

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 wish 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 unmoderated 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 chair's discretion to extend this unmoderated caucus. It is the chair's 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.