

PRELIMINARY ASSEMBLY: Discussion of the Agenda Item and the Passage of the Resolution

Rule 1: Scope

The rules included in this guideline apply to the Preliminary Assembly stage of the Press Corps committee procedure. Each rule is self-reliant unless modified by the Secretariat, in which case, the modification will be deemed adopted before the session begins. No other rules of procedure apply. If a situation arises that has not been addressed by the Rules of Procedure, the Committee Chair will be the final authority on what method to follow.

Rule 2: Language

English will be the official and working language of the conference. If a reporter wishes to present a document written in a language other than English, the reporter will have to provide a translation to the committee staff who will then distribute the translated version to the rest of the committee.

Rule 3: Representation

A member of the Committee is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. Each member will be represented by one reporter and will have only one vote.

Rule 4: Credentials

The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. Actions relating to the modification of rights, privileges, or credentials of any member may not be initiated without the written consent of the Secretary-General. Any representative whose admission objects by another member will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretary-General.

Rule 5: Mandate of the Secretariat

The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by them reserves the right to make either written or oral statements to the Committee at any time. The Secretariat shall receive, approve, print and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Committee to the members of the United Nations or other international bodies, approve directives and deliver crises and updates if necessary and generally perform all other work that the Committee may require.

Rule 6: General Powers of the Committee Staff

The Committee Staff consists of the Student Officers: President and the Vice Presidents. Each Committee session will be announced open and closed by the Committee Chair. The Chair, subject to these rules, will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Chair will direct the flow of debate, grant the right to speak, ask questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and enforce adherence to these rules. If necessary and given no objections, the Committee Chair may choose to suspend the rules in order to clarify a certain substantive or procedural issue. The Committee Chair also has the right to interrupt the flow of debate in order to show a presentation or to bring in a guest speaker or a delegate witness. The Chair can choose to temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Committee staff. Committee staff members may also advise reporters on the possible course of the debate. Further, no handouts may be circulated to the committee body without the knowledge and explicit approval of the Chair. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee Dais staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

Rule 7: Quorum

Quorum denotes the minimum number of reporters who need to be present in order to start a debate session. Quorum is met if at least **half** of the registered members are present in the

committee at this Conference. The presence of reporters of a majority of the members of the body concerned is required for any decision on a substantive matter. Committee Directors should declare the session open if the Quorum is met.

Rule 8: Courtesy

Every reporter will be expected to be courteous and respectful to the Committee staff and other reporters. The Chair will immediately call to order any reporter who does not abide by this rule. Any reporter who feels that he or she is not being treated respectfully is encouraged to speak to the Chair, who will then take the appropriate action. Reporters violating the courtesy will be issued an academic warning by the Secretariat. The Secretariat maintains the right to impose further sanctions if deemed necessary.

Rule 9: Dress Code

The dress code is formal business attire. This is mandatory during all official sessions of the Conference.

Rule 10: Reporter Conduct

Reporters are warned that KMUN has a zero-tolerance policy for slandering, disparaging, or acting in any other way that is inflammatory to other reporters. Neither speeches nor debates with other reporters may contain remarks of this nature. Those reporters who believe that their outlets' policies merit such conduct are advised to consult the Chair before taking any action.

Rule 11: Absences

If a reporter is not present during roll call, he or she is considered absent until a note is sent to the dais staff. A reporter who is recognized but is not present when called upon yields his or

her time to the Chair and debate shall continue unabated. In order to get a certificate, a reporter must not miss more than two sessions. A reporter who misses more than half of a session will be deemed absent, even though he/she sends a message paper to the presidency via admins.

Rules of Governing Debate

Rule 12: Debate Mode

Open Debate allows all reporters to take the floor to discuss anything related to the resolution without any restriction when the committee moves to the debate on a resolution. “Open debate” will be the debate mode in the Preliminary Assembly stage of the Press Corps committee. When the speech of a reporter comes to an end, this reporter may yield the floor to the chair, open his/herself to PoI (Points of Information) or yield the floor to another reporter. The floor cannot be yielded twice. Thus, if the floor is yielded to another reporter, this reporter is not able to open his/herself to PoI or yield the floor but to take his/her seat when his/her speech comes to an end.

“Closed debate” is the division of the debate time to times “in favor” and “against.” However, a closed debate is allowed and required just for the debate of the amendments. reporters may open themselves to Points of Information in both closed and open debate mode. The rules concerning yields are applicable in both open and closed debate times.

Chair may declare a closed debate open when an amendment is introduced and, upon the discretion of the chair, shall allocate time restrictions for the times ‘in favor and ‘against’ e.g. “Chair allocates two minutes of time in favor and two minutes of time against for this amendment” or the chair shall indicate the numbers of reporters who would be able to take the floor in the respective row, against or in favor, e.g. “Chair will grant 2 speakers in favor and 2 speakers against of this amendment”.

Rule 13: Right of Reply

A reporter whose personal or representational integrity has been impugned or infringed by another reporter may submit a request for a Right of Reply in writing to the committee chair. This respective reporter should also provide his/her reasons for requesting a Right of Reply in writing. The committee chair may deem this request as inapplicable and consequently overrule. This respective decision is in any way unappealable and decisions concerning this matter is totally upon the chair's discretion. A reporter whose request is granted may come to the floor and deliver his/her reply speech.

Rules of Governing Points

Rule 14: Point of Personal Privilege

This point indicates a personal and physical request or disturbance to the chairboard for it to be fixed or provided. The most common use of this point is when a reporter is not able to hear a reporter; the respective reporter may raise this type of point concerning inaudibility: *Point of information due to the inaudibility is the only point that can interrupt a speaker.*

Rule 15: Point of Order

This point is used when the chair makes a mistake regarding procedural matters. E.g. If the chair recognized you after the reporter of another outlet but forgot to grant you a time to speak, you may raise this point. It cannot interrupt a speaker.

Rule 16: Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A reporter may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Reporters who have a question concerning the implementation of the Rules of Procedure may write a message paper to the presidency in order to be informed about the ruling without interrupting the flow of the debate.

Rule 17: Point of Information to Chair / to a reporter

Points regarding issues other than the parliamentary procedure and that are not covered in the rules governing other points shall be asked to the Committee Director as a “point of information.” Points of Information may be related to the subject and the current *status quo* concerning the issue on the agenda or the committee proceedings.

Point of Information directed to a reporter is to ask questions about his/her speech if she/he opens him/herself to the PoI when his/her speech comes to an end.

Rules of Governing Parliamentary Motions

Rule 19: Motion to move the previous question

When in the open debate, a reporter who would like to move with the voting of the respective resolution may raise this motion. This motion is not debatable. The chair may ask for any second and then objections. If an objection is heard, this motion fails and the reporter who objected to this motion may be recognized to speak.

When in the debate of an amendment, to move with the against time of the debate, the reporter may raise a motion to move the previous question when in “in favor” time. To move with the voting procedure of an amendment during the time allocated for against speeches, a reporter may give a motion to move the previous question.

Rule 19: Motion to reconsider a Resolution

It is the motion to bring a resolution back to the attention of the house for re-debate and revote. It is done at the end of all other committee affairs, simply when there is no pending resolution and is used for failed resolutions. It requires a supermajority (2/3 majority) to be adopted.

Rule 20: Motion to extend the debate time

Generally used in the amendment debate, a reporter who would like to speak on a matter shall raise this motion. This motion is not debatable and requires a simple majority to pass.

Rule 21: Motion to divide the house

When the voting results are close, this motion enables the chair board to ask reporters' opinions individually, by roll call. Chair reads the names alphabetically. Reporters shall say 'yes' and 'no'. Abstentions are not in order in KMUN 2024 in the procedure of the division of the house. This motion is adopted if the committee chair finds it necessary, without vote.

Rules of Governing Amendments

Rule 22: Amendments

Amendments are submitted in order to change, add or erase a part in a clause. Amendments have one submitter, and when the submitter reporter introduces his/her amendment, the chair opens a closed debate upon the amendment and moves consecutively (see Rule 14).

Amendments shall be introduced when the chair opens the floor, during the open debate, for any reporter who would like to introduce an amendment. Constructive amendments will be prioritized and there are four types of amendments in KMUN 2024:

Change: Simply, a reporter may replace a phrase in a part of a clause. Amendments on this purpose may be evaluated under the title of 'Change'

Strike Out: If a reporter would like to strike out a phrase or a clause, this reporter may submit an amendment to strike out.

Add: Adding some phrases to the clause, adding a clause to the resolution may also be considered as an amendment.

Insert: Locating a phrase -a continuous one- in the clause, between the words is inserting.

Rule 23: Amendments to the Second Degree

Second-degree amendments can only be submitted in time against the Amendment to the First Degree, and debate on this amendment is not counted in the against time for the Amendment to the First Degree. Same procedure as for normal amendments is followed during the debate.

It is an amendment to change a specific part, insert an additional segment or strike out a particular segment of the amendment of the first degree. It is not an opportunity to submit a completely new amendment to create a combination of amendments. *If a second-degree amendment passes, the Amendment to the First Degree is automatically adopted. Thus, Amendments to the Second Degree are not in order for the Amendments to the First Degree which are submitted to strike out.*

Rules of Governing Voting

Rule 24: Procedural Voting

Procedural voting is a voting style which is held for the adoption of the motions. Every member of the committee shall vote. Abstentions are not in order.

Rule 25: Substantive Voting

Substantive voting is the voting type of Amendments and Resolutions. Abstentions are in order. **Resolutions and Amendments require a simple majority to be adopted.**

Content of a Resolution

Rule 26: Preambulatory Clauses

These clauses are the ones which explain the situation and state the status of the committee upon the respective agenda item. Those are the introductory clauses. A resolution requires at least four preambulatory clauses to be validated.

Rule 27: Operative Clauses

Operative clauses are to take actions and put a concrete policy of the committee into the resolution. They are longer and more detailed compared to the preambulatory clauses. A resolution requires at least seven operative clauses to be validated.

Detailed information regarding the requirements of a resolution shall be found in “Sample Resolution and Information Booklet” prepared by the Academic Team of KMUN 2024.

REPORTING: Field Investigation and the Process of Coverage

Rule 1: Scope

The rules included in this guideline apply to the Reporting stage of the Press Corps committee procedure. Each rule is self-reliant unless modified by the Secretariat, in which case, the modification will be deemed adopted before the session begins. No other rules of procedure apply. If a situation arises that has not been addressed by the Rules of Procedure, the Committee Chair will be the final authority on what method to follow.

Rule 2: Language

English will be the official and working language of the conference. If a reporter wishes to present a document written in a language other than English, the reporter will have to provide a translation to the committee staff that will then distribute the translated version to the rest of

the committee.

Articles

The reporters are required to write a minimum of the following articles by the end of the committee.

- *The Press Statement*
- *Committee Report I*
- *Committee Report II*

A press statement is a document that presents arguable statements and information about both the reporter's outlet and the agenda's status. A befitting press statement contains information regarding the reporter's outlook on the agenda, the coverage of their outlet and their aims regarding the article they will produce in their assigned committees. In lieu of writing a position paper, reporters are tasked in writing this press statement. This press statement will be in the perspective of the publication itself (thus reporters should use third person when writing), and this should be based on their knowledge of their own publication, the viewers/readers of the news source, and the topics they will focus on. This should demonstrate in depth research on the topics and show knowledge of the viewers and publication that the reporter is writing for.

The committee report is an article relevant to the outlet reporter's assigned committees. After the preliminary assembly, each reporter is dispatched to their assigned committees to investigate and collect data. These committee reports are expected to cover the agenda items of the committees, the committee works of the delegates and the resolution papers created by these committees. The following resources can be utilized to form the reports.

All committee reports must include a news source, committee name, and a title at the top.

Rule 3: News pieces

The content the Press Corps produces is to be written similar to what might be found in a traditional newspaper, and published on the website. The advantage of written pieces is their extreme flexibility and ease of production. A written piece can consist of an interview, a press conference, a normal news story covering proceedings and events. A quality piece should feature quotes and interviews and relevant facts about the situation. They answer the basic facts needed to comprehend an event: What's going on? Who are the key players in the committee? What are the consequences of what's happening in committee? Is everyone in agreement or are there many dissenting opinions? A danger of reporting is to misrepresent the situation or get your facts wrong. Learning the context of a situation is important. So for instance, reporters will be expected to sit in on committee sessions to gather background information and interview delegates for their articles. The most relevant information should make up the initial paragraph, with the other relevant info and details unfolding accordingly throughout the rest of the article. Reporters should use quotes and statistics in their news features. Quotes and statistics can either be sourced from the committee sessions or through outside research. News features may follow the flow of debate as a whole or focus on a single sub-topic of debate. *The bias of their respective news sources should not be explicitly stated, rather it must be shown implicitly through the way they present facts, analyze facts, or the way the language is used.* As reporters will be operating under deadlines, news pieces need not be longer than 500 words, but reporters should feel flexible to write as much or as little as they choose, depending on the subject matter and time constraints.

Rule 4: Video

Press Corps reporters will also have the option to work with various non-print media throughout the conference. The reporters will be able to summon the press team members of the conference to ask for recordings of interviews and press conferences. The press room will also be equipped with a green screen for the reporters to create realistic on-the-ground shots and choose the backdrops of their frames digitally. Reporters using video will be expected to write out a script for their broadcast so that the news report is delivered fluidly and professionally.

There is a lot of room for creativity in producing videos, and reporters should feel free to explore diverse content options in their broadcasts. For instance, broadcasts may be done as solo, stand-up reports, or reporters may wish to interview delegates on camera.

Reporters might choose to have a particularly well-versed delegate provide some facts and statistics for the news report, or it might be interesting to interview two delegates with different views on an issue. If a reporter plans to interview a delegate in a video piece, the reporter should have a list of questions prepared, and the delegate should be informed of the general subject of the questions prior to the interview. After filming of a video spot is complete, the reporters will work with the press team and the IT team to edit the broadcast.

Rule 5: Photography

Reporters can also be photojournalists and will be able to ask the press team to take specific photographs of committee sessions throughout the conference. These photos may serve as visual aids accompanying the print pieces published on the site. Photojournalists are part of the simulation as well, and their photographs should be of a professional nature. The majority of photos should be candid shots of delegates doing something interesting in the committee room: engaging in formal and informal debate, raising placards, writing working papers, etc. Generally, the subjects of the photograph shouldn't be looking directly at the camera; otherwise the picture may look staged.

Although KMUN will be able to provide press team members to take photos, reporters who have digital cameras should bring them to the conference, along with any cables for uploading to computers. Reporters are responsible for their own cameras for the entire conference, as KMUN cannot reimburse reporters for lost or damaged cameras.

Rule 6: Technological Device Usage

The reporters may use their electronic devices within the committee of their assignment for the academic purposes to be found in the coverage process. While the reporters are in the committee to which they have been assigned, the reporters are expected to maintain decorum, for which the reporters are advised to refrain from using their technological

devices for any non-academic purpose.

Rules of Governing Points and Motions

Rule 7: Motion for a straw poll

The purpose of a straw poll is to gauge the committee's general opinion on a topic. When the chairpersons of the committee ask for motions, the reporter may motion for a straw poll. Once the motion has been approved through a simple majority, the reporter can ask a "yes" or "no" or any other two-sided question to the committee (ex: do you support Resolution 1 or 2?). Then, the reporter must record the results of the straw poll themselves by counting the raised placards.

Rule 8: Request for an interview

The purpose of an interview is to talk to individual reporters about their country's opinion on the topic at hand. Reporters will first need to obtain permission from the chairboard of that committee through a note. Then, reporters should send a note to the delegate they wish to interview, and if the delegate agrees to the interview, the chairboard will then arrange for them to move to a less disruptive area. Reporters should have their question list prepared before removing the delegate from debate in order to be the least disruptive. Additionally, the list should not surpass 10 questions and the interview should be no longer than 10 minutes. Summoning a press team member of the conference or using a voice recording application is recommended to record answers which the reporter can then transcribe onto a document after the interview has concluded.

Rule 9: Motion for a Q&A

A motion for a Question and Answer session (Q&A) allows the reporter to pose questions to the entirety of the committee. Questions for a Q&A must be prepared before motioning, and the reporter needs to include a set time length in their motion. The chairboard can

amend or reject the length or occurrence of a Q&A session at their discretion. This motion passes by a simple majority. During the Q&A, the reporter will ask a question and then call on any delegate with their placard raised to answer. Answers should be recorded for future use in articles. When the time elapses or the reporter is out of questions, the Q&A has concluded.

Rule 10: Point of Information to Chair / to a delegate

Reporters may ask points regarding issues other than the parliamentary procedure and that are not covered in the rules governing other points to the Committee Director as a “point of information.” in their assigned committees as well. Points of Information may be related to the subject and the current *status quo* concerning the issue on the agenda or the committee proceedings.

Point of Information directed to a delegate is to ask questions about his/her speech if she/he opens him/herself to the PoI when his/her speech comes to an end.

Rule 11: Press Conferences

Reporters may call for spur-of-the-moment press conferences due to situations such as tension in their assigned committees or a climax during a debate. They are to inform the Press Corps chairboard of this request for the Press Corps chairboard to discuss and arrange press conferences with those committee’s directors priorly, so that all directors can schedule their committees accordingly. One or two press conferences can be scheduled spontaneously during the conference depending on shifts in debate or unexpected excitement in a committee. These press conferences require all the Press Corps reporters to assemble in the called-upon committee. Press conferences are to be timed and should run no longer than 20-25 minutes. Both the Press Corps director and the director of the committee hosting the press conference will moderate the press conferences collaboratively. Directors will also make sure that the press conference is timed accordingly and does not run longer than it should. The Press Corps reporters will ask questions, usually addressing the entire committee they are in, delegates will raise their placards, and the reporter who asked the question will choose a delegate to answer their question. If a delegate’s answer targets another delegate, that delegate has the opportunity

to respond with the recognition of the chairboard (Right of Reply). The reporters may also collectively ask a participant to rise to the pulpit to ask questions directly. Delegates may not engage in back-and-forth commentary either with other delegates or reporters during press conferences.

Media Representation in the Press Corps

Al Jazeera is a news channel based in the state of Qatar. It is owned by the Al Jazeera Media Network, which is funded by the Qatari ruling family. It was founded in 1996 and reaches more than 220 million households in various countries across the globe; originally focusing on Arabic-speaking audiences, Al Jazeera has since launched an English-language website and expanded beyond the Middle East through subsidiaries in the Balkans, Turkey, and most recently, the United States (however it has had to scale back in the United States due to a lack of readership).

The *Buenos Aires Herald* is an English-language daily newspaper published in Argentina. It was originally founded by a Scottish immigrant in 1876. On Sunday, the newspaper is released with a supplement featuring news from the New York Times and on Monday it is packaged with a supplement focusing on worldwide trade. The *Herald* reaches an average of 50,000 readers each day.

Haaretz is an Israeli newspaper that is published daily in both Hebrew and English. It was founded in 1919 in Jerusalem, prior to the declaration of the state of Israel. The paper is self-described as having a “broadly liberal outlook,” and has a daily circulation of approximately 72,000.

Le Monde is a daily French publication that is based in Paris. It was founded in 1944 and is a well-respected newspaper in France. Despite its prestige, *Le Monde* has been a victim of economic woes, causing the paper to lose its title of being the most widely read paper in France.

The *Libyan Herald* is a Libyan news site that was founded in 2012, after the start of the civil war in the country. While it currently publishes its articles exclusively online, the *Herald* is expected to begin print operations soon.

The *St. Petersburg Times* is a prominent English-language newspaper in Russia that was founded in 1993. It is published weekly on Wednesdays, and primarily serves the expatriate community, tourists, and Russians interested in international news. It is the sister publication of *The Moscow Times*.

Russia Today is the main news source in Russia, and is a government owned media source that primarily specializes in televised media. They have been criticized recently for skewing public opinion in Russia to follow President Vladimir Putin's messages, which often include propaganda. Despite this, *Russia Today*, often simply called *RT*, is extremely influential in Russia.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* is an Australian newspaper founded in 1831. It became a daily paper nine years later in 1840, and took on its current name in 1842. It is Australia's oldest newspaper, and, due to its reputation for quality reporting, ranks among the top three papers in Australia in terms of readership.

The Economist is a prominent British publication that is published once a week. It was initially founded in 1843, and is now published weekly. It has an international circulation of approximately 1.4 million. *The Economist* discusses political, social, and business events, and prides itself on being in the "extreme center," having endorsed candidates and ideas from both the left and right of the political spectrum on the

basis of intellectual soundness, not partisan loyalties. The Economist follows a no-bylines policy, meaning that authors are not named, both in keeping with historical precedent (newspapers have

traditionally printed articles without bylines) and to indicate that its articles reflect the collective views of its journalists and editorial board.

The Korea Herald is a daily South Korean newspaper published in English. It is considered the country's top English newspaper, and is the successor to a tabloid newspaper known as *The Korean Republic*.

The Wall Street Journal is a daily newspaper in the United States. It was founded in 1889, and is the largest newspaper by circulation in the US, though it is widely read around the world, especially by those in the finance sector, and is particularly strong in its coverage of international business and American news. In 2007, the *Wall Street Journal* expanded its global presence by launching an internationally focused site with foreign-language editions of its articles. Arguably this is the number one newspaper in United States, as the *New York Times* has taken a stronger presence online, abandoning some of their finances used for their written press.

The ***Times of India*** is an English-language daily newspaper published in India. It was founded in 1838 and, as of 2010, has an average total circulation of 3.4 million copies, making it one of the best-selling newspapers in the world. The *Times of India* is historically significant as the first English-language newspaper to advocate for Indian interests over those of the British, during the country's colonial era.

The ***Xinhua News Agency*** is a prominent news agency located in the People's Republic in China. It serves as the official press organization of the Chinese government and was founded in 1931. Originally named the Red Chinese News Agency, the agency is headquartered in Beijing. The agency has been considered by some to simply be a source of official propaganda, however it is simply influential within China nonetheless.

The ***Yemen Times*** is a weekly English-language newspaper in Yemen. It was founded in 1990, and is the first widely read English-language newspaper in Yemen. In recognition of its work to support freedom of the press and advance human rights in the country, the *Yemen Times* won the National Press Club's International Award for the Freedom of the Press in 1995.

The ***British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)*** is a Quasi Autonomous Non-Governmental Organization, meaning that it is technically a part of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. They receive government subsidies and

have a royal charter. The BBC is primarily shown to be an online news outlet, however has the BBC World Service as radio, television, and print.

The Guardian is a British daily newspaper founded in 1821 as “The Manchester Guardian”, before it changed its name in 1959. *The Guardian* has historically been praised for its investigative journalism, its dispassionate discussion of issues, its literary and artistic coverage and criticism, and its foreign correspondence. *The Guardian*’s editorial stance is considered less conservative than that of *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Times*, its main London competitors, but its reporting is also marked by its independence. The paper was once called “Britain’s nonconformist conscience.”

Fox News Channel is an American cable television news and political commentary channel launched in 1996. The network operated under the umbrella of the Fox Entertainment Group, the film and television division of Rupert Murdoch’s 21st Century Fox (formerly News Corporation). In the battle for viewers in the cable news market, Fox News made steady gains against CNN, which had the advantage of being viewable in several million more homes, and against MSNBC, which had been launched several months before Fox News. In the wake of the September 11 attacks, cable television viewership surged, and Fox News built on its gains to surpass CNN for the first time in January 2002—a lead it would retain throughout the decade.

Associated Press (AP) is a cooperative 24-hour news agency (wire service), the oldest and largest of those in the United States and long the largest and one of the preeminent news agencies in the world. Headquarters are in New York, N.Y. In the early 21st century the AP began focusing on various reader initiatives including an online blog; asap, a multimedia news service targeting younger subscribers and members; citizen journalism; and the Mobile News Network for mobile phone users. The AP employs some 4,100 administrative, communications, and editorial workers worldwide. Over the decades, the news agency has received more than four dozen Pulitzer Prizes.

Further detailed information regarding the procedure will be provided by the Academic Team of KMUN 2024.