

Motion to move into moderated/ unmoderated caucus

If a delegate wishes to discuss a certain aspect/detail that came up from speeches of other delegates during the general speakers list, they can raise their placard once no other delegate speaks (it is unacceptable to interrupt any other speaker) and suggest a moderated caucus. This works the following way:

1. Delegate raises their placard.
2. Chair recognises them and gives them the right to speak
3. Delegate suggests for example: A 10min moderated caucus, 1 min speaking time on the following topic: a more detailed aspect of the overall topic can be suggested.
4. The chair accepts their proposal. If there is any other delegate that would like to suggest any other moderated/unmoderated caucuses the session will move into voting procedure to vote on the suggested moderated caucus.

If there are any other motions on the floor, the one that is most disruptive will be voted on first. So for example a motion for a UNmoderated caucus has precedence over any moderated one. A motion for a moderated caucus with longer speakers time or longer duration has precedence in voting over a shorter one as its more disruptive to the session.

There will be a voting procedure for every suggested motion. If no motion has been voted on with majority, the session will return to the general speakers list.

Moderated Caucus:

If a motion for a moderated caucus passes, the delegate that suggested the motion is the first one to speak. Any other delegates wishing to speak can raise their placard to be added to the new speakers list for this moderated caucus or send a note to the chair. The chair is in charge of timing and it is his/her responsibility to make sure that delegates only speak the agreed time of the motion (e.g. 1min) and only as many delegates are allowed to speak as it fits with the length of the motion (e.g. 10min moderated caucus).

It is advisable to have a couple of moderated caucuses first before allowing the delegates to move into unmoderated caucuses. If a unmoderated caucus is suggested by a delegate at the very beginning of session, the chair has the ability to explain why he/she is not accepting this motion. Those cases are up to the discretion of the chair.

Delegates should stick to the topic during the general speakers list as well as moderated caucus. If they wishing to exchange information or ask a specific question to a certain delegate, they can do so by sending a note through the room addresses to the other delegate. Alternatively they can talk during an unmoderted caucus or during a break or after session (if it is a conference that lasts more than a day).

Unmoderated Caucus:

The voting procedure to move into unmoderated caucus is exactly the same than for a moderated caucus. The delegate suggesting to move into a unmoderated caucus again needs to suggest a duration for this caucus, however no topic needs to be given for an unmoderated caucus. Like for

the moderated caucus this motion will pass if a simple majority votes in favour for this motion. If it seems suitable and delegates seem to make great effort to e.g. come up with a draft resolution, it is up to the chairs discretion to extend this unmoderated caucus. It is the chairs role to encourage all delegates to actively participate in an unmoderated caucus, move freely in the room and make most out of it in terms of debating with other delegates, find partners and draft resolutions. If more than one delegate represents one country, delegates can split the tasks, so e.g. while one debates about details of finding consensus, the other one could start drafting a resolution and starting to find possible partners that could be signatories on the draft resolution.

Resolution:

Many resolutions might be on the floor during debate. In the end all committee members will vote and the resolution (s) that gets absolute majority will be the final one. It can however happen that there won't be consensus reached amongst delegates and no resolution will get the absolute majority of votes.. This shows in diplomatic terms that representatives of different member states did not find a solution they could all (or at least the majority) agree on.

No single country can submit a resolution. There is always the need to have a couple of sponsors and also signatories.

Amending a Draft Resolution:

Once a draft resolution has been submitted to the chair and made visible to everyone, one of the sponsors should read it out loud to everyone. Ideally every delegate should receive a hard copy. This will be version 1. Any amended versions of number 1 will for the future be 1a, 1b, etc. Any further draft resolutions will then be 2, 3, and so forth. Before submitting a draft resolution, delegates should take extra care to make sure that there are no spelling mistakes and punctuation mistakes in their paper as every single mistake would then be needed to be amended step by step what can be a painfully slow process. No changes can be made to the submitted draft resolution without an official amendment procedure, followed up by voting.

Any suggestion from the floor to amend any of the resolutions currently on the floor need to reach the chair in form of a note. Every paper should clearly indicate which resolution they are addressing. As one can see at the sample resolution on the last page of this document, every single clause of every draft resolution is numbered what makes amending them easier as it is clear which exact clause a delegate wishes to change. Once an amendment has been suggested there are two possibilities:

Supported amendment:

A delegate suggests an amendment. All signatories to the addresses draft resolution agree with the amendment. In that case no voting procedure is needed.

Hostile amendment:

A delegate suggest an amendment. However not all of the signatory delegates agree with this change to their draft resolution. In that case an official voting procedure is needed. If the amendment gains simple majority, the draft resolution will be changed accordingly.