

INTERNATIONAL

PRESS

CORPS

BACKGROUND GUIDE

JOURNALISM



INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL PRESS

ARTICLE 19

"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers"

-UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The **International Press Corps**, or the media, is known to serve as the guardian to protect the unbiased truth and is thus hailed as the fourth pillar of democracy. The committee embodies a vital international platform tasked to constantly monitor and question the government and various organisations. Its **purpose is to broadcast and disseminate information** about current affairs in politics, economy, culture, and society thus shaping public opinion on events and issues that are of global significance.

To uphold their role as global media, freedom of the press becomes a fundamental liberty for its existence, which has now been jeopardized due to several factors, including the emergence of biased and sensationalized "**yellow journalism**". Other factors include government and **public hostility towards members of the press**, media manipulation by propagandists, state-sanctioned restrictions to access information, lack of protection, and threats to their lives.

Despite such challenges, it has become a **need of the hour to minimise the erosion of journalistic ethics**, so that the Press Corps can serve the purpose of becoming the people's voice, as the press corps must remain the watchdog of the global establishments, and not their loyal pet.

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL PRESS

The Press Corps is expected to play the essential role of influencing and informing people, as well as amplifying people's voices and opinions, by conforming to its functions and responsibilities, namely -

- Journalists of the Press Corps are **expected to report and write various types of articles** that summarise and analyse the proceedings of the committees in a MUN conference.
- **IPC journalists are also expected to write editorials** and investigative or opinion-based pieces reflecting different perspectives on global issues.
- **The Press Corps also incorporates multimedia content, including photos and caricatures**, curated by photojournalists and caricaturists.
- IPC journalists may also be **tasked to conduct press conferences or interviews** where they can question delegates on their policies and statements made during committee proceedings.

All while adhering to the five principles of journalism, namely-

- **TRUTH AND ACCURACY**
- **INDEPENDENCE**
- **FAIRNESS AND IMPARTIALITY**
- **HUMANITY**
- **ACCOUNTABILITY**

Additionally, the **IPC represents journalists in negotiations with the UN Secretariat** to raise concerns of global significance. These journalists cover events across the United Nations' various organizations and committees, as well as participate in press conferences with UN officials and diplomats.

As a global body of journalists, broadcasters, and publications, **the IPC has the principal authority to monitor the proceedings of UN conferences**, questioning those in power about their stances and policies, and holding them accountable for their actions.

Lastly, with its team of efficient reporters, photojournalists, and caricaturists, the **International Press Corps serves as the prime network of communication and the guardian of truth and democracy.**

JOURNALISM IN INTERNATIONAL PRESS

Journalists in the committee of IPC are tasked to observe the ongoing committee proceedings and produce in-depth reports in the form of various articles, as mentioned later in the background guide.

While writing, all the reporters must be unbiased and maintain a neutral stance throughout, yet **they should understand the political position of their allotted news agency and their editorial guidelines**, which will help them effectively write Opinion-Editorial articles on different agendas.

The first task that the reporters of IPC are expected to do is to **conduct thorough research on their designated news outlet**, including its editorial guidelines, political stance, position on each committee's agenda, and other significant analyses. subsequently, Reporters are expected to curate formal reports about their allotted committees while adhering to their outlet's stances, leanings and guidelines.

These reports are the primary submission materials for every reporter additionally, they are expected to produce various interviews and miscellaneous articles that could fetch them brownie points, adding up to their final score.

During the three days of the conference, **all reporters would get multiple opportunities to write, showcase, and polish their journalistic skills.** The tasks and deadlines for the tasks will be given to them on the day of the conference.

ANTONIO GUTERRES

**“WITHOUT PRESS FREEDOM,
WE WON'T HAVE ANY
FREEDOM.**

**A FREE PRESS IS NOT A
CHOICE, BUT A NECESSITY.”**

SECRETARY-GENERAL, UNITED NATIONS

CATEGORIES IN IPC-JOURNALISM

During the three days of the conference, all reporters would get multiple opportunities to write, showcase, and polish their journalistic skills. The tasks and deadlines for the tasks will be given to them on the day of the conference.

NEWS JOURNALISM

In this category, Journalists are **tasked with gathering, evaluating, producing, and disseminating unbiased, factual information**. A category within such kind of journalism involves writing “Beat Reports”, also known as Specialized Reports, which focus on in-depth reporting and coverage of a specific issue, topic, or situation, emphasizing knowledge, research, and observation over opinions. Beat reports maintain objectivity by focusing on the main idea or topic with exclusive coverage. Such reports convey information without any additional commentary or input from the journalist, making them one of the most significant articles in any conference

REVIEW JOURNALISM

Review Journalism is a **combination of both opinions and facts**. It is a report/article on a specific topic which also includes the reporter's perspective and opinions. It has its disposition essence. This type of journalism retains the essence of both personal opinion and objectivity, providing readers with a dual view that incorporates factual information alongside the journalist's viewpoint.

PRESS CONFERENCE/INTERVIEW (CONT.)

On a specific day of the conference, The IPC will hold press conferences or/and interviews in committees, **allowing journalists to question delegates about their stance on the committee agenda**. This simulation concentrates on topics that were not properly discussed during the committee sessions, as well as inaccuracies or unusual occurrences. For future reference, journalists may get tasked to collaborate on a joint report of the press conference/interviews.

CATEGORIES IN IPC-JOURNALISM

PRESS CONFERENCE/INTERVIEW (CONT.)

Journalists are expected to prepare detailed research questions for the sessions, which will need to be approved by the IPC chairs. The chairs may filter or suggest alternative questions.

From each press conference/interview, a single interview format report covering the entire coverage will be curated. If press conferences/interviews are not held at the discretion of the Secretariat, an internal discussion on review reports will take place and will be documented accordingly.

INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM

As the name suggests, in Investigative journalism, a reporter is tasked to perform deep and extensive research and investigation on areas ranging from serious crimes to wrongdoings, while reporters can request speeches from another delegate.

Interviews for such reports are to be conducted during the lunch break or at the convenience of the delegate. This format brings out the detective in a journalist, allowing them to conduct research on a single topic and write opinion editorials if requested by the executive board.

EDITORS

Editors are press delegates who are tasked to collaborate with journalists at the conference to review and edit submitted articles, they are required to check the submitted articles for grammar or/and factual errors. During the conference, the Executive Board, at random, will select a press delegate to take the role of an Editor.

TYPES OF ARTICLES IN JOURNALISM

In journalism, **the majority of writing for the newsletter shall consist of gathering, assessing, producing, and distributing unbiased and factual information**, data, and facts on the debates and caucuses observed during the committee simulations in the form of reports/articles. There are mainly three types of articles, namely-

FORMAL ARTICLES

COMMITTEE REPORT

A committee report **provides a general overview of the committee session's events**. This can include a brief exploration of the agenda, the delegates and their stances, the caucus discussions, any important dialogue or statement, or event that takes place in the committee session. **A committee report presents information as it is and doesn't include the personal opinions of the reporter.**

However, **if needed, the reporter can subtly comment on the pace or effectiveness of the discussion**. Additionally, highlights worthy of attention can be included, considering the respective agency stances.

BEAT REPORT

A beat-based article is a genre of **journalism focused on a particular issue, sector, organization, or institution over time**. It doesn't include the opinions of the reporters and focuses on the factual details and happenings of the committee session, like a committee report. However, unlike a committee report, the reporter has the liberty to find their own "beat", that is, any specific event or topic of discussion in the committee they wish to report on and elaborate on.

Adherence to agency stances or political inclinations or biases (if any) is to be noted.

TYPES OF ARTICLES IN JOURNALISM

FORMAL ARTICLES

OPINIONATED EDITORIAL ARTICLE

An op-ed, short for opinionated editorial, **is an article submitted to a newspaper for publication**. The reporter is tasked to write an article on their opinion, stance, and viewpoint on any issue, generally a social or political issue.

Research on the topic is crucial for forming opinions on the given subject to write an op-ed. Unlike formal articles, op-eds are not required to be neutral and can reflect the independent reporter's opinions and commentary.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Feature/miscellaneous articles allow journalists to express their creativity through their writings. These include poems, articles, and quizzes, among other creative forms of writing. Generally, the topic or theme of feature articles revolves around MUNs or anything related to MUNs.

Such articles **provide room for individual creative expression in the form of humorous or witty novel ideas** that a journalist puts into the write-ups.

Out-of-the-box and original ideas are key criteria for feature articles. Such articles should be respectful yet informal, allowing for freedom of individual creative expression through light-hearted entertaining pieces, without any formal restrictions.

However, proper use of grammar, vocabulary, comprehension, and spelling must be maintained.

SAMPLE ARTICLES IN JOURNALISM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

THE FOLLOWING SAMPLES ARE AWARD-WINNING SUBMISSIONS FROM JOURNALISTS AT MUN CONFERENCES ACROSS THE NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT, THEY SERVE AS VALUABLE REFERENCE FOR FELLOW JOURNALISTS TO UNDERSTAND THE TYPES OF ARTICLES EXPECTED DURING THE CONFERENCE. WE PLACE A STRONG EMPHASIS ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF JOURNALISTIC INTEGRITY AND UPHOLD A STRICT ZERO-TOLERANCE POLICY AGAINST ANY FORM OF PLAGIARISM.

BEAT REPORT

FROM THE EYE OF HYPOCRISY!

- The New York Times

The floor today of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women found itself engulfed in rugged dialogue amongst its delegates. The council's atmosphere was charged with serious deliberations and discord, with no delegate willing to support the claims of the other, but only keeping forward their points.

The day began under bleak weather, mirroring the sombre atmosphere of the chambers of the UNSCW. The committee proceedings went forward with the delegate of the Republic of India successfully proposing a motion to suspend formal debate and raise a moderated caucus addressing the financial challenges confronted by women from marginalized Islamic communities. The subsequent moderate rated caucus revolved around the tension between Middle Eastern and Islamic nations vis-à-vis Western nations. To spread the flames of condemnation, the delegate of the United States of America with her unwavering courage and a gutsy speech, denounced Middle Eastern countries for their alleged hypocrisy, highlighting the irony of these nations lecturing Western countries on gendered Islamophobia, but at the same time lack

neglecting serious violation of human rights against their own female citizens. They fiercely exposed the of initiative of the countries of the Middle East in making efforts to help women get civil rights.

Taking the same argument forward, a guest speaker further intensified the condemnation by accusing the Republic of Pakistan of espousing Muslim laws from the Quran that promote intolerance towards other religions, yet at the same time denouncing Western intolerance towards Muslims.

Amidst this verbal exchange, the delegate of Afghanistan attempted to redirect all the blame toward the Western countries, specifically pointing out France for having an enormous Muslim population, yet having a perceived lack of efforts to make them feel included. However, their appeal remained undercut as the delegate of Afghanistan failed to mention any wrongdoings on their side.

Despite the exchange of rhetoric and accusations between these historic adversaries, hopes for the committee's progress remained elusive with the committee at large failing to deliver practical speeches on showcase tangible efforts from the respective nations. Consequently, In such such a scenario- the entire proceedings of the moderated caucus yielded little real benefit.

SAMPLE ARTICLES IN JOURNALISM

BEAT REPORT

CONFLICT OF THE MIND, TENSION ON THE SEA.

Al-Jazeera, Beat Reporter

Youthful, natural, and ingenuous, the first three committee sessions of the UN Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC,) were full of vigor and enthusiasm which resulted in an engaging session of debate and deliberation on the given agenda: Establishing a Nuclear Free Zone in South-East Asia.

The first committee session, started slowly but sprang into action with an assertive speech by the delegate of Israel. While the speech became grounds for unsolicited questions, the delegate of Israel craftily revised and defended its national policies. Delegates of countries such as Iceland, Spain, and Australia promised adherence to Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and urged others to do the same. The delegate of the United States of America (USA) in her GSL speech highlighted the efforts the country had made to curb nuclear proliferation and mentioned the Rapacki Plan, first initiated by Poland and Article VII of the NPT. The chairperson noted that the committee had sternly deviated from the agenda at hand.

In the second committee session, the delegate of Sri Lanka raised a Moderated Caucus on the topic - "Factors enforcing nuclear weapon development for a country," which saw speeches from 24 delegates.

. The delegates of countries such as Syria, Kenya, Egypt, Russia, and Saudi Arabia among others highlighted how the fear of being suppressed or wrecked by superior or developed countries, leads to the development of nuclear deterrents by such countries, with special emphasis on the Southeast Asian countries. Delegates of countries such as Canada, China, and the Philippines on the other hand emphasized the need for deliberation and alliances rather than taking up nuclear 'deterrents.' The delegate of the United Kingdom (UK) deliberated upon the need to be concerned about nuclear security, as 'terrorist groups may attempt to acquire nuclear weapon materials through illicit transactions.'

The committee had shifted into its front gear by the commencement of the third session on the second day, with each delegate having a unique opinion on the agenda at hand. The GSL saw blistering speeches from delegates of countries such as the Republic of Korea, Venezuela, Australia, Malaysia, and Singapore. The delegate of Russia pressed upon the Indo-Pak and Sino-Indian situation, warning how dangerous both were for billions of civilians in South Asia. The delegate of Saudi Arabia came under fire for asking for '...a treaty to make sure Southeast Asia does not receive nuclear weapons,' while the Bangkok treaty was already in action.

Breaking into the fourth session, the delegate of China took on the ante, calling out the 123 Agreement between the USA and India. The delegate also raised a moderated caucus on the topic - "Relationship between ASEAN regarding the South China Sea Dispute," drawing the committee one notch higher and promising an ostentatious conclusion. If the committee would be able to deliberate and maintain the agenda, would be for time to tell.

SAMPLE ARTICLES IN JOURNALISM

COMMITTEE REPORT

Lok Sabha Calls for Solution Amid Manipur Violence

- Pinakshi Kumar (Doordarshan)

The agenda of „Addressing root causes and promoting reconciliation in Manipur inter-ethnic conflict and fostering mutual understanding among different ethnic groups in Manipur“ was tabled on the floor for deliberation in the Lok Sabha on Friday. In the committee further, the diplomats raised the main causes due to which Manipur has been facing so much from so long and still continues to suffer.

Reportedly, the possible resolutions and problems that have created a mountain of difficulties for the government to work with the border issues of Manipur were also discussed in the lower house. The committee session began with the speech of the finance minister Nirmala Sitaraman on the direction of the Committee Chairman, where she recalled the importance of pluralism and diversity for society. Amit Shah followed up the proceeding, where he highlighted the prolonged issue of illegal immigration of people from Myanmar to Manipur. He described how the disturbed geography of Manipur has created a mountain that has created a problem for the government to cover the borders. He also claimed that the Government of India is working on the increasing rates of drugs due to illegal immigrants in Manipur as drugs have played a vital role in the violence happening in Manipur. The Home Minister's statement in the house was applauded by the other delegates of the Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP).

Furthermore, Rajmohan Unnithan countered Jasbir Singh Gill stating that Meitei is a dominating tribe. He said that if Meitei was a dominating tribe, then it would have got the clear and major right to take possession over the hilly areas but it could not do so as they were not allowed by the Kukis and Nagas.

Speaking with regard to the agenda, Prime Minister Narendra Modi claimed in the house that to meet the necessities of Manipur for immediate friendship, peace and harmony between the different tribes of Manipur, the government has been working to organize inter cultural fests for the betterment of the tribes.

He assured that this will bring more cooperation between the tribes and the riots will have high chances to diminish just like the Hornbill festival reduced the ethnic clashes of Nagaland.

Gaurav Gogoi of the Indian National Congress (INC) exclaimed that BJP was being a hypocrite to speak on the topic of media pluralism and diversity alleging their influence on few journalists who are biased towards the party. Gogoi also raised the point of the unauthorized scene in the trending movie on the hall, Oppenheimer, with the Bhagwat Gita and questions the censor committee of the current government. However, he was countered by the Lok Sabha Speaker citing that the issue was raised because of the exposition of the various buried issues of the Congress on the Kashmir files which got high supports from BJP. Later, the committee proceeded into further aspects of causes and resolutions emphasising the context of the Manipur riots.

SAMPLE ARTICLES IN JOURNALISM

OP-ED REPORT

Everybody Lies' From Democracy's Lifeline to Propaganda's Weapon.

-Aditya Bhattacharjee (Politico)

"The media's the most powerful entity on earth. They have the power to make the innocent guilty and to make the guilty innocent, and that's power. Because they control the minds of the masses." Malcolm X

To have to reiterate the impact of mass media and journalism on society would be a piece of great inanity, given its universality across the world in different nations, governments, and unions. While a free and unbiased press is integral to democracy, the press, in many 'democratic countries has often been suffocated, censored, or manipulated.

A 2021 Pew Research Center report showed that American adults' trust in National News Organizations dropped from 76% to 58% between 2016 and 2021. Another study indicated that journalists in the USA in comparison to the public, were more likely to believe that not all sides always deserve equal coverage. What caused this shift? Has media bias always existed, or has it recently worsened?

The answers to all those questions are not as modest as they may seem, for propaganda and misinformation go beyond what is written in a dictionary, for they are rooted in history, where the politics of fear has driven conquests far and beyond. Media bias has existed historically, often used to propel propaganda for one side and misinformation for the other, with motivations ranging from strategic alliances to in-cash settlements, all brought in to propel more propaganda.

Biased media narratives are more likely seen being produced in countries, with more authoritative, and centralized government systems, which may also see powerful individuals associated with [at times, against] the government owning or controlling media outlets, and their output.

In a disturbing trend, Reporters Without Borders (RSF) noted that 26 out of 31 Asian countries saw a decline in press freedom on their 2024 annual index, with no Asia-Pacific country in the top 15. Authoritative regimes have emerged in many of these countries, trend gaining momentum in parts of Europe over the past decade.

SAMPLE ARTICLES IN JOURNALISM

OP-ED REPORT

In the 21st century, it has been seen by those in power as more necessary than ever to control the narrative to assimilate more power and prestige, for he who wins the war writes the history. This can be elaborated by taking a look at how too many false narratives have shaped the distorted image of the longstanding Israel-Palestine conflict, described by many as not only a geopolitical but also a narrative struggle. Notably, Palestine ranks 157th out of 180 in the 2024 World Press Freedom Index, while Israel, previously leading in the Middle East, was surpassed by Qatar in 2024. RSF stated, "Four of the world's ten most frequent jailers of journalists are in the region: Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Iran."

Social media has fueled the conflict by spreading biased, AI-generated, or misleading images and videos. These posts often misrepresent the actuality, exacerbating tensions between the sides. To put across one example to tell the story of many more- in early 2024, a WhatsApp voice memo claiming insider information spread across Israel, warning civilians of an unprecedented battle and loss of food, water, and internet for a week. Israelis rushed to banks and stores, anticipating an attack.

However, hours later, the army clarified on X that the message was false. Additionally, social media has passed off violent, gory images from games or films as real, alongside fake White House memos about aid to Israel, misleading and exacerbating tensions with no factual basis.

Misinformation is not, however, restricted to only individuals on social media, for it is controlled largely by state-owned media. The conflict for Chinese state-owned media meant leaning into using the crisis to scapegoat Washington as the driver for the conflict and all instability in the Middle East, sidelining the tragic news of four Chinese nationals getting killed, six getting injured, and two going missing due to them, something that received little attention online.

On the other end, for the Russian State-Owned Media, it was Zelenskyy who served as the 'Nazi' middleman to serve arms to the Israeli government. Such news helps serve as a rationalization for the national media to justify wrongdoing committed by their government if they ever recognize any.

To say that there is much to tackle the spread of propaganda and misinformation in this generation of readily available 'information' is hard to say. But, if we can do anything, it is to become aware of how to spot misinformation. A simple way is to follow the methodology to to y to conduct open-source research, as prescribed by Human Rights Watch - Discover, Document, Preserve, Verify, and Analyze. It may seem brittle, but so does propaganda for the one who ably recognizes

SAMPLE ARTICLES IN JOURNALISM

FEATURE ARTICLE

Why Diplomacy?

Arghya Saha (The Sunday Times)

Like in the game of chess, the two sides of diplomatic relations are world war and world peace. While the latter belongs to Team White, the former represents Team Black. While Team White always plays the move of diplomacy, Team Black always tends to play the move of misconduct. Every war that has ever been started around the world has been viewed as a blatant diplomatic failure in which nations were checkmated.

In one such prominent case, during the time of the "Mahabharata," Shri Krishna arrived at the palace of the astute King Dhritarashtra, the father of the 'Kauravas' in Hastinapur with a proposal formulated by Shri Krishna himself on behalf of the Pandavas who had gone on an exile for a period of 12 years as an act of defeat after losing a dice game in which they also forfeited their capital, "Indraprastha" along with their other belongings.

Since King Dhritarashtra Dhr was regarded as the trustee of righteousness, Shri Krishna appealed to him and tried to persuade him of the seriousness of the consequences if peace was not restored. The two groups of cousins from the same family, the "Kauravas" and "Pandavas," were at odds because the former was jealous of the latter's success and happiness.

He also discussed the aftermath of a war, saying that even though one side wins and the other loses, both sides suffer proportionately large losses, but the universe as a whole would be harmoniously restored once peace had been restored. Duryodhan, however, strongly objected to Shri Krishna's diplomatic ploy and rejected the peace proposal. To give the Pandavas one last chance, Shri Krishna humbly asked King Dhritarashtra to lend them only five villages: Avishthala, Vrikasthala, Makandi, Varanavata, and any others for the fifth.

This action by Shri Krishna even enraged Duryodhan, who then tried to humiliate Shri Krishna and kidnap him. This ultimately resulted in the massive and significant "Battle of Kurukshetra," where the "Pandavas" restored their glory at the expense of their loved ones and the "Kauravas" lost everything. To ensure that World Peace, Human Rights, Justice, and Equality prevail in the world undisturbed and allow mankind to flourish, the concept of "diplomacy" is important. If wars didn't occur, it would wreak havoc everywhere.

SAMPLE ARTICLES IN JOURNALISM

FEATURE ARTICLE

THE NAME IS BOND, THE GAME IS MUN

-The Diplomat, Hemraj Dass

With a name like Bond, he enters formal debate.
A man sly as a snake and poised so innate—
with the sharpest of suits and the wittiest of will,
In the grey world of politics, he just might add his thrill.

"Agent o' seven o' seven," the del's call him there.
From nervous novice to person in chair, he made everyone stare.
He saw the room and made it abuzz with zeal.

All del's fainting from charm—he stands nerves of steel.
"Negotiations and alliances are all my way," perhaps less stressed.
The International Press Corps he chose—his new strategic quest.
There matters were all of news-in-light, they made him quite confused.

"Why a pen? won't a gun suffice?"
To a jittery journo, the spy leaned in near,
"I see you sweat; it reminds me of my Afghan fears."
"A warlord of disgrace, killing all without trace,
yet in his end, my strength I made him taste."
"Same for me, agent," the reporter there exclaimed!
"How possible? like me are you a beast, maybe a fox who is tamed?"

"Quite the opposite," the journalist said back.
"Now go away, before we push you into the rack."
At lunch, no martinis, only diplomas with their coffee.

The delegate's buzzing about this and that.
"How do you handle stakes so high?"
"In my work, it's to outplay the sly."
Be the agent or the diplo', like poker— Know when to hold.

They both face stakes as high and bold.
Yet they won't complain, their pain remains untold.
Alas the sun sets on the committees, lights twinkling their share.
Then socials come by; laughter fills the air.

As the conference comes to conclude,
the agent has become their new favorite friend—
"Will you return, delegate Bond?"
"Sure i shall for I am quite fond."
If spying becomes silly, a diplomat's call I would admire.
With all this slyness and stakes so high,
It's a different kind of fire.

SAMPLE ARTICLES IN JOURNALISM

PRESS CONFERENCE REPORT

NO! THAT'S A BASELESS ACCUSATION.

~The Reuters, Haaretz and Al-Jazeera

On the last day of a Model United Nations conference, a press conference was conducted in the United Nations Security Council by the representatives of Haaretz, Reuters and Al-Jazeera.

Reporter - To the delegate of Russia, the delegate had, in their speech in the moderated caucus, condemned the building of the American embassy in Jerusalem, and the American support towards the Israelis. why does the delegate feel the Israelis are undeserving of American support, when they themselves, have, on numerous occasions, stated Israel as a major ally?

The delegate of Russia - Although we do not condemn the alliance of the US with Israel, Russia as well is an ally of Israel on economic grounds, however, ma'am, we do not support the United States building a US embassy, particularly in Jerusalem. Why ma'am? Because international law clearly states that Jerusalem is supposed to be a common capital for Israel and Palestine, and the United States are not only the United States of America, it is a P5 nation, and them building an embassy just for Israel in Jerusalem, it may further instigate a conflict because they have not done so for Palestine.

Reporter - To the delegate of Kuwait, just after the Gulf War, Kuwait had enforced the exodus of 200,000 Palestinians from the state. Yet the delegate had called out for peace in their speech and said it is of utmost importance that the world is united in support of Palestine. What does the delegate have to say about this?

The delegate of Kuwait - All I want to say is that we support peace and even though we had past instances when Palestinians were deported, like you said, but that was when Iraq had occupied Kuwait, at that time, the Palestinian government had taken the side of the Iraqi government, because of that, the population of Palestinians living in Kuwait were not happy and were displeased the actions, but that was all in the past, the Kuwaiti government stand with the Palestinian brothers and sisters because all they want is peace in the Middle East and an end to this conflict.

WRITING STYLE AND FORMAT

INVERTED PYRAMID

THE LEAD

THE MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION:
COVERING "WHO", "WHAT", "WHERE",
"WHEN", "WHY", AND "HOW"

THE BODY

ARGUEMENTS, EVIDENCE, STORY,
DETAILS, RHETORIC

THE TAIL

EXTRA CONTEXT / RELATED INFO.

The Inverted Pyramid structure divides an article into three distinct sections, allowing for the effective and organized presentation of information.

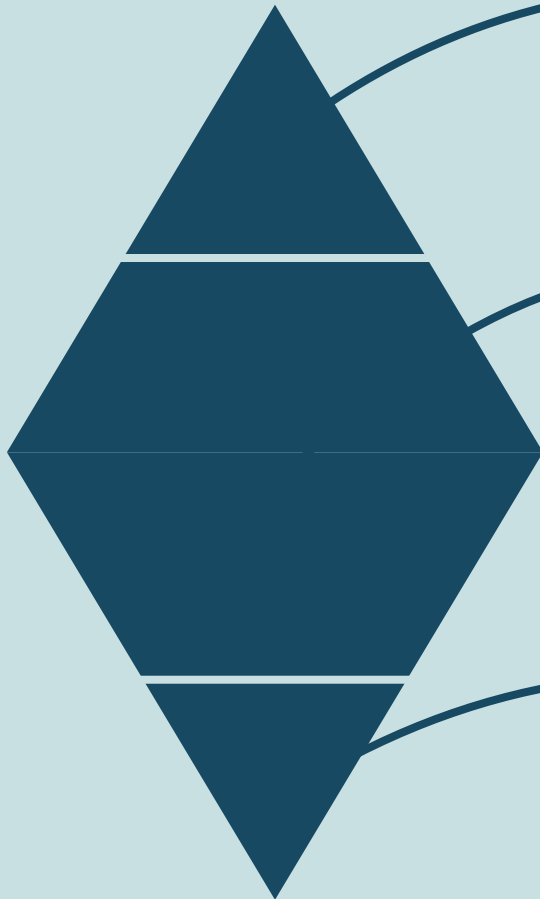
According to this method, an article is structured as follows:

1. The Lead: This section covers the essential details of the topic, answering key questions such as Who? What? When? Where? Why? and How?
2. The Body: This section elaborates on the topic by discussing the speeches made by delegates, the arguments presented, and the overall proceedings of the committee. You may split this into two paragraphs if necessary to enhance clarity and flow.
3. The Tail: Serving as the conclusion, this section includes any additional or relevant information that supports or wraps up the article.

USED FOR WRITING BEATS/COLUMNS*

WRITING STYLE AND FORMAT

REVERSE HOUR GLASS



INTRODUCTION

Start with small details, introduce the theme, etc.

BODY

Gradually start diving deep, in a wider space to cover details; as in data and quotes, and elucidate upon them.

CONCLUSION

Provide somewhat of a conclusive summary of the highlights, and shorten the space you cover and lastly, close the article.

One must start their articles divergingly, wherein the space they cover increases with each line, and they add more and more details and facts. Furthermore, one must also know how to catch the attention of a person with the article's opening line and headline, which serve as key components in getting one's attention towards reading an article. Furthermore, the articles shall have a minimum of three paragraphs, wherein, the first one is the introduction, the second one serves as the body, and the third one is a conclusion.

The body can be divided into multiple parts, but, the different paragraphs of the body shall not be interlinked, i.e. the quotation of a delegate/elaboration of a topic shall discontinue at the end of the paragraph. A new one as such shall continue from the next paragraph (only in case of multiple paragraphs in a body). Additionally, the articles shall end in a convergingly manner.

USED FOR WRITING OP-EDS*

**THE INTERNATIONAL
PRESS CORPS
JOURNALISM**



WRITING STYLE AND FORMAT

WRITING RULES 101

- Reporters must stick to the proper article format. For example-
 - **Headline:** Font: Times New Roman; Font Size 14; Bold
 - **By-lines:** Font: Times New Roman; Font Size: 12; Italicised
 - **Content:** Font: Times New Roman; Font Size: 12
- All the articles and reports **must contain a suitable title.**
- The press reporters are expected to follow the style of **British English.**
- News articles should be written in the **third person** and in the **past tense.**
- Reporters are expected to curate a summarised account of the committee proceedings and **not present a verbatim.**
- The articles must be informative, not ornate. Hence, the reporters should try to **avoid jargon and flowery language** while keeping the article crisp and to the point.
- **Grammar and punctuation** should be taken care of before submission. Wrong grammar and misuse of punctuation marks will lead to the **deduction of points.**
- Reporters are advised to **spell check and proofread** their article draft for factual and/or grammar errors.

WRITING STYLE AND FORMAT

WRITING RULES 101

- Any numeral **less than 10** should be **spelled out in English**. For example, writing 'nine' instead of '9'.
- **Boldface text shouldn't be used** by any of the press delegates in their writings. (exception being the headline)
- Delegates must refrain from writing articles based on **personal biases** and must not use **offensive language** which may hurt the sentiments of individuals and countries.
- **Word Limit:**
 - **Formal News Articles:** 300 words at least and 500 words at most
 - **Op-Ed Articles:** 500 words at least and 800 words at most.

ARTICLE SPECIFIC GUIDELINES

- The titles of the UN dignitaries **should not be abbreviated**. For example, the **Secretary-General** shall never be abbreviated as **Sec-Gen**.
- The delegates in UN committees **should not be referred solely to the country's name**. They should be referred as the delegates of their respective countries. For example, the delegate representing India will be referred to as 'the delegate of India', not as India.

WRITING STYLE AND FORMAT

ARTICLE SPECIFIC GUIDELINES

- When **referring to any UN Member State or Observer**, UN recognized name of the country should be used. These **names must match those with which each nation signed the UN Charter**. for eg- **North Korea** is recognized as "**The Democratic People's Republic of Korea**."
- If the delegate is **representing a person**, they should be referred **solely to the person they are representing**. For example, the diplomat representing Rahul Gandhi will be referred to simply as **Rahul Gandhi**, not as 'the delegate of **Rahul Gandhi**'.
- Acronyms can only be used after their **full forms have been specified earlier in the article**.

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES

- All reports **must be backed up with adequate and thorough research and factual accuracy**. Any inaccuracy in the report will result in negative markings.
- Reporters must **refrain from writing articles based on personal biases** and should strive to produce **neutral and unbiased reports**.

WRITING STYLE AND FORMAT

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES

- Reporters are expected to **abide by the policy of their designated news agency.**
- Reporters are required to **read the Background Guide of their allotted committees** to prevent factual errors.
- **Taking notes during committee proceedings is a must,** so that these can be referenced in articles.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

PROTOCOLS TO BE FOLLOWED BY REPORTERS

- Reporters **must submit their articles to the chairs via email** (mentioned later on in the background guide).
- Any form of **plagiarism or help from generative AI is strictly prohibited.** If reports are found to be plagiarized or taken out of AI Bots, the **guilty shall be disqualified.**
- Submission of articles must be **in accordance with the deadline.** Failure to submit on time will result in negative markings.
- Additionally, an **extension of the deadline** will only be allowed at the **discretion of the Head of Journalism and the Editor-in-Chief.**

WRITING STYLE AND FORMAT

COMMITTEE ETHICS

- The delegates are expected to **remain alert and attentive** in the committee sessions while **adhering to the instructions from the dais**.
- During committee proceedings, **press delegates must not interrupt any event with actions like cross-talking**. In case of doubts, reporters may approach the dais of their allotted committee .
- If a chairperson of the committee **doesn't want any press delegate to be present** in the room for a particular period, the **press delegates need to abide by their wishes**.

MARKING SCHEME

The delegates will be marked based on the following parameters, in no particular order.

- **Writing style**
- **Grammar**
- **Punctuality**
- **Originality**
- **Research**
- **Representation of media outlet**
- **Conduct, Obedience, and Diplomatic Courtesy**
- **Presentation of report**

TIPS FOR JOURNALISM 101

THINGS TO REMEMBER

- Understand your media house's bias and editorial voice—whether it's state-owned, liberal, conservative, globalist, or regional. Mirror that subtly in your tone, without compromising on facts.
- Always prioritize primary sources like official UN reports, government press releases, and statements from multilateral organizations (e.g., WHO, IAEA, ICC).
- Use direct statements from Permanent Missions to the UN, available on their official websites or social media handles.
- Verify publication dates—outdated information, no matter how credible, can be misleading in rapidly evolving diplomatic scenarios.
- Read the entire background guide thoroughly. Highlight key issues, stakeholders, and terminology. Misunderstanding the topic = flawed reporting.
- Make a quick cheat sheet of acronyms, key players, and notable treaties related to your committee.
- Use at least two reputable sources to back controversial or complex claims.
- Cross-check facts using fact-checking portals (e.g., Snopes, Reuters Fact Check, FactCheck.org)
- Pin Important sites to your search engine
 - UN bodies: un.org
 - Reuters: reuters.com
 - NATO: nato.int
 - World Bank: worldbank.org
 - Government sites (e.g., state.gov, fmprc.gov.cn)
- For regional conflicts or political angles, supplement global sources with regional perspectives (e.g., The Hindu for South Asia, Al Jazeera for the Middle East).

TIPS FOR JOURNALISM 101

CREDIBLE SOURCES OF RESEARCH

RECOGNISED NEWS AGENCY:

- Reuters: A gold standard in wire journalism, .
- Amnesty International: Especially useful for breaking news and multilateral coverage.
- BBC News, Al Jazeera English, Deutsche Welle (DW): For international perspectives with regional depth.

INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH HOUSE

- Council on Foreign Relations (CFR): cfr.org
- Chatham House (Royal Institute of International Affairs): chathamhouse.org
- Brookings Institution: brookings.edu

UN / MULTINATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- UN Organ Resolutions
- IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency): iaea.org
- IMF: imf.org
- Human Rights Watch: <https://www.hrw.org/>

GOVERNMENT REPORTS / NOTIFICATIONS

- Ministry of External Affairs Notifications
- Reports from Ministry of Defence
- Reports from Home Ministry
- Notification from Embassies / Mission to UN

CONFERENCE TASK

PRE CONFERENCE TASK

NEWS AGENCY RESEARCH

The first task a press reporter is expected to do is to conduct thorough research on their designated news outlet, including its editorial guidelines, political stance, position on each committee's agenda, and other significant analyses. Press delegates are required to possess a detailed understanding of every aspect of their designated news agency, and adhere to its policies and stances.

AGENDA RESEARCH

The reporters need to go through the background guide of the committee they have been assigned to in order to have a firm grasp over the agenda and what might follow in the committee proceedings.

CONFERENCE TASK

**ALL SUBMISSION MATERIALS WHICH NEEDS TO
BE CURATED BY THE JOURNALISTS, ALONG WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE
DEADLINES WILL BE INFORMED TO
THEM ON THE VERY DAY OF THE CONFERENCE
BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

JOURNALISTS MAY BE TASKED TO WORK ON ASSIGNMENT/S RELATED TO THE FIELD OF INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM*

FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE PROVIDED DURING THE PRE-CONFERENCE ORIENTATION SESSION.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE*

**THE INTERNATIONAL
PRESS CORPS
JOURNALISM**

