IPC

Prepared by Valerie, Co-Editor of IPC

TISKLMUN'26

Prepared by Tofu, Editor-in-Chief of IPC
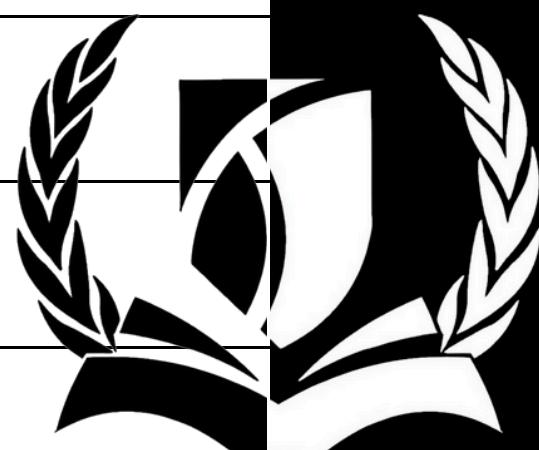
INTERNATIONAL
PRESS

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Editorial Board

Editor-in-Chief: Wong Foo Meng

This is Tofu! I've been involved in MUN conferences for almost two years now, fully specialising in the press corps as a discreet journalist, and now as an editor.

All thanks to Dee and Sherlene for inspiring me to continue IPC and preparing me just enough to take on this role as your Editor-in-Chief. Offline, I'm a pro in procrastination.

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Editorial Board

Co-Editor: Valerie Vera

Hai! I'm Val, and I'll be your Co-Editor for this conference!

I've been doing MUN for a good few years now under Dee's guidance, and primarily delegate in IPC and occasionally FCC. I'm looking forward to my first experience as Co-Editor! If you have any questions, feel free to message me on Discord :-).

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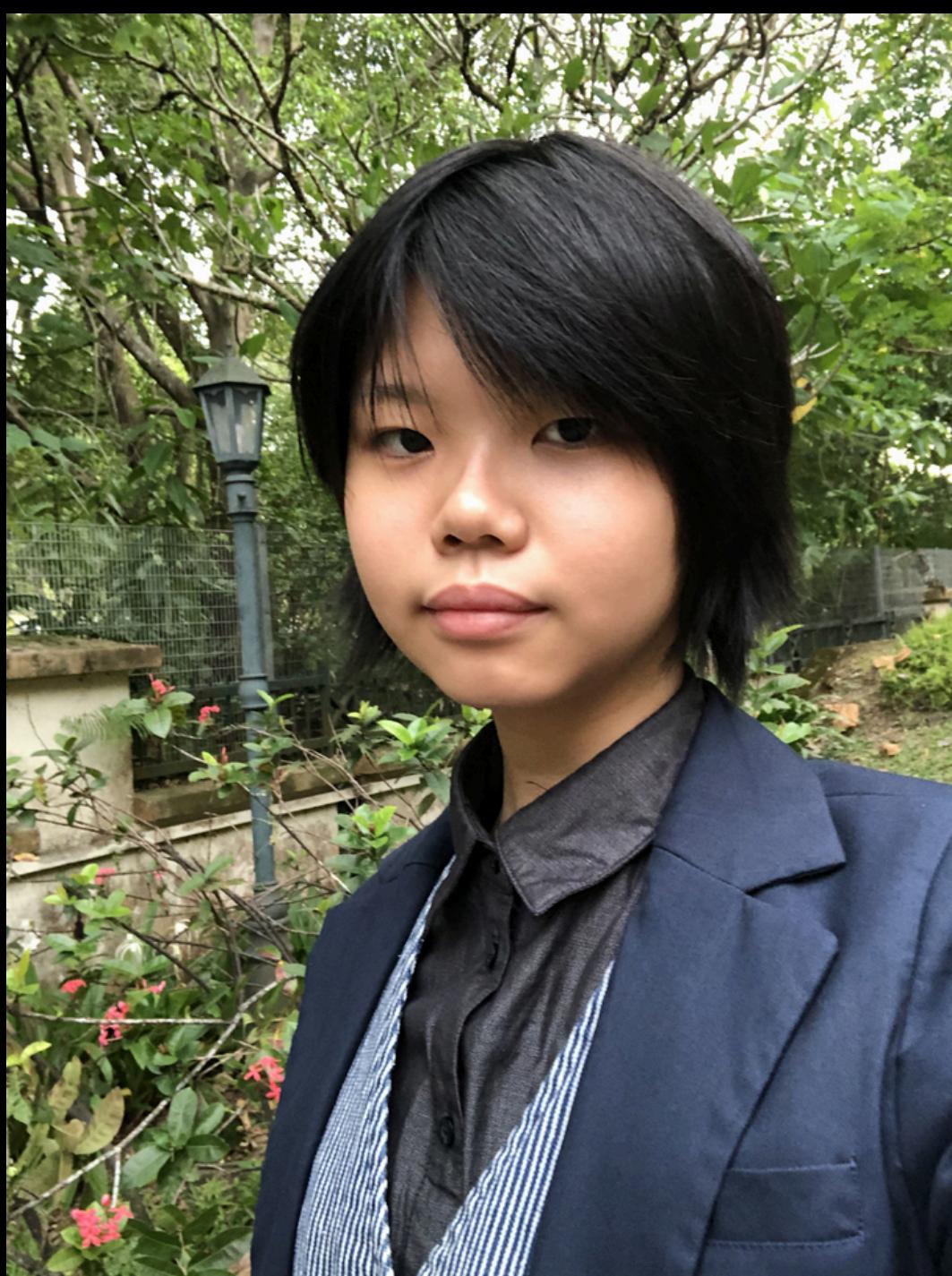
Introduction to the International Press Corporation

Oh zamn, you're a journalist in TISKLMUN'26.

Welcome to IPC. You are not a delegate, you're a journalist. IPC is a specialised council, thus, instead of delegating as nations, you will be representing various news agencies.

For the next three consecutive days, you will be walking to different councils and write articles on what's happening inside. If you're new in IPC, read through the RR. Or at least skim through it.

Harvard MUN (HMUN) Rules of Procedure

Even though the IPC won't be conducted in the HMUN ROP, it is still important to know its rundown. After all, even though you are a journalist, you are still a MUNer. This conference will be conducted in <u>MYADP's Standardised HMUN ROP</u>.

Here is a brief rundown in order to familiarise yourself with important key aspects of the format, in ascending order of the procedure;

1. Roll Call
    a. Basically attendance
    b. Delegates are either present or present and voting
2. Primary Speakers List
    a. Speeches made to decide which topic to move into first
3. General Speakers List
    a. Speeches made about chosen topic
    b. Can cover any issue under said topic

4. Caucuses
   a. Moderated and Unmoderated
   b. Mini discussions under subtopics
   c. Moderated caucuses have set times for total and individual speaking time
   d. Unmoderated caucuses are basically free-roaming discussions
5. Documents
   a. Draft Resolutions
      i. The main goal
      ii. Basically UN resolutions before publication or finalisation
   b. Working papers
      i. Brainstorm documents
   c. Amendments
      i. Any corrections someone wants to add into the Draft Resolution
      ii. Delegates can strike, amend, or add to clauses within the draft resolution
6. Suspending vs Adjourning Debate
   a. Suspend = pause
   b. Adjourn = stop

The HMUN procedures will be briefed to all journalists on Day One, first committee session.

The Hague International MUN (THIMUN) Rules of Procedure

In TISKLMUN'26, some councils will be using The Hague International MUN (THIMUN) ROP. Although not being very popular among the MUN community, it is still an essential ROP for solution oriented topics.

 THIMUN Rules have developed over a continuous period of more than 30 years and have been useful in facilitating debate and in enabling delegates to produce worthy resolutions.

In simple terms, the main difference THIMUN has from HMUN, is that it starts with a draft resolution formation first, before debating on the topic itself.

Dee's Journalistic Code of Conduct©

As a journalist, there are appropriate ways to publish or write. This includes ensuring that you write without bias, without lies, and other basics of being a good person in general. Of course, code of conduct can be very subjective to each individuals' moralities, so here are the specific principles that will be observed during the conference;

1. All that is written must be the TRUTH.
2. Your work will be ORIGINAL and BY YOUR OWN MAKING.
3. You will not MANIPULATE or DISRUPT a council session to make a newsworthy story.

The principles will be elaborated further during the first conference session of TISKLMUN'26 should there be a need for questions or clarifications.

Legalities

As TISKLMUN 2026 is a Malaysian conference, we will be abiding by the Malaysian legal standards of writing and publishing. This will be applied to any and all articles written and published under the IPC.

Communications and Media Act (1998)

The <u>Communications and Media Act (CMA) 1998</u> is a Malaysian legislation that regulates the communications and multimedia industry. It aims to promote industry growth, ensure fair competition, protect consumer interests, and foster national unity. The Act establishes licensing requirements, content regulations, and consumer protection measures. It empowers the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) as the regulatory body. Offences under the Act carry penalties such as fines and imprisonment. The Act's provisions cover a wide range of activities, including network services, broadcasting, and content dissemination. It is designed to create a comprehensive framework for the development and regulation of the industry.

Printing Presses and Publications Act (1984)

The <u>Printing Presses and Publications Act (PPPA) 1984</u> regulates the printing, publishing, and distribution of newspapers and publications in Malaysia. It requires licences or permits for operation, registration of newspapers, and publications.

The Act empowers the government to impose restrictions on content deemed prejudicial to public order or national interest. It also limits foreign ownership or control to a maximum of 30%. Offences under the Act carry penalties such as fines, imprisonment, or both. The Act provides a regulatory framework for media control and supervision in Malaysia.

Agency Profile Guidelines

In TISKLMUN, the Agency Profile (AP) will play the role of your position paper. Essentially, these are documents where your understanding of your stance and role is written. So for example, if you are Al-Jazeera, you will essentially brief us a bit on your background, notable stories you have covered, and a gist on what your political leaning will be.

Your agency profile will be in accordance to the following format;
 Font: Serif of your choice, 12pt
 Alignment: Justified
 Length: ONE page (excluding references)
 File type: PDF
 Naming Convention: [Your Agency]_AP_[Your Name]

Should you require references, kindly list them in APA in a separate page. There is no limit as to how many pages of references you may require, but do keep the actual document to only one page. You are allowed to use bold, underline, and italics whenever you see fit into your document.

Submission of the AP will be due on the 6th of February 2026, 11:59PM. Unfortunately this is a strict deadline so the Google form will be closed by the minute. Failure to submit an AP will result in disqualification from awards. | AP Dropbox: https://forms.gle/U7odk6PcfdJ4nf2Q7

Plagiarism

"Plagiarism isn't cool. It's lazy and it's so unoriginal. You're smarter than this." – Dee.

That being said, obviously we're not all geniuses and we often need inspiration. You are allowed to have a maximum plagiarism percentage of **10%**. Should you have more than that, kindly **attach a screenshot** of your plagiarism results on the **last page of your document**. For consistency's sake, **all journalists** please use <u>Prepostseo's Plagiarism Checker.</u>

Generative AI

Time has passed and AI has progressed - in 2023 this segment was dedicated to just ChatGPT but as we know it, there are many more in the market today. The same rules, however, apply. This is Dee speaking - you are allowed to use AI **only** for purposes of templates or grammar checking. Otherwise, fully ripping off an Agency Profile or any articles via AI will result in **disqualification** from any awards or even participation. Also I **still personally condemn** the use of AI so do try to avoid using it altogether anyway. Only losers use Generative AI.

Conference Affairs

See, just because you're a journalist does not mean you don't need to do research. Matter of fact, every journalist should be generally knowledgeable about what they will be writing about. As a mini guidance, here are the summaries of EVERY SINGLE COUNCIL in TISKLMUN'26.

While this is a general summary, we still encourage all of you to do your own reading - either via the web or you may ask a friend who is in another council to read their respective research reports.

UN Councils

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

This is the only council with THIMUN. UNESCO aims to promote world peace and security through efforts to increase international cooperation in education, science, arts and culture.

Topic A: Exploring the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Journalism
The increase in Artificial Intelligence usage as a tool in professional fields sprouts discussion on its ethical and societal concerns in journalism. Generative models such as Gemini and ChatGPT have developed to be capable of supporting every stage of news production such as content distribution, newsgathering and content generation. Major news organisations like the Washington Post and BBC use Artificial Intelligence for data analysis and audience engagement.

The utilisation of generative AI alleviates tedious work such as categorization, headline generation and moderation of comments under articles. However, this efficiency comes at a cost with concerns regarding misinformation, transparency and bias as an increasingly automated editorial process diminishes journalistic authority. Ai-generated stories have led to many controversies for being poorly written, containing plagiarised content and inaccurate information.

In order to prevent the spread of harmful misinformation and the overtaking of journalist's jobs by AI, countries must discuss solutions to regulate the use of Artificial Intelligence in journalism. Key points of contention among discussion include whether the use of AI in journalism is classified as plagiarism, the ethics of replacing jobs with AI and preventing the spread of misinformation.

Topic B: Exploring the Role of Education in Monolingual Societies

Most societies in the world can generally be classified as multilingual societies, even those of homogenous populations such as China as variations in dialect create distinct styles of communication. The linguistics of a society are heavily influenced by a country's educational system. States are responsible for what languages are formally recognised and taught in schools. As a result, educational systems directly impact the social hierarchy, culture and linguistics of a country.

Over 750 million people lack fundamental literacy skills despite literacy being a human right. Although a majority of children around the world come from multilingual backgrounds, schools often raise them in primarily one language. Monolingual education often fails to recognise the language disparity among minorities within the state, resulting in a lower literacy rate and overall education among those who do not learn in their mother tongue. Because of the standardization of language, languages used by smaller communities may gradually go extinct.

Language enables people to express themselves and empower, which is why when people lack education in linguistic skills, it often leads to the marginalisation of minorities who speak foreign languages. In this council, nations must address the erasure of culture as a result of a monolingual education system, discuss the possibility of mother tongue-based multilingual education, and solutions to increase the global literacy rate.

UNEP: United Nations Environmental Programme

The UNEP is the central hub for discussions regarding environmental challenges and was established in June 1972. The council focuses on the implementation of environment protection policies while balancing socioeconomic development. The adoption of these policies by member states is merely advisory as the UNEP does not possess legislative power. They carry out scientific assessments in order to monitor environmental trends and emerging threats to the environment.

Topic A: Addressing Unsustainable Mining Activities and Its Environmental Impact

Unsustainable mining activities refer to mining operations that harm the ecosystem through environmental degradation. Each form of mining ranging from surface mining, underground mining and small-scale mining can lead to a range of environmental disturbances including but not limited to: soil erosion, destruction of habitat, heavy metals contamination etc.

With the rapid expansion of the mining industry driven by technological development, new policies and frameworks need to be developed to regulate the rapid extraction of Earth's resources. The conflict of this topic lies in the balance between economic development and environmental conservation. Many developing countries rely on the export and extraction of minerals, and increasing regulation on mining activities may interfere with the primary export of these countries.

Topic B: Strengthening Global Responsibility to Combat Coral Reef Bleaching and Protect Marine Biodiversity

Despite making up less than 1% of the ocean's floor, coral reefs support roughly a quarter of marine life and its conservation is key to maintaining the ocean's biodiversity. Coral reefs consist of a large series of symbiotic relationships among the organisms that inhabit them.

With the rise in global temperature, coral reefs face a phenomenon known as coral bleaching due to the expulsion of algae from coral. This disrupts the survival of other organisms that rely on corals for food and shelter. In order to flourish, the population of all the organisms that inhabit coral reefs must remain stable.

Coral reef bleaching is not just an environmental concern, but an economic concern too as coral reefs provide many benefits to humans in the form of food, resources and tourism. Nations in the UNEP must discuss measures to prevent coral bleaching and protect aquatic biodiversity, primarily through the observation of marine ecosystems and global warming. Asides from prevention, countries may discuss long term strategies in reef restoration, water treatment and pollution control.

WHO: World Health Organization

The WHO's primary goal is to expand universal health coverage. The committee collaborates with 194 member states and in 150+ locations to improve global healthcare through international research, procurement, surveillance, and preventing disease outbreaks.

Topic A: Assessing The Legality of Euthanasia and Physician Assisted Suicide

Physician assisted suicide, or PAS, is described as when a physician provides a lethal dose of medication, with the intention of ending life. PAS can only be prescribed under the patient's request and can only be self-administered orally. While euthanesia is administered to the patient by medical professionals, patients who request PAS will be provided the tools for the patient to commit suicide.

Topic B: Addressing Unethical Medical Practices and Forced Organ Harvesting

 Organ transplantation has transformed modern medicine, enabling the replacement of failing organs and extending life expectancy. However, as demand has surged since the first successful transplant in 1954, concerns about the origin of these organs have arisen. Initially, organ transplants were rare and unregulated, often decided by medical professionals on a case-by-case basis.

DISEC: Disarmament and International Security Committee

 The Disarmament & International Security Committee is the first committee of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). This council aims to combat global threats to peace and international security. DISEC focuses on a variety of topics relating to weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons, regional security, disarmament measures and outer space endeavors concerning disarmament.

Topic A: Evaluating the Prohibition Chemical Weapons Use and Proliferation

 Chemical weapons stand as a threat to all life. As a weapon of mass destruction, DISEC is committed to ensure that the possession of chemical weapons are strictly regulated. As of now, all known chemical weapons have been eradicated within nations party to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). However, countries not party to the CWC remain unregulated, and it is believed that some countries violate their commitment to the CWC.

Furthermore, there exists the problem of regulation among non-state actors (NSAs) not governed by international bodies that may proliferate such weapons. To name an example of such incidents, the Islamic state in Iraq and the Levant has utilised sulphur mustard attacks in the past to capture the town of Marae. Another issue that stands is that many chemicals serve a variety of purposes. Some chemicals used to make weapons may also be used as medicine.

Topic B: Discussing the Implementation of Fully Autonomous Weapons in War Zones

Following the rapid development and integration of AI technology, Autonomous Weapon Systems (AWS) have been developed to allow weapons to autonomously identify and attack targets. Due to its reliability on sensors and computerised algorithms, many are concerned of the possibility of false attacks. The automation of weapons also eliminates human judgement and labour from wars, prompting critics to suggest this gives the authority to life to a robot. On the other hand, the implementation of AWS reduces human casualties on the battlefield, and may be a big step to the enhancement of national security. Members of DISEC will have to discuss a verdict to ban, regulate or implement AWS and its introduction to warzones or as a form of protection on national security.

UNSC: United Nations Security Council

The Security Council includes 15 members with the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security since the formation in 1945. The council is held to suggest and recommend terms of settlement on ongoing disputes such as the Russo-Ukrainian War. Out of 15 members, the 5 permanent members - China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States - have the power to veto any substantive resolution within the Security Council.

Topic A: Reviewing the Geneva Conventions 1949

The Geneva Conventions and their additional protocols are essential international treaties that regulate wartime conduct, aiming to protect individuals not involved in combat, including civilians, medical staff, and those no longer able to fight. The First Geneva Convention (1949) safeguards the wounded and sick, along with medical personnel and units.

The Second Convention (1949) addresses the protection of armed forces' injured at sea, updating prior Hague rules. The Third Convention expands upon the 1929 POW Convention, revising it to better reflect contemporary warfare. The Fourth Convention (1949) introduced protections for civilian populations, born from lessons of World War II.

Subsequent protocols have further strengthened these protections, particularly regarding international and non-international conflicts and the treatment of civilians, recognizing that most conflict victims are affected by non-international warfare.

Topic B: Redefining the Purpose and Objectives of United Nations Peacekeeping Forces

The United Nations Peacekeeping Forces are dedicated to maintaining peace in conflict areas, acting as mediators between disputing parties. If peace cannot be achieved, their role includes reducing tensions and addressing human needs through significant programs. With a historic participation in 72 missions, they were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1988.

Their primary objective is civilian protection, with authorities strengthened post-1990s, guided by frameworks for child protection and human rights. Deployment decisions are made by the UN Security Council, creating mandates which require consent from all parties, ensuring impartiality, and necessitating the non-use of force unless in self-defense or authorized. Robust peacekeeping involves tactical force with consent, distinct from peace enforcement, which does not require such consent.

[Excerpt from UNSC Research Report]

INTERPOL: International Criminal Police Organization

The International Criminal Police Organisation (or INTERPOL) is an inter-governmental organisation that supports law enforcement agencies across the world. It does this by enabling such agencies to share and access data on crimes and criminals, as well as offering a range of technical and operational support.

Topic A: Strengthening INTERPOL's Capabilities in the Eradication of Maritime Piracy

Maritime piracy involves criminal activities against ships at sea, such as hijacking and theft, typically carried out by organized groups rather than isolated individuals. Despite a decrease in global piracy levels since the early 2010s, attacks still result in significant economic losses and threats to seafarers' safety. Factors like poverty and political instability, particularly in regions like Somalia, have fueled piracy, leading to it becoming a lucrative criminal enterprise. Modern pirates often target large vessels, demanding ransoms for crew members.

The shift of piracy into international waters complicates responses, requiring multinational cooperation. Jurisdictional complexities hinder effective prosecution, as many states lack necessary resources. Consequently, piracy is increasingly viewed as transnational organized crime, necessitating international collaboration to dismantle the criminal networks supporting it.

Topic B: Curbing the Financing of Terrorist Groups in Regions of Armed Conflict

The financing of terrorist groups is a key factor sustaining armed conflict and regional instability. In conflict-affected regions, weak governance, porous borders, and disrupted financial systems allow terrorist organisations to access and move funds with limited oversight.

These resources enable recruitment, weapons procurement, territorial control, and continued attacks against civilians and states. Modern terrorist groups rely on diversified funding sources, including illicit trade, kidnapping for ransom, extortion, illegal exploitation of natural resources, abuse of charitable channels, and increasingly, digital and informal financial systems. Such methods make detection difficult, particularly in cash-based economies common in conflict zones.

[Excerpt from INTERPOL Research Report]

Specialised Councils

FCC: Futuristic Crisis Council

Topic: World War Z

The TISKLMUN26 Futuristic Crisis Council is set on July 6th, 2032, where a spread of a new disease is spiralling out of control, presumably released by 'dsgdsdgshdgshdgshds'. This simulation will challenge delegates' ability to investigate countries, corporations, and the concept of 'Doyouthinkwearethatstupid' while also addressing the ongoing conflicts among countries, such as the Russo-Ukrainian war and the Israeli-Palestinian war.

This simulation will also involve increased aggression against people and reduced cognitive ability, which involves delegates' ability to also manage their healthcare facilities under pressure to ensure not only the survival of the countries but the fate of humanity.

During the rising surge of AI in 2026, technological advancements were made more difficult due to the increasing price of components. Consequently, countries and private firms thought, what if we could exploit the weaknesses of humans rather than relying on brute force? Therefore, 'brotatochip' has decided to focus on the upcoming rise of Biotechnology. This decision has sparked backlash from the public due to numerous incidents stated below. Read FCC RR.

[Excerpt from FCC Research Report]

IPC: International Press Corporations

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Writing Like A Journalist

As a journalist, your main goal is to inform the public of what happens within the council chambers. You can easily do this in many ways but because you are a professional journalist of the IPC, you will be writing articles or creating news packets. In this section, we will be going over how to write articles like a journalist.

Journalistic articles are very different from research or academic articles. The essays that you make for school assignments? They are academic papers (and you should be proud of them). This is important to note because while academic papers give very good insight and knowledge, in journalism, it is all about timing and urgency. When something happens in the world, it becomes our second nature to expect news to come out within minutes of the event occurring. A notable example was how closely the press keeps us updated with France's poop in the river protest (yes, it's real, look it up).

Do not worry, this report will brief you on ways to write an article and possible templates that you could look into in order to suit your reporting needs!

Article Writing 101

The basics of writing any article starts with facts. Because news must be published quickly and efficiently, it is very important for the MOST IMPORTANT facts to be addressed first. This method can be called the <u>Inverted Triangle.</u>
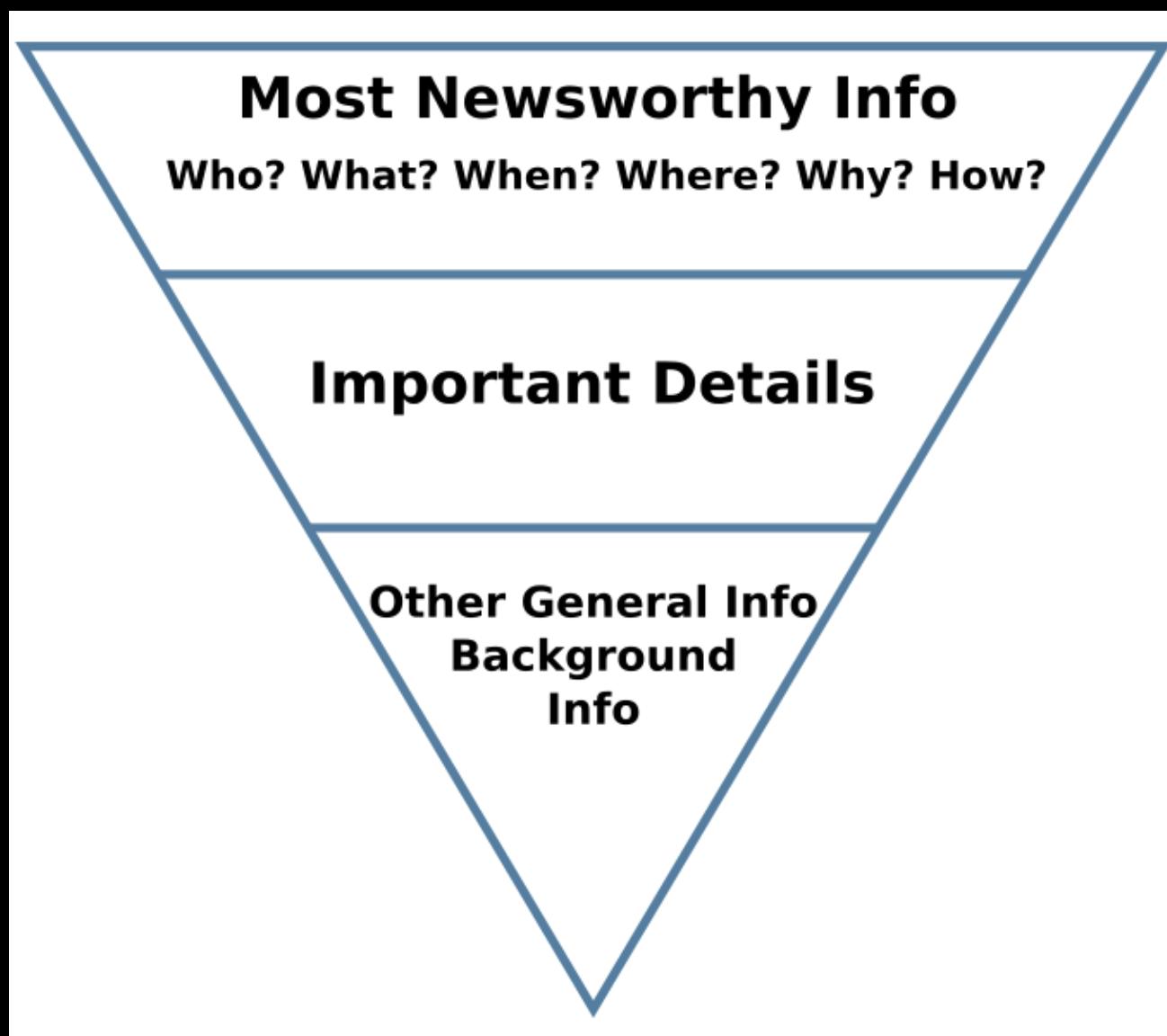
This method is the breakdown of literally EVERY news release anywhere. Open up a newspaper or any news website of your choice and you will begin to notice a pattern. The top of the article lies the most important information. This includes your **Headline** (the title of the article), and your **lead**.

Everyone knows a headline is popular for being the only thing that everyone reads - not a good habit but understandable - because it contains the subject of the article. The lead is the short sentence that comes beneath a headline before the actual article. Think of it as a subheading. This allows the reader to have a bit more context about the headline.

But what if people only read the first part and not the rest of my article?
That's okay! Because not everyone has the time to read the whole article (and that is part of life).

Your reader could be a Grab driver, a Shopee deliveryman, a kitchen cook, or even, a student, like most of you. There are a lot of things to do that do not involve the liberty of sitting down and taking a break JUST to read an article.

Which makes it even more important for you to put the most important facts on top. Therefore, there isn't a chance for someone to miss out on anything that could potentially be concerning.

Then what is the point of writing the rest of the article?
Good question! While the top article gives straight facts about the news, the second section gives more background into the case. This could involve more context about the story.

Ok, so what is the point of the last part then? Can I just skip that?

Fortunately - or maybe unfortunately - no.

Some online news articles that happen within MINUTES of an event occurring may seem short enough to skip out on it. But if you look again, you will notice that the last detail will always be there. The point of this very last detail is to give a current progress of the case, or a bit of background about the subject of the news.

Taking this <u>FMT article</u> as an example;
In this screenshot, you can see the headline and the
lead. The headline is very simple and the lead is
basically giving a bit more background on
what happened to the woman.
Now let's take a look at the first paragraph of this article;
Every article will have the general location or area in CAPITAL LETTERS followed by the starting paragraph.
There is no need for any formal introduction.
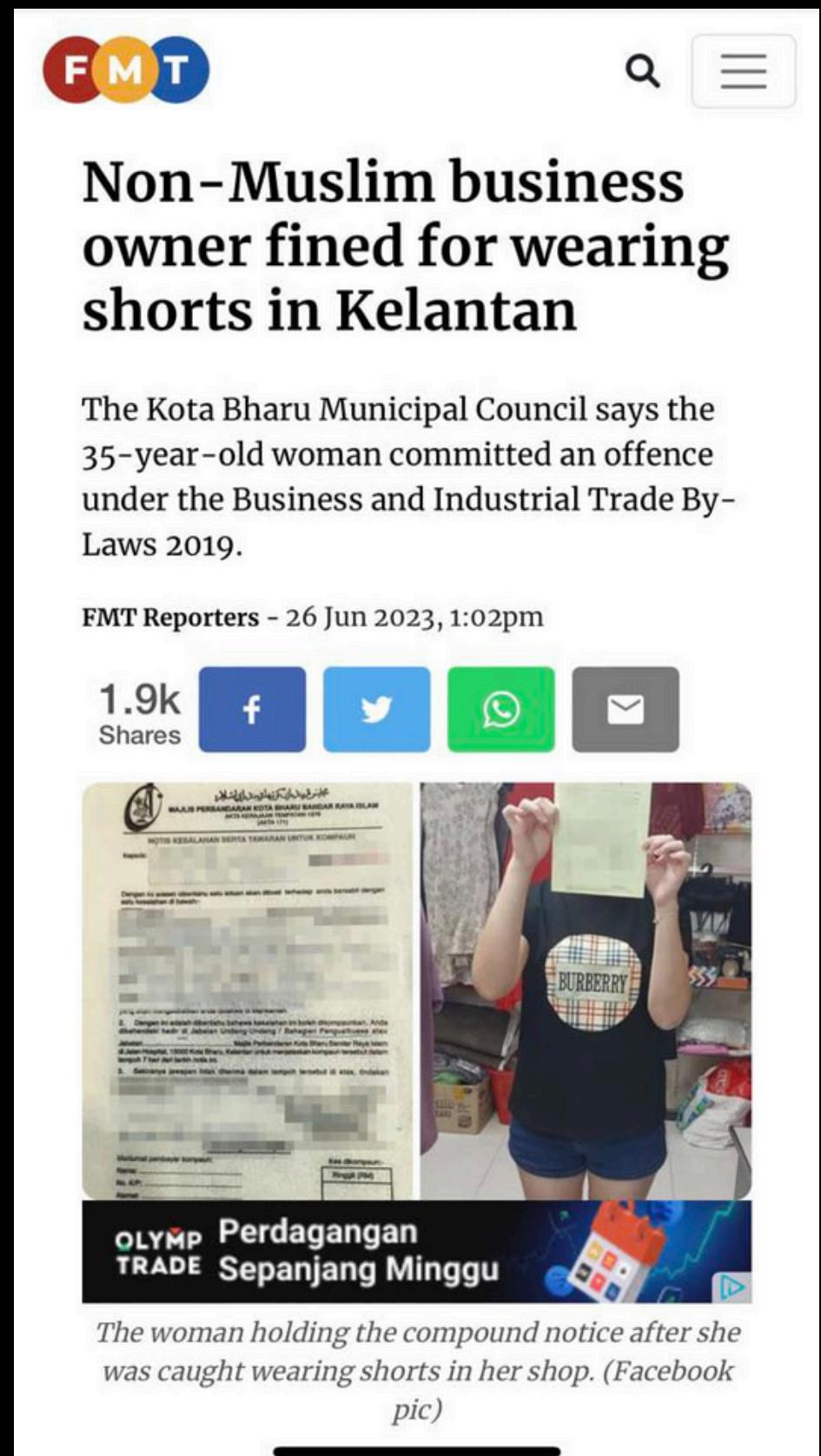
Non-Muslim business owner fined for wearing shorts in Kelantan

The Kota Bharu Municipal Council says the 35-year-old woman committed an offence under the Business and Industrial Trade By-Laws 2019.

FMT Reporters - 26 Jun 2023, 1:02pm

1.9k Shares

The woman holding the compound notice after she was caught wearing shorts in her shop. (Facebook pic)

The article simply gets straight into the information with a short and direct sentence. The following paragraph then gives more context as to who issued the notice, who received the notice, and how the MPKB found out.

From here, you will notice it will be background context, after background context, after even more background context. Let's take a look at the last paragraph;

According to the compound notice, which has been circulated on social media, the woman has seven days to settle the amount or face legal action.

This last paragraph is a good example of the current progress of the case. It tells the reader what the woman needs to do at the moment.

This sounds like an article is literally just paragraphs of contexts after contexts... Yes it is. Of course, not every article sounds like this. If you compare this FMT article to a Buzzfeed article, for example, they will sound very different. More on this will be explained under our Feature Article section.

Feature Articles

A feature article is a form of journalistic writing that explores a specific topic in depth, often with a narrative or storytelling approach. It goes beyond reporting basic facts and delves into the background, context, and human elements of a subject. Feature articles aim to captivate and engage readers through descriptive language, personal anecdotes, and engaging storytelling techniques.

- Explore a topic or issue of current importance.
- Follows narratorial conventions (i.e. There is a plot, complication, and conclusion)
- Written in short paragraphs.
- Combine facts and opinions.
- Provide a perspective or angle about the topic or issue.
- Includes catchy features

Press Release

A press release is an article that is written before something happens. Often used before a press conference, it states the agenda of the upcoming event, some details that include, but are not limited to, venue, date, or time, and some details about the subject company involved.

A press release generally follows the inverted triangle format as previously mentioned and is always much longer in length in order to address the agenda. Typically it is drafted by the media representative of the subject company and sent out to agencies in order to circulate them to the public.

Another reason press releases are made is because it is a method generally used to invite notable journalists into a press conference. More on that in our Press Conference section. This allows the news agency to gauge whether your press conference is worth the effort or not based on measures of newsworthiness.

Photojournalism

Want more than just writing articles? Did you know that you can write based off of photos too? Photojournalism is a form of journalism that focuses on photography and pictures. A good example of this is taking a nice picture of a tense negotiation or a lively unmoderated caucus.

While photojournalism is fun, it is currently a requirement for articles to come with a nice photograph to accompany the articles that you have written. While this is not compulsory, this will make your article look pleasing via thumbnails.

Photos play an important role in giving your readers a visual guidance or attraction towards your new piece. Not every article needs a photo, but every photo will always need context, despite speaking a thousand words. So remember to always accompany your photos with a descriptive caption. If the photo stands alone without an article, then be sure to give it a good title as well.

On cloud 9

09-06-2023 01:01 AM

A group of 9A+ scorers from Sekolah Sultan Alam Shah in Putrajaya are beaming with joy as they celebrate their excellent results in the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia. AMIRUL SYAFIQ THESUN
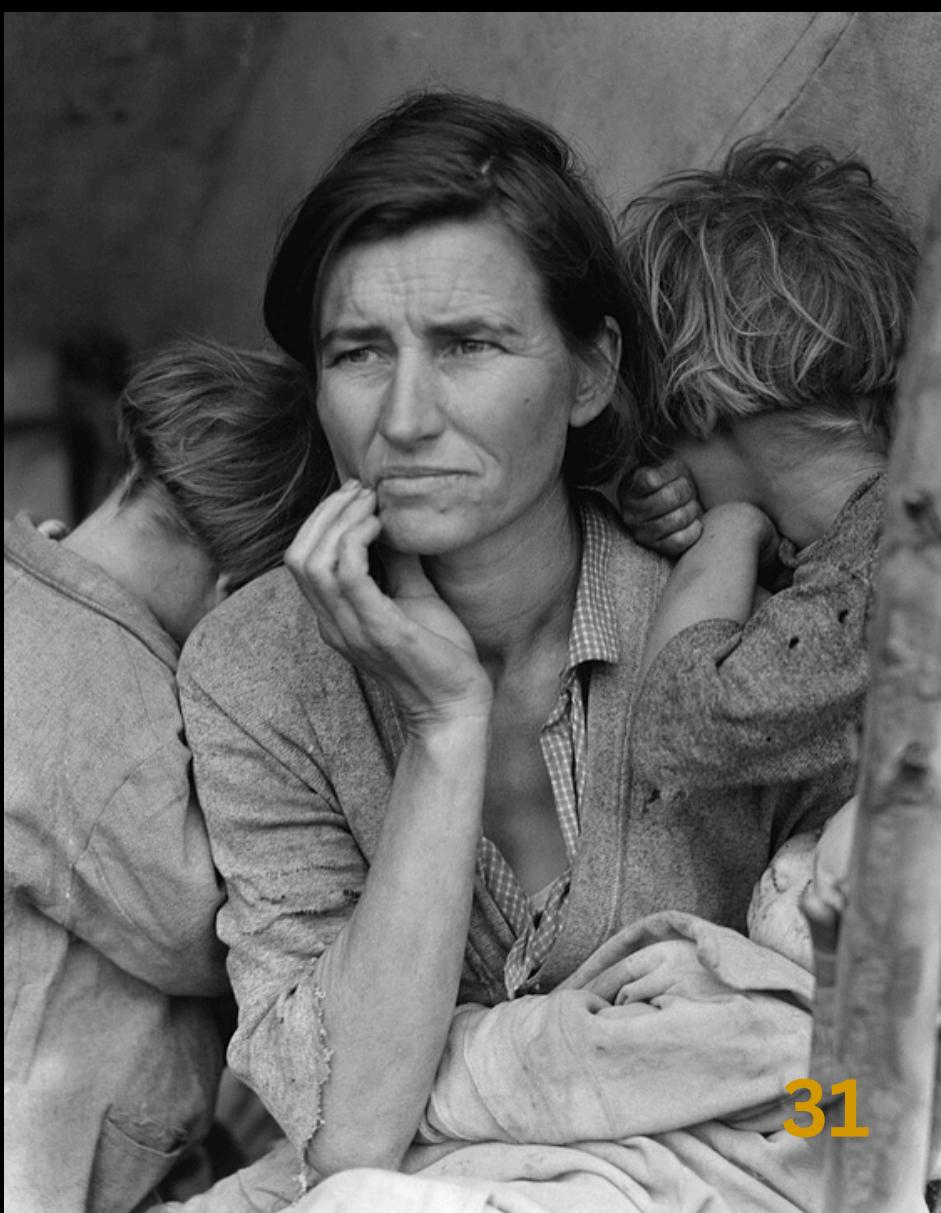
Interviews

If you're looking to obtain that shiny "Best Journalist Award", doing an interview is a very good way to bump up your scores. Not only do you get bonus marks for engagement, but an interview might prove to be a source of information that might help enhance your articles or help you write an entirely new one.

Interview Procedure

Identifying the Interviewee

Requesting an interview starts with identifying which delegate (or chair) you want to interview. You might interview a delegate on their stance on the topic on the council, or a chair on their opinions of the council's direction.

Making sure everyone is ready

Ask the delegate, either through the help of volunteers in the council, private messages or passing notes. If you've gotten approval, arrange a time to interview the delegate, and approach the chair to ask for permission. It is up to the chair's discretion whether or not they allow the delegate out for an interview. Inform the IPC editors about it.

Questions

Prepare a set of questions you plan to ask the delegate and forward it to the IPC editors for confirmation. Once the IPC editors have given the green light, send it to the delegate to allow them to prepare.

Before the interview

Make sure that there is at least one editor who is there with you while you're doing the interview. Prepare your laptop, tablet or notebook to take notes, or have your phone to record the interview (with the delegate's consent).

Conducting the Interview

Interviews are an essential key to unlocking a delegate's/chair's opinions. Let them know why you're there and how you'll use the info. Make sure that both the delegate and you are comfortable. This sets a chill, professional vibe for the interview.

Follow-Up Questions

Follow-up questions are essential in interviews, whether it may be a eureka moment on the spot or a deeper clarification of what was said by the delegate. Explore new angles and get more details.

Based on what they say, hit them with some follow-up questions. This is where you dig deeper and get the real gem. Clarify points, explore new angles, and get more details. Follow-ups turn a good interview into a great one.

Conclusion

Wrap up the interview by thanking the delegate/chair for their time and insight.

Post-Interview

After you're done, review your notes and recordings to make sure you've got everything you need. Then it's time to start working. Use it to supplement an article you are writing, or you could have a special article dedicated to the interview itself. Journalists working on media packets may also use some clips to help enhance their media packets.

Do's and Don'ts

- Try and research the delegate in question before proceeding with the interview, an example would be the country's stance on a topic
- Don't do an interview during break time. Delegates and chairs (and you) are supposed to be having a break during BREAK time, have some rest or (highly not recommended) work on all your unfinished articles/videos during this time
- Take notes or recordings during your interview, you might forget some words that the delegate said during the interview, having something to refer back to can help to ensure the accuracy of the statements

TL;DR

1. Identify interviewees.
2. Create questions for interviewees and obtain approval from them.
3. Arrange interviewing time.
4. Obtain approval from IPC Editors for interview questions, and inform the interview time.
5. Ask council chairs for permission to take interviewee out during council sessions at the arranged time.

6. Bring interviewee to the IPC room, or outside of their council (will need to inform editors to come).
7. Ensure editors are present at all times for interviewing sessions.

Press Conferences

A press conference is defined as an interview or announcement given by a public figure to the press by appointment. After you've read that twice you might have realised that press conferences are organised NOT by the journalists, BUT by the councils themselves.

In a MUN context, press conferences are organised by councils for the purpose of:
1. Making a public announcement
2. Ensure media consistency
3. Answer questions the public may have (via journalists)

Due to unavoidable circumstances, your kind and hardworking (definitely not overworked) editors have taken upon the task itself to arrange and host press conferences for the councils. Journalists, you will still be graded on the type of engagement and insight you can extract from delegates, or even, chairs.

A press conference normally starts with a delegate summarising what the council has done up to that point. This is then followed up with journalists asking questions for a specified amount of time determined by the editorial board and the chairs. Journalists are then required to complete an article based on the press conference.

During a press conference, journalists should record the press conference using a voice recorder or jot down notes. Being able to refer back to the notes or recording can drastically help with article writing as the journalist will have something to look at instead of having to rely on memory. This can also help to ensure that there is no misinformation when writing articles.

Interaction and Conduct

One of the main focuses of a press conference is the questioning phase. During this phase, journalists will raise their placards for the chance to ask questions. The journalist will then be recognized by the editors and allowed to ask questions. Journalists will take turns asking questions in a moderated manner to ensure that neither delegates nor journalists talk over each other, as press conferences do tend to get a bit ....*unruly*.

Press Conference at Dewan Rakyat Council, TLMUN 2023.

The question may be based on the council's topic, a statement made by a delegate or a chair's decision and can be directed to any delegate, a specific delegate or the chairs.

When asking questions, try not to offend any delegate, or the entire council for that matter (yes it has happened before). Within the chairing marksheet, there is a category labelled as "Decorum" which is essentially your behaviour during council sessions. All you have to do is not cause chaos during council sessions, such as butting in during formal sessions. This is essentially free marks so please don't be that person who somehow loses marks in this category.

You made it to the end of the RR? Wow, congrats. Seriously. You have our "seal" of approval :)

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