



SelaQui International School
Model United Nation Conference 2018

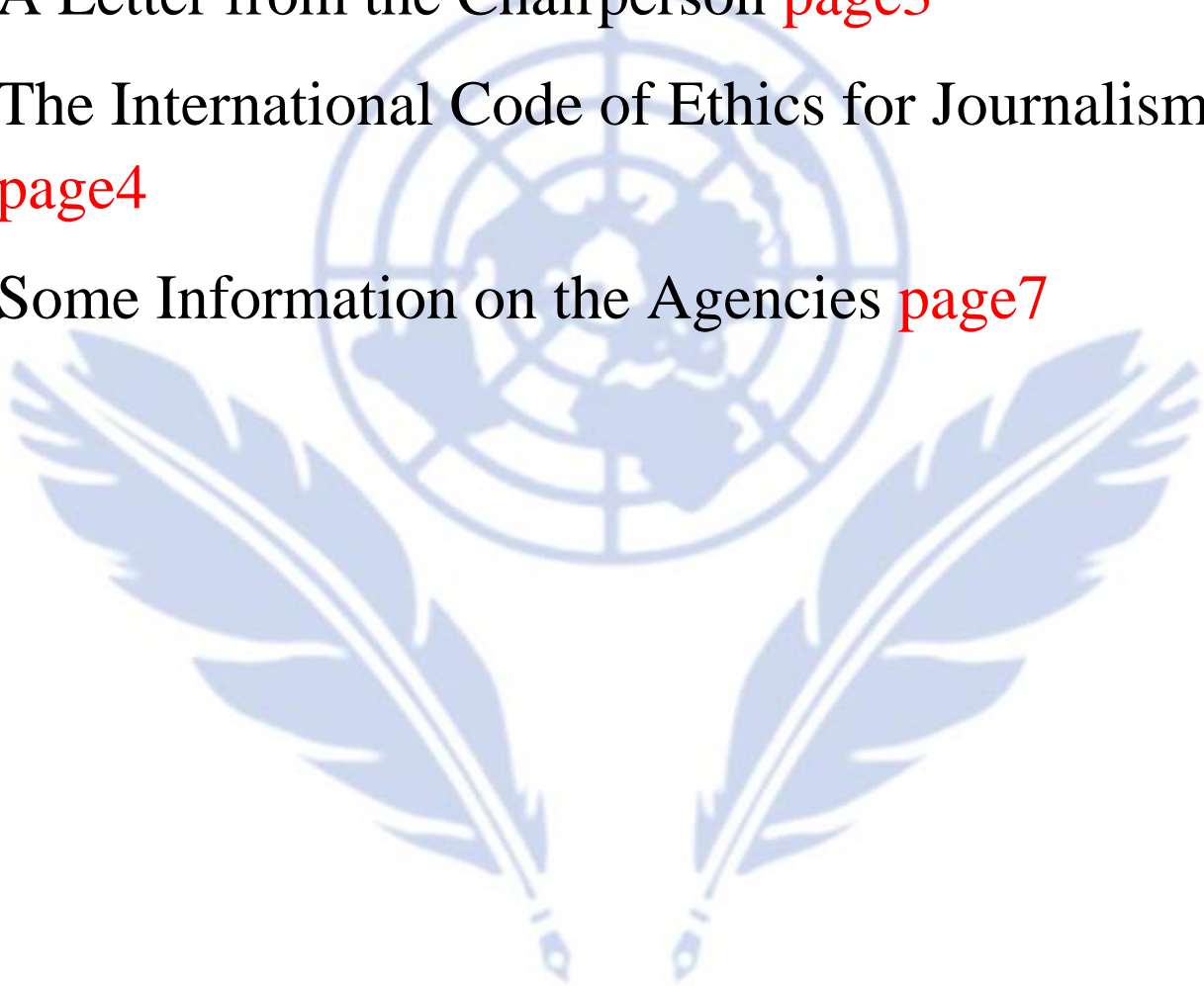
Inclusion et Egalite

CONTENTS

A Letter from the Chairperson **page3**

The International Code of Ethics for Journalism
page4

Some Information on the Agencies **page7**



A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

“The printing press is either the greatest blessing or the greatest curse of modern times, sometimes one forgets which it is.”

-E. F. Schumacher

An essential element of modern democracy is the press, which in today's socio-political milieu has a growing importance worldwide. The press serves as the primary link between the United Nations and the global population, and as a part of SelaQui Model United Nations (QMUN). It is essential that the people remain constantly informed about the actions of the committees. The International Press Corps is a highly acclaimed body of the MUN, which rapidly publishes a plethora of efficient and peer-reviewed articles that expose the fine details of a wide spectrum of topics, often casting light on discussions between the delegates in each committee. In the bulletins of other committees, the topic would be outlined and an introduction would be given. With the Press Corps, however, there is no topic to outline, for the objective of the Press Corps is to report on the conference as a whole.

The coverage of the controversial, relevant and contentious issues that are going to be discussed throughout the duration of 2-day session of the committees in our MUN, will be done by the ever aware and razor sharp eyes of the reporters, cartoonists and photographers of International Press Corps. Reports will be published in the form of concise news articles alongside the jovial cartoons and intense photographs.

As the Chairperson of International Press Corps, I would like to inform all participating delegates that the IPC is an open committee. The 4th edition of QMUN will not be a cakewalk because you have us, the IPC observing and noting down every move of yours. Be cautious if you put your country's placard up, because then you are not speaking for yourself, but for your delegation. Even if you don't put your placard up, we will still notice you. We wish delegates all the very best for the upcoming conference!

Sincerely
Srotriyo Sengupta
Chairperson-IPC

The International Code of Ethics of Journalism

This is a list of codes and ethics followed in a wide range of international press and magazines across the world. It is a statement of abiding principles supported by explanations and position papers that address changing practices of Journalism. It is not a set of rules, rather a guide that encourages all who engage in journalism to take responsibility for the information they provide, regardless of medium. It is necessary to have a code of ethics for any journalistic institution as it provides the journalists with guidelines on how best to approach their profession. Since there are times when journalists might exceed the freedom given to them, a set of codes and policies will make it less likely for them to cross this boundary. For this very reason, it becomes necessary for a committee like the International Press Corps to have a code of ethics as well. These ethics inevitably vary from country to country, but the purpose remains the same: safeguarding the autonomy of the profession and serving the nation's interest. They are:

Plagiarism:

Plagiarism is the "wrongful appropriation" and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own original work. It is a serious issue in modern journalism, and therefore in relation to this the following codes apply:

All data textual or statistical borrowed from external sources has to be cited properly. (A guide to the Citation Policy to be followed has been given below). No journalist can pass off others work as their own.

- Sources and their protection: Plagiarism and copyright infringement overlap to a considerable extent, but they are not equivalent concepts, and many types of plagiarism do not constitute copyright infringement, which is defined by copyright law and may be adjudicated by courts. The journalist must maintain the confidentiality of sources that do not wish to be revealed. . However, before granting anonymity, journalists must question the motives of the sources.
- Use multiple sources in order to make your report more accurate and credible. . Reporters must attempt to test the accuracy of their sources, and identify them when feasible.

The Journalist's Rights: As a journalist, one enjoys the following rights:

- The protection of professional secrecy and of confidential sources is both a right and an obligation for a journalist. A journalist enjoys, according to the law, the protection of his copyright privileges.
- A journalist is protected by international law or treaty in which his country took part.
- A journalist has the right to refuse any advertising or sponsorship contracts given to the press institution he/she works for.

The role of the reporter/ journalist: News reporters and correspondents (also known as journalists), gather news and information to keep the public informed about important events.

- Newspapers, magazines, television and radio stations rely on news correspondents to keep their readers, viewers and listeners informed.
- The reporter must not misinterpret or lie about his identity. He/she cannot say that he/she is a police officer in order to obtain information.

Sources and their protection: The journalist must maintain the confidentiality of sources that do not wish to be revealed. . However, before granting anonymity, journalists must question the motives of the sources.

- Use multiple sources in order to make your report more accurate and credible. . Reporters must attempt to test the accuracy of their sources, and identify them when feasible. . Journalists cannot use pseudonyms for their sources. . Ultimately, members of the press corps should only publish information from confidential sources if: The information is important, it cannot be obtained on the record, the source is credible and there is a reason for confidentiality.
- Dealing with errors: Journalists should notify their news agencies immediately if there has been a mistake, and promptly correct the mistake. . Journalists should also alert agencies in case of questions being raised about the accuracy of reports. . Persons who call errors to attention must be treated respectfully. . If required, journalists may publish apologies.

- Privacy and respect for human violations: The identity of victims of accidents, disasters and crimes must not be revealed without the consent of the victim. . A journalist must not discriminate based on caste, race, gender, skin color or nationality and must remain as unbiased as possible. .
- A journalist has the responsibility of respecting the private life of an individual. Interfering in one's private life is permitted only when the public interest of finding the information prevails. Journalists should recognize that individuals have a greater right to protect information than others.

Privacy and respect for human violations: The journalist bears responsibility before the society in general, before the law and before the professional association. The social responsibility of the journalist requires that he acts in accordance with his personal ethical standards.

- The ethics of the trade involve permanent responsibility of the journalist for everything he/she does in the framework of his/her professional obligations, rather than sticking to the rules which were established once and for all.
- The journalist bears responsibility before the society in general, before the law and before the professional association. The social responsibility of the journalist requires that he acts in accordance with his personal ethical standards.
- The norms of the journalists Ethics Code cannot be used as the ground for holding media employees criminally, administratively, disciplinarily or otherwise responsible, except the responsibility in the framework of media self-regulation.

The present Code shall set a high standard of ethical and professional behavior for people involved in searching, receiving, keeping, distributing and commenting on information in the mass media. The norms of the Code are not obligatory requirements and formulated as moral guidelines or standards against which media employees can compare their professional work.

Some Information on the Agencies



The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is a British public service broadcaster. Its headquarters are at Broadcasting House in Westminster, London and it is the world's oldest national broadcasting organization and the largest broadcaster in the world by number of employees. Around a quarter of BBC revenues come from its commercial arm BBC Worldwide Ltd, which sells BBC programs and services internationally and also distributes the BBC's international 24-hour English-language news services BBC World News, and from BBC.com, provided by BBC Global News Ltd.

Times Now is a 24-hour English news channel in India owned and operated by The Times Group. Times Now is a Leading 24-hour English News channel that provides the Urbane viewers the complete picture of the news that is relevant, presented in a vivid and insightful manner, which enables them to widen their horizons & stay ahead. They operate out of Mumbai, with presence in 15 other cities through our Bureaus and offices, complemented by the news gathering teams of The Times of India and The Economic Times.



Reuters is an international news agency headquartered in London, United Kingdom. Reuter saw the possibilities of the telegraph for news reporting and built up an organization that maintained correspondents throughout the world. In the 1960s Reuters became one of the first news agencies to use computers to transmit financial data overseas. The agency subsequently afforded the capacity to make electronic transactions over its network and went on to develop a wide array of electronic trading and brokerage services. Reuters is also a publicly listed company on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) and also on the NASDAQ.

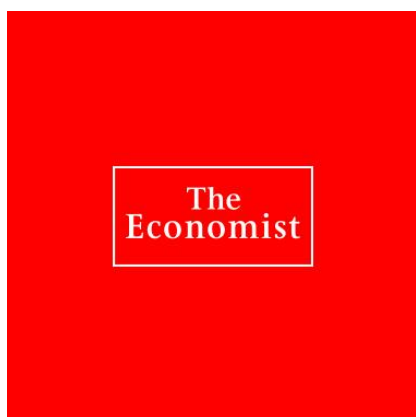


The Guardian is a British daily newspaper. The paper's readership is generally on the mainstream left of British political opinion. The newspaper has an online UK edition as well as two international websites, Guardian Australia and Guardian US. The newspaper's online edition was the fifth most widely read in the world in October 2014, with over 42.6 million readers. Its combined print and online editions reach nearly 9 million British readers. The Guardian has been named Newspaper of the Year four times at the annual British Press Awards, the most recent in 2014 for reporting on government surveillance.



Al Jazeera English is an international state-funded 24-hour English-language news and current affairs TV channel head-quartered in Doha, Qatar. It is a sister channel of the Bosnia and Herzegovina-based multi-language Al Jazeera Balkans, the online digital networks AJ+ and the original, Arabic-language, Al Jazeera. The station broadcasts news features and analysis, documentaries, debates, current affairs, business, technology, and sports news, and claims to be the first global high-definition television network. The channel aims to provide both a regional voice and a global perspective for a potential world audience of over one billion English speakers who do not share an Anglo-American worldview.

The Press Trust of India is the largest news agency in India. It is headquartered in New Delhi and is a nonprofit cooperative among more than 500 Indian newspapers and has more than 1,000 full-time employees, as on January 22, 2016. It employs over 400 journalists and 500 part-time correspondents located in most of the district headquarters in the country. A few correspondents are based in major capitals and important business centers around the world. It took over the operations of the Associated Press of India from Reuters after India's independence in 1947. It provides news coverage and information of the region in both English and Hindi. Its corporate office is located at Sansad Marg, New Delhi and registered office in D N Road, Mumbai.



The Economic Times is an English-language, Indian daily newspaper published by the Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd.. The Economic Times began publication in 1961. It is the world's second-most widely read English-language business newspaper, after the Wall Street Journal, with a readership of over 800,000. The Economic Times is headquartered in Mumbai at The Times of India building. Its main content is based on the Indian economy, international finance, share prices, prices of commodities as well as other matters related to finance. The founder- editor of the paper when it was launched in 1961 was P.S. Hariharan.

United News of India is a multilingual news agency in India. It was founded in December 1961 as an English news agency. Its commercial operations were started from 21 March 1961. With its Univarta, a Hindi news service, UNI became one of the multilingual news service in the world. In 1992, it started its Urdu news service and hence became the first news agency to provide Urdu news. Currently, it is one of the important news agencies in India, supplying news in English, Hindi, and Urdu languages. Its news bureaus are present in all state capitals and major cities of India.