

THE DELEGATE 2025

ISSUE 1

THE DELEGATE GOES DETECTIVE...



C O N T E N T S

Mii the team!

Meet the MUN officers

Jakob

Get involved in MUN's Got Talent!

Fashion at MUN

You

South Africa

Hitachi first High School

Vietnam

Hitachi first High School

'Tariffs are the most beautiful word in the dictionary'

Mr Whiteley

The trials of Albert...

You

What's happening in... MEDIA!

Media team

Happy news!

Elsbeth

EDITORS NOTE

Hi guys! Welcome to the the first issue of the Delegate 2025.

Elena and I are so excited to be editing this this year's set of delegate issues! A bit of context, Jeremy (last year's mascot (the pigeon)) has gone missing and Albert (the owl) is here to find him.

In this issue, you will get to mii the Royal Russell press team and some of this conferences heads as well as learn all the latest fashion trends and get a behind the scenes lookm into the role of media in the conference. We hope you enjoy!

MII THE RRS PRESS TEAM!



Head of Press:

Elena Buckingham

Elspeth Gardiner

Press team members:

Ben Walters

Alyssa Baldwin

Jakob Morrissey

Mr Whiteley

**MVP (resident
detective:
Albert Hooter**

MEET MUN'S OFFICERS!

Zoe Spellings, Secretary General

EG: And what does that mean?

ZS: I'm running this whole conference with the help of the other heads and teams!

EG: That's exciting! How's it going so far?

ZS: Good, just busy trying to get everything and everyone sorted, but I'm very excited.

EG: Onto the big questions - how would you get away with murder?

ZS: Oh... I'd go out into the middle of the sea, and then I'd throw them to the bottom of the sea to be eaten by sharks.

EG: What if the police tell you they've found your fingerprints all over the murder weapon?



Rohan Philpot, PGA and SpecPol

EG: How's it been going so far?

RH: It's been going good so far, but I had to do loads of work yesterday. having to go from committee to committee and helping Secretariat because they haven't been doing what they should be.

EG: Shade!! Just a heads up, this is still on the record.

What does your role entail?

RH: I'm managing my chairs, I have six chairs and two committees, and then I'm going to be spending most of my time in approvals, checking for AI because it does not write very good resolutions.

EG: Alright. And how would you get away with murder?

RH: Not do it in the first place.



Ollie Bennet, PGA



EG: What does that mean?

OB: We run the conference.

EG: And how would you get away with murder?

OB: Wear gloves, use a gun because then it can just be burned.

EG: Can you burn a gun?

OB: Put it in some acid. It needs to be done in a secluded area...

EG: Have you already planned a murder?

OB: Just one Zakariya Ali-Hughes, when we go to Paris.

EG: In Paris??

OB: Yeah, we've booked a little getaway. We're going to watch the tennis, and I'm going to propose to him in front of the Eiffel Tower.

EG: So if you want to get away with murder, marry Zak?

OB: What? Oh, yeah, partner in crime.

Uliana Tokolova, Secretary General

EG: And what does that mean, what is that?

UT: Running around telling people what to do and making sure they're doing it.

EG: How has that been going?

UT: I don't know I was in hospital.

EG: Are you looking to find love this conference?

UT: I already love you.

EG: Aw. How would you get away with murder?

UT: Well, who am I killing?

EG: We can stick with Zak.

She never finished answering the question



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GOT
TALENT**



TASKMASTER



FASHION



AT



MUN

SOUTH AFRICA

In ancient times, the Khoi tribe and San tribe lived in the southern of Africa. Around the 15th to 17th centuries, Europeans invaded the area.

In the early 19th century, Britain began to occupy the Cape. After that, a mining boom and Boer War occurred, and the victorious Britain paved the way for the unification of South Africa.

In 1910, the Union of South Africa was established, but Africans were excluded from political participation and white rule was established. In 1948, the National Party took power and the white-dominated apartheid system began. In 1994, the African National Congress, led by Nelson Mandela, won the first all-race elections and the Republic of South Africa was established.

Today, South Africa is a democratic country with a diverse culture and rich natural and food resources, but it faces many social and economic problems.

VIETNAM

Vietnam is a country in Southeast Asia with a unique culture and lifestyle.

Daily life in Vietnam usually starts early.

Many people eat breakfast outside at small street stalls or cafes.

During the day, people work or go to school.

In the evening, family and friends often gather to eat together.

Many shops and restaurants stay open late, so life continues at night.



One of the biggest festivals is Tet, the Vietnamese New Year.

During Tet, families clean their homes, prepare special food, and spend time with relatives.

It is a time for new beginnings and good luck.

It is similar to the Japanese New Year.

Food is also an important part of Vietnamese culture.

The famous dish "Pho" is a rice noodle soup often eaten for breakfast.

Many dishes use fresh herbs and vegetables, creating balanced and healthy meals.

One important part of daily life is transportation.

In cities, motorcycles are the main way people get around.

The streets are full of motorcycles, which people use to go to work, school, or shops.

Although there are buses and taxis, many people prefer motorcycles because they are faster in busy traffic.

Motorcycles are popular in Vietnam for several reasons.

First, city roads are narrow and crowded, so motorcycles can move more easily than cars.

They are small and can get through traffic jams quickly.

Second, motorcycles are cheaper to buy and use less fuel, making them affordable for many people.

Finally, motorcycles fit well with the Vietnamese lifestyle.

They are convenient for carrying family members or shopping.

People in Japan often use cars.

In conclusion, transportation, daily routines, religion, festivals, food, and motorcycles are all important parts of life in Vietnam.



‘TARIFF IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WORD IN THE DICTIONARY’...

WHAT ARE TARIFFS AND HOW DO THEY WORK?

Simply put, it is a tax on an imported good or service - although sometimes, they can be charged on exports. So, how do they work and why does Trump love them so much?

Tariffs are charged as a tax on imported goods and services and have the effect of increasing the price of those goods in the country where the tariff is imposed. So, in the case of the USA, this increases the prices paid by US consumers and businesses on imported goods and services. Tariffs can be imposed on countries in general (e.g. 50% tariff on all imports from China) or on specific goods or services (e.g. 50% on imported wines). A tariff could alternatively be a specific amount per item rather than as a percentage e.g. \$2,000 per imported car.

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS?

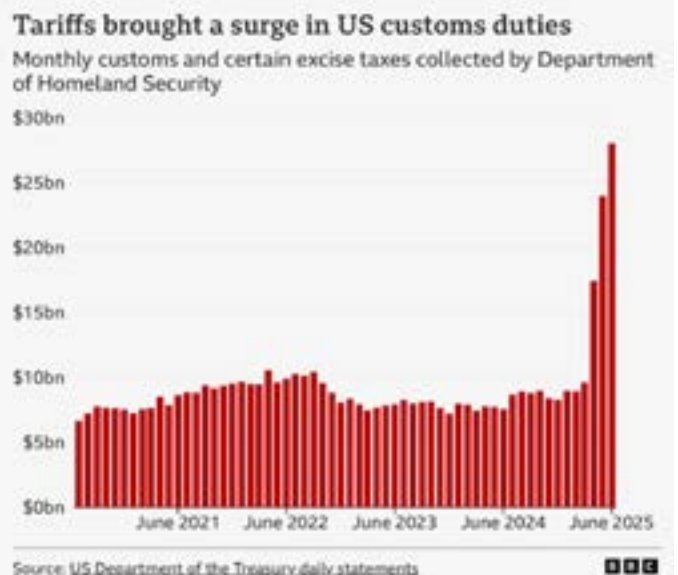
Firstly, as stated above, tariffs increase the prices paid for imported goods increasing costs for consumers and businesses. The justification for this is that it makes imported goods relatively less competitive than domestically produced goods, thereby helping domestic business and jobs. However, as prices increase, there is increased inflation.

In October 2025, S&P estimated the total cost to global businesses of Trump's tariffs in 2025 to be \$1.2 trillion with 'consumers taking most of the hit'.

Secondly, the US Government stands to collect a large amount of tax revenue from these tariffs something not to be underestimated. The Budget Lab at Yale University estimates the average net tariff rate charged by the USA at 18.6% in August 2025 and that a huge \$28bn would be raised in June 2025 alone. These revenues can be used to help support government spending.

HOW WILL OTHER COUNTRIES RESPOND?

It is quite reasonable that countries facing tariffs on their exports to the USA (for example) will also impose similar tariffs in retaliation on imports from the USA. This is sometimes called a 'tit for tat' response. Plainly, there is a risk that these tariffs will tend to escalate, reducing world trade and pushing up prices.



WHAT ARE THE JUSTIFICATIONS FOR TARIFFS?

In recent decades, countries have been moving away from tariffs and other restrictive trade practices. Free trade is seen by economists as a way that all countries can specialise in what they do best and trade goods and services with other countries. The overall effect is that people around the world will benefit from a larger range of products and services at lower prices overall.

However, even the World Trade Organisation (WTO) allows countries to impose restrictions - such as tariffs - on other countries' goods where that country is unfairly subsidising their own producers, leading to an unfair advantage. This is Trump's argument – that Chinese steel producers and Canadian and European aircraft manufacturers have an unfair advantage, for example. Trump therefore imposed tariffs on these to help protect US producers in those industries, safeguarding American businesses and jobs.

The USA has seen a growing trade deficit between the value of exported and imported goods and services with the rest of the World (reaching \$86bn in June 2025) and tariffs are sometimes seen as a way to help re-balance this.

Tariffs can be used for political reasons as well. We have also seen tariffs imposed on Russia as an economic 'lever' to help bring about their withdrawal from occupied territories in Ukraine.

Trump's real reason for his increased use of tariffs?

As we have seen in other policy areas, Trump often approaches trade negotiations as if he were doing a commercial 'deal'. To him, power and threats are effective ways of helping achieve the outcomes that he wants. We saw early on in his second term as president, he threatened various countries with huge tariffs, only to withdraw or reduce them, once he had achieved concessions from the countries concerned. Sometime, the threat of a tariff can be effective, without actually imposing one.

Conventional economic wisdom would suggest that Trump's love of tariffs is flying in the face of free trade, but he sees tariffs as an essential tool to help re-balance the US economy away from relying so much on imports. There has already been some evidence of US firms 'reshoring', bringing manufacturing processes and jobs back to the USA. But this all comes at a high cost with US households seeing their monthly bills increasing by an average of \$191 per month, or \$2,300 per year according to the Yale Budget Lab.

MR STEVE WHITELEY – I/C PRESS TEAM





THE TRIALS OF ALBERT

Draw the best owl you can in a single line. Best owl wins!

What do they win you may ask? Hoo knows...



WHATS HAPPENING IN... MEDIA!

The media department is in full swing as we begin filming for the much-anticipated Taskmaster special, airing Sunday. As rumours fly on what the tasks may be, and who will have to complete them, the press team has been given some previews as to what is happening down in media...

Exclusive images show filming and editing in progress, working not just on Taskmaster but also making adverts and skits to fill the time while you're waiting for general assembly to start! You can find these all on the MUNTV Instagram; just scan the QR code below!

Not only can you keep up with all the latest interviews, reviews, and shenanigans of the media team, you can re-watch all the content made in previous years.

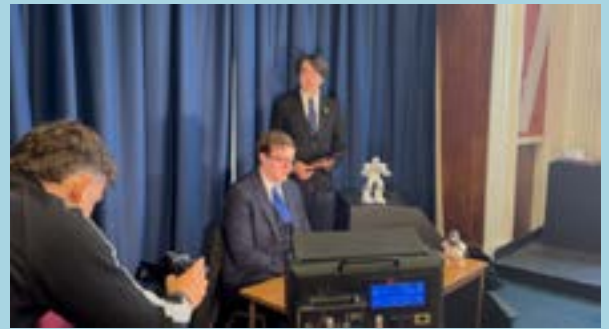




You can also rely on the media team to be preparing for general assembly, where we will be responsible for working cameras, vision mixing and operating the microphones.

Once filming for Taskmaster has wrapped up, we'll begin preparations for MUN's Got Talent taking place on Sunday night. If you think you've got what it takes, keep an eye out for auditions to begin. It's going to be a great show, and likely a tough competition, so make sure you come and see it to be able to cast your vote on who you think is the most talented member in the conference.

Have a great conference, from us at media!



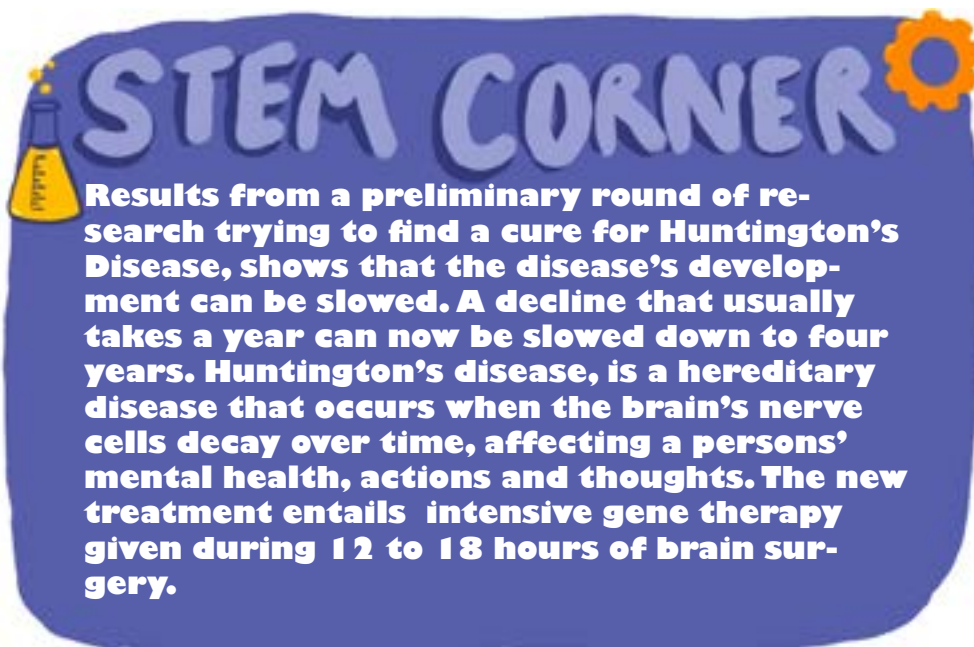


Major come back for turtles:

In the most recent update of the list of endangered species on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), green turtles have made it back from being endangered since 1982. Their resurgence is all due to the work of conservationists and their collaboration with fisheries and coastal communities. They encouraged a switch to turtle-safe nets that stop turtle bycatching and the protection of local vital nesting beaches. This milestone is a good indicator of a turn in a positive direction, generating hope for other species on the ever-growing IUCN list.

A treatment for postnatal depression:

A recent study, conducted by King's College London, showed that singing is more of an effective tool than most current treatments of post-natal depression. The study included 199 mothers suffering from postnatal depression, 66 were put into mother-baby activity groups that didn't feature singing and the remaining 133 were sent to singing groups called Breathe Melodies for Mums located across South London. The singing mums, on average, experience 15 extra days of full health. Finda, a mum involved in the singing group, said that 'When I close my eyes and sing the lovely, lovely songs, I feel so happy', further adding that 'Singing has improved my mood and my confidence. [singing to my children], helped me interact, it made me feel like I was a brilliant mum.'



STEM CORNER

Results from a preliminary round of research trying to find a cure for Huntington's Disease, shows that the disease's development can be slowed. A decline that usually takes a year can now be slowed down to four years. Huntington's disease, is a hereditary disease that occurs when the brain's nerve cells decay over time, affecting a person's mental health, actions and thoughts. The new treatment entails intensive gene therapy given during 12 to 18 hours of brain surgery.

