



STUDY GUIDE

EKMUN 2025

PRESS CORPS



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Dear Delegates,

As the Secretary-General of EKMUN'2025, it is my greatest honor to welcome you to this year's conference. Soon, we will come together to engage in discussions that mirror the complexity and importance of real-world diplomacy. Each one of you brings a unique perspective, a distinct voice, and an ambition to create change and it is exactly this diversity that makes Model United Nations such a powerful experience.

Over the upcoming days, you will find yourself not only debating international matters but also stepping into the shoes of world leaders, policymakers, and diplomats. The preparation, dedication, and curiosity you bring to this conference will shape not just your experience, but the overall atmosphere of cooperation and respect that defines EKMUN'2025

Throughout this conference, you will not only have the opportunity to discuss global issues but also to develop essential skills such as critical thinking, teamwork, and negotiation. Remember that Model United Nations is not just about reaching resolutions it is about understanding perspectives, fostering respect, and finding common ground among differences.

I strongly encourage each one of you to be bold, respectful, and solution-oriented during your sessions. Let this conference be a place where your voices are heard, and your ideas make an impact.

I wish you all productive debates and unforgettable memories.

Warm regards,

Ayliz Çolak

Secretary-General of EKMUN'2025

Dear Reporters,

First of all, I wish you all a good day. I'm Arda Keçe. I am a sophomore at Hidayet Aydoğan Social Sciences High School, and I am 16 years old. I will be your Under Secretary General at the EKMUN'25 conference.

The role of Model United Nations conferences and other social events in my life is really big. Since I consider myself a social butterfly, these events are indispensable in my life. The type of conference that attracts me the most among these events is Model United Nations conferences because I have the chance to embark on a different adventure in every experience. In my Model United Nations career, I have been a delegate, Vice Chair, President Chair, Academic Assistant, Under Secretary General and Director General.

But this conference will be different from all of them because we will be the first Press Corps simulation in Turkey. The EKMUN conference has played a big role in my life. It was the first Model United Nations conference that completely attracted me to this type of conference. I am sure it will evoke similar feelings in you.

This conference is organized by a really great team, and I would like to thank Ms. Kübra Erişen and my dear friend Ms. Rûmeysa Bağçovan for this conference and this great committee.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions about our committee and its functioning. You can reach me via my e-mail address (ardakeceofficial@gmail.com). I am waiting for your comments, suggestions and questions. Take care of yourselves, I look forward to spending 3 days with you and seeing you at the conference.

Regards,

Arda Keçe

Under Secretary General

Rules of Procedure

Representation:

Each member of the committee will represent one correspondent. The committee is chaired by the “Editor in Chief ” and “ Deputy Editor in Chief”.

Quorum:

Quorum is the presence of at least a quarter of the committee members at the meeting. When this number is provided, the meeting is opened, and discussions can begin. A roll call is conducted by the chair at the beginning of the session to determine whether the Quorum is provided.

Roll Call:

Members of the Press Corps committee need only say “Present” when the name of the reporter they represent is called during the roll call.

Opening the Debate:

The first one-time motion to open debate after a roll call has been taken to open debate.

Opening Speeches:

After the roll is taken and the “Motion to Open Debate” is given, the reporters are called to the stage in alphabetical order and introduce themselves within 1 minute.

General Speakers List:

GSL opens at the beginning of the committee discussion and reporters gain the right to speak by adding to this list. During the speech, reporters transfer their country positions, participate in other reporter opinions or add new information. In the Harvard procedure, the GSL refers to the list of formal and sequential conversations and allows each reporter to have a short speech on the subject and the yield procedure. At least 3 countries must always be present on the GSL list. The reporter has to come to the floor with a blazer jacket. To understand the time, it is knocked 1 time with 10 seconds left, twice when 5 seconds are left and 3 times when the time is over.

Yields:

Except for the opening speech and motion speeches, the rest of the speech should be yield, for which we have 3 options.

Yield to the Another Reporter:

The reporter leaves the remaining time to another reporter. This reporter can use the remaining time but cannot transfer the period to someone else again.

Yield to Questions:

The reporter reserves the remaining time for questions and answers. The speaker may only want to answer yes-no questions or open up to any kind of question. The Editor in Chief of the session elects the reporters to ask questions. The answers of the speaker are deducted from the remaining time.

Yield to the Editor in Chief:

The reporter gives the remaining time to the Editor in Chief and wants to end his speech here. Thus, the question or time is not transferred to another reporter.

Motions:

Motion to Open GSL:

With this motion committee can move on with the GSL.

Motion for a Moderated Caucus:

Proposes a timed, structured debate on a specific sub-topic with speaking times controlled by the Editor in Chief. Example: "Motion to have a moderated caucus to talk about....."

Duration: 15 Minute Individual Speaking Time: Minute" In moderated caucus, the individual speaking time should be exactly divided into the total speaking time, and the voting starts with the one which has more total time.

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus:

Proposes a timed informal discussion where reporters can move freely and negotiate, usually to draft working papers or resolutions. Example: "Motion for a 15-minute unmoderated caucus."

Motion to Suspend the Meeting:

Temporarily pauses the meeting until the next session.

Motion to Adjourn the Committee:

Ends the committee for the remainder of the conference.

Motion for a Straw Poll:

The purpose of a straw poll is to gauge the committee's general opinion on a topic. When the dais of the committee asks for motions, the PC delegate may motion for a straw poll. Once the motion has been approved through a simple majority, the delegate can ask a "yes" or "no" or any other two-sided question to the committee (ex: do you support Resolution 1 or 2?).

Then, the PC delegate must record the results of the straw poll themselves by counting the raised placards. Request for an interview the purpose of an interview is to talk to individual delegates about their country's opinion on the topic at hand. IPC Delegates will first need to obtain permission from the dais of that committee through a note. Then, delegates should send a note to the delegate they wish to interview, and if the delegate agrees to the interview, the dais will then arrange for them to move to a less disruptive area of the room. Delegates should have their question list prepared before removing the delegate from debate in order to be the least disruptive. Additionally, the list should not surpass 10 questions, and the interview should be no longer than 10 minutes. A voice recording program is recommended to record

answers which the IPC member can then transcribe onto a document after the interview has concluded

Motion to Divide the House:

When the voting results are close, this motion enables the Editor in Chief to ask reporters' opinions individually, by roll call. The Editor in Chief reads the names alphabetically. Reporters shall say 'yes' and 'no'.

Motion to Move into Voting Procedure:

Proposes to end debate and proceed to voting on draft resolutions or amendments and documents of the committee.

Motion for a Q&A:

A motion for a Question-and-Answer session (Q&A) allows the IPC delegate to pose questions to the entirety of the committee. Questions for a Q&A must be prepared before motioning, and the delegate needs to include a set time length in their motion. The Dais can amend or reject the length or occurrence of a Q&A session at their discretion. This motion passes by a simple majority. During the Q&A, the IPC delegate will ask a question and then call on any delegate with their placard raised to answer. Answers should be recorded for future use in articles. When the time elapses or the IPC delegate is out of question, the Q&A has concluded.

Votings:**Procedural Voting:**

According to the Harvard procedure, the "Motion Vote" is done as follows: After the motion is presented, the "Second" must be taken in voice from the other delegates, which means support for the motion to be discussed. If any delegate objects to the motion, he objects by saying "Objection". If there is even a single objection, the motion goes to placard voting and the simple majority is decided. "In Favor" and "Against" votes are used in Placard voting; it is not possible to abstain from voting. Motion is adopted or rejected by the simple majority; if it is accepted, it is discussed or implemented. In summary, motion is first supported by voice, if it is challenged, a placard vote is held, and the decision is made by the simple majority.

Substantive Voting:

The voting on the merits includes the votes on draft resolutions and amendments. After the committee closes the discussion in the general area, it moves on to the voting procedures on the basis. At this stage, the halls are closed, and no deduction is allowed. Each member has one vote, and the votes can be 'Yes', 'No' or. "Yes" votes more than "No" votes. When a decision is accepted, the voting procedure is closed, because only one decision can be accepted for each subject area. In the first poll, the delegates can vote "Yes", "Yes (with Rights)", "No", "No (with Rights)" or "Pass". The delegate can only explain the positive or negative game, the abstainer cannot explain the game. The delegate who votes "Pass" during the first poll has to vote in the second poll and cannot claim the right to explain the game.

News Pieces:

The content the Press Corps produces is to be written similar to what might be found in a traditional newspaper and published on the website. The advantage of written pieces is their extreme flexibility and ease of production. A written piece can consist of an interview, a press conference, a normal news story covering proceedings and events. A quality piece should feature quotes and interviews and relevant facts about the situation. They answer the basic facts needed to comprehend an event: What's going on? Who are the key players in the committee? What are the consequences of what's happening in committee? Is everyone in agreement or are there many dissenting opinions? A danger of reporting is to misrepresent the situation or get your facts wrong. Learning the context of a situation is important. So, for instance, reporters will be expected to sit in on committee sessions to gather background information and interview delegates for their articles. The most relevant information should make up the initial paragraph, with the other relevant info and details unfolding accordingly throughout the rest of the article. Reporters should use quotes and statistics in their news features. Quotes and statistics can either be sourced from the committee sessions or through outside research. News features may follow the flow of debate as a whole or focus on a single sub-topic of debate. The bias of their respective news sources should not be explicitly stated, rather it must be shown implicitly through the way they present facts, analyze facts, or the way the language is used. As reporters will be operating under deadlines, news pieces need not be longer than 500 words, but reporters should feel flexible to write as much or as little as they choose, depending on the subject matter and time constraints.

Golden Tips:

All submissions need to be made in the following format: Your Name, Committee, Article Type, Day. For example, if I am a journalist writing a beat for UNSC on Day 1, then I submit it as Priyal Jain, UNSC, Beat, Day1, each submission has to follow these specifications:

Font:

For headlines: Size 14 or 16 For Body Text: Size 12 Font Style: Times New Roman
Word Limits: have to be taken into consideration. The word limit shall be informed during the International Press Briefing Session on the day of the conference (however +/-20 words do work), By-lines and headlines have to be provided, for example, "Is Kashmir only a piece] of international politics and propaganda? Are the Kashmiris only meant for 4 | P a g e
eCovid-19 Model United Nations exploitation? Is Kashmir issue only a sensitive tension because it implores a threat to security? Or do officials consider it sensitive to the humanitarian crisis? Priyal Jain explores the facts and implores her opinions, for the topic being, Indo- Pakistan with special emphasis on the United Nations' Security Council's Resolution 47."

Articles:

The reporters are required to write a minimum of the following articles by the end of the committee. "The Press Statement Committee Report I Committee Report II" A press statement is a document that presents arguable statements and information about both the reporter's outlet and the agenda's status. A befitting press statement contains information regarding the reporter's outlook on the agenda, the coverage of their outlet and their aims regarding the article they will produce in their assigned committees. In lieu of writing a position paper, reporters are tasked in writing this press statement. This press statement will be in the perspective of the publication itself (thus reporters should use third person when writing), and this should be based on their knowledge of their own publication, the viewers/readers of the news source, and the topics they will focus on. This should demonstrate in depth research on the topics and show knowledge of the viewers and publication that the reporter is writing for. The committee report is an article relevant to the outlet reporter's assigned committees. After the preliminary assembly, each reporter is dispatched to their assigned committees to investigate and collect data. These committee reports are expected to cover the agenda items of the committees, the committee works of the delegates and the resolution papers created by these committees. The following resources can be utilized to form the reports. All committee reports must include a news source, committee name, and a title at the top

1. Beat Articles

Focus: These articles are centered around a specific subject or "beat" emerging from committee discussions.

Purpose: The goal is to provide in-depth research and detailed analysis on a topic relevant to the committee, usually arising from the ongoing discussions.

Tone: The article should stay focused on the central topic, with research supporting its importance and depth.

2. Opinionated Articles/Opinion Editorials (OpEds)

Focus: OpEds allow journalists to express their personal viewpoint on the committee's agenda or the broader issue being discussed.

Purpose: They aim to argue a stance on a proposition, present historical perspectives, provide rebuttals, and offer actionable solutions.

Tone: Opinion-based, well-researched, and clear. Constructive criticism is encouraged, but the tone must remain respectful and thoughtful, avoiding neutrality.

Guidelines: It should be based on facts, concise, and articulate. The argument should lead to a clear conclusion.

3. Features

Focus: Features give journalists a platform to be creative while staying connected to the committee's agenda.

Purpose: These articles can take the form of creative writing, such as poems, prose, diary entries, or open letters, offering a fresh, symbolic take on the topic at hand.

Tone: Creative and symbolic. Though research is not essential, the feature must be tied to the committee's theme or topic.

Guidelines: The content should be committee-centric, creative, and still within the newsletter's word limit.

4. Interviews

Focus: Interviews gather insights and opinions from delegates or experts to enrich a news story.

Purpose: They provide information, perspective on the committee's topic, and direct quotes to support the article.

Tone: Neutral and factual, with a clear Q&A format.

Guidelines: Research before conducting the interview, stay concise, and ask no more than 3-4 focused questions. Transcribe the key points authentically.

5. Reports

Focus: Reports summarize events that have taken place in the committee, providing a neutral and concise account.

Purpose: These articles offer a formal overview of the committee's discussions and decisions, without any personal opinion or bias.

Tone: Neutral, formal, and clear.

Guidelines: Reports should be comprehensive yet concise, focusing on significant developments and direct quotes from delegates.

Points:

Point of Personal Privilege:

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort, which impairs his/her ability to participate in the proceedings, he/she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the delegate speaking is inaudible. Otherwise, the delegate rising on the Point of Personal Privilege must always wait till the end of the speech to raise the Point.

Point of Order:

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Chair in accordance with these rules of procedure. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may not interrupt a speaker during the speech. The delegate who rises to a point of order must wait till the end of the speech. Additionally, the Harvard Chair has the right to address a delegate if proper parliamentary procedure is not being followed.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this point but should rather approach the Committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.

Point of Information:

We are using this point to ask questions to the speaker.

Right of Reply: According to the Harvard procedure, "Right of Reply" is a special right that a delegate can exercise when it considers a direct insult or attack on the national or personal integrity. This right is requested to respond to defamatory statements and can only be used with the permission of the Editor in Chief. Duration is between 15 seconds and 1 minute.¹¹

Rules Governing the Path to a Draft Resolution

Reporters

1. Channel: ABC Global News

Lead Reporter: David Carter Age: 38

Experience: 14 years. He has reported extensively on the United Nations' decision-making processes, security issues, and international relations.

Personal Info: Knowledgeable in diplomacy and international law. He has reported on numerous UN peacekeeping missions in the Middle East and conflict zones. He has worked in war zones for extended periods.

1. Reporter: Emily Johnson Age: 32

Experience: 6 years. Focused on human rights and UN peace-building efforts. She has covered numerous UN Security Council meetings.

Personal Info: An advocate for human rights and often works in the field. She has a strong social media presence.

2. Reporter: Mark Thompson Age: 45

Experience: 18 years. He has covered UN development agencies and environmental policies.

Personal Info: Passionate about environmental issues, he is deeply involved in climate change reporting and sustainable development goals (SDGs).

3. Reporter: Sophia Williams Age: 28

Experience: 4 years. Focused on covering UN committees related to women's rights. She has written extensively about gender equality and empowerment.

Personal Info: A strong feminist and social justice activist. She enjoys attending and covering global women's rights conferences.

4. Reporter: Daniel Scott Age: 29

Experience: 12 years. Specialized in analyzing the impact of the UN and other international organizations.

Personal Info: Enjoys writing in-depth analytical reports on global issues, particularly regarding the UN's political and economic effects.

2. Channel: Global News Network (GNN)

Lead Reporter: Jessica Davis Age: 33

Experience: 10 years. Has covered UN humanitarian missions, security issues, and international diplomacy.

Personal Info: She has worked closely with international aid organizations and prefers to be on-site to report in conflict zones.

1. Reporter: Thomas Roberts Age: 37

Experience: 8 years. Covered the UN General Assembly and Political Committee meetings, focusing on international relations.

Personal Info: An expert on UN decision-making processes. He has reported from various conflict regions, including the Middle East.

2. Reporter: Rachel Harris Age: 30

Experience: 5 years. Focused on covering the UN Human Rights Committee and refugee crises.

Personal Info: Passionate about social justice, Rachel covers human rights violations and refugee issues on a global scale.

3. Reporter: William Garcia Age: 41

Experience: 15 years. Has reported on UN development programs, poverty eradication, and global economic policies.

Personal Info: Focuses on sustainable development and poverty alleviation. He regularly covers UN reports on economic disparities and development.

4. Reporter: Isabella Martinez: Age: 29

Experience: 4 years. Focused on covering climate change and environmental policies within the UN system.

Personal Info: Highly active in environmental reporting, Isabella specializes in UN environmental treaties and climate change discussions.

3. Channel: International Reporting Agency (IRA)

Lead Reporter: Andrew Miller Age: 42

Experience: 16 years. Covered the UN Security Council, humanitarian interventions, and armed conflicts.

Personal Info: Specializes in crisis management and has reported from multiple war zones. He enjoys political analysis and field reporting.

1. Reporter: Hannah Clark Age: 35

Experience: 9 years. Focused on UN human rights committees and refugee crises.

Personal Info: Extensive experience working in refugee camps and covering human rights violations, particularly in conflict zones.

2. Reporter: James Anderson Age: 38

Experience: 13 years. Extensive experience reporting on UN peacekeeping missions and international diplomatic efforts.

Personal Info: An expert in peace-building efforts and UN diplomatic processes. He has covered numerous UN peacekeeping missions.

3. Reporter: Olivia White Age: 29

Experience: 5 years. Focused on health issues and UN global health policies.

Personal Info: Olivia covers international health crises, particularly those handled by the UN. She has reported on pandemic responses and global healthcare policies.

4. Reporter: Jacob Davis Age: 40

Experience: 20 years. Focused on international relations and global economic issues.

Personal Info: Specializes in economic crises, trade agreements, and UN economic interventions.

4. Channel: World Affairs Network (WAN)

Lead Reporter: Natalie Brooks Age: 36

Experience: With 13 years of experience, Natalie has extensively covered UN peacekeeping missions, conflict resolution efforts, and international diplomacy.

Personal Info: She has a background in international relations and frequently moderates global policy panels.

1. Reporter: Liam Bennett Age: 34

Experience: Over the past 10 years, Liam has focused on the workings of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

Personal Info: Known for his sharp analysis of geopolitical developments, Liam frequently contributes to think tanks and academic journals on UN security matters.

2. Reporter: Ava Reynolds Age: 31

Experience: With 7 years of field reporting experience, Ava specializes in humanitarian aid, refugee crises, and human rights violations under the UN mandate.

Personal Info: Ava has spent years embedded with aid organizations and has firsthand experience reporting from refugee camps in Africa and the Middle East. She is an advocate for displaced populations and women in crisis regions.

3. Reporter: Noah Campbell Age: 39

Experience: Bringing 14 years of experience, Noah reports on UN development programs, global inequality, and economic justice. His work often focuses on sustainable development goals (SDGs) and the UN's economic policies in developing regions.

Personal Info: Specialize in global economic policies and sustainability. Noah frequently analyzes the UN's role in economic governance, especially in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa.

4. Reporter: Chloe Morgan Age: 27

Experience: In her 3 years of journalism, Chloe has concentrated on gender equality, youth empowerment, and cultural diplomacy in the UN system.

Personal Info: A strong advocate for youth involvement in global governance, Chloe covers major international conferences on women's rights and education.

Study Guide

Introduction to the Press Corps Committee:

Press Corps delegates investigate their newspaper and produce content regarding the different events and occurrences of the conference. These can take different forms as described below. Updates are the first piece of content that comes to mind when one thinks about the press corps committee. An update provides new pieces of information or portrays possible events that influence the direction of the committee. Updates can change a country's position, separate or combine blocks or add more topics of discussion during the conference. Updates can take different forms, such as short videos, photographs, articles, press releases, skits, etc.

During the training more examples will be provided regarding what should be included in an update. It is also important to note that articles can and should include other forms of media such as infographics, interviews and photographs. Videos can be short or long forms of content that can show what is occurring in the conference alongside visual evidence. Different newspapers have distinct ways of producing and editing their videos, whether it is a documentary or reporting style. As mentioned previously, social media is a prominent and timely way of providing and getting news during the 21st century. As such several, if not most, newspapers have social media accounts and post short form media on Instagram, Twitter, TikTok, etc.

They also link their long form media in their bios and provide summaries in their feed. Delegates can choose to use whichever editing tool they prefer, such as google drawing, Canva, etc. Interviews are an essential part of any press corps experience. Interviews can be conducted to delegates, conference staff, directors, etc. However, this must be done with the consent of the interviewee. Interviews can be done through voice recording, video recording, transcript, etc. and be used by itself or preferably as a complementary tool in other forms of content. Press conferences will be organized within the press corps committee and as a communal project. Press delegates will read and analyze the working papers and draft resolutions in order to develop questions to ask the delegates of the committee. Press conferences are the most successful when careful research has been done beforehand. Listed above are a few ideas of the content delegates can produce during the conference. More in-depth examples will be shown during the training that will take place in the beginning of the conference.

Research Methodology:

The confines of an in-house conference limit us to what we want to call investigative journalism, but your preparations will be severe. You can use the following guidelines for effective research.

You must be adequately prepared to understand the debate.

Read about the agenda and various perspectives on it. Aid and form an opinion.

Understanding the legal, social, cultural, and economic implications of the debate.

Read about the foreign policy and agenda perspective of nations that you might think will majorly impact the debate.

Access the quality of research required through www.aljazeera.com and see how the research and content are balanced.

Documents:

Press Release: Announcing news or events.

Media Advisory: Informing media about an upcoming event or announcement.

Press Note: Providing a brief clarification or additional information.

News Bulletin: A periodic update or report on recent developments.

Media Interview: A published interview with a company representative.

Opinion Article: Offering the writer's perspective or analysis.

Research Article: Presenting scientific or academic research findings.

Feature Article: A more detailed, narrative-driven exploration of a subject.

Beat Article: A journalist's specialized focus area (e.g., crime, politics).

Report Article: A factual news story that objectively reports on an event or issue.

1. Press Release

A press release is an official, written communication issued by a company, government agency, or organization to announce a specific event, product launch, development, or any significant news. It's written in a formal tone and typically includes key facts such as who, what, where, when, why, and how. Press releases are sent to journalists, media outlets, and other interested parties to inform the public about the latest developments or news. The purpose of a press release is to quickly provide accurate and newsworthy information to the media, and in turn, to the general public.

2. Media Advisory

A media advisory is a short, informative notice sent to journalists and media outlets to alert them about an upcoming event or announcement. Unlike a press release, a media advisory doesn't go into great detail. Instead, it offers the essential details—like the time, date, location, and purpose of the event—and encourages the media to attend or cover it. Media advisories are commonly used to invite journalists to press conferences, interviews, or important corporate events.

3. Press Note

A press note is a brief communication that provides clarification or additional information regarding a topic or event that has already been covered or announced. It might be used to address misunderstandings, offer new details, or clarify a previous statement or press release. Press notes are often less formal and shorter than full press releases, but they are still important in maintaining transparency and clarity in communications.

4. News Bulletin

A news bulletin is a short, periodic update or report about recent events or developments. Typically, it's used to inform the public quickly about breaking news or ongoing situations. News bulletins are often broadcast on television or radio but can also be published online. They tend to be concise and focused on delivering the most crucial information in a timely manner, whether it's about a crisis, a major announcement, or updates on a particular story.

5. Media Interview

A media interview is a recorded conversation with a company representative, executive, or expert, often published in the form of an article, video, or audio segment. These interviews are used to give insight into the company's perspective on certain issues, share expertise, or offer commentary on current events. Media interviews provide a platform for organizations to communicate directly with the public through journalists or broadcasters.

6. Opinion Article

An opinion article is a piece of writing where the author expresses their personal viewpoint or analysis on a specific subject. This type of article typically appears in newspapers, magazines, or online platforms. Opinion articles are meant to persuade, inform, or provoke thought on a particular issue, often reflecting the writer's expertise, experience, or personal beliefs. Unlike objective news reporting, opinion articles are subjective and provide commentary.

7. Research Article

A research article presents scientific or academic findings from a study, experiment, or detailed investigation. These articles are typically published in peer-reviewed journals or academic magazines. They follow a structured format, often including an introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion. The purpose of research articles is to share new knowledge or contribute to the understanding of a specific field of study, based on evidence and analysis.

8. Feature Article

A feature article is a detailed, narrative-driven piece that explores a subject, person, or event in-depth. Unlike news reports, which are typically short and focused on immediate facts, feature articles often tell a story, offering more context and background information. They are commonly used in magazines, newspapers, and online platforms to provide a more comprehensive look at topics that may interest or engage readers. Feature articles often include interviews, personal stories, and broader perspectives, making them more engaging and longer than typical news coverage.

9. Beat Article

A beat is a specific topic or area of coverage that a journalist specializes in. It's the subject a reporter consistently covers, such as politics, crime, sports, or technology. Reporters develop expertise and build sources within their beat to provide in-depth and ongoing coverage.

10. Report Article

A report article is a factual, objective news piece that focuses on presenting information about a current event or issue. It answers the essential questions ("who, what, where, when, why, how") without inserting personal opinions or analysis.

Examples:

1. Press Release

Example:

Headline: "XYZ Technology Company Launches New Smartphone Model"

Body: XYZ Technology has released its latest smartphone model for 2025. The new model features a faster processor, an advanced camera system, and 5G support. CEO John Doe stated that these innovations will revolutionize the tech industry.

2. Media Advisory

Example:

Headline: "Press Event: XYZ Company Hosts a Press Conference on September 20"

Details:

Date: September 20, 2025

Time: 10:00 AM

Location: XYZ Company Headquarters, Istanbul

Event: XYZ Company will hold a press conference to unveil new products. All media representatives are invited to attend.

3. Press Note

Example:

Headline: "Clarification on Misleading Information About XYZ Company"

Body: Recent news reports contained inaccurate information about XYZ Company's goals for 2025. The company's main focus remains on sustainability and technological innovation. For more details, please visit our official website.

4. News Bulletin

Example:

Headline: "Traffic Accident in Istanbul Leaves 5 Injured"

Body: A traffic accident occurred today at 2:30 PM in Kadıköy, Istanbul, leaving 5 people injured. Ambulance and police teams were dispatched to the scene. The condition of the injured remains critical.

5. Media Interview

Example:

Headline: "Interview with XYZ CEO John Doe"

Body: In an interview with ABC News today, XYZ CEO John Doe discussed the company's future vision and upcoming technological innovations. "In 2025, sustainability and digital transformation will be our top priorities," Doe said.

6. Opinion Article

Example:

Headline: "Technology and Humanity: A Vision for the Future"

Body: In recent years, the rapid development of artificial intelligence has profoundly changed our lives. However, the side effects of these developments must be carefully considered. As we move forward, it is essential to balance innovation with human ethics and responsibility.

7. Research Article

Example:

Headline: "New Study Finds Significant Advances in Solar Energy Efficiency"

Body: A new study published in the Journal of Renewable Energy highlights the latest advancements in solar panel efficiency. Researchers found that the new materials developed can increase energy output by 20% over previous models. The findings could lead to cheaper and more effective solar power solutions in the future.

8. Feature Article

Example:

Headline: "The Future of Electric Vehicles: A Look Inside the Industry's Rapid Growth"

Body: Electric vehicles (EVs) are revolutionizing the automotive industry, with more consumers opting for eco-friendly transportation. In this feature, we explore the challenges and opportunities facing EV manufacturers, the role of government policies, and how charging infrastructure is evolving to meet the demand for clean energy.

9. Beat Article

Example:

A beat in journalism is a specific topic or area that a journalist covers regularly. For example, a crime reporter's beat would include reporting on local police activity, criminal trials, and community safety issues. The reporter becomes an expert in that field, building relationships with key sources, such as law enforcement officers or legal professionals, to provide detailed and informed coverage.

10. Report Article

Example:

Headline: "City Council Approves Budget Increase for Public Schools"

Body: The City Council of Springfield voted 6-3 today in favor of increasing the education budget by \$10 million for the upcoming fiscal year. This additional funding is aimed at improving teacher salaries and updating classroom technology. Council members expressed hope that the move will help raise the quality of education across the city.

Training News:

"National Election Protests and Media Intervention"

Part 1: Election Results and Initial Reactions

Summary:

Following the national elections, protests erupted in major cities after the government declared its victory. The opposition party claims that the election results were rigged. The election commission, however, insists that the results are valid and no fraud took place.

Key Points:

Initial statements regarding election results

Opposition party's claims of election fraud

Government declaring victory and accepting results

Part 2: The Expansion of Protests

Summary:

The protests quickly spread across the country. In the capital city, thousands gathered in central squares. Protesters demand the annulment of the election results and call for new elections. The police begin using force against the protesters.

Key Points:

The protests expand and gain large-scale participation

Protesters' demands: annul election results and hold new elections

Police intervention and the beginning of violence

Part 3: Tension Between Media and Government

Summary:

The media extensively covers the protests, reporting in detail. However, the government accuses some media outlets of spreading "provocative" anti-government content. Government officials argue that certain journalists should be held accountable for distorting the events.

Key Points:

Government's accusations of media outlets being biased

Media's decision to extensively report on the protests

international impact of the media coverage

Part 4: Role of Social Media

Summary:

Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram have played a key role in the rapid spread of protests and election developments. Thousands of posts, videos, and photos are shared by social media users, documenting and organizing the protests.

Key Points:

Social media's critical role in spreading protests

The speed at which videos and photos are shared

Government pressure on social media platforms

Part 5: International Reactions

Summary:

The international community begins to comment on the protests and the media pressure. Many countries express support for the protesters' rights and demand a more restrained approach from the government. The United Nations (UN) issues warnings about potential human rights violations.

Key Points:

Reactions from the international community

UN and other human rights organizations making statements from the

EU, the US, and Turkey

Part 6: Government's Next Steps

Summary:

The government announces that it may take stronger measures against the protests, including declaring a state of emergency. This announcement leads to further violent incidents. Additionally, the government expresses its intention to tighten its control over the media.

Key Points:

Government preparing to adopt more stringent policies

Discussions on declaring a state of emergency

Escalation of violence during protests

Increasing tensions between the media, public, and government

Part 7: Conclusion and Evaluations

Summary:

As the protests continue, tensions between the media and the government also grow. Some analysts suggest that the events may have long-term political consequences, with the government seeking to strengthen its control over the media. Political leaders are calling for respect for the people's will.

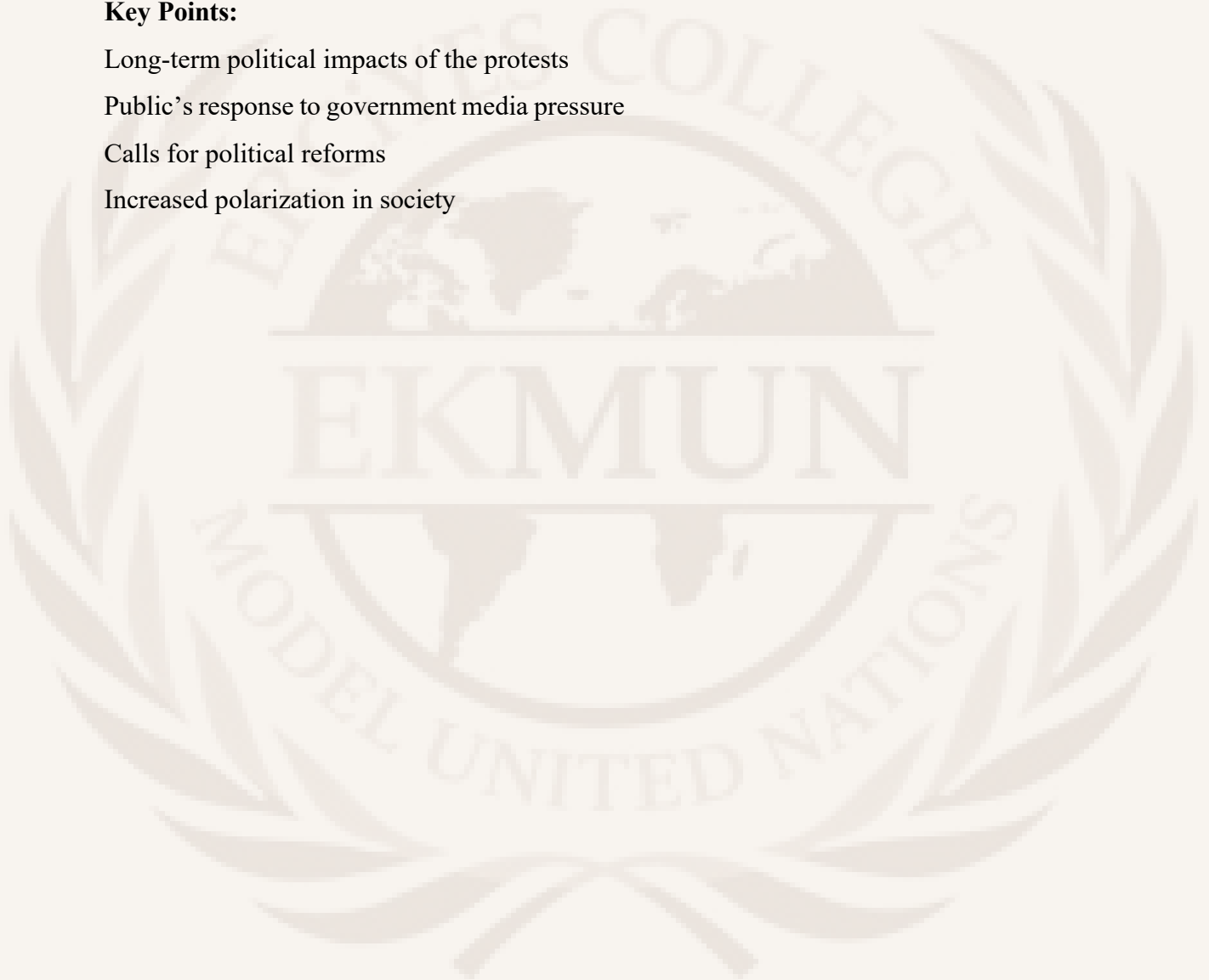
Key Points:

Long-term political impacts of the protests

Public's response to government media pressure

Calls for political reforms

Increased polarization in society



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