

# Study Guide

**Third Party Actors**

Press Corps

**TPA**

Gianfranco Torres



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Dear delegates,

Welcome to the Third-Party Actors Committee! My name is Gianfranco Torres Suito, and after several years involved in the organization of CarMUN, it is my pleasure to finally host this committee.

In regard to my life outside MUN, I am currently a student enrolled in Communications at the Universidad de Lima. For a while, I have taken special interest in design and photography, as well as in sustainability, technology and business. All of these areas relate to what I do in my free time and what I have planned for the future, but let's not leave my love for music and personal growth aside! If you want to see more about that, I'll be posting about it here: [www.instagram.com/gianfriki](http://www.instagram.com/gianfriki) (and a website soon!).

Currently, I am also advisor and creative director for CarMUN, for which I developed the brand identity, strategy and lead the campaign execution across social media and website while serving as a community manager —yes, it's me replying the DMs @carmunperu. I also designed the material needed for the event, so I hope you like the cover of the SG as well as the ID badge you will receive when the day comes.

Last year, I was part of Peruvian Universities, an experience from which I am utterly grateful for and I recommend to anyone who wishes to continue pursuing their MUN career. Before that, I was part of the Carmelitas Delegation, travelling to Boston (twice!) and Philadelphia. I've had the pleasure to participate and win awards in General Assemblies, Economic & Social Councils, Regional Bodies, and Specialized Agencies, where I have met many incredible people, some of which are still my friends till this day.

Finally, I would like to finish this letter by telling you that what I have learned in the past five years of doing MUN is something worth the many sleepless nights, countless research hours, and immense stress, among others. It has shaped the lens through which I see the world and it is my desire that you can shape yours too! Enjoy the conference and always do your best. Along with Mauricio and Mar —the assistant directors— I will do *my* best to help you have the experience of a lifetime!

Sincerely,

Gianfranco Torres Suito  
Director  
Third Party Actors Committee

## THIRD PARTY ACTORS

### Press Corps

The Third-Party Actors Committee will include several members of the press corps, which play a fundamental role in our society. They have a responsibility to inform the international community in a reliable and trustworthy manner. They are also the mouthpiece for those who have been silenced or do not have a voice loud enough to be heard, allowing the entire world to know about an event or situation isolated from their reality.

This guarantees the compliance with Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states: “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers”.

Because of this, transparency and impartiality are essential for readers to fairly adopt or reject the opinions or facts being shared by journalists regarding local and worldwide events. As they have different agendas and priorities, different content on the same topic is created, which takes into account their target audience.

#### **I. HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE:**

The TPA - Press Corps Committee in CarMUN 2019 takes inspiration from the real-life UNCA (U.N Correspondents Association), which is “a professional

organization of over 200 correspondents and producers from dozens of countries, representing scores of publications, news agencies, and broadcasters from all regions of the world, founded in 1948.”

As a representative of the U.N. press corps, the UNCA allows for the discussions in the UN to reach the public attention in the form of daily briefings, press conferences, and interviews, among others.

#### **II. ROLE OF THE PRESS CORPS DELEGATE:**

The role of a traditional delegate is to debate about specific topics during committee sessions and, hopefully, reach consensus and draft pertinent solutions. This differs greatly from your role as a press delegate, as you will have the responsibility to inform about the present, speculate about the future, and hold delegates accountable for what they do or say. In other words, delegates will criticize and praise proposals, use their expertise to look beyond what is obvious to the mind, and make sure that the process of debate remains transparent.

Essentially, your work must be additive and not subtractive, meaning that the ultimate goal is to enhance the discussions and the quality of debate. Delegates will be able to do so by

producing the different documents explained below.

There is some general consensus on how they should be done and we expect delegates to follow that in order to resemble what a reporter would do professionally. Additionally, each one of them has a specific purpose and delegates should focus on the quality of content above the quantity. As a general note, we recommend you to first answer the 5Ws (who, what, when, where, why, and how), then make an outline or draft, and finally, create.

Your role as a Press Corps delegate depends entirely on you and your preparation. We can ensure you that the abilities you will polish are going to be useful for life.

#### **A. Articles:**

Articles have the purpose to inform the reader and establish the writer as a thought leader to enhance the credibility of its claims.

- Cover with facts and include important details, case studies and/or quotes to enhance the content of your article.
- It is recommended to include a question or an ending open to speculation, as long as it is plausible

#### **B. Opinion Articles:**

Op-eds present thoughts and opinions to the general community that

depends on the newspaper's general policy or style.

- Cover with bias and opinion, supporting those viewpoints with facts and realistic speculation.
- It has no format, usually uses bigger paragraphs than articles with a not so technical terminology, and can argue the same point again and again, but with an objective.

#### **C. Updates:**

Updates create an event or development that will affect the committee and the delegates. Ideally, they should require more preparation and thought placed into them, reason why this description will be more extensive.

- Cover with speculation and creativity, but being realistic and thoughtful of the objective of the update.
- It is also highly recommended to end by suggesting or leading into a future development that could occur, or in simpler words, to speculate.
- Not all information should be included in the update, as you should ask yourself questions that go deeper. Have this additional information written somewhere else.
- Discuss the update with your director and/or the director of the committee you want to present it in.

Presentation can be done in several ways:

- Read the update or give a presentation, allowing delegates to read afterwards.
- Create a video that contains the same information as a written update would, but adapted to the video format.
- Make an act or theatricalization: make a protest, invite a witness/expert, etcetera, with the help of people from your committee or members of the conference staff.
- Allow for a minimum of three questions. The additional information will be used here to give the delegates more information.

There are different types of updates with different purposes:

To break alliances:

- Divide a bloc or a set of allied countries into opposing views or into a conflict that they must solve.
- It usually involves members of a government saying or doing something against another government, so that delegates must decide whether to continue working together or divide.

To disrupt the committee:

- Force the committee to react to an event and tests their crisis management.
- It usually involves “Breaking News” or a catastrophe, so that delegates must find a solution,

generating similar or opposing views on how to do so.

To change the flow of debate:

- Introduce a new subtopic and/or change the focus of the debate onto something different.
- It usually involves an international or regional development that affects many or all countries in different ways, so that delegates must discuss it during formal and informal debate.

**D. Interviews:**

Ask and listen first-hand from a delegate/staff member on their opinion or expertise on a specific/general topic related to their committee. These should be covered with accuracy and interest and are a great complement to articles, updates and videos.

- You can also use theatrical interviews —created by yourself— for articles or updates, either filmed or acted out.
- There can also be live-interviews, in our which a character or representative attends a committee and delegates and/or the director may ask questions.

**E. Videos**

Videos are simply another medium to showcase an article, update or any other variation, in a way that is more creative and interesting for the viewer —and for your director too!

- Translate a written piece into an audiovisual medium, but make more concise.
- Use images and videos from the internet and/or the conference to draw attention to important things.
- Prepare a layout or structure beforehand, but make the video during the conference.

You will find examples in the Annex below. In the case of the videos, follow the links below too!

### III. REPRESENTATION OF A MEDIA OUTLET:

Delegates are expected to represent their news outlet in a faithful and realistic way, while employing their own creativity

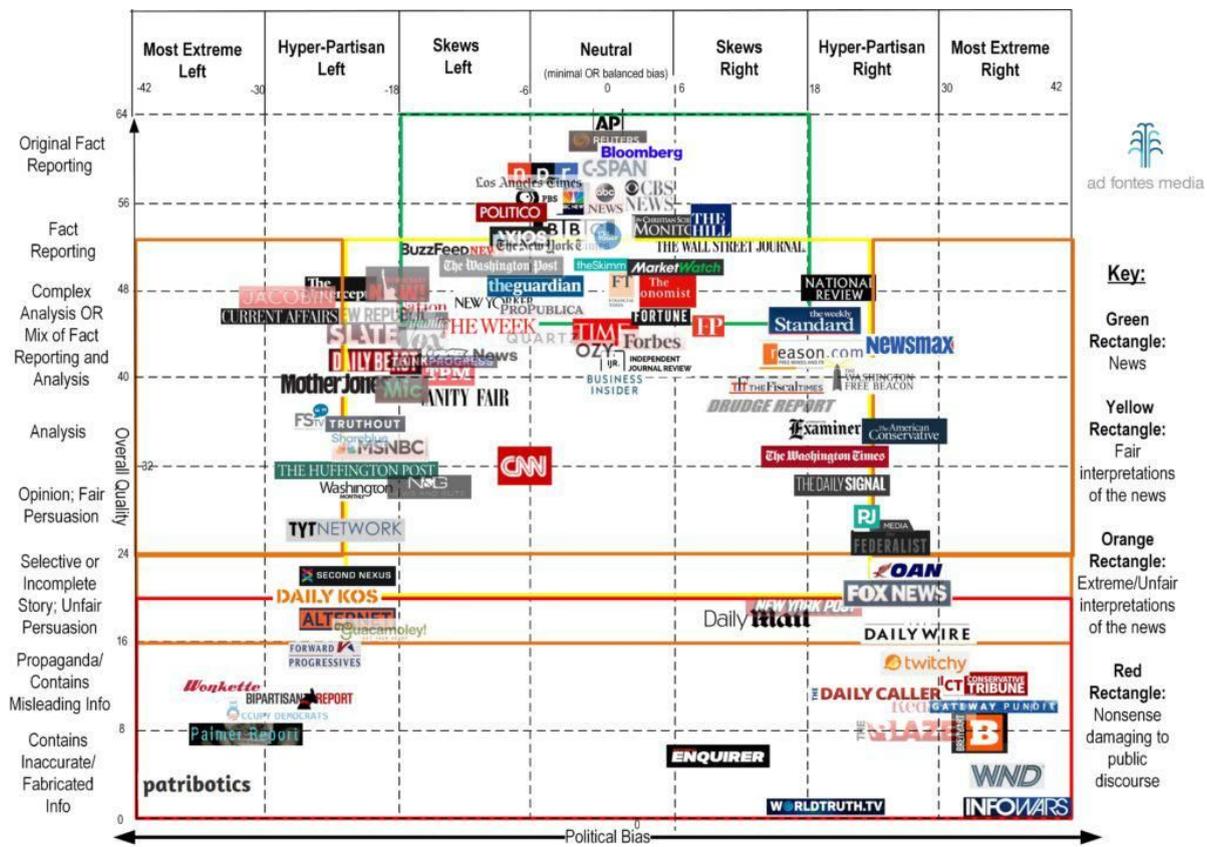
to create something unique.

#### A. Policy

It refers to your stance on issues and area of interest while reporting. For example, a political crisis can be looked at from different perspectives and deal with different implications (political, social, economical, cultural, etcetera).

#### B. Style and tone

It refers to how an article is written. It involves diction, sentence structure, rhythm and how a writer conveys its attitude towards the topic and its readers. It also refers to your attitude towards your subject and the readers, using humour or being sarcastic against remaining formal.



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### C. Design

It refers to all the visual aspects of the publication you represent. Almost everything —if not everything— you see is a brand. You must replicate or adapt the branding of your assigned publication accurately and creatively (logo, font, colors, and format). Once you have your branding right, you can start working on your templates. Templates are the base for every publication you make; they will save countless minutes, if not hours, provide consistency, and make everything look sharper and professional.

### D. Equipment and tools

It refers to precisely what it says. Use props —such as a microphone— to help you become recognizable around the conference; try to always stand out as a press delegate. Whether you use Office or Google, a professional camera or a smartphone, a recorder/microphone or some headphones, it doesn't matter as long as you use your tools wisely. Take a USB with you just in case.

## IV. COMMITTEE DYNAMICS:

The committee will begin with delegates presenting themselves in their opening speeches. We recommend you to prioritize explaining what your policy and role in the conference.

### A. Guidelines

There will be some general rules or guidelines that are subjected to change at the discretion of the chair:

- Return to the headquarters 10-15 minutes before the end of the session.
- Present a minimum of one (1) piece of content per session —we expect you to do more.
- Maintain a clean space of work. Delegates may eat or drink while working, but any kind of waste must go in the trash bin.
- Focus on content and involving in the conference. To avoid unnecessary distractions, or wasting time or resources, the following are not allowed:
  - A social media account for your publication. Instead, just use your personal Instagram account and tag @carmunperu if you wish.
  - Any printed materials or merchandise such as banners, posters, brochures, pins, etcétera.
- Be kind and helpful to others!

In order to upload their content each session, delegates will have a personal folder in Google Drive —we will share access during the first session.

### B. Locations

- Headquarters: also referred to as the committee, it is where delegates must be present at the beginning and ending of each session.
- Briefing room: it is where delegates will conduct the *briefing dynamic* outlined below.

## C. Dynamics

At some point during the conference, delegates will be asked to participate in a briefing dynamic. Additionally, they can also submit a brief summary of their work to be presented by UN News.

### 1. Briefing

Traditionally, to present yourself to a committee to ask/answer questions from delegates/the director. However, we will follow a different dynamic:

- Prepare a statement explaining the mayor developments in other committees and/or the work that they have been carrying out.
- Present yourself in our own “Briefing Room” in front of an audience made up of all the members of the TPA Committee—from delegates to directors. There will be a podium and a microphone.
- Carry out with the presentation and prepare to answer question once it ends. The idea is that delegates have an active discussion regarding their impact on the conference and can get feedback or identify pain points.
- Send to us a document that outlines the presentation you just gave.

### 2. UN News

We, as in the director and assistant directors, will have our own media outlet: UN News (we may change it to CarMUN News)! Before each break, we will prepare

a brief news briefing, similar to what you can hear on the radio in the mornings. It will be heard across the entire conference and feature not only our own point of view, but also yours, if you choose to submit your pieces.

If you want your article or update to be heard, make a summary of around 200 words with the key points and we will decide whether to use it or not.

## D. Publications/Media outlets

1. ABC News
2. Al Jazeera
3. BBC News
4. Bloomberg News
5. Boston Globe
6. Business Insider
7. CBS News
8. China Daily
9. El Comercio
10. El País
11. Le Monde
12. NBC News
13. El Mercurio
14. Russia Today
15. The Guardian
16. The Huffington Post
17. The New York Times
18. The Standard
19. The Telegraph
20. The Wall Street Journal

## V. CONFERENCE PREPARATION:

Before reading the study guides and/or summaries from other committees, it is important that you understand your publication. You could write the first paragraph of your position paper before

doing this to get a better understanding or research briefly.

As mentioned before, our collective goal is to enhance the quality of debate and this can only be achieved by being thoughtful and purposeful with our role. Remember this as you research about other committees:

### **A. General Assembly**

1. DISEC: Disarmament and International Security Committee
  - a. Foreign Military Interventions
2. ECOFIN: Economic and Financial Committee
  - a. Access to Microcredits in Developing Countries
3. SOCHUM: Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee
  - a. Intimate Partner Violence
4. Legal: Legal Committee
  - a. Protection of Human Rights Defenders
5. UNGA: United Nations General Assembly (1997)
  - a. Sierra Leone Civil War
6. HLCCT: High-Level Conference on Counter-Terrorism
  - a. International Terrorism

### **B. Economic and Social Council**

7. OMS: Organización Mundial de la Salud
  - a. Salud en Personas de la Tercera Edad
8. UNICEF: Fondo Internacional de Emergencia de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

- a. Derechos de los Niños con Habilidades Diversas
9. UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
  - a. Access to Education for Women in Africa (Learning Committee)
10. UN Women: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
  - a. Rights of Rural Women
11. WCIP: World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
  - a. Protection of Indigenous Peoples from Extractive Industries

### **C. Specialized Agencies**

12. HRC: Human Rights Committee
  - a. Intersectional Discrimination
13. UNSC: United Nations Security Council (1970)
  - a. Cambodian Civil War
14. JCC: Joint Cabinet Crisis - La Resistencia de Vilcabamba (1537):
  - a. JCC 1: La Corte de Manco Inca
  - b. JCC 2: La Empresa de Conquista
15. Crisis: Crisis Committee - The Cabinet of F. W. De Klerk (1990)
  - a. Abolishing the Apartheid

Delegates will not be allowed to make updates for the Human Rights Committee, but they can still write articles, interview delegates and cover the updates that will happen in the committee.

## **VI. POSITION PAPER:**

In the first paragraph, narrate your publication's history and policy, including important details such as its foundation and its main interests, as well as any awards or recognitions it may have.

In the second paragraph, research for past stories your publication has covered in relation to the topics of the conference. You do not have to give an example for every single topic, but do it for at least three of them. This is important to establish the trajectory of your publication and how that relates to the other committees.

In the third paragraph, describe which are your priorities and why. You can speculate what could be potential topics for articles or updates, as well as what could be your role within the conference and how would it affect the flow of debate.

Send your position paper to [carmun.peru@gmail.com](mailto:carmun.peru@gmail.com).

## **VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

About the UNCA. (n.d.). Retrieved September 22, 2019, from <http://unca.com/about-unca/>.

## VIII. ANNEX:

### A. Position Paper (Example 1)

# theguardian

The Guardian  
Gianfranco Torres  
Colegio Carmelitas

**The Guardian** was born in the UK in 1821 as *The Manchester Guardian*, and even though our name changed in 1959, our mission remains the same: to be open, international, everywhere and to show “the whole picture”. Despite being a national newspaper, it covers international news and is recognized as one of the best newspapers around the world. Our center-left political alignment and belief in promoting equal opportunity have shaped our purpose when reporting news, but have not conditioned what we inform. From the Spanish Civil War, to the Northern Ireland Conflict, the First Gulf War, the Israel-Gaza conflict, and the current Syrian situation, our coverage of wars have been praised for “an increased respect for (our) honesty”. As years go by, The Guardian “will remain bourgeois to the last” —as said by C. P Scott’s son— and holds its status of honesty and impartiality.<sup>1</sup>

The Guardian mainly focusses on covering events related to politics, especially the current situation with North Korea and Brexit. An example of a recent article titled **Britain’s aerospace sector could be priced out after Brexit**, which covers the consequences Brexit may have in the flow of airlines and also shows the specific coverage The Guardian does. Another subject of interest is humanitarian problems, such as the actions taken by the UN in fighting against poverty and ensuring world peace. One great example that goes accordingly to the international coverage is a news report titled **Floods claim more than 800 lives across India, Nepal and Bangladesh**. Apart from regular news or articles, opinion columns and articles are as equally important and they follow this *rule*: “Comment is free... but facts are sacred” (CP Scott, 1921 Guardian editor). It means that even though that opinion depends merely on the perspective taken by the writer, opinion has to go accordingly to facts and must not contradict them.<sup>2</sup>

Present actions will determine future outcomes and The Guardian will gladly inform the public of actions being taken by governments around the world. News updates will include mostly videos and articles that tell the honest side of the story. Depending of the flow of debate, an interesting update for the UNODC Human Trafficking Committee can be titled something similar to: **Uncovered network of sex slaves in the EU has ties with local governments**. However, we believe the updates will be shaped according to the performance of all participant countries and the subtopics discussed. Apart from all regular committees, The Guardian will also visit the London Conference of 1912 because its date of foundation allows so.

## B. Position Paper (Example 2)

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

# POSITION PAPER

Press Corps Committee  
Gianfranco Torres

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL started back in 1889 with a different approach than other newspapers back then: business. However, its focus on this sector does not make the reading quite technical; on the contrary, its writing style innovates in its lightness and the use of narrative or anecdotal leads is very common. Based in New York, it expanded its range of coverage to other areas as well as territories always keeping in mind the repercussions and impacts that news had on business. Since its beginnings, it has been characterized for its political conservatism, which helped assuring a strong circulation across the United States. Later on, it expanded its operations across 51 countries, launching the Asian Wall Street Journal (1976) and the Wall Street Journal Europe (1983). To the date, it maintains an influence that has positioned it as one of the top newspapers around the world, being the largest newspaper in circulation in the US and with a reputation of being a reliable source of news coverage.

It makes sense that THE WALL STREET JOURNAL decides to focus on committees related to business and finance, and for this reason, we developed a three category system (green, yellow and red) to decide the priority given to each committee. There are a total of eight committees in the green category —meaning ‘high priority’—, but there are three with even an extra priority. First, the *Historical General Assembly Committee* following the events of 9/11: the WSJ headquarters were located across the street from the World Trade Center and the staff had to find a way to print that day’s edition, since they had all been evacuated from the building. They succeeded and the Journal was awarded with a Pulitzer Prize and later conducted a worldwide investigation of the events of 9/11. Secondly, there’s the *ECOFIN Committee* about money laundering and tax havens and the *World Bank Committee* about corruption. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL covers these topics across the globe, having published recent articles from corruption in Brazil, Nigeria and North Korea, as well as past articles such as “Tax-Haven Crackdown Leads to Whack-a-Mole” referring to the ‘Panama Papers’. And finally, the *Futuristic Administrative and Budgetary Committee*, which has a very interesting topic about an earth crisis and the way the UN Budget has to be restructured. Since it takes place in a futuristic timeline, there are no articles written specifically about this situation and no WSJ reporter from the future has travelled to the past with valuable information—at least not yet. But it has reported previous disasters and a particular essay titled “Rising From the Ruins” describes the situation suffered in Haiti back in 2010.

The wide variety of topics also have some similarities, making it possible for THE WALL STREET JOURNAL to write or film pieces that relate two or more committees, further promoting interconnectivity among them. “Director of the UN Regional Commission for Europe accused of corruption and money laundering” can be an example of this. It involves ECOFIN and World Bank, but it all depends on the content of each article. Another example for a committee that has not been mentioned yet: “USSR radioactive materials stolen from submarine deep down the Arctic Ocean” for DISEC. The note could contain information that the responsible of this are members of a terrorist organization, generating a link with the Legal Committee. Our ultimate goal as THE WALL STREET JOURNAL is to innovate with the production of videos and well written articles, and to impact committees not only in quantity, but also in quality.

Rosenberg, Jerry M. (1982) *Inside the Wall Street Journal: The History and the Power of Dow Jones and Company and America's Most Influential Newspaper*. New York: Macmillan.

Myung Moon, Sun. (November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015) *The Wall Street Journal*. Retrieved from: [www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/The\\_Wall\\_Street\\_Journal](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/The_Wall_Street_Journal).

### C. Header design (Example 1)

theguardian

EU and terrorist attacks

# Terrorist attacks across Europe

Last night, at the time of the Ish'a, one of the five daily prayers done in the Islamic religion, three simultaneous attacks hit Europe.

...

### D. Header design (Example 2)

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

NO. 001

GIANFRANCO TORRES WSJ REPORTER NASDAQ 6011.24 ▼ 2.6% STOXX 600 391.14 ▼ 1.2% OIL \$49.07 ▲ \$0.41 GOLD \$1,257.50 ▲ \$22.50 EURO \$1.1159 YEN 110.81

# Sexual Slavery Network Exposed in the UK

Boris Johnson oversaw an international network that transported and exploded sexual slaves from Italy and Russia.

Apparently, Johnson had made several contacts when finding about his past as a descended from a Russian slave and stumbled upon a secret organization that continued with this labor. Russian policeman and politicians who he worked with captured the victims by accusing them of false charges and making them ..

...

### E. Video (Example 1)

The Wall Street Journal: "North Korea Launches Nuclear Bomb to Moscow"

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vHB5NfboFr0ysOgR6umkQD5Lt2A1Qy\\_1/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vHB5NfboFr0ysOgR6umkQD5Lt2A1Qy_1/view?usp=sharing)