

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

**To the storytellers, the shutterbugs, and the behind-the-scenes rockstars,**

The delegates think they're the main characters just because they wear suits and wave placards around. *Cute.*

But we all know the real magic happens behind the keyboard and the camera lens. Welcome to the **International Press.**

We definitely aren't here to write sleepy summaries or boring reports. We're here to capture the chaos, spill the tea (diplomatically, of course), and make this conference look like an absolute movie. Let's turn those endless debates into snappy articles, crisp edits, and aesthetic frames that everyone will want to repost.

Bring your boldest ideas, your sharpest angles, and a whole lot of energy. Let the delegates do all the heavy talking while we'll just make them look good (or catch them when they mess up!).

Let's make some art.

**All the best!**

**Tisha Mandhani** Chair

**Jaskabir Singh** Vice Chair

**International Press Committee**

**Nashik Youth MUN 2026**

# INTERNATIONAL PRESS

STUDY GUIDE



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# INTRODUCTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS

The International Press is the eyes and ears of the MUN. It is the group that observes everything happening in the conference and shares it with everyone. The International Press is made up of journalists and photographers who work together to report the debates, decisions, and important moments.

Journalists are the ears of the conference. They listen carefully to speeches, take notes, and uncover the stories behind every motion. Photographers are the eyes. They capture moments, expressions, and gestures that words alone cannot describe. Together, they make sure that nothing goes unnoticed.

The International Press is important because it helps everyone understand the conference better. It records what happened, highlights key events, and shares stories that show the work of all the committees. Without the International Press, many important moments would be forgotten.

But the IPC is more than just reporting. It is about noticing the little things: the pauses, the smiles, the gestures, and the sparks of ideas that shape the conference. It is about understanding what is happening beneath the speeches, behind the resolutions, and between the debates. Every article, every photograph, and every story help capture the spirit of the MUN.

Welcome to the International Press: the eyes that see, the ears that listen, and the voice that tells the story. Here, every moment matters, every detail counts, and your work will be remembered long after the gavel falls.

# PHOTOGRAPHY

## Introduction To Photography

Photographers are the eyes of the International Press. They capture the energy, expressions, and important moments of the conference, helping everyone see what happens beyond the speeches. Through their pictures, the story of the MUN comes alive, showing the teamwork, excitement, and emotions of the delegates.

## Tips & Responsibilities

### Key Responsibilities:

1. **Document Events:** Capture all important moments, including formal committee sessions, informal lobbying, emotional moments, funny or unexpected interactions, and special events. Every moment matters, **so always be ready with your camera.**
2. **Tell Visual Stories:** Use your lens to narrate the conference. Focus on delegates' emotions, gestures, alliances forming, speeches, and key reactions. Each photo should tell a story.
3. **Contribute to Newsletters:** Work closely with journalists and editors to make sure your photos complement articles. Photos should help readers understand the event better.
4. **Live Coverage (if applicable):** Provide real-time or quick-turnaround images for social media or wherever the conference is being covered. This keeps everyone updated and engaged.

## Tips for Great Photography:

- **Focus & Composition:** Make sure your subject is clear and well-framed. Use angles creatively to capture the mood.
- **Lighting:** Pay attention to lighting. Avoid overly dark or bright shots. Natural light is great, but adjust your settings accordingly.
- **Timing:** Capture key moments—gestures, reactions, applause, or tense pauses. Be ready before the moment happens.
- **Candid Shots:** Capture natural interactions between delegates. These photos often tell the strongest stories.
- **Discretion:** Be quiet and unobtrusive. Your goal is to record, not distract.
- **Organization:** Store photos in labeled folders by session or topic. This makes it easier for journalists and editors to use them.
- **Collaboration:** Communicate with journalists. Ask what moments they need captured, and make sure your photos support their stories.

## 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, capture intensity and urgency.
- **Leadership & Recognition:** Chairs, EB, Best Delegate moments.

## Technical Tips

- **Lighting:** Always adjust your settings according to the lighting situation of the committee room.
- **ISO:** Keep it between 400–800 indoors. Push higher only if needed.
- **Shutter Speed:** Fast enough to freeze action (1/100+).
- **Aperture:** Wide for portraits (f/1.8–f/2.8), narrow for group shots (f/4+).
- **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).

## 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.

# JOURNALISM

## Introduction To Journalism

Journalism in the International Press is all about telling the story of the conference through words. Journalists are the ears of the committee—they listen carefully to debates, speeches, and important moments, then turn them into clear and interesting articles. They help everyone understand what happened, why it happened, and what it means. Whether it's a heated debate, a smart point made by a delegate, or a surprising twist, journalists make sure it is captured and shared. Their writing keeps the whole conference informed, connected, and alive.

## Key Responsibilities of a Journalist

Journalists in an MUN work like real reporters. Their job is to observe, understand, and explain what is happening inside the committee rooms. Their main responsibilities include:

- **Cover the Committee:** Listen carefully to speeches, debates, and discussions.
- **Take Useful Notes:** Write down important points, quotes, and interesting moments.
- **Write Clear Articles:** Turn your notes into reports, news stories, interviews, and features.
- **Interview Delegates:** Ask relevant questions during breaks or press conferences.
- **Stay Objective:** Report facts honestly without taking anyone's side.
- **Work with Editors:** Submit articles on time and follow corrections or suggestions.

## Qualities of a Good Journalist

A good journalist is not just a good writer — they have the right mindset:

- **Curious:** Always eager to know more.
- **Observant:** Notices details others miss.
- **Fair & Neutral:** Doesn't show bias.
- **Clear Communicator:** Writes simply and effectively.
- **Respectful:** Treats everyone professionally.
- **Confident:** Asks questions bravely during interviews or press conferences.

## Journalism Ethics

Ethics are the rules every journalist must follow:

- **Be Accurate:** Double-check facts before writing.
- **Be Neutral:** No personal opinions or favoritism.
- **Be Respectful:** No rude comments or personal attacks.
- **Be Honest:** Do not exaggerate or invent information.
- **Be Sensitive:** Handle serious topics with care.
- **Be Responsible:** Your writing affects the public — use your power wisely.

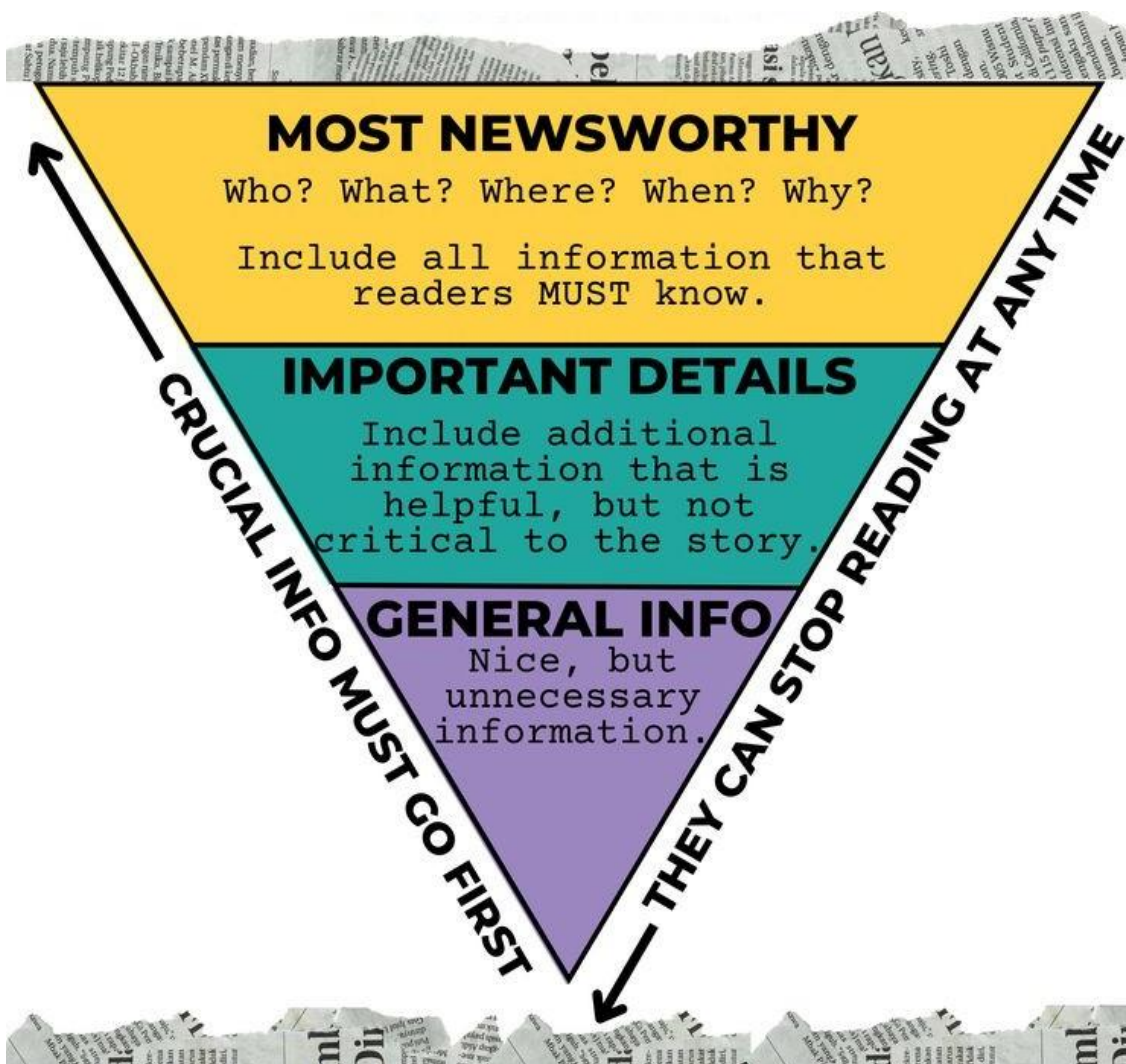
# REPORT WRITING

**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.

## 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, Kabir\_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.

- 5. 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.

## **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.

## **Shared IP Projects ( Photographers + Journalists )**

### **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.

### **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.