

Moderated Caucus + Unmoderated Caucus

Moderated Caucus

Generally, after three delegates from the main speakers' list have spoken, the Chair will ask, "Are there any questions or motions from the floor?" At this time, delegates can raise their country placards to indicate a motion. Once the Chair acknowledges a delegate, they can motion for a "Moderated Caucus" or "Unmoderated Caucus." (Motion: A proposal put forward by a delegate between the end of one delegate's formal debate speech and the beginning of the next delegate's formal debate speech.)

Moderated Caucus: Used when delegates wish to have an in-depth discussion on a specific issue. Delegates can motion for a Moderated Caucus.

The motion should include:

1. The topic of the Moderated Caucus
2. Total duration (no more than 20 minutes)
3. Speaking time for each delegate

A motion for a Moderated Caucus requires a simple majority to pass (50% + 1; for example, if there are 10 delegates, 6 must support the motion). If the motion passes, the delegate who proposed it will speak first and may also request to speak last.

Once the motion for a Moderated Caucus passes, other delegates wishing to speak can raise their placards to indicate their desire to speak. The Chair will randomly invite delegates to join the speakers' list.

The Chair will decide how many delegates to invite to join the speakers' list at a time. If the speakers' list is exhausted but there is still remaining time, the Chair can continue to invite delegates to join the list, and delegates who have already spoken can join again.

The total duration of the Moderated Caucus and the speaking time for each delegate should be in whole-number multiples. For example, if the total duration is 5 minutes, each delegate's speaking time cannot be 1.5 minutes but can be 1 minute.

Example:

Chair: Are there any questions or motions from the floor?

The delegate of China raises the country placard to indicate a motion.

Chair: Delegate of China.

China: The delegate of China motions for a Moderated Caucus with the topic of..., a total duration of..., and each delegate's speaking time being... minutes.

Chair: The Chair has received a motion from the delegate of China for a Moderated Caucus with the topic of..., a total duration of..., and each delegate's speaking time being... minutes.

Chair: Delegates in favor of this motion, please raise your country placards.

(If the number of placards raised reaches $50\% + 1$)

Chair: This motion passes. China will automatically be the first country to speak. Delegates wishing to join this motion, please raise your country placards.

(If the number of placards raised does not reach $50\% + 1$)

Chair: This motion fails. Are there any other questions or motions from the floor?

Unmoderated Caucus

When delegates feel the need to communicate directly with other delegates or when certain countries need to gather to discuss and analyze various viewpoints and form country groups, they can motion for an Unmoderated Caucus.

The motion should include:

1. Total duration of the Unmoderated Caucus (no more than 20 minutes)

A motion for an Unmoderated Caucus requires a simple majority to pass (50% + 1; for example, if there are 10 delegates, 6 must support the motion). Once the motion passes, delegates can leave their seats to discuss, lobby, work on working papers, amendments, or draft resolutions, and obtain more signatures from other countries.

When a Moderated Caucus or Unmoderated Caucus ends, if no other delegates motion to continue the caucus, the assembly returns to the main speakers' list. Both types of caucuses alternate throughout the conference.

Example:

Chair: Are there any questions or motions from the floor?

The delegate of the United Kingdom raises the country placard to indicate a motion.

Chair: Delegate of the United Kingdom.

UK Delegate: The delegate of the United Kingdom motions for an Unmoderated Caucus with a total duration of... minutes.

Chair: The Chair has received a motion from the delegate of the United Kingdom for an Unmoderated Caucus with a total duration of... minutes.

Chair: Delegates in favor of this motion, please raise your country placards.

(If the number of placards raised reaches 50% + 1)

Chair: This motion passes.

(If the number of placards raised does not reach 50% + 1)

Chair: This motion fails. Are there any other questions or motions from the floor?

Notices:

1. Generally, if three consecutive motions fail to pass, the assembly will automatically return to the main speakers' list.
2. During a Moderated Caucus, no new motions can be introduced by the delegates.
3. During an Unmoderated Caucus, no new motions can be introduced by the delegates.
4. The delegate who proposes a motion will speak first and can also request to speak last.
5. The Chair has the authority to amend the content of motions.
6. Speaking time during a Moderated Caucus is non-transferable.
7. If the number of delegates wishing to speak is less than the number of slots available, the Chair has the authority to randomly select delegates who are not yet on the speakers' list to fill the slots.
8. A Moderated Caucus will end when the total time allocated is exhausted or when there are no more delegates wishing to speak.

9. The Chair can end a Moderated Caucus early based on the actual situation.

10. Motions for Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses at this conference do not require a second.

Questions

During the initial introduction today, the Chair asked, "Are there any questions or motions from the floor?" We have already covered the two most common motion scenarios.

Next, we will introduce the three most common question scenarios. When the Chair asks, "Are there any questions or motions from the floor?" If a delegate has a question, they can raise their country placard and shout "Question." When both questions and motions arise simultaneously, questions take precedence. At this time, delegates can raise three types of questions:

1. Point of Order: When a delegate believes the meeting process is not following the rules, they can raise a Point of Order to correct the process. It is best to raise a Point of Order at an appropriate time after a delegate has finished speaking to avoid affecting the speaker's emotions and distracting the Chair.

2. Point of Inquiry: When a delegate has doubts about the procedures or other matters of the meeting, they can raise a Point of Inquiry. For example, if they do not understand the rules of the current session.

3. Point of Personal Privilege: When a delegate feels uncomfortable in the venue and needs assistance from the conference organizers, they can raise a Point of Personal Privilege. For example, if the room is too hot, they may suggest lowering the air conditioning temperature.

Example:

Chair: Are there any questions or motions from the floor?

US: Question. Point of Personal Privilege.

Chair: The delegate of the United States.

US: Point of Personal Privilege. The microphone volume is too low, the delegate of the United States suggests increasing its volume.

