



# INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORPS

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## STUDY GUIDE LMCMUN'24



## Contents

Executive Board's Address	3
Introduction to Committee	4
Agenda	6
Whistleblowing Incidents	8
Relevant Press-Related Issues	10
Paperwork Required	13
News Agencies	15
Rules & Regulations	23
Code of Conduct	24



## Executive Board's Address

Greetings, Delegates!

As members of the International Press Corps, what is expected of you is Ars Poetica, and a zeal for the absolute, unadulterated truth. Perhaps, the most common phenomenon you will witness, as part of this committee, is your Executive Board's emphasis on the "quest for truth", our commitment to uncovering a story to its roots and depths. Contained within three days of committee, will be productive discussions, shocking revelations, rapid developments, and unflinching, efficient reporting.

The agenda at hand is of utmost relevance, as the notion of a free Press is increasingly threatened in contemporary times, marked by rampant crackdowns on the media. Whistleblowing is inevitably, inescapably connected to Journalism. It is a mechanism which upholds transparency and ensures accountability, in public interest - in a society steeped in corruption and injustice. Globally acknowledged and applauded news agencies have incorporated whistleblower-protection frameworks. Dedicated organisations have cropped up to assist whistleblowers in matters of anonymity and legalities. Thus, we gather to discuss the intricacies within these fields, draw informed inferences and produce constructive solutions.

As members of the Press, you are expected to adhere to strict decorum, and utilise your position as a correspondent of the IPC - to question all that you observe and hear. When reporting in another committee, we expect thorough, attentive coverage of proceedings, as well as innovative presentation of all the material that is gathered. We await creative and original written work, enthusiastic participation in committee, and quick-witted, well-composed debate: a true testament to the International Press Corps' ideals. Any indulgence in plagiarism and AI tools, will result in severe penalization.

We look forward to three productive, yet chaotic days of committee, where all our attention will be focused on proving right the known saying, "The pen is mightier than the sword."

Onto the power of the pen, Delegates!

The Executive Board,  
International Press Corps,  
La Martiniere Calcutta Model United Nations 2024,  
[presscorps24@gmail.com](mailto:presscorps24@gmail.com)



## Introduction to Committee

The International Press Corps has two factions:

- i) Debating on and providing solutions to a relevant agenda, discussing relevant phenomena and issues which pose obstructions to Journalism
- ii) Reporting on and covering proceedings in all committees of LMCMUN'24, and produce the gathered information via formal paperwork and appealing, creative presentation

The Press Corps provides its correspondents a platform which facilitates public debate and discussions, trying to solve issues like yellow journalism, censorship, brutality against the Press, and so on and so forth. The Press Corps is a body which strives to question unchecked power and abuse of authority, attempting to guarantee that decisions are taken solely in public interest. Foreign policy and international relations are significantly shaped by media coverage of world affairs, which affects public opinion and diplomatic ties. Media provides important perspectives on current affairs. It is a tool that the masses utilise, to stay informed.

Any and all news agencies have had a repute at some point, of creating turmoil, leading to the spread of misinformation or exaggerated news. Delegates are to research the various news agencies in committee, whilst trying to understand and interpret their policies and their nature, based on the incidents of the past.

One of the primary functions of the Press Corps is to inform the public about current events, government actions, policy decisions, and global affairs. Through accurate and timely reporting, the Press Corps empowers individuals to make informed decisions, participate in civic life, and hold their elected officials accountable.

A free and independent press is essential for the functioning of democracy. The Press Corps acts as a watchdog, scrutinising the actions of government officials, exposing corruption, and ensuring transparency in governance. By providing checks and balances on power, the press helps safeguard democratic principles. It further provides a platform for public debate and discussion on an array of issues, including whistleblowing (an integral part of our agenda).

Through investigative journalism and in-depth reporting, the Press Corps holds individuals and institutions accountable for their actions. Whether it's uncovering corporate malfeasance, exposing human rights abuses, or shedding light on government misconduct, the press plays a crucial role in promoting accountability and justice. We challenge covert misdeeds and advocate for openness and transparent government practices.



The Press Corps also tries to detect the difference between state sponsorship and state control in the media, as media bias on the basis of various political leanings and ideologies have created chaos in the council in the past.

Such is the dynamic nature of the International Press Corps where delegates engage in article writing and verbal debates, allowing them to experience the agenda under fire with even more clarity and passion.

**NOTE: The position papers are to be submitted by 11th May, 2024 on the official committee email ID. No position papers submitted post the mentioned deadline will be accepted.**



## Agenda

*Discussing journalistic sources in the context of national security, with special emphasis on whistleblower incidents*

The above agenda includes key terms which should be studied individually to gain a deeper understanding of the crisis at hand. These terms include the following:

**Journalistic Source:** Refers to any person, organisation, document, or object that provides information to journalists. These sources play a crucial role in news reporting and storytelling. Note the different kinds of sources:

- **Human Sources:** These include individuals who provide information directly to journalists. Examples include eyewitnesses, experts, government officials, and spokespersons for organisations.
- **Documentary Sources:** These are written or recorded materials, including court filings, press releases, official documents, and reports published by interest groups.
- **User-Generated Content (UGC):** With the rise of social media, ordinary citizens contribute to news by sharing photos, videos, and firsthand accounts of events. This exchange takes place via Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, and other social media platforms.

**National Security:** It may be defined as ‘the ability of a state to cater for the protection and defence of its citizenry’.

**Whistleblowers:** This term refers to an individual or a group of individuals who partake in leaking or covertly distributing classified information about a private company or public organisation. This act is considered illegal, illicit and immoral in many parts of the world. Typically, there are two types of whistleblowing:

- **Internal** – People who report to someone inside the company or organisation, to ensure that the flaws are corrected
- **External** – Cases where grave occurrences, serious wrongdoings urge the whistleblowers to report to external sources like the media, exposing the entity

Given the global scenario today, the existence of whistleblowers is essential. They help keep a check on the powers of those who hold positions of authority, and hold the top brass accountable.

However, whistleblowers may also pose a great threat to national security. Plans of military



action and surveillance, when revealed by whistleblowers, can easily threaten the security of a country. The revelation of the Pentagon Papers by Daniel Ellsberg in 1967, which contained the details of the US army's strategy during the Vietnam war, could have affected state affairs and security, if it had been untimely released.

Sources are invaluable for professionals working in a field as high-risk as Journalism. When your responsibility is to keep a global audience informed, and alert, you are expected to be accurate and provide information with concrete proof.

Consider the case of the Watergate Scandal: information implicating the President of USA in a federal crime was published online, his phone-calls were leaked online, easily accessible to the public. In an investigation launched by any stable, functioning government, one of the primary steps in the process would be to track down the leak, the source of tapes that are so exclusive; and that is what it boils down to. Thus, the matter of national security is threatened, establishing the importance of journalistic sources.

This leads us to discuss questions and create possible moderated caucus topics. Discussions can take place on the impending battle as to how news correspondents/delegates might maintain a balance between utilising journalistic sources while actively avoiding any interference in matters of national security.



## Whistleblowing Incidents

### *I. WikiLeaks Crisis*

In December 2006, WikiLeaks, a whistleblowing website, published its first news-piece, conveying a Somali rebel's message in support of hired gunmen who are tasked with executing government officials.

The standard operating procedures for the American military's detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, were exposed on the WikiLeaks website in November 2007. Due to legalities imposed by the USA, 2008 saw the temporary closure of the primary home website, whilst the site's mirrors in Belgium, Germany and the Christmas Islands remained operational.

A plethora of documents—nearly half a million—pertaining to the US conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq were released by WikiLeaks in 2010. President Barack Obama's administration condemned the leaks as a threat to American national security. The website also published a 2007 video, captured by the gun camera of a U.S. assault helicopter, depicting twelve people—including two Reuters employees—being killed. About 250,000 confidential diplomatic cables between the U.S. State Department and its global embassies were made public by WikiLeaks in November of 2010. These records exposed covert American initiatives to isolate Iran politically and economically, mostly in reaction to Iran's ambitions in nuclear weaponry development.

The innovator behind the creation of WikiLeaks, Julian Assange, joined forces with Army intelligence analyst Chelsea Manning, in early March 2010. He assisted her with obtaining an administrative password to the military's high-security internet system. It would estrange investigators from Manning's identity as the source of the revelations on the website.

### *II. Snowden Leaks*

Computer specialist and former CIA systems administrator, Edward Snowden unfurled to the public the existence of government surveillance programmes, by disclosing classified government documents. His acts were in violation of the 1917 Espionage Act, which classified the disclosure of state secrets as an act of treason.

The National Security Agency was reportedly gathering "metadata" on Verizon Wireless customers' phone conversations, including call duration, location, and other details - according to a June, 2013 article published by The Guardian. The news would never have surfaced without the leaks because the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act Court proceedings and decisions are all conducted in complete secrecy.





A court had confidentially ruled in favour of the National Security Agency's breach of privacy.

The Boundless Informant programme examined the call data to identify call record trends and identify potential terrorist activity. The Obama administration defended the programme, claiming that it solely chased foreign threats and a stringent permit was mandatory for domestic use.

Snowden maintained that his actions were fuelled by morality, and a sense of duty to bring to light, the injustice being done and the active harm being caused to U.S. citizens and the public at large. With no consideration of the legalities, he believed it necessary that the government be held accountable before the public, for its blatant invasion of privacy.

### *III. Watergate Scandal*

After breaking into the Democratic Party's national headquarters at the Watergate Hotel complex in Washington, D.C., in June 1972, five burglars were taken into custody after preliminary investigation.

Mark Felt, an American whistle-blower, exposed US president Richard Nixon and his administration's involvement in the break-in. Despite incessant reports to the contrary, Nixon and his associates adamantly denied that any administration official had been actively involved. Nixon was re-elected in November 1972. Judge John Sirica presided over the trial in January 1973, where two of the accused were convicted by a jury.

Nixon's involvement in the Watergate cover-up was brought to light by tapes that the White House provided on August 5, 1974, in compliance with a Supreme Court ruling. It linked Nixon to the crime. Though most journalists had shifted focus, Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of the Washington Post continued to cover the Watergate Scandal for a considerable amount of time. Ben Bradlee, their executive editor, and Katharine Graham, the publisher, provided immense, unflinching support.

All the President's Men was published in June 1974, a collaborative effort between Woodward and Bernstein, detailing the Watergate incident elaborately. Later, they would write The Final Days, a sequel to All the President's Men. For its consistent coverage during the time of crisis, The Washington Post won the Pulitzer Prize in 1973. of hampering the inquiry. Nixon resigned from office on August 8, 1974.



## Relevant Press-Related Issues

### *I. Biased Journalism*

Although the main goal of the press is to be unbiased, there are intrinsic – often intentional – leanings that remain. This may occur on various levels, right from the nuances in a particular event-coverage, to the type and nature of articles an agency chooses to publish. The nature of articles of a news agency primarily depends on where that agencies' ideology lies on the political spectrum. News agencies may be neutral—a rare occurrence in today's world—or have a political lean, namely left-wing or right-wing. This bias may be subtle, or agencies may explicitly align themselves with political parties or certain ideologies. Highlighting and even glorifying positive stories from a specific party while downplaying their faults is a noticeable phenomenon in many news agencies.

There may also be deliberate tampering of information, where crucial information of an event is tweaked to serve a news agency's purpose. Information may not be included at all in order to prevent the truth from being exposed. While circumstances may arise where this step becomes necessary for security purposes, it is rarely so.

Bias may also arise from the personal beliefs of journalists. Their prejudices influence their words and how they choose to interpret events. For instance, the Iraq War coverage between 2003 and 2011, saw a number of media sources being accused of producing biased stories, propagating the political objectives of the nations that were involved. Certain news outlets faced backlash for mindlessly giving spotlight to the Bush administration's justification for the invasion, while others were condemned for their unjust scrutiny and near anti-war stance.

### *II. Censorship*

In today's journalistic landscape, censorship is a prevailing issue, posing grave obstacles to dissemination of information and press-freedom. Media outlets are repressed by governments or authoritarian administrations. The same curbs dissenting voices and opposing viewpoints, thus snatching away any semblance of accountability amongst authorities. This censorship takes many forms, including government-imposed restrictions, legal threats, financial pressure, and self-censorship by media organisations.

The term "censor" has its roots in ancient Rome in 443 BC. Roman notions of good administration included moulding the character of the populace, much as they did in ancient Grecian communities. Thus, censorship was seen as a noble endeavour. The first censorship laws were created in China more than 1,700 years ago, and they continue to be an integral



part of Chinese society to this day. Recent statistics state that approximately 57% of the universal population resides in nations with extremely severe internet censorship.

A significant percentage of the 456 writers and journalists who were jailed or imprisoned for their writing in 2018, was the result of censorship. A significant portion of the 387 journalist detentions reported by Reporters Without Borders in 2020—a 12% rise from the year before—were due to censorship initiatives.

Censorship is rampant in democracies, through covert tactics including corporate influence, editorial prejudice, and pressure from special interest groups. Monopoly of a mainstream, popular media-houses, further reinforces this isolation of accurate information, and blind rewriting of narratives by manipulative regimes.

By suppressing free flow of ideas, dissenting opinions, and an exchange of information which is necessary for an informed electorate, censorship weakens democracy. Controlling the information flow allows governments to mould and influence public opinion. Unchecked abuse of power, thus remains in the dark, unpunished, eroding all morality in the absence of a free Press. Injustices such as corruption and violation of human rights go unnoticed in such circumstances.

### *III. Sensationalism*

Commercialism, which occurs when news organisations exaggerate some aspects of a story to generate readership—typically by fabricating information and compromising facts—is the root cause of sensationalism. As it grows more and more commercialised, the media is evolving from an institution that aims to preserve the truth to a profit-driven enterprise that is only interested in what will boost reading, viewing, and ratings. Sensationalism is a key component that propels the agenda forward. It is characterised by exaggerated headlines, clickbait, dazzling visuals, and deliberate distortion of facts.

Sensationalist media uses frightening images, dramatic video editing, and suspenseful music to elevate everyday stories. This can mislead and confuse listeners, forcing them to focus on the wrong aspect of a tale. Sensationalizing suicide, terrorism, and sexual assault incidents for media attention, offends the victims of these tragedies, putting forth an inconsiderate, apathetic stance. Sensationalism in the media highlights society's lack of integrity and our tendency to succumb to unrealistic claims.

Critics argue that various news stations prioritise sensationalism above veracity. They may concentrate on sensationalist aspects of a news article to attract viewers' attention. Emotive or graphic elements may be prioritised above the story's context or ramifications.



Sensationalism may erode journalism's credibility and promote disinformation or misleading narratives.

Sensationalism, perhaps the most noticeable feature of yellow journalism, is indicative rather of its character than of its purpose. Much has been said in recent years concerning the phenomenon of sensational journalism. Recent criticism, for the most part, has fixated on just one aspect of sensational journalism — its bad taste and vulgarising influence on its readers. Sensationalized reporting may prioritise shock value over accuracy, leading to misinformation and public distrust. In the end, the challenge lies in ensuring that transparency is upheld, for the immense need to protect national security would always remain. While whistleblowers play a crucial role in exposing unknown realms, their actions must be guided by an understanding of the possible consequences of their revelations. Only then can we find a path through the complex terrain where whistleblowers and sensationalism intersect without compromising the safety and security of our nations worldwide.

In conclusion, it is worthy of note, that the above listed phenomena are only a fraction of the complex field that is Journalism, and when navigating through the alleys of media and Press, one is faced with varied obstacles. The list is long and multifaceted, and so is the agenda at hand.



## Paperwork Required

### I. Position Paper [Deadline: 11th May, 2024]

Members of the International Press Corps will be reporting the happenings of the various committees at LMCMUN 2024. Delegates will be required to send a Position Paper comprising of:

- a. The history of your news channel, and its role in the modern news network.
- b. The position of your news channel in the agenda of your allotted committees.

### II. Beat Article

Beat Articles focus on the coverage of specific topics rather than the agenda in its entirety; a specialised coverage of specific areas or topics. Reporters are expected to submit a beat article on the first day of committee proceedings covering a particular discussion in the committee (a particular moderated caucus, or a delegate's speech, for example).

- a. It should be objective and unbiased, and cannot contain the opinion that the reporter holds.
- b. It is essential that this article be accurate and to the point.
- c. It may contain direct quotes by delegates or statistical data.
- d. Word limit is 300 - 500.

### III. Opinionated-Editorial

An Op-Ed is a reflection piece, allowing authors to use their own insight and offer facts that align with their ideas on crucial problems. The author provides a critical examination of a scenario with personal political biases, prompting readers to reflect more. Op-Eds can be controversial. Delegates are to write an Op-Ed at the end of Day 1. Although subjective in nature, an Op-Ed should not comprise baseless arguments and should be concise.

Word limit: 350

### IV. Feature Article

Journalism welcomes creativity and hence delegates are expected to get crafty while writing their feature article. They are given absolute freedom, where they can choose to report any form of news, information, proceedings, or the agenda in a creative manner. One might write a story, or decide to write a poem, or submit a doodle or artwork. We also expect no



delegate to indulge in yellow journalism and keep the piece of art they create based on true happenings. The political slant of the journalists' news agency portfolio will be irrelevant here, and they will be free to create the item in their own image. No templates are mandatory here.

## V. Interview Article

Delegates are suggested to interview a fellow delegate of their allotted committee in a verbal manner, or through the usage of chits. The same is to be articulated and submitted to the Executive Board by Day 3 of LMCMUN'24.

Delegates are suggested to narrow down and extensively conduct research on a single “idea” or topic that they want to interview a delegate on. Following this, they must develop questions regarding the same. An interview article can be written in 3 ways:

- a. Literal: In this article reporters simply write down the questions and the answers given by the delegate who is interviewed.
- b. Hybrid: In this the reporter writes down what the delegate said in third person, drawing in conclusions whenever required; but it must include verbatim quotations from the delegates as well.
- c. This can be a video report as well, wherein, a written transcript of the interview will be sent, with a video or a short clip attached, of the delegate being interviewed/making a remark.

## VI. Press-Conference Report

During a specific time-slot, all IPC Delegates will be allowed to officially question the delegates of their allotted committees in the Press Conference. This event will be presided over by the Executive Board of the Press Corps, and reporters will be expected to use their time judiciously to ask questions to the various delegates of their committees and finally produce a Press Conference Report for the same. They need to be well researched regarding their respective committee's agendas. The report should contain the IPC-Delegate's questions, and the answers received from the Reporting-Committee's Delegate.

## VII. Communiques

May include multimedia, with videos, handwritten scripts, vernacular languages, voice-recordings, images, etc. The word Count is unrestrained. We look forward to as many Communiques as the Delegate wishes to submit, within the duration that communication lines are open.

**Paperwork samples:** [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1PUiJPUPfQ1kPecfKtVdSc1P\\_bEG2-mg?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1PUiJPUPfQ1kPecfKtVdSc1P_bEG2-mg?usp=sharing)



## News Agencies

### 1. Middle Eastern News Agency



On December 15, 1955, the Middle East News Agency was founded as a joint stock corporation with a meagre capital, controlled by Egyptian press companies. The Egyptian Cabinet decided to create the agency on February 8, 1956, and on February 28, it started sending out its first bulletin. Along with other journalistic organisations, MENA was nationalised in 1960 and became a part of the Ministry of Information. MENA joined the Shura (consultative) Council as a national press entity in 1978.

### 2. Kyodo News



Domei News Agency—the parent company of Kyodo News—was established as the official news agency of the Japanese government. With its headquarters located in Hibiya, Tokyo's Chiyoda Ward, Kyodo News Agency was established as a nonprofit organisation after the state-owned Domei News Agency was dissolved at the end of World War II.

### 3. Associated Press of Pakistan



Associated Press of Pakistan has been, since 1947, delivering consistent news to the public. Following the tenets outlined in its charter, the Associated Press of Pakistan strives to deliver accurate information, to a vast number of viewers, in the shortest amount of time. The content from the regular APP news service is available in both Urdu and English. Additionally, it offers translation services in Arabic, Pashto, Balochi, Sindhi, Saraiki, Chinese, and Brahvi.

### 4. News24





Media24, the top media firm in South Africa, owns News24. Its ventures include digital media and services, print and digital book publishing, newspapers, magazines, e-commerce, and distribution.

#### 5. The Australian



The largest selling broadcast newspaper in Australia, the Australian is known for its editorial stance, and has been the nation's most reliable source of news, insight, analysis, and opinion for more than 50 years. Over 16 million Australians are reached each month by the network through print and digital media.

#### 6. The Times of India



Being one of the most widely circulated English-language daily newspapers in India, ToI, since its establishment in 1838, has become an important source of news and information for millions of readers across the country. During the colonial era, The Times of India played a vital role in advocating for Indian interests and challenging British colonial policies. Its commitment to independent journalism and public service has earned it a respected position in India's media landscape.

#### 7. The Guardian



Founded in 1831, the Guardian is a British daily newspaper that is widely read and respected for its thorough reporting. A unique aspect of this agency is that a trust, known as the Scott Trust Limited, was established to ensure the paper's editorial and financial independence. Due to this, The Guardian could maintain its journalistic integrity, and it is committed to presenting a range of perspectives and opinions in its coverage.





## 8. New York Times

# The New York Times

The New York Times is an utterly prestigious newspaper. Founded in 1851, it has established a reputation for rigorous reporting and exceptional writing. The New York Times has long been regarded within the industry as a national "newspaper of record". This is due to its reputation for providing comprehensive coverage of significant events, in addition to its investigative journalism.

## 9. Xinhua News Agency



This prominent Chinese news agency, headquartered in Beijing, has been the official press organisation of the Chinese government since 1931. The Xinhua News Agency is one of the largest and most prominent news agencies in China. Its coverage of national and international news is widely circulated and trusted by millions of Chinese citizens, but the agency's reach also extends beyond China, with its news stories often being picked up by other media outlets around the world.

## 10. Al Jazeera



Al-Jazeera is a Qatari network which, although independent, is owned by the state of Qatar. It is one of the most prestigious entities in the crowd of news broadcasters. Al-Jazeera is considered one of the main representatives of the diminished voices of the global Arab community, because of its transparent coverage of events in the region.

## 11. Reuters



Reuters is an international news agency that has been in operation for over 170 years. It is widely regarded as one of the largest sources of news in the world, with a reputation for providing objective reporting. Reuters has also been recognized for its commitment to accuracy and impartiality in reporting, with a strong reputation for fact-checking and verification.



## 12. British Broadcasting Corporation



The British Broadcasting Corporation is, as its name suggests, is from Britain and is also the world's oldest national broadcasting organisation. It broadcasts current affairs within the United Kingdom and from around the world. It is paid for and owned by the British public.

## 13. Washington Post



The Washington Post is a daily American newspaper that was founded in 1877. It has a long and storied history of investigative journalism. Eugene Meyer, who purchased The Washington Post in 1933, outlined the newspaper's goals in a set of guiding principles. These days, they serve as a reminder of the value of accurate, independent journalism.

## 14. Agence France Presse



Being the third largest news agency in the world, Agence France-Presse is a Paris based news agency and known to be trustworthy and centred. This reputation is maintained with the help of strict guidelines for its journalists to avoid any potential conflicts of interest or bias in their reporting.

## 15. TASS



TASS is a 120 year-old newspaper, which was first established on September 1, 1904, as the St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency. TASS provides a comprehensive account of daily events, in six languages along with roughly 700 images and videos from correspondents in Russia and throughout the globe. More than 2.7 million different kinds of content were made available on all TASS platforms in 2023.

## 16. Associated Press



The Associated Press, or AP, is a non-profit news agency based in the United States. Founded in 1846, it is one of the largest news organisations in the world, providing news and information to thousands of media outlets around the globe.



## 17. CNN



Cable News Network is a popular American news channel launched in 1980, and was the first channel to provide 24-hour news coverage. It has since become a household name with a global reach, with a focus on providing news from around the world. CNN's slogan "The Most Trusted Name in News" speaks to its reputation as a reliable news source.

## 18. Deutsche Welle



Deutsche Welle is a German public international broadcaster that was founded in 1953 and provides news and information in multiple languages to audiences around the world. It is known for its objective and impartial reporting. As a public broadcaster, it is mandated to provide news and information that is fair, balanced, and free from any political bias or influence.

## 19. Haaretz



Haaretz is a prominent Israeli newspaper that is published daily in both Hebrew and English. The newspaper was founded in 1919 in Jerusalem, prior to the establishment of the State of Israel, and has since become an important source of news and information for readers in Israel and around the world. Its editorial stance often challenges the political and social status quo in Israel, and has a reputation for its independent reporting and analysis of events.

## 20. South China Morning Post



On November 6, 1903, the South China Morning Post began distribution in Hong Kong. In its early years, the publication would struggle to stay afloat amid financial challenges. The business was in financial distress and was in severe debt. It took until 1913 to declare a profit.



## 21. ZeHabesha



ZeHabesha is an online news and media platform that covers news and analysis related to Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. Established in 2014, it has since become a popular source of news and information for Ethiopians both inside and outside of the country. It provides a wide range of news coverage, including politics, business, culture, sports, and social issues.

## 22. El Pais



This Spanish-language daily newspaper published in Madrid is one of the largest and most influential newspapers in Spain. It is acknowledged for its objective, factual, independent and critical journalism by Spanish readers and beyond

## 23. Yemen Times



Yemen Times, the country's first English-language newspaper, was founded in 1990. The inaugural edition was released on February 27, 1991. Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, the founder and chief editor, was awarded the NY Press Club International Award in 1995 for his coverage of the 1994 civil war. Today, it is a "national institution", which "encourages citizens to take responsibility for the past, present, and future".

## 24. Islamic Republic News Agency



Islamic Republic News Agency, or IRNA, is run by the Iranian Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance and is funded by the government. The Foreign Ministry of Iran founded IRNA in 1934 as the official national news agency. The organisation was previously known as Pars Agency. The Iranian news agency gradually grew and the agency's news outlets were further expanded to countries throughout the world.



## 25. Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha



Bangladesh's official, national news agency, Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (BSS), was established on January 1, 1972. BSS started out small with only one bureau in Chittagong and the head office in Dhaka. Today, it has bureaus in Rajshahi, Rangpur, Bagura, Khulna, Barishal, Rangamati, and Sylhet. The organisation works tirelessly to provide news on politics, economy, development, the nation, the world, and other topics.

## 26. Le Monde



Le Monde is a well-respected French newspaper that is based in Paris and has been published daily since 1944. It has faced economic challenges recently which have led to a decline in its circulation and revenue, and so Le Monde has had to adapt and change its business model to remain competitive in a rapidly changing media landscape. Despite these setbacks, however, Le Monde remains a highly respected and influential newspaper in France and beyond.

## 27. Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata



ANSA has been gathering, producing, and disseminating news and in-depth analysis using a range of techniques and across all transmission platforms since 1945. Their values are "Independence, Rapidness, Completeness, Reliability," as stated on their website.



## 28. Yonhap News



Yonhap News was launched in 1980. After a legislation governing news agency promotion was passed in 2003, Yonhap News was named the nation's representative news agency. Today, it is the top news agency in South Korea. With over 600 journalists, it is committed to fair and impartial journalism. Yonhap reporters operate around the clock, 365 days a year, over a wide network both domestically and overseas, covering diverse topics, including sports, culture, politics, business, and social issues.

## 29. Wall Street Journal



While being the most widely circulated newspaper in America, the Wall Street Journal is also globally acclaimed. It was founded in 1889, and has since been oriented towards business and finance related news and issues.

## 30. Bakhtar News Agency



The official state news agency of the Afghan government is Bakhtar News Agency, which is situated in Kabul. The organisation provides information to outlets and gathers news from both domestic and foreign sources, making it a major news source for all of Afghanistan's media. The publication is offered in Pashto, English, and Dari.



## Rules & Regulations

- **Originality:** The main aspect of any press article is its originality. We expect all reporters to bring forward original work and give due credit to sites if they are quoting any. That being said, all submitted articles will be thoroughly checked for plagiarism, and if found reporters will be penalised.
- **Abbreviations:** Use of approved and conventional abbreviations is permitted and encouraged. If the reporter is unsure of whether an abbreviation is permitted or not, they are to define it at the start of their reports.
- **Capitalization:** When using abbreviations all words should be capitalised. Furthermore, when writing the names of countries, news agencies or individuals, proper capitalization is to be maintained.
- **Currency:** Formal abbreviations of currency are to be used at all times. For example, the United States Dollar is to be written as USD while Indian Rupees as INR, and not Rupees.
- **Format of Reports/Articles:** Your article must be structured with a recognisable introduction, body and conclusion. It must also include a title and a by-line (in italics). Witty titles and by-lines are a crucial part of the format, and will be marked.
- **Font:** All articles must be written in size 12, Times New Roman font.
- **Articles and all required submissions are to be **named** in the following manner:**  

**Allotment\_CommitteeName\_Day.docx**

Note: No pdf files will be accepted and articles are to be written only in word format.
- **Delegates are to be referred according to their **allotment** and not original names.**
- **Avoid the usage of contractions, such as can't, don't, and wouldn't.**



## Code of Conduct

1. As with any other committee, the Press Corps is a distinguished body and its members are expected to practise what they preach, which is inclusivity, diplomacy, courtesy and unity. Reporters must be respectful at all times towards every delegate, teacher, and member of the Executive Board. The spirit of competitiveness should not come in the way of teamwork, and it is important to remember that there is a fine line between asserting one's opinion and purposefully offending one's opposition.
2. When the committee commences, every delegate is expected to come fully prepared with thorough research on the agenda at hand, their agency's stance, and a lot of smaller details. No internet access will be permitted during the conference, and so reliance upon last minute-research will only result in stress and inadequate preparation. It is also a given that when assigned a specific agency with its own prerequisites, no delegate can debate from their own personal bias, and instead must incorporate their agency's perspective when debating.
3. Plagiarism is the easiest way to be subjected to negative marking. The IPC, just like the Press agencies of the real world, has a strict plagiarism policy, and any violation of it will be heavily condemned. To avoid this, it is crucial to understand the research material at hand and be able to translate it in your own words, so as to maintain originality and leave room for creativity.
4. Misinformation is ostensibly a sure-fire sign of half-hearted work, and it blatantly goes against the essence of IPC itself. Make sure you can back up your research with real facts and quotations, since false or exaggerated information will be penalized.
5. Disruption in committee by a delegate, if it is not urgently necessary, contradicts the code of conduct. If a reporter needs to streamline communication with another person, they must wait till a lobbying session or break to do so, or utilise communication via notes.