

## **From the Executive Board – International Press Committee**

*NYMUN 2025*

To the ones with ink-stained fingers and dangerously sharp minds,

Welcome to the International Press Committee — the most underrated, overpowered, and absolutely essential faction of this entire conference.

While others drown in diplomacy, *you* are the storm that documents, disrupts, and defines. The press doesn't just report history — it rewrites it. Every click of your keyboard, every shutter of your lens, every word you publish has the weight to shift narratives and stir minds. That's not a role. That's power.

But with great power comes the expectation of precision. Of poise. Of grit. You're not just here to *watch* — you're here to *challenge*, *document*, and *dissect*. To catch what slips through formal speeches and unmask what hides in diplomatic jargon. So do it with style, with integrity, and with zero tolerance for mediocrity.

Remember: your words are your legacy here. Make them echo. And while you're at it — surprise them. Because if they think the IP committee is just about write-ups and newsletters... they're in for a rude awakening.

Good luck, delegates. Let the world read your revolution.

Regards,

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Editor in-Chief

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International Press Committee

NYMUN 2025

## Introduction to International Press

In a world where narratives shape nations and silence can be more dangerous than noise, the **International Press Committee (IPC)** is not just a reporting body—it's the pulse of the MUN. It captures what lies between the lines, beneath the speeches, and beyond the draft resolutions. The IPC is the keeper of context, the challenger of claims, and the only committee whose words carry weight across *all* others. It is where the journalistic spirit comes alive: relentless, curious, and unafraid.

The IPC functions with a dual purpose—*documentation and interpretation*. Journalists here don't just observe; they scrutinize. They analyze the undercurrents of diplomacy, dissect rhetoric, and spotlight contradictions with finesse and fairness. Be it a blazing debate or a passive-aggressive pause in a moderated caucus, the IPC sees it all—and more importantly, tells it all.

But beyond words, there is vision. The **photographers** of IPC are the unsung storytellers who immortalize moments. Through their lenses, they capture power shifts, smirks, solidarity, and subtle tension—things a speech can't always convey. Together, photographers and journalists build a living, breathing archive of the conference, preserving its intensity, irony, and humanity.

IPC isn't simply about coverage—it's about *legacy*. About choosing what gets remembered and how. It holds immense power, not in how loudly it speaks, but in the precision of its voice. The integrity of this committee is paramount. Each article, feature, and photograph must be grounded in ethics, driven by purpose, and free from bias. Because when the dust settles, and the resolutions are passed or failed, it's the IPC's work that endures.

As members of the press, you are not side characters. You are the *narrators*. And with that role comes immense responsibility. To question. To verify. To evoke thought. To represent the truth not as it's told to you—but as it *is*. You will witness diplomacy at its finest, politics at its trickiest, and perhaps a little chaos in between. Embrace it. Own it.

So welcome to the International Press! The eyes and ears of the conference. The voice that echoes after the gavel falls. Let's make some noise.

## Ink, Insight, Impact: Building Better Reports

While writing as a journalist, there are several parameters that one should carefully consider to ensure the production of high-quality and ethical journalism. Here are some key parameters to keep in mind:

- **Accuracy and Fact-Checking:** Journalists have a responsibility to report accurate and verified information. Ensure that facts, figures, and statements are thoroughly fact-checked from reliable sources before publishing. If errors are made, promptly issue corrections or retractions.

- **Objectivity and Impartiality:** Strive to maintain objectivity and impartiality in reporting. Present different perspectives and viewpoints on a subject, providing a fair and balanced account of events. Avoid personal biases and ensure that your reporting remains neutral and unbiased.

- **Integrity and Ethical Standards:** Uphold high ethical standards in journalism. Be transparent about sources, conflicts of interest, and any potential biases that may influence your reporting. Respect privacy and confidentiality when required, and obtain informed consent when interviewing or publishing personal information.
- **Accountability and Responsible Reporting:** Take responsibility for the accuracy and consequences of your reporting. Report on matters of public interest and hold individuals, institutions, and governments accountable for their actions. Avoid sensationalism, speculation, and unsubstantiated claims.

- **Independence and Freedom of the Press:** Safeguard the independence of journalism from undue influence, political pressure, or commercial interests. Maintain editorial independence and avoid conflicts of interest that may compromise the integrity of your reporting.

- **Sensitivity and Respect:** Exercise sensitivity and respect when covering sensitive subjects or reporting on individuals or communities. Avoid stereotypes, discrimination, and any form of sensationalism that may harm or misrepresent individuals or groups.

- **Thorough Research and Context:** Conduct thorough research to understand the background and context of a story. Provide relevant context, historical background, and necessary explanations to ensure readers can fully comprehend the subject matter.

- **Attribution and Source Credibility:** Clearly attribute information, quotes, and data to their original sources. Verify the credibility of your sources and ensure they have the necessary expertise or authority on the subject matter.

- **Engage in Responsible Use of Social Media:** When using social media as a journalistic tool, adhere to the same principles of accuracy, objectivity, and integrity. Verify information before sharing it, be mindful of potential biases, and avoid spreading misinformation.

- **Respect for Legal and Ethical Boundaries:** Familiarize yourself with local laws and regulations concerning freedom of the press, defamation, copyright, and privacy. Adhere to these laws while exercising your journalistic duties. By adhering to these parameters,

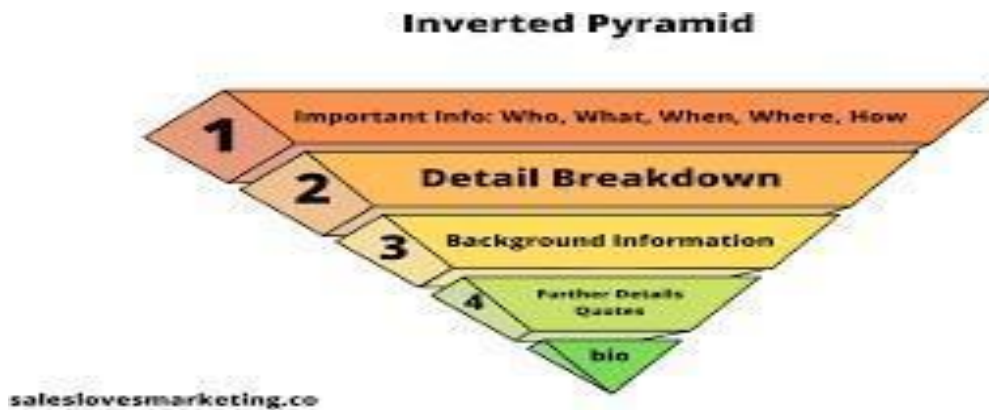
journalists can uphold the principles of responsible and ethical journalism, providing the public with accurate, fair, and reliable information.

## REPORT WRITING

**Report writing** is a structured and objective form of writing that focuses on presenting information clearly and concisely. The purpose of a report is to inform the audience about a specific topic, event, or research findings, and it must be organized in a logical, easy-to-follow format. Effective report writing involves breaking down complex information into digestible sections, with each part addressing key elements of the subject matter. This includes an introduction, methodology, findings, and conclusion. Report writing should prioritize clarity and precision, using a formal tone while avoiding unnecessary jargon or ambiguity. The writer's goal is to provide the audience with essential information, ensuring that the report is both informative and accessible.

An **interview report** is a concise written summary of a structured conversation, typically conducted by a journalist with a delegate, Executive Board member, or Secretariat representative during informal intervals like unmoderated caucuses or lunch breaks. Rather than providing a full transcript, the report highlights key points, quotes, and observations from the interview, offering insight into the interviewee's perspective while maintaining accuracy through recorded references. In contrast, a **committee report** is a comprehensive account of the committee's proceedings, encapsulating debates, discussions, and resolutions in a structured format. It serves as a formal record of what transpired during the sessions and is most effective when the journalist has actively followed and noted the committee's progress throughout. Both reports require attentive observation and clarity in writing, but while the interview report captures individual voices, the committee report presents the collective narrative of the committee.

The **Inverted Pyramid** model is a popular writing technique used in journalism and report writing, where the most important information is placed at the beginning of the report, followed by supporting details, and concluding with background or less critical information. The idea is to grab the reader's attention right away by addressing the who, what, when, where, why, and how at the start, allowing the audience to quickly understand the key points of the report. As the report progresses, the information becomes more detailed but less crucial to the main story. This structure ensures that even if readers don't get to the end of the report, they have already absorbed the most important facts. The Inverted Pyramid model is especially effective for delivering news or factual reports where time and attention span are limited.



## FEATURE ARTICLES

A **feature article** is a versatile and engaging form of journalistic writing that goes beyond reporting hard news to explore a subject in depth, often blending factual information with narrative storytelling and personal insight. Unlike traditional news reports that focus on the “what” and “when,” feature articles delve into the “why” and “how,” offering a broader perspective or opinion on a topic. They are usually written in a persuasive, informal tone that captures the reader’s attention while informing, entertaining, or inspiring. Feature writing allows for creative expression and often includes anecdotes, vivid descriptions, quotes, and stylistic elements to make the piece more relatable and enjoyable. These articles are timeless in nature—they retain relevance longer than standard news pieces—and can take various forms such as diary entries, letters, interviews, opinion pieces, or even creatively structured formats like advertisements or job descriptions. Found in newspapers, magazines, blogs, and newsletters, feature articles give journalists the freedom to present issues, experiences, or ideas through a humanized, often reflective lens, making them an essential component of well-rounded journalistic coverage.

## PRESS CONFERENCE

A central function of the IPC is to conduct and report on **press conferences**, which are formal, structured interactions between the media (IPC delegates) and committee delegates. These are modeled after real-life political briefings and diplomatic media interactions. Press conferences typically take place at scheduled times during the conference, with one or more delegates invited to speak on behalf of their country or bloc. The purpose of these sessions is to allow IPC delegates to directly engage with the decision-makers, seek clarifications, raise challenging questions, and hold them accountable to their stated policies and actions. IPC delegates are expected to formulate thoughtful and relevant questions grounded in research, committee context, and real-world geopolitical understanding. For example, if a delegate representing a nuclear power is advocating for disarmament in a DISEC session, a journalist might ask: “Given your country’s continued investment in nuclear technology, how do you respond to allegations of hypocrisy regarding your disarmament proposal?” These questions must be phrased formally and respectfully but can be sharp and investigative in

tone. The success of a press conference lies in the depth of preparation, the relevance of questions, and the ability of the IPC to provoke meaningful responses.

A press conference is when a reporter or a member of the International Press comes to the committee and asks questions to delegates present. The main purpose of a press conference is to check whether the delegates have a keen and in-depth knowledge of the agenda. For reporters however, it also means a session where they can target and ask any delegate if they have a question they feel like. It can vary from really controversial things that will roast them and will give them a hard time answering, to basic ones such as a clear stance on the agenda.

Types of questions (suggested but not limited to):

- Related to a controversial or contradicting statement made by the delegate while in the committee session.
- Country's facts related (preferably based on current affairs)
- Country's stance: The questions can be: a) To a delegate b) To a region or specific portfolios c) To a political party d) To the whole committee Prioritize quality over quantity. Keep your questions substantive and well researched. Quoting incorrect statistics or quotes/statements will affect your press conference marks

### **Things to keep in mind before the press conference:**

**1. Facts should be accurate:** Being a member of the International Press, we should be presenting actual and true facts, we are the most trustworthy resource, and we should not cite facts that may be untrue

**2. Don't be biased:** We are in a press conference. It doesn't matter if you like a country or your friend is representing a country, that you will not ask any question. If you feel like your question is important and may help with the agenda, ask away.

**3. Be diplomatically sarcastic:** Yes, you read that right. One may treat a press conference as a simple question and answer session, but where's the fun without a little spice in the dish, right? You may ask your question but also speak a subtle sarcastic remark. For example: "Delegate of the USA, in your speech you mentioned that Iran has breached the Iran nuclear treaty but the IAEA's report mentions after the allegations framed by the President of your country that the allegations were in fact false. Does the US and its president think so highly of themselves that they can just go around and put allegations on any country based on false and inaccurate accusations?"

**4. Be punctual:** Always be on time and submit your questions before the conference to the IP Head and Editor-in-Chief.

## **VOX POP**

Another integral element of IPC coverage is the vox populi, commonly referred to as "vox pop," which translates to "voice of the people." This segment allows IPC delegates to conduct short, informal interviews with other MUN participants, gathering quick opinions on ongoing committee events, resolution clauses, or even the general atmosphere of the conference. These interviews are typically conducted in a casual tone, providing a ground-level insight into delegates' thoughts and emotions. While creative freedom is

encouraged, all questions should maintain journalistic relevance. Examples might include, “What’s your country’s biggest challenge in negotiations today?” or “How confident are you that your working paper will pass?” Vox pop segments add vibrancy and authenticity to the IPC’s output, capturing spontaneous reactions that may not surface in formal debates. Delegates can also add a touch of creativity by including light-hearted or thematic questions, as long as they are appropriate and respectful.

## NEWSLETTER

A **newsletter** is a powerful communication tool that thrives on the collaboration of both **journalists** and **photographers**, each bringing their own expertise to the table to create a compelling final product. Journalists are responsible for researching, writing, and structuring the content in a way that captures the reader's attention and effectively communicates the intended message. They ensure that the information is accurate, engaging, and accessible to the audience. On the other hand, photographers play a vital role in capturing visually striking images that enhance the story, providing context and emotion that words alone cannot convey. Their images complement the narrative, offering a visual interpretation that reinforces the written content. The real magic happens when these two elements come together, creating a balanced and engaging piece that is both informative and visually appealing. It's the teamwork between journalists and photographers that transforms a simple newsletter into a dynamic, multimedia experience that resonates with its readers.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS TO ADHERE TO WHILE WRITING A REPORT :

1. **Formatting & Font Style:** All submissions must follow a standardized format — use *Times New Roman* font with size 18 (Bold, Centered) for the heading, 16 (Italics, Centered) for the **by-line**, and 14 (Left-aligned) for the body.
2. **Article Naming Convention:** Every article must be saved in the format: *YourName\_CommitteeName\_ArticleType\_Day1/2*. For example, *Tisha\_UNSC\_Feature\_Day1*.
3. **By-line Protocol:** Every article must include a proper by-line directly below the headline. The by-line should be centered, italicized, and written in the format: *By [Your Full Name]*. This ensures accountability, ownership, and maintains uniformity across all journalistic submissions.
4. **Plagiarism Policy:** All work must be original. Plagiarized content or any form of self-plagiarism (using articles from previous MUNs) will result in negative marking. Data and statistics can be referenced, but must be properly cited.

5. **Abbreviations & Acronyms:** Always mention the full form of an organization or committee before using its acronym, e.g., United Nations (UN). Do not use periods within abbreviations — “U.N.” is incorrect, “UN” is correct.
6. **Grammar & Proofreading:** Grammatical accuracy is non-negotiable. Poor sentence construction, spelling errors, or improper punctuation will lead to a deduction in marks. Always proofread before submission.
7. **Neutral Tone:** Maintain an unbiased and neutral tone while covering debates or interviews. Avoid inserting personal opinions or biases in any report or article.
8. **Respectful Addressal:** Always use formal titles while mentioning delegates or Executive Board members — e.g., Secretary-General, Vice-Chairperson, or Delegate of the Russian Federation.
9. **Submission Deadlines:** Deadlines must be strictly followed. Late submissions will be penalized unless prior communication has been made with valid justification.
10. **Source Material:** Journalists must be active listeners during committee sessions and take down relevant notes. These will form the foundation of well-informed and accurate reporting.
11. **Creative Integrity:** Journalists are encouraged to be creative in their features and op-eds but must ensure facts are not distorted. Creativity should enhance, not mislead.
12. **Technical Readiness:** Always ensure you have a functional device and a stable internet connection (and preferably a backup) for writing and submitting articles, especially during virtual MUNs.
13. **Professional Conduct:** Do not share any articles, memes, or creative pieces with anyone outside the International Press or Executive Board. Maintain journalistic confidentiality and uphold ethical standards at all times.



## INTRODUCTION TO PHOTOGRAPHY

**The International Press (IP)** is the media body of a MUN conference. Photographers are tasked with visually documenting the event — not just snapping photos, but telling a **compelling story** of diplomacy, debate, and human interaction.

Photographers in the IP are tasked with visually narrating the story of the conference. Their responsibilities include:

### Key Responsibilities

Task	Description
<b>Document Events</b>	Capture formal committee sessions, informal lobbying, social events, and special ceremonies.
<b>Tell Visual Stories</b>	Use your lens to narrate delegate emotions, alliances forming, speeches, and crises.
<b>Contribute to Newsletters</b>	Collaborate with editors to ensure relevant photos complement articles.
<b>Live Coverage (if applicable)</b>	Provide real-time or rapid-turnaround images for social media or web content.

### Photography Style & Themes

## Core Visual Themes:

- **Diplomacy in Action:** Capturing debates, hand-raising, placards, and moderated caucuses.
- **Emotion & Expression:** Smiles, stress, tension, excitement — MUNs are emotional rollercoasters.
- **Behind-the-Scenes:** Lobbying, research sessions, candid hallway moments.
- **Crisis Snapshots:** In fast-paced situations, grab intensity and urgency.
- **Leadership & Recognition:** Chairs, EB, Best Delegate moments.

## Suggested Photo Ideas:

Theme	Shot Idea
Opening Ceremony	Wide angle of the full hall
Debate	Delegate mid-speech, hand raised, intense expressions
Placard Shots	Low-angle or close-up of placards
Break Time	Candid chats, people laughing, writing notes
Awards Ceremony	Trophy handover, smiling faces, clapping

## Technical Tips

- **Lighting:** Always adjust for low-light in indoor committee rooms.
- **ISO:** Keep it between 400–800 indoors. Push higher only if needed.
- **Shutter Speed:** Fast enough to freeze action (1/200s+).
- **Aperture:** Wide for portraits (f/1.8–f/2.8), narrow for group shots (f/5.6+).
- **Focus:** Eyes must be sharp, especially in speeches.
- **Composition:** Rule of thirds, leading lines, symmetry.
- **Editing:** Basic color correction, exposure, and contrast in tools like Lightroom or Snapseed (mobile).

## Must-Have Equipment

- **DSLR or Mirrorless Camera** (preferred)
- **Prime & Zoom Lenses** (50mm, 24-70mm)
- **Smartphone Camera** (Iphone preferred)
- **Memory Card** (64GB+)
- **Backup Batteries**
- **Tripod** (optional but helpful)

## Ethics & Etiquette

- **Don't Disrupt:** Move silently and avoid blocking anyone.
- **Be Respectful:** Ask before taking close-up shots in sensitive situations.
- **Crediting:** If photos are used by others, demand credit where due.
- **Stay Neutral:** Like journalists, photographers must remain unbiased observers.

## Optional

- **Black & White Series:** For emotional storytelling.
- **Bokeh & Portrait Shots:** Isolate a speaker.
- **Long Exposure (for socials):** Great for ceremonies or cityscape shots during social events.
- **Photowalks:** Cover the venue, campus, or surrounding area (if allowed).

## Evaluation Criteria (for Awards)

Criteria	Weight
Quality & Composition	30%
Storytelling Power	25%
Consistency	20%
Creativity & Originality	15%

Discipline

10%

## Final Tips

- **Stay Invisible:** Be everywhere, but go unnoticed.
- **Shoot Wide & Tight:** Capture the full context, but also the details.
- **Plan But Be Spontaneous:** Know what to expect, but be ready for the unexpected.
- **Back Up:** Don't lose your work!
- **Have Fun:** Your passion shows in your photos.