



NEXUS

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

HOW DO YOU AS A DELEGATE OF INTERNATIONAL PRESS, HOLDING THE PORTFOLIO OF A JOURNALIST WORK?

- As a journalist in an MUN conference, you are assigned a committee to report at where you observe debates and formal sessions.
- You, as a journalist, is expected to be inquisitive and thorough with your research, willing to dig deeper than the surface level discussions and stand curious as well as interrogative while following the agendas of all the committees as you report the important pointers raised.
- Your portfolio demands flexibility as the tasks include a variety of articles and reports to be curated creatively and methodically with an attractive yet easy to understand vocabulary as you are expected to be professional while adapting your tone as style as demanded.
- It is crucial for you the maintain the dignity of a journalist as you don't get to diminish the delegate's contributions, but rather to enhance their viewpoints.
- As one of the pillars of democracy, the press holds immense power. During this conference, your role is to facilitate positive change in a harmonious and subtle manner

PURPOSE OF INTERNATIONAL PRESS IN THE MODEL UNITED NATIONS

The primary responsibility of the International Press team is to compose a newsletter that encapsulates the essence of the conference.

A well-crafted newsletter should adhere to the following principles:

- Present a comprehensive overview of the proceedings within each committee.
- Ensure accessibility for individuals who were not present at the conference.
- Facilitate the inclusion of diverse perspectives and discussions in a fair manner.





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Journalism that combines factual accuracy with creative expression is highly effective. Your content should be accurate, engaging, visually appealing, and inclusive of a range of viewpoints. An impactful newsletter serves as an informative tool, piques readers' interest, and invites them to immerse themselves in the MUN experience.

TYPES OF ARTICLES

MUN journalists employ a diverse range of writing formats, adapting their style based on the specific situation and the intended audience. These formats encompass analytical pieces, opinion-based articles, summaries, and creative content, each serving a distinct purpose.

The selection of the appropriate format is paramount for effective reporting. Some commonly utilized formats include:

1. **Beat-Based article**

- It is the type highlighting a specific "beat" from the committee session. Beat reporting permits the journalist to provide accurate, detailed, and regular coverage of ongoing issues.
- **Article Focus:** Capture the essence of the committee's meetings and activities, highlighting significant elements to engage readers.
- **Research Method:** Attend all committee meetings to understand their operations and objectives.
- **Writing Process:** Spend the morning gathering data and identifying the central theme, and the afternoon compiling and presenting supporting facts and figures.



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2. Opinionated editorial

It is the type to include persuasive pieces presenting the viewpoint or opinion on the issue being discussed with facts and statistics.

- **Journalist Expertise:** Journalists are expected to have in-depth knowledge and follow committee agendas to ensure their articles reflect research and expertise.
- **OpEd Writing Style:** OpEds should clearly express a well-defined opinion through the writing style.
- **OpEd Content:** The article should present clear and concise arguments, taking a clear stance and reflecting the author's opinion, as neutrality is not appropriate.

3. Feature Article

This type measures the idea with creativity as displayed for the well-researched agenda. It includes descriptive language, strong leads, and narrative techniques to engage readers.

- **Feature Story Style:** Less urgent than news stories, using narrative hooks to engage readers.
- **Content Depth:** Delve deeper into subjects, expanding on details rather than focusing on key points.
- **Writing Style:** More colorful and complex, resembling nonfiction books.

4. Committee Report

It is a detailed journalistic account of findings, recommendations, or conclusions presented in the committee. Journalists covering committee reports summarize key observations highlighting the important facts mentioned.





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- **Report Purpose:** To inform readers about key discussions, major arguments, significant developments, and important points of a committee.
- **Report Style:** Neutral, unbiased, and free of procedural details and personal opinions.
- **Report Clarity:** Should allow someone outside the committee to understand the discussion clearly and completely.

5. Press Conference Reports

It is a report based on information shared by the officials when questioned or inquired by the media. A press conference is a questionnaire of major announcements or points left unmentioned to ensure transparency.

- **Press Conference Purpose:** Allows journalists to directly question delegates about their statements and actions.
- **Question Preparation:** Journalists should research thoroughly, maintain a respectful tone, and prioritize quality over quantity.
- **Question Approval:** All questions must be approved by the Executive Board before being asked.

6. Interview

It is based on a structured conversation between a journalist and a subject of certain interest. A delegate may conduct an interview with anybody from the committee without disturbing the flow of the committee.

Interview Purpose: Facilitate direct dialogue between a journalist and a delegate to gather information about the delegate's country's position, statements made during the debate, and committee progress.

Interview Guidelines: Prepare questions in advance, maintain flexibility, concisely convey answers, and respect the interviewee's right to omit questions.

Report Format: Can be either in Q&A format or a summarized account.



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7. Breaking News

It refers to immediate reporting of unexpected or quickly developing events within a single sentence, as an attractive formation of words.

- **Breaking News Definition:** A current event that interrupts scheduled programming due to its significance.
- **Breaking News Usage:** Often used for the most significant story, a story being covered live, or a story of wide interest.
- **Distinction from Regular News:** Differentiates from stories that have already been reported on.

8. Opinion Polls

It includes the findings or research on public opinions on various aspects through surveys, relying on trends and data instead of individual stands on the thesis. They present public sentiments and predict possible outcomes.

- **Research Methodology:** Surveys are used to gather public opinions on various aspects.
- **Research Focus:** Trends and data analysis of public sentiments.
- **Research Outcome:** Prediction of possible outcomes based on public opinions.

9. Fusion

It is a kind which combines two or more types of articles together to make it more interactive as well as attractive, allowing flexibility in storytelling while presenting the report in a clear manner.

- **Fillers**

These are short and engaging pieces used to fill gaps, may include interesting facts, anecdotes, or any human interest field.