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LSEMUN 2026

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORPS

Covering the LSEMUN 2026 Conference

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Directors' Welcome

The Press Committee is one of the most distinctive and intellectually dynamic components of any Model United Nations conference. While it operates outside the traditional debate format, its role is no less central. In the real United Nations, accredited journalists ensure transparency and accountability by covering negotiations, official briefings, conducting interviews, and translating complex diplomacy into accessible public information. Acting within defined professional and ethical frameworks, the UN press corps plays a crucial role in shaping how global governance is understood by the wider world.

At LSEMUN, the Press Corps mirrors this responsibility. Press delegates act as professional journalists representing major international news outlets. Throughout the conference, you will observe committee proceedings, interview delegates and staff, and produce written and multimedia content that captures the substance, atmosphere, and significance of the simulation. Your work will be published across the conference's media platforms and will shape the narrative of LSE MUN as it unfolds.

What makes the Press Committee truly unique is its blend of analytical rigour and creative freedom. Rather than advocating for a single national position, press delegates are encouraged to observe critically and tell the story of the conference from multiple perspectives. You will gain access to every committee, engage with a wide range of participants, and develop a comprehensive understanding of both substance and politics of the simulation. Whatever your style may be, formal, investigative or satirical, this committee offers a space to develop your voice while upholding professional journalistic standards.

As your Press chairs, we are delighted to welcome you not simply as delegates, but as members of a collaborative editorial team. We look forward to working closely with you to produce thoughtful, high-quality journalism to give LSEMUN a distinctive and compelling media presence.

Welfare Note

It is almost certain that, if you are a good journalist within the Press Corps, you will face backlash from your delegates. This is an exciting, realistic aspect to your role, however we acknowledge that there are certain instances where this may go too far. Just as in that you are prohibited from directing personal abuse to anyone through your reporting, it is not acceptable for backlash to your publication to be directed in a personal or derogatory manner. Please report this as abuse just as if your publication was not a factor. Some backlash/frustration may also come from chairs, please note that abuse towards and from them is not acceptable either. Speak to your Chairs or the Secretariat if you are made uncomfortable at any time (certain issues will need to be reported to the Secretariat anyway).



For the LSEMUN International Press Corps, you can rest assured that you are in the hands of two very capable chairs to guide you through your (likely very intense) journalistic journey during the conference. Please do feel free to approach us for information, assistance, or guidance throughout the conference as much as you need to, as we are here to facilitate your enjoyment of the IPC and help you in producing the best quality work to create the recorded memory of LSEMUN 2026.

We both would absolutely adore for you to use this conference to realise your journalistic ability, in order to progress into the world - the world that is dangerous yes: 2025 saw the killing of 67 journalists and the detention of 503 (RSF, 2025) - but the world that needs your skillset.

In order for you to get to know us prior to the conference, here are our introductions:

Co-Director - James Albero 

Shwmae pawb a chroeso! (Hello everyone and welcome!)

I am so incredibly pleased to welcome you to the inaugural International Press Corps at LSEMUN, opening itself up for the milestone twentieth edition. My name is James, I'm Welsh, and I'm a 1st year student of International Relations at SOAS, University of London, which is where I "discovered" (randomly turned up to a meeting at) the world of Model UN.

Press was actually my initial entry point into MUN, having loved serving as a delegate in the UCLMUN Press Committee (in which Giulia was a fantastic chair) through my very first allocation - CNN. It was this, alongside of course the fantastic teaching of the SOAS MUN team that really gave me the best possible insight into the function and options present within Model UN.

Since UCLMUN, I have delegated in the UNSC at SOASMUN and Historical Negotiations at LIMUN and have stepped into chairing through UNDRR at London YouthMUN. Press will always have my heart however, as the one part of MUN that allows delegates to experience the **entire** conference and shape committees through their actions.

To me, of course I find it enjoyable to write and provide my own take on current events, and to use writing to truly think in the most critical way possible, but quality journalism is also something I view as a key cornerstone of a successfully progressive world. As great constructivist IR scholars (wink wink Wendt) would say, all knowledge is socially constructed, and such applies no more prominently than to our interaction with the media. The world relies on journalism and a free press to allow humanity to grow of its own accord.



However, our trust in journalism is experiencing a very strange wave, one where we look not to challenge our own world view. From my perspective, this is a fundamentally wrong view, which is why I see an urgent need for people to enhance their critical thinking and media literacy skills. Through roleplaying as various news outlets with varying biases and editorial styles, this is exactly what you are helping to advance – not directly of course, but you will always remember these soft skills beyond the conference.

Outside of the world of MUN, I always enjoy trying out as many food places as I can, much to the dismay of my bank account, in addition to taking long walks both around London and within my home nation of Wales. I also pretend to enjoy running, but really most of the time you can find me at the best viewing spots to enjoy both natural and manmade scenery.

As a chair, my primary goal is to facilitate your enjoyment of the conference within the Press Corps, through supporting your content production and personal growth (which may be immense) with all the tools that should help you. I cannot wait to see the contributions you make to this historic conference.

Best regards,
James Albero

Co-Director – Giulia Mingrino 

Fellow Delegates,

It is a genuine pleasure to welcome you to the International Press Corps (IPC) at LSEMUN 2026. Although I have attended most conferences as a delegate, stepping into the role of chair remains both humbling and deeply exciting. What motivates me most is not simply the opportunity to be part of this conference, but to be part of this particular committee, the only committee I am most dedicated to chairing. One that sits at the intersection of observation, analysis and storytelling.

The IPC occupies a unique position within MUN. It offers a vantage point from which the entire simulation becomes visible: formal debate, informal negotiations, moments of tension, and moments of breakthrough. My own experience in Press fundamentally reshaped how I understood MUN. Observing committees up close, including formats I might never have chosen as a delegate, gave me insight into the mechanics and personalities that drive diplomacy. If you want to understand how MUN truly works, there is no better place to be. The press corps however, also occupies a unique position within my heart. I had joined as a delegate in LIMUN, reporting alongside two very creative colleagues, and as a chair for the very first time in UCL MUN. There I had the immense pleasure to meet my current co-chair James (better-known to me as CNN), who surprised the chairs with his exceptional work



and genuine journalistic drive — what an honour it is to be working alongside him in this LSE MUN.

Personally, writing has always been central to how I think and make sense of the world. Journalism, at its best, transforms scattered facts and ideas into narratives that inform, challenge and connect people. At a time when public discourse is increasingly shaped by speed and automation, thoughtful human writing remains more valuable than ever. This is why the Press Corps matters: it demands attentiveness, judgment, creativity, and responsibility.

Outside MUN, I study Finance and economics at Hult International Business School, and I am endlessly curious about politics, culture, ideas, and, admittedly, food. I am involved in multiple journalistic enterprises at my university, including leading our very own school newspaper. I believe that curiosity is the journalist's most important tool, and I hope to foster an environment in which perspectives are challenged and learning is shared.

My aim as Chair is to support you, while pushing you to produce your best work and ensure this committee is both intellectually rewarding, as well as genuinely enjoyable. I look forward to discovering your voices and seeing the stories you choose to tell.

Yours Sincerely,

Giulia Mingrino



Structure of the Press Corps

“Honourable chairs, distinguished delegates” is not a phrase you will need to utter during the conference, because the Press Corps operates through a completely unique structure. However, because of this structure, you will be hearing it in the highest number of places. Press Corps does not feature debates, and you will be travelling to different committees to gather your stories.

The International Press Corps at LSEMUN will essentially operate as a vibrant newsroom, with our designated room serving as your base to write up / edit your produced content while you're not occupied away. Note that our effective working end to Committee Session 5 is 15.45.

Committee Allocations

Unlike at some MUN conferences, we will not be restricting you to one delegate per committee. Instead, we encourage you, as publications would realistically do, to cover a range of committees relevant to your editorial interest, but this requires some structure to minimise total chaos.

LSEMUN will include 6 committees (excluding Press Corps) over 5 committee sessions (1 on Friday, 2 on Saturday, 2 on Sunday), meaning that you will need to make decisions about where to go. For this reason, in the first committee session we will be asking you to choose **2 Core Committees** and **2 Periphery Committees**. We recommend that you select through a combination of your publication's interest and your own personal interest. The other two you may be able to attend and cover in a Summary if time permits.

Your Core committees will be to where your primary attention and most of your journalistic substance/investigation should be given, but you are advised to focus on your Periphery committees if nothing is really going on in your Core. You will also be covering your Periphery committees anyway, but with less journalistic attention and depth.

You do not need to be supervised in your interactions with other committees, however chairs have the right to remove you from the room if you are breaking our rules or being overly disruptive.

Committees will be spread across 3 different buildings on the Friday (SAL, Marshall, and CBG for LSE students) where we are situated in the Marshall building. For this reason, we will briefly show you where every room is at the start of committee. We can also do this on the Saturday and Sunday, but on these days all committees (including us) will be in the Centre Building (CBG).



If you find yourself to not be enjoying your committee choices you can request to change these choices at the chair's discretion, up until the end of Committee Session 2. We will also be briefly convening prior to the Opening Ceremony, details of this will be emailed to you in advance.

Information Gathering

Your specific process of information gathering will differ person-to-person as you work out what works best for you, but you will all generally find that your processes follow a similar pattern, and this is what we recommend:

Session 1 (Friday PM, 3h30)

- See what's going on in your Core committees
- Gather information by making notes on opening speeches, potentially interviewing delegates/chairs about "predictions", "what's to come" etc. during any unmoderated caucuses
- Focus on photojournalism
- Short news reports (likely Hard News / Interviews only)
- NO END OF DAY SUMMARY
- Prepare non-immediate news for 1 publishing cycle at the end

Session 2 (Saturday AM, 3h)

- Continue Core Committee information gathering
- Visit your Periphery committees
- Gather information for all types of content
- Aim to spend at least 1h producing your content
- Prepare non-immediate news for 1 publishing cycle near the end

Session 3 (Saturday PM, 4h45)

- Continuation of Session 2, include your Periphery committees more
- Aim to spend at least 2h producing your content
- Prepare non-immediate news for 2 publishing cycles, one at around 3.30pm at one at the end
- Record an end-of-day summary at the end

Session 4 (Sunday AM, 2h30)

- Everybody should be pretty confident in what they have/want to do at this point, up to you to divide your time appropriately

Session 5 (Sunday PM, 1h30 of work)

- Visiting committees for final moments



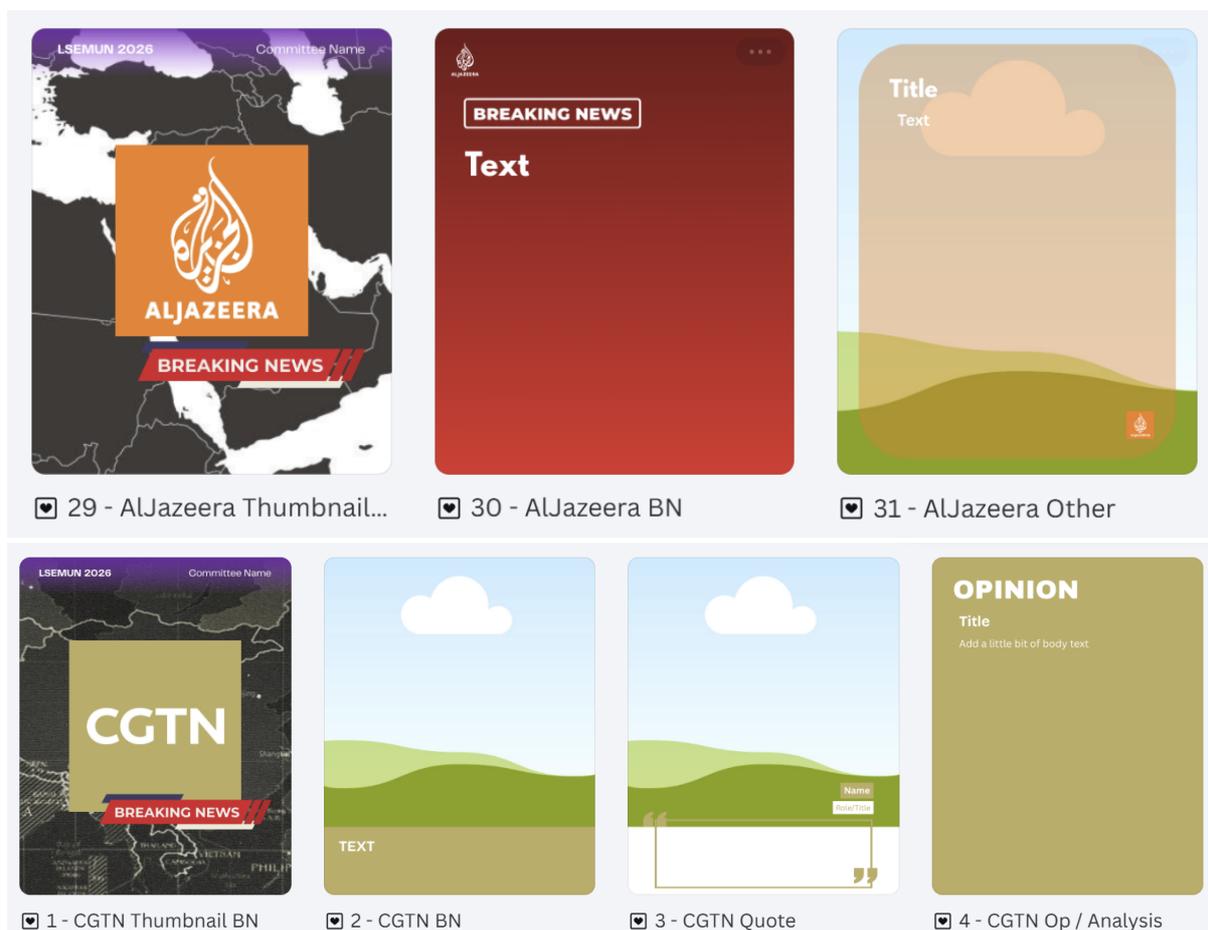
- Focus on end-of-day and end-of-conference summaries and finalising any other content
- EVERYTHING DONE BY 15.45

The Opening and Closing ceremonies do not require “information gathering” as such (nobody cares if the slideshow has a spelling mistake) but we may ask some of you to photograph them.

Cycle structure & publishing process

Our intention is to publish content in pre-announced “issues” 2 or 3 times at to-be-confirmed times of the day, in order to create light excitement for the release of our news and for easier content tracking. There are exceptions to this: Investigative Reports will be announced and released separately due to their nature, and Immediate Hard News Reports will be reviewed and released as soon as possible after your submission of them.

Written content will be published on the LSEMUN website, while video content, Immediate Hard News Reports, and article-accompanying posts will be published on Instagram as Posts or Reels. These mentioned pre-announcements of content releases will also occur on Instagram Stories. Instagram posts will be created by each reporter using our Canva template, examples can be seen below:





Videos will be edited by the chairs using our pre-designed formats.

However, in order to ensure that content is acceptable, non-abusive, non-fictitious, and falls within other rules and appropriate ethics, once you submit your news content to the chairs, we will have to review your content before publishing it ourselves.

Awards

The one part where we are just like any other committee, is that we will also be giving out awards for *Honourable Mention*, *Most Improved*, and *The Beaver Press Award (Best Journalist)*. You are very much encouraged to ask for regular feedback and advice on how to improve.



Agency profiles

CGTN (China Global Television Network)

China Global Television Network (CGTN) was launched in 2016 as the international division of CCTV (China Central Television). It is a multi-language state-run television network, headquartered in Beijing and controlled by the Chinese Communist Party. CGTN aims to provide global news from a Chinese perspective and attempts to promote understanding of China whilst presenting an alternative to Western media narratives. Apart from China-centric content and mainly discussing China's development, its core focus is equally on in-depth coverage of international affairs, economics and culture. CGTN has an interesting strategy, as it operates in English, Spanish, French, Arabic and Russian across TV, radio and other digital platforms to target international audiences.

In 2021, CGTN had its UK broadcasting license revoked by Ofcom after the regulator concluded that the channel's licensed entity did not exercise genuine editorial control, in breach of UK broadcasting law. Ofcom further noted that ultimate control over CGTN rested with an organisation linked to the Chinese Communist Party, which is prohibited from holding a UK broadcast license. These developments have reinforced wider debates surrounding state-backed international media, and the role of soft power in contemporary geopolitical competition.

CNN (Cable News Network)

The Cable News Network (CNN) was founded in 1980 and made history as the world's first 24-hour television news channel. By pioneering continuous news coverage, CNN fundamentally reshaped modern broadcast journalism, particularly through its emphasis on live reporting and real-time coverage of major global events. The network covers a broad range of topics including domestic and international politics, business, technology, and social issues.

CNN positions itself as a mainstream news organisation and emphasises professionalism, factual reporting, and global reach. However, public perception in the United States often characterises CNN as moderately left-leaning, with higher levels of trust among Democratic audiences than Republican ones. Its journalistic style is fast-paced and authoritative, blending breaking news with expert analysis and in-depth interviews. CNN's approach prioritises immediacy, credibility, and global context, making it a useful model for delegates aiming to balance accessibility with analytical depth.

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The New York Times

Founded in 1851, *The New York Times* is a prestigious American magazine that has set the gold standard for American journalism. The publication is renowned for its rigorous investigative journalism, and in-depth national and international news coverage. With over 112 Pulitzer Prizes, this publication has certainly fixed high editorial standards. The *New York Times* is therefore mostly known for being a most credible, and trustworthy source of information and of record, given its extensive and accurate documentation of historical events, as well as its on-the-ground and empirical reporting methodologies.

Editorially, *The New York Times* tends to adopt a liberal–progressive stance, in fact its editorial board has not endorsed a Republican presidential candidate since 1956. It is often considered to have a more liberal bias. The publication’s key content pieces and columns are quite on the artistic and creative edge, including content such as its *T* magazine which covers luxury, design and travel, its ‘Modern Love’ column, which features essays on the themes of relationships and romance, and trend pieces, their signature in-depth reports which poke fun at social habits and cultural shifts. In an MUN conference, a delegate representing *The New York Times* may include these aspects by focusing more on the conference itself rather than committee-related features. The magazine’s tone is overall objective and informative as well as formal and serious, trying to avoid any sensationalism. For press delegates, it is important they report facts accurately, calling for high-quality hard news pieces, as well as focus on delivering exceptional investigative journalism through cross committee explorations for instance.

BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation)

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) was established in 1922 as the British Broadcasting Company and reconstituted as a public corporation in 1927. Initially created by radio manufacturers, the BBC quickly evolved into one of the world’s most influential public service broadcasters. It began television broadcasting in 1936 and gained international prominence through milestones such as hosting the first televised Olympic Games in 1948.

Today, the BBC operates across television, radio, and digital platforms, publishing extensive written journalism on global affairs, politics, business, culture, science, and sport. Its guiding mission is to inform, educate, and entertain, with a strong institutional commitment to impartiality, editorial independence, and accuracy. The BBC’s reporting style is formal, measured, and detail-oriented, prioritising balance and verification over sensationalism. Within a press committee, the BBC represents a model of cautious, institutionally grounded journalism with global credibility.



Fox News

Founded in 1996 by Rupert Murdoch under News Corporation, Fox News is a major American cable and satellite news network that has become one of the most influential media outlets in the United States. While best known for its television broadcasts, Fox News also maintains a strong digital presence through its website, publishing articles, opinion pieces, and video content. Its coverage spans breaking news, U.S. politics, business, entertainment, and lifestyle reporting, with newer initiatives such as Fox News Artificial Intelligence focusing on emerging technologies and their societal implications.

Fox News is widely recognised for its conservative ideological orientation and is often aligned with Republican Party perspectives, particularly in its opinion programming. The channel has been at the centre of frequent public and academic debate, facing criticism over perceived bias, editorial framing, and controversies related to misinformation. Its writing style is typically direct, accessible, and assertive, prioritising clarity and strong narrative framing over nuance. For press delegates, Fox News represents a highly opinionated outlet where political messaging, ideological consistency, and audience appeal are central to reporting choices.

The Guardian

The prominent British daily newspaper, The Guardian, was founded in 1821 by John Edward Taylor in Manchester as The Manchester Guardian. It is mostly known for its liberal, left-leaning and independent journalism. The agency is owned by the Scott Trust, which safeguards its editorial freedom and reinvests profits into journalism. Today, it operated as part of the Guardian Media Group. The Guardian has a strong international digital presence and is a “newspaper of record”, meaning highly reputable, in the UK, and it is known for its in-depth investigative journalism. Its main areas of coverage include politics (mainly English-speaking countries: UK, US and Australian), environmental issues, social justice and other common sections.

In late 2024, journalists at The Guardian and its sister publication The Observer undertook the first strike action at the paper in over fifty years, protesting the proposed sale of The Observer to Tortoise Media. The dispute highlighted internal tensions surrounding editorial independence and preservation of liberal journalistic values. This episode further underscores the Guardian’s strong culture of newsroom autonomy and its public action-oriented character.

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Daily Mail

Daily Mail was founded in 1896 by Alfred Harmsworth (Sweeny, M., 2025). This publication is a major British tabloid newspaper known for its right-leaning, populist and celebrity-centred content. It is known as “the newspaper that rules Britain”, the phrase was popularised by The New Yorker, and aims to represent its immense influence on public opinion, conservative politics and government policy since its founding. It was the first to target a mass market and to offer a cheaper and more accessible daily news format. Daily Mail owns sister publications including the Mail on Sunday, which was launched in 1982. The agency may sometimes be considered controversial as it notably showed support for fascist leaders in the 1930s. In terms of editorial style, the publication is mostly known for its sensationalist, “shock-horror” style, as it features dramatic headlines, emotive headlines and heavy use of photography. Its content focuses majorly on right-wing politics, royal family coverage and celebrity gossip.

In late 2025, Daily Mail’s parent company, Daily Mail & General Trust, agreed to a £500 million deal to acquire daily telegraph titles, a move expected to undergo close scrutiny by UK media regulators. The proposed acquisition would consolidate a powerful right-leaning media bloc with the British press, raising concerns about political influence and media pluralism. The episode highlights Daily Mail’s role in shaping political narratives and constantly demonstrating sustained editorial campaigns within the UK media landscape (Sweeny, M., 2025).

RT (Russia Today)

RT (Russia Today) is the first Russian 24/7 English-language news channel, bringing the Russian view on global news. It was launched as RT in 2005. It airs from the network’s Moscow offices and is available to more than 700 million viewers worldwide. RT is a state-controlled international television network that is funded by the Russian government. It covers global news, politics, and current affairs with a perspective often characterised as contrarian. Its style is often described as aggressive, opinion-led reporting that frequently promotes Kremlin narratives, challenges western views and features commentary on disinformation and conspiracy theories. The network therefore most times features pundits and experts who align with, or support, Russian foreign policy. They produce content in multiple languages and focus heavily on geopolitical conflicts through critical discussion on western foreign policy, framing Russia as a major global power.

In 2024, RT was globally banned from platforms owned by Meta, after the company accused the outlet and related entities of engaging in covert foreign influence operations online. The ban followed years of restrictions imposed on Russian state media in Western countries, particularly after Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, and



coincided with US legal action targeting alleged disinformation campaigns linked to RT staff. (Sankaran, V., 2024 & BBC News, 2022) These developments have further cemented RT's reputation in Western discourse as a state-aligned broadcaster operating at the intersection of journalism, propaganda and geopolitical strategy.

It is important to acknowledge, for the Russian Revolution Crisis committee, that if RT existed at the time, it would favour the existing Russian regime. If the regime does change hands during Crisis, you are expected to modify your editorial tone to support the new regime from either the point at which they are legitimised as the new government, or the point at which they order you to favour them. If this latter call does come, you have the option of waiting until legitimisation and reporting this order or adhering.

Al Jazeera English

Al Jazeera was founded in 1996 as a Qatar-based Arabic-language satellite news channel with the ambition of providing more open and critical journalism in a region dominated by state-controlled media. Its willingness to broadcast dissenting voices and controversial perspectives quickly established it as a major force in Middle Eastern media. The launch of Al Jazeera English in 2006 marked its expansion into a truly global news organisation.

Although funded by the Qatari state, Al Jazeera often positions itself as an alternative to Western-centric narratives, emphasising issues of social justice, anti-imperialism, and the perspectives of the Global South. Critics argue that this editorial stance can also function as an instrument of Qatari soft power. Its reporting style is characterised by in-depth analysis, strong on-the-ground reporting, and human-centred storytelling, particularly in conflict zones and underreported regions. Within a press setting, Al Jazeera encourages delegates to foreground marginalised voices and challenge dominant geopolitical narratives.

Euro News

Just like the name suggests, Euronews is a leading international news channel that provides coverage from a distinctively European perspective. It was launched in 1993 in Lyon, France, by the European Broadcasting Union to offer an alternative to CNN. It is mainly known for its fact-based reporting and its signature “No Comment” segment, consisting of international and European news images without commentary. Euronews often provides a pan-European, neutral and independent viewpoint, de facto, its mission is to “give mission and voice to Europe”. They provide audiences with a wide array of factual programming on multiple sections including business, technology, health, sustainability, culture, travel and EU policy.



Content production

As mentioned earlier, you will be able and encouraged to produce a wide range of content styles in order to report on LSEMUN XX's proceedings over its weekend. This wide range exists for you to effectively report in the way your chosen publication would, and to showcase your creative range and potential, but also to guide you such that you're not lost for what to do.

Below can be seen a description of each chosen format, and each publication has been added to "More Frequent Preference" and "Less Frequent Preference" for formats we would like you to prioritise/limit use of respectively. Please refer to [Guiding Tips](#) for advice on how to approach each content format.

We have no word count recommendations as your priority should be the quality of your content, but please keep videos short to make our lives easier.

Photojournalism

More Frequent Preference: **All**

Less Frequent Preference: **None**

Because you will be serving as a delegate-staff hybrid in your role in the Press Corps, we ask that you take high-quality images/videos of conference proceedings wherever possible. These can be used for two purposes; they will either be for attachment to your produced content, or likely used for LSEMUN socials and future promotional material, so it is recommended to capture a wide range, including but not limited to:

- Whole committee images
- Close-up delegate images
- Images of Chairs in action
- Secretariat activity (please obtain explicit permission)
- Beautiful venue spots
- Opening and closing ceremony images

Videos will also be acceptable however these are more likely to be for your own "publication's" use. Please also ensure consent has been given of all individuals photographed (see section [Rules of Procedure & Ethics](#)).



If you have your own camera and/or microphone you are welcome to bring this, but a phone camera will also suffice perfectly.

Hard News Report (Immediate)

More Frequent Preference: **CNN, BBC, Fox News, Al Jazeera, Euronews, Daily Mail**

Less Frequent Preference: **CGTN, New York Times, The Guardian, RT**

This particular content format is of course the most urgent and therefore highest priority for review and publishing. We are defining Hard News as the most neutral, concise, and fact-over-style content a given publication will produce (within its overall bias), that carries the prime intention of delivering the relevant (defined by the publication's bias and editorial style) facts about an event to its audience.

An **Immediate** piece of Hard News is constituted by either a breaking news update, an urgent press release, or a correction to an earlier news piece (as in real life, if you discover you have unknowingly published incorrect information, the more "trustworthy" of news sources are required to publish a correction - if this has been knowingly we will delete your content).

It is expected of you to publish breaking news updates fairly regularly if you are in the More Frequent Preference category, but ideally everyone produces these when major events in the committees they are reporting on occur. You are advised to post as much information as you have at the time.

Another part of this format, the Press Release, will be a direct (not anonymous) quote from literally any committee that wishes to publish an update. This process will likely occur through Press chairs. You must also make it clear that this is a press release, and if you choose to write/record one you must issue the direct Release in its original form. This may also include very significant Press Releases from the Crisis committees, but note that this is hardly "outstanding journalism."

Hard News Report (Non-immediate)

More Frequent Preference: **CGTN, New York Times, BBC, The Guardian, RT, Al Jazeera, Euronews**

Less Frequent Preference: **CNN, Fox News, Daily Mail**

A non-immediate Hard News Report will still retain the same features, principles, and editorial style as its Immediate counterpart, but will likely be longer and feature more information, simply because it will cover a less urgent/significant event some (probably) hours after it has happened.



Once again, you are advised to post as much information as you have at the time. With both types of Hard News Report, you must ensure to avoid posting unsubstantiated claims, but your publication bias / editorial tone can be adhered to in your wording and inclusivity / exclusivity of various pieces of information.

Op-Ed / Analysis (Evaluative piece)

More Frequent Preference: **CGTN, New York Times, Fox News, The Guardian, Daily Mail, RT, Al Jazeera, CNN**

Less Frequent Preference: **BBC, Euronews**

The Op-Ed (literally Opposite to the Editorial), or Analytical piece is one of the main chances you will get to demonstrate your familiarity with a publication's bias or editorial tone. The function of this is essentially to deliver an empirically based interpretation of a particular event (Op-Ed) or an interpretive deep-dive into a running theme or event (Analysis), by adding either human or analytical value to a news report.

The difference between these two formats is about the ratio of interpretation to objective analysis and whether the article intention is normative or explanatory, while the writing style is broadly the same. An Op-Ed will aim to essentially demonstrate and justify a particular course of action or impose a belief about an event/committee, and is expected to be roughly 5:3 on interpretation: objective analysis. By contrast, this ratio for an Analysis piece should be roughly 2:5 and exists solely to inform the reader in greater depth.

It is recommended for these articles to contain an attention-grabbing hook, a wide range of evidence to substantiate or empirically ground your ideas, and a strong summary ending. For Op-Eds this ending may also contain your final idea or a call to action (Harvard Kennedy School, 2018).

Investigative Report

More Frequent Preference: **New York Times, BBC, The Guardian, Al Jazeera**

Less Frequent Preference: **CGTN, CNN, Fox News, Daily Mail, RT, Euronews**

There will be an imposed maximum of 1 per publication due to the amount of time this occupies.



The Investigative Report, which can be either written or in video form, is the most extensive, well-researched, academically rigorous piece you will write/record, if you do it well. For this reason, the best Investigative Reports will likely position you well in award consideration.

This is essentially somewhat of a narrative piece in which a scandal, systemic issue, secret alliance etc. is revealed and therefore requires heavy fact-checking and evidence gathering, and will occupy a large portion of your time. Because of the critical nature of this piece, you should also expect backlash from any delegates involved.

In addition, the more critical your piece is, the more interesting it is, but also the more high-quality research that needs to be conducted due to a higher importance in avoiding publishing any unsubstantiated claims.

It will not be allowed to conduct an investigative report on conference admin issues. Being honest, this will also likely not be interesting or a meaningful use of your time (and you will not be strapped for stories).

Interview

More Frequent Preference: CGTN, CNN, New York Times, BBC, Fox News, RT, Al Jazeera, The Guardian

Less Frequent Preference: Daily Mail, Euronews

The Interview format will likely be one of the most fun opportunities within the Press Corps, where you will have the opportunity to create a high-engagement, exciting piece that allows you to really put delegates from other committees on the spot. However, it requires preparation and planning.

You are expected to pre-produce a list of questions to ask your interviewee - as well as demonstrating quality journalism this preparedness will also lead to more honest answers. It is up to you whether or not you share your questions with your interviewee in advance - in some situations this may be appropriate for your organisation (e.g. RT might do this with a delegate representing Russia or a pro-Russian government, at the time, Crisis member).

Interviews may be either written, video-recorded, or audio-recorded, and you will only be permitted to conduct an interview during a committee session break, the lunch hour, or (only if neither are possible and the interviewee is fully willing) during an unmoderated caucus.

For better audio recording, you can also collect a set of two lavalier microphones from the chairs.



Free Piece

Maximum of **1** written piece permitted throughout the conference (each publication) and **3** video pieces.

For your one Free Piece, you are invited to create an imaginative article/video that captures your individual reporting style and vision in a way that doesn't fit into the content formats we have given you. Of course this must still be in line with our rules and ethics, and you should ideally remain within the bias and editorial style of your publication, but other than that you do have essential freedom to maximise the realisation of your creative potential.

Some suggestions for this format may include an “opinion column” style written article, a “behind the scenes” video, a “reverse interview” (where you are being interviewed about your coverage), or whatever else sparks your interest.

End-of-day / End-of-conference Summary

This will be requested from all, but if you are particularly strapped for time we can piece this together from your work.

At the end of each day, we will be producing a video summarising all of the conference news from each publication. Your individual contributions to this will be a very simple task: if the table below indicates your EOD summary requirement to be video, we would like you to record a concise summary of all events that **you** have covered in the day. We would like for this to be approximately sixty seconds long and formed of your stories and a brief description of each. Please also indicate that there is more to read/view about them.

If your EOD summary requirement is written, your task is to produce a written, Hard News Report-style summary of the day's events that **you** have covered, along with a headline for the day.

General content information

All content formats may be produced in either written or video form, with the exception of the Op-Ed / Analysis format which **must** be written and **can** be accompanied with a video. There are also position-accuracy requirements per publication for the End-of-day Summary. For position accuracy our **advised** distribution of these are as followed:



Publication	Advised ratio		End-of-day Summary requirement
	Written	Video	
CGTN	3	2	Video
CNN	1	2	Video
New York Times	5	1	Written
BBC	1	1	Video
Fox News	1	3	Video
The Guardian	4	1	Written
Daily Mail	3	2	Written
RT	4	3	Video
Al Jazeera English	1	1	Video
Euronews	1	3	Video

The content you create will be briefly reviewed to ensure it falls in line with the [Rules of Procedure & Ethics](#) and any rules imposed by the LSEMUN Secretariat, and published by the Chairs.

Please proofread your work and check your videos yourself as time constraints mean that it will not be within the chairs' capacity to correct spelling and grammar. Exceptions to this general rule can be made for those with additional learning needs, those under particular stress (at the chairs' discretion), or those who are not first-language English speakers.

The priority hierarchy for content review and publishing will be as such:

Content formats	Priority
End-of-conference Summary	Within 1h of final committee session end
Hard News Report (Immediate)	1st (outside of cycles)
Investigative Report	2nd (outside of cycles, pre-announced)
Hard News Report (Non-Immediate)	=3rd (Part of cycle)



Op-Ed / Analysis	=3rd (Part of cycle)
Interview	=3rd (Part of cycle)
Free Piece	=3rd (Part of cycle)
End-of-day Summary	Will be left until after end-of-day.
Photojournalism for Secretariat	Will be left until after end-of-conference.



Guiding Tips

The Press Committee at LSE MUN exists not merely to document the conference, but to elevate it through accurate, engaging and intellectually rigorous journalism. As a press delegate, you are entrusted with the responsibility of observing proceedings, synthesising information, and communicating it to a wider audience with clarity and integrity. Your work should reflect both professional journalistic standards and the academic seriousness of the simulation.

Journalistic freedom within this committee must always go hand in hand with responsibility. Creativity is, of course, encouraged, but it must be grounded in factual accuracy and ethical conduct.

Writing with Clarity: Foundational Principles

Clear writing is the cornerstone of effective journalism. Delegates are expected to adhere to principles outlined by George Orwell in his 1946 essay *Politics and the English Language*, which remain highly relevant today:

1. Never use a metaphor, simile, or figure of speech you are accustomed to seeing in print
2. Never use a long word where a short one will do
3. If it is possible to cut a word out, always cut it out
4. Never use the passive voice where you can use the active
5. Never use jargon, foreign phrases, or technical language when plain English will suffice

These principles should inform not only your writing style, but also your approach to structure and editorial judgment.

Structure: The Inverted Pyramid

Most news articles follow the inverted Pyramid structure, which represent information in descending order of importance. This allows readers to immediately understand the essence of a story to decide whether to continue reading.

The structure consists of three main components:

- The Lead:

The Lead contains the most essential information. It should immediately answer the five Ws and one H, (who, what, when, where, why and how). Typically no longer than 30 words and written in one or two concise paragraphs, the lead may include a compelling hook such as a quotation or striking fact.



- The Body:

This section develops the story introduced in the lead. It should include relevant background information, evidence, quotations from interviews, and factual detail that depends on the reader's understanding of the issue.

- The Tail:

The final section provides additional context or analysis that is interesting but not strictly necessary for comprehension. This is often where broad implications, historical context, or journalistic reflection may appear, particularly in features, blogs, or opinion pieces.

The Investigative Report does not utilize the Inverted Pyramid method, instead seeking a beginning "lead" followed by a chronological narrative-style format, with an ending "fiery" conclusion.

Research and Reporting: Accuracy above all

High-quality journalism is built on strong research. Press delegates are expected to rely primarily on first-hand reporting, which includes attending committee sessions and conducting interviews with delegates and staff.

Interviews should be prepared in advance and conducted professionally. Where possible, interviews should be recorded with the interviewee's consent to ensure accuracy when quoting. Delegates are responsible for selecting the most relevant excerpts and ensuring that quotations are faithful to the speaker's intent.

Secondary research may include official UN documents, resolutions, reports, academic publications, and reputable news sources. These materials should be used to contextualise your reporting and deepen analysis, not to replace direct observation.

Delegates are expected to arrive at the conference well-prepared, with a solid understanding of the conference theme and its legal, political, social, and economic dimensions.

Attribution and Citation: Credit Every Source

All sources must be clearly and accurately credited. Direct quotations must be enclosed in quotation marks and attributed to the speaker by name and role (or country and committee, where appropriate).



When incorporating external material, you should introduce the source by providing relevant context, such as the author, date of publication, and outlet. Delegates may quote directly, paraphrase, or summarise sources, but must always clearly distinguish between sourced material and original analysis.

Different news outlets have different conventions for attribution and citation. Delegates are encouraged to familiarise themselves with the stylistic norms of the agency they represent and to apply them consistently.

When referring to delegates in committees, formal identification should be used upon first reference (e.g., the Delegate of the People’s Republic of China in the Security Council), with shorter references permitted thereafter.

Tone and Style: Reflecting your News Outlet

Each press delegate represents a specific news organisation, and articles should reflect the tone, language, and editorial style of that outlet. Some agencies favour a concise, neutral, and formal approach, while others allow for a more expressive or conversational tone.

Regardless of style, all reporting must remain objective, written in third person, and free from personal bias. Adjectives and framing should not reflect personal opinions or value judgments.

Opinion pieces are the sole exception. However, opinions must always be supported by facts, placed within an appropriate context, and expressed without personal attacks or misrepresentation.

Creative Freedom and its Limits

Creativity is a defining feature of Press and is strongly encouraged. Delegates are welcome to experiment with formats such as interviews, features, opinion pieces, and social media content. Humour and satire may be used when appropriate.

However, creative freedom must never compromise journalistic integrity. Press delegates must not:

- Distort facts or misinterpret committee proceedings
- Fabricate statements or outcomes
- Publish misleading or defamatory content



Editorial disclaimer: *Some news organisations represented in this committee, such as Fox News, are at times publicly accused of spreading misleading or selectively framed information. Press delegates representing such outlets may choose to reflect this reputation by strategically emphasising, omitting, or framing factual information in ways that align with their outlet’s editorial character. This must be done carefully and deliberately: all content must remain rooted in real events and verifiable statements must not fabricate facts or quotations, and must never disrespect, target or harm individuals or groups. When appropriate, delegates may also simulate later corrections, clarification, or retractions as part of their reporting strategy. When executed responsibly, this approach can enrich the realism of the simulation and demonstrates a sophisticated understanding of how media narratives are constructed and contested.*

All media outputs must be rooted in accurate observation. Creativity should enhance clarity and engagement, not undermine trust.

The Press Committee is entrusted with telling the story of the LSEMUN as it unfolds. We look forward to reading your work and watching you bring the simulation to life through journalism that is rigorous, ethical, and compelling.



Rules and Ethics

Although this section is last, it is by no means least, and, as in the real UN, violation of Press rules will have more serious consequences than violation of GA/Crisis RoP. You must follow all rules specific to this Press Corps, and you must attempt to follow all Ethics. If you are seen violating any rules by us, we reserve the right to restrict your reporting abilities, and if you are seen by any other chairs violating rules in their committees, they reserve the right to remove you from the room.

Rules specific to this Press Corps

On top of the Journalistic Ethics, we have some rules specific to this conference's Corps that must be adhered to:

1. Reporters are allowed to approach other Chairs and Delegates ONLY during Unmoderated caucuses and committee breaks. It is not forbidden, but reporters are discouraged from conducting interviews during Lunch - please relax during this time :) (You can still report and conduct silent work during other caucuses)
2. If a Chair, Delegate, or Secretariat member does not wish to be spoken to / interviewed / photographed you must respect their wishes.
3. You are allowed to approach / interview the Secretariat, but NOT while in any other committees and the Press Chairs may question what stories you can actually get out of this.
4. You MUST submit all content to us for pre-approval and for us to post. If you have questions about whether a topic you are covering is reasonable to post, ask us before you begin work on it to avoid wasting any time.
5. All committee tip-offs, leaks etc. must come to Press Chairs and cannot be sent to you, however you are not responsible if this does happen so just tell us. This is in the interest of fairness for all Press reporters.
6. You must ask your Press Chairs BEFORE conducting work on what may be deemed a "sensitive topic", and they will provide specific guidance on what you can and cannot report on within the topic. If you are in a committee and something that may be classed as such is raised, then in a Break or Unmoderated caucus you are advised to also ask that particular committee's chairs.
7. Please do NOT spam us with every "Press Release" that comes out of a Crisis committee, this is not journalism. If you wish to publish any of these either have a story to go with it or publish only highly significant developments.



8. If you are not on the LSE campus, you are not in a position to conduct your work. Have fun, enjoy your time in between committee days, and do not produce any content at home or at the socials, etc.
9. Adding onto 8, you are NOT expected AT ALL to spend your socials in a journalistic capacity, we may accept some of your photos if you so happen to take any (provided that consent was provided of every photographed individual - if someone is clearly drunk they cannot consent to this), but you are not to report on social event proceedings. Enjoy the socials, that's what they are there for, they are not there for you to report on, do not embarrass anyone and do not embarrass yourself by being the "journalist at the boat party".
10. You are not permitted to produce ANY news about ANY personal affairs of ANY person at the conference.

General Journalistic Ethics

This section is based on the code of conduct established by the National Union of Journalists (NUJ). This code of conduct has set out the main principles of UK and Irish journalism since 1936, and it portrays the most essential rules of quality journalism. Its purpose is to advise journalists to conduct their work in an ethical manner. The following points were selected to represent the primary guidelines related to ethical journalism (National Union of Journalists, no date).

1. "A journalist tries to ensure that information disseminated is honestly conveyed, accurate and fair": A good journalist will always disseminate information that is factually grounded, meaning any claims should be sustained through verified evidence.
2. "A journalist does her/his utmost to correct inaccuracies": If a journalist has disseminated erroneous information, they must correct it and replace it with the accurate and true version, in order to ensure honesty, accountability and avoid the spread of misinformation.
3. "A journalist differentiates between fact and opinion": To avoid confusion for the reader and convey a message honestly, journalists must clearly and openly differentiate the facts from their own opinion.
4. "A journalist obtains material by honest, straightforward and open means, with the exception of investigations that are both overwhelmingly in the public interest and which involve evidence that cannot be obtained by straightforward means.": When investigating a case for an article, the investigation must be conducted through transparent means, without jeopardising anyone.
5. "A journalist does nothing to intrude into anybody's private life, grief or distress unless justified by overriding consideration of the public interest":



In order to protect the privacy of individuals and their personal lives, actors involved in the process of a journalistic investigation and their wishes must be respected.

6. “A journalist protects the identity of sources who supply information in confidence and material gathered in the course of her/his work”: Any actor who asks for anonymity must be granted such, so as to respect their privacy.
7. “A journalist resists threats or any other inducements to influence, distort or suppress information and takes no unfair personal advantage of information gained in the course of her/his duties before the information is public knowledge”: Journalists must stay independent and should not be influenced by threats, pressure or give into bribery. They must not use private information for personal advantage. Following this rule builds trust and protects fairness.
8. “A journalist produces no material likely to lead to hatred or discrimination on the grounds of a person’s age, gender, race, colour, creed, legal status, disability, marital status, or sexual orientation”: Media can strongly influence public opinion, and careless reporting can harm individuals or groups. Therefore journalists should use fair language and balanced reporting, which helps create a more respectful society.
9. A journalist avoids plagiarism”: A true journalist writes their own story. They must not copy other’s work without credit. All sources should be acknowledged clearly. Original work is surely a key part of journalism.

In the context of LSEMUN, any delegate representing a publication must follow these rules. They must respect privacy and by respecting the privacy and dignity of all individuals and delegates involved in the work of the press corps. Press delegates are expected to produce original content, and use fair, accurate and respectful language.



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