A point of order is raised by delegates to address an incorrect procedural move by the chair.	No
<b>POINT OF INQUIRY</b>	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.	No
<b>POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE</b>	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].	Yes