

2026



# INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORPS

STUDY GUIDE





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**Tarun Tapan Bhuyan** is a MUNer with over **56 MUN conferences** under his belt. He has attended MUNS in various capacities, as a **delegate, executive board member and member of the Secretariat**. He is the **Founder-Chairman and Secretary-General of India International Model United Nations**, which is affiliated with UNHCR, and is certified in Global Diplomacy from the **University of London**, Moral Foundations of Politics from **Yale University** and is currently pursuing a course on Women's Health at **Stanford University**. He advocates for climate action strongly.

## THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS CHIEF

*Greetings delegates!*

**I am Tarun Tapan Bhuyan, and I will be serving as the International Press Chief for SAI Model United Nations 2026.** I am beyond honoured to welcome you to the **International Press Chief (IPC)**, one of the most integral and vibrant components of the SAI Model United Nations. While delegates debate forging solutions towards a global resolution, journalists and photographers disseminate proceedings and outcomes through mass media. Your photographs, writings and caricatures will serve as the legacy of this conference, which annually memorialises itself in the "**SAIMUN Tribune**" newsletter.

To fulfil our crucial obligation, we here at the International Press must uphold our duty to preserve the tenets and ethics of journalism and safeguard the public trust vested in our line of work. **This year, as SAIMUN celebrates the theme of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (one world, one family), we look for the doctrine of unity in all your publications.**

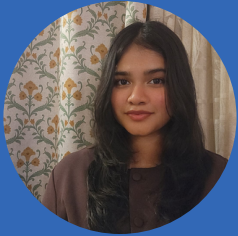
*When voices fall silent, our writings begin to tell the tale.* Five years back, my Model United Nations journey started as a delegate of the International Press. At first, I found myself questioning, as you will, about the importance of the Rules of Procedure, the simulations and the purpose of Model United Nations. But I can confirm that this experience will serve as a crash course in diplomacy, exposure and international relations, which are vital skills you will all look for in the future. As you will soon learn, punctuality and sincerity in reporting are of the central essence at the International Press.

Three years back, I sat anxiously to press "Submit" and register as a delegate for the SAI Model United Nations. Today, that same person serves as the International Press Chief of the 14th Edition of SAI Model United Nations. This character development did not happen overnight. Being a delegate is a road we must all walk on during our MUN journeys. My journey started that way, and so did yours. Your heart will fall to your stomach when you first speak on the floor, just as mine did. But relentless determination, effort and perseverance for nothing less than perfection will make the diamond inside you polished, and there is an unpolished diamond inside us! It's about time you make it shine.

Brainstorm and reach out with any questions!

*With the best of wishes,*  
**Tarun Tapan Bhuyan,**  
*International Press Chief,*  
*SAI Model United Nations 2026,*





Shlokaa Das is an accomplished student leader and communicator with three years of dedicated service on the Student Council, exemplifying her commitment to institutional growth and peer representation. An experienced MUNer, she brings a nuanced understanding of global affairs and parliamentary procedure. Her editorial expertise was honed as Managing Editor of Sai Arthashastra, the school's economics magazine, where her sharp journalistic instincts elevated student reportage.

## THE EDITOR IN CHIEF

*"The caged bird sings with a fearful trill of things unknown but longed for still."*  
~ Maya Angelou

To the reporters who question, the photographers who capture, the caricaturists who interpret, and the storytellers who inspire,

Welcome to the International Press Corps. I am Shlokaa Das and it is my privilege to serve as the Editor-In-Chief of SAI Model United Nations 2026. This committee is unlike the rest. Here, you will not be asked to speak for a nation, but for a narrative. It is not about defending what we believe to be right; it is about seeking what is true.

It is about articulating the unheard, questioning the unquestioned, and demanding answers where silence persists. It is often said that history is written by those who record it. In every Model United Nations, the International Press Corps has that duty.

While committees discuss and resolutions form, it is the IPC that captures the moments in between—the questions asked, the viewpoints shared, and the stories unfolding behind each placard. We are not merely observers of diplomacy; we are its storytellers. Through articles, interviews, photographs, and caricatures, we turn moments into lasting memories. We make sure that when the conference ends, its story continues.

This duty is fulfilled in The Tribune, our official magazine. It serves as the ongoing memory of the SAI Model United Nations. As you start this journey, I urge you to be curious, brave, and imaginative. Ask questions. Look for stories where others see none. Listen closely, watch intently, and write boldly. You do not need to be perfect; you only need to be ready to learn, create, and contribute.

For when the conference comes to an end, it will be your words, your photographs, and your perspectives that ensure its story lives on.

**Regards,**  
**Shlokaa Das**  
**Editor-in-Chief**  
**SAI Model United Nations 2026**





Reetika De, a Grade XII Commerce student at SAI International School, is distinguished by her leadership in high-level media and organisational management. Having previously served as the Director of Corporate Social Responsibility for UNWIND 2025, she is currently the Executive Editor for Commerce at SAI Vistarika, overseeing the Economics and Business departments, refining her ability to manage complex editorial workflows and diverse teams. A prolific writer and editor, she has contributed to various student magazines and earned numerous regional-level accolades in debating and creative writing.

## RAPPORTEUR

*Dearest Writers, Photographers, Caricaturists!*

Welcome to the fourth estate of SAIMUN 2026, the International Press Corps! We are no strangers to the power of free, ethical journalism. Journalism that seeks nothing but the truth, no matter how uncomfortable or groundbreaking it may be.

And, here at SAIMUN, it is this very spirit of transparency, accountability, and ethical coverage that the International Press Corps upholds. In this 14th edition of SAIMUN, we embody the theme of “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam”, One World, One Family.

Here at IPC, we seek to embody this vision by celebrating diverse thoughts, opinions, and perspectives through our work. With The Tribune, our official magazine for documenting the conference, the IPC goes beyond traditional committee proceedings. Through articles, photography, caricatures, & press conferences, we will strive to capture the very essence of SAIMUN.

At the conference, you will work like real journalists, writing under pressure, meeting tight deadlines, and producing ethical, analytic reports & articles. It might get chaotic, and you might be kept on your toes, but that’s the thrill of this committee. Thus, to help you navigate over the two days of the conference, the following pages contain everything you need to know about the committee.

Do give them a thorough read. Lastly, I cannot help but share that I look forward with bated breath to meeting every one of you at the conference. We will have much to hear, much to learn, and much more to write. Till then, I implore each and every one of you to be bolder, braver, wilder. Open your minds, pick up your pens and take that leap of faith.

Be boundless, be unstoppable, and most importantly, be truthful. Wishing you the very best,

*Yours truly,  
Reetika De,  
Rapporteur  
International Press Corps*



# WELCOME!

## SECTION



# Introduction to the IPC

The International Press Corps (IPC) was **established in 1948**. It represents the UN press corps at the United Nations regarding media access and news coverage issues. It is a subsidiary body of the United Nations and **comprises over 200 correspondents** and producers from over a dozen nations. Comprising scores of **member states, publications, news agencies and broadcasters**.

As a representative organisation, it strives to uphold journalistic ideals and protect the **rights and privileges of the press**. The **relationship between the IPC and the Secretary-General is based on an agreement signed on 16th November 1995** and included in the **IPC constitution**. What started as a 50-member organisation in 1948 has come a long way since its humble beginnings. The number of members has grown following the increasing role of the organisation. It **unites correspondents, diplomatic delegation members, Secretariat officials, other distinguished personalities and the Department of Public Information**.

Now the association champions the delivery of accurate, unbiased, and relevant reporting of occurrences at UN headquarters and regional offices. The IPC draws its authority from its constitution, **which stipulates a mandate, a clear code of conduct, and its relationship with the Secretary-General**. This document represents the organisation's ideals and clarifies the several membership categories and their tenures.

The body is constituted of regular, associate, honorary and alumni members. An Executive Committee governs it, wherein the officers of the Association include a President, First, Second and Third Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and nine members-at-large.

Under the **Dag Hammarskjold Memorial Scholarship Fund**, the IPC provides recognition to young journalists spread across the globe. They are given a stipend to tour the United Nations and report from the General Assembly. **IPC Excellence in Journalism Awards** are presented every year. **These awards are considered very prestigious**.

**The International Press Corps is recognised each year by the General Assembly in a resolution approved under the auspices of the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, also known as the Committee on Information**. The United Nations Correspondents Association started in 2014 after a surge of violence against journalists. The statement stressed the importance of press freedom.



# Structure of the International Press

The IPC of SAIMUN plays a vital role in capturing and disseminating the essence of the Model United Nations (MUN) experience. **Comprising a team of correspondents, and photographic and caricaturist liaisons, the Correspondent Chief, Editor-in-Chief, Photographer-in-Chief & Rapporteur, the IPC ensures comprehensive coverage and documentation of SAIMUN conferences.**

- **Correspondents** within the IPC are responsible for attending committee sessions, conducting interviews, and gathering information on various topics delegates discuss. Their role is to meticulously report on the deliberations, negotiations, and resolutions put forth by the delegates within the committees. Their articles provide insight, analysis, and expert commentary on the complex issues under consideration.
- **Photographic Liaisons**, on the other hand, have the crucial task of visually capturing the energy, emotion, and interactions during SAIMUN conferences. They skillfully document the intense debates, diplomatic manoeuvres, and collaborative efforts of delegates, resulting in powerful visual narratives that encapsulate the spirit of the event.
- **Caricaturist Liaisons** encapsulate the stirring theme of politics and diplomacy through riveting caricatures and make bold statements through art which find a place in the SAIMUN Tribune.

**The Correspondent's Chief** is entrusted with the overall management and coordination of the IPC team. They oversee the planning, organisation, and execution of press-related activities throughout the conference. The President ensures that correspondents, photographers and caricaturists have access to relevant committee sessions, facilitates interviews with delegates, and oversees the editorial process of the Tribune.

**The Editor-in-Chief** assumes the responsibility of maintaining the quality and integrity of the SAIMUN Tribune. They review and curate articles submitted by reporters, ensuring accuracy, coherence, and adherence to journalistic standards. The Editor-in-Chief collaborates with the Correspondent Chief and Photographer-in-Chief to shape the narrative and visual representation of the conference in the final publication.

**The Photographer-in-Chief** leads the photography and caricature team and guides the visual storytelling aspect of the IPC. They provide creative direction, mentorship, and technical expertise to the photographers, ensuring the capture of compelling images that vividly portray the dynamics of SAIMUN conferences.

**The Rapporteur** of the IPC acts as the integral link of support for delegates, and advises the press corps to meet guidelines, reviews articles, photographs and caricatures and provides feedback to delegates.

# Working of the Committee (WOC)

At SAI Model United Nations, the **International Press Corps has solidified itself as a creative outlet for writers, photographers and cartoonists. The IPC separates itself from other committees** at SAIMUN as it covers its proceedings and debates issues highly relevant to the state of media today. Examples of such issues include the safety of the press and cases of erosion of freedom of speech. It is the perfect platform for developing one's nascent talent as a writer, cartoonist or photographer while recognising the complications of furnishing the masses with information.

The efforts of the budding delegates from across the three branches- Photography, Journalism, and Caricaturists. Based purely on merit, a select few submissions will also be published in the SAIMUN Tribune. The newsletter aims to serve as a goal to enhance one's written performance. Evaluating other people's work will also help add another perspective to one's writing.

**Every morning**, the delegates are required to convene in the IPC Venue, where they will be briefed on that **day's proceedings, their assignments for that session, and the qualitative and quantitative expectations for each assignment.** They will be informed of the deadline for every task. Correspondents must meet every deadline, as is the expectation in modern-day press. Any delay will not be looked upon favourably by the Executive Board.

The Committee will be divided between its reporting and debating sessions. For a reporting session, the Press Team decide whether to attend committee proceedings or remain in their respective rooms to complete their tasks. **If a delegate chooses to do the former, it must be noted that members of the press are not allowed to interfere with committee procedure.** They must simply observe it. **However, delegates are permitted and highly encouraged to communicate, question, and clarify issues with other delegates using chits.** They may approach the Executive Board if required.

Please note that press members are allowed to carry and use electronic devices during the conference. **Internet connectivity will, however, only be available in the IPC room (Tally Lab).** Usage is only permitted for research purposes.

# Safe Space Policy At The IPC

A strict and formal safe space policy is paramount to creating an environment that upholds unwavering standards of openness and inclusivity. SAIMUN is resolutely committed to operating as an unwaveringly inclusive and supportive space where any form of discrimination is categorically intolerable. Racism, homophobia, biphobia, sexism, transphobia, disablism, or prejudice based on age, ethnicity, nationality, class, gender, gender presentation, language ability, immigration status, or religious affiliation will not be tolerated under any circumstances and will be met with immediate and rigorous action.

It is imperative that all members strictly adhere to this policy, as compliance with its principles is mandatory for all activities conducted within this setting. It is of utmost importance to exercise extreme caution regarding the connotations of your language. It is incumbent upon every individual to vigilantly assess the language they employ during discussions and interactions, ensuring that it remains free from discriminatory or offensive elements.

Explicitly making assumptions about anyone's gender, pronouns, abilities, or ethnic identity is strictly forbidden. Engaging in derogatory conversations or actions related to these sensitive aspects of identity will be met with severe consequences.

Participants are expected to demonstrate unwavering kindness and consideration when responding to discussions that may take on a personal tone. While we encourage participants to actively listen to divergent perspectives, dissent must be expressed in a non-confrontational manner, fostering a constructive exchange of ideas.

Remember that the ultimate purpose of our presence here is to learn and grow collectively. **Let us leave no room for exclusion or discrimination**, striving together to create an unwaveringly inclusive and empowering experience for all.



# How to Go About Research?

When conducting research at the International Press of a Model United Nations (MUN) conference, it is essential to follow a systematic approach to ensure accurate and comprehensive coverage. Here's a step-by-step guide on how to go about research at the IPC:

- 1. Understand the conference:** Familiarize yourself with the conference structure, committees, and topics being discussed.
- 2. Conduct background research:** Gather comprehensive information on chosen committees and topics from reliable sources, including official documents and reputable publications.
- 3. Attend committee sessions:** Actively participate in committee sessions to observe discussions, take notes, and understand key arguments and positions.
- 4. Conduct interviews:** Approach delegates, chairs, and experts for interviews to gather firsthand insights and quotes that add depth to your coverage.
- 5. Network with peers:** Engage with fellow International Press members and delegates to exchange ideas, information, and collaborate on research.
- 6. Analyze and synthesize information:** Analyze gathered data, evaluate different viewpoints, and synthesize information into coherent narratives.
- 7. Fact-check and verify:** Ensure accuracy by fact-checking data, quotes, and statements, maintaining high journalistic standards.
- 8. Prepare and publish:** Utilize your research to create articles, infographics, or multimedia content aligned with editorial guidelines for the International Press publication.

Remember to maintain a professional and objective approach throughout your research, ensuring that your coverage reflects a balanced and fair representation of the discussions and outcomes within the MUN conference.



# For Extended Research

Here's a list of additional resources that journalists can refer to for further research and guidance:

## 1. News Outlets:

- BBC News ([www.bbc.com/news](http://www.bbc.com/news))
- The New York Times ([www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com))
- Reuters ([www.reuters.com](http://www.reuters.com))
- Associated Press ([www.apnews.com](http://www.apnews.com))
- Al Jazeera ([www.aljazeera.com](http://www.aljazeera.com))
- The Guardian ([www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com))
- CNN ([www.cnn.com](http://www.cnn.com))
- Bloomberg ([www.bloomberg.com](http://www.bloomberg.com))

## 2. Style Guides:

- The Associated Press Stylebook ([www.apstylebook.com](http://www.apstylebook.com))
- The Chicago Manual of Style ([www.chicagomanualofstyle.org](http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org))
- The Guardian Style Guide ([www.theguardian.com/styleguide](http://www.theguardian.com/styleguide))
- Reuters Handbook of Journalism ([handbook.reuters.com](http://handbook.reuters.com))

## 3. Journalism Ethics Codes:

- Society of Professional Journalists Code of Ethics ([www.spj.org/ethicscode.asp](http://www.spj.org/ethicscode.asp))
- International Federation of Journalists Declaration of Principles on the Conduct of Journalists ([www.ifj.org/who-we-are/code-of-ethics](http://www.ifj.org/who-we-are/code-of-ethics))
- BBC Editorial Guidelines ([www.bbc.co.uk/editorialguidelines](http://www.bbc.co.uk/editorialguidelines))

## 4. Online Databases and Research Tools:

- United Nations Documents ([www.un.org/documents](http://www.un.org/documents))
- World Bank Open Data ([data.worldbank.org](http://data.worldbank.org))
- World Health Organisation (WHO) Data ([www.who.int/data](http://www.who.int/data))
- Pew Research Centre ([www.pewresearch.org](http://www.pewresearch.org))
- Google Scholar ([scholar.google.com](http://scholar.google.com))

## 5. Fact-Checking Organisations:

- Snopes ([www.snopes.com](http://www.snopes.com))
- FactCheck.org ([www.factcheck.org](http://www.factcheck.org))
- PolitiFact ([www.politifact.com](http://www.politifact.com))
- Reuters Fact Check ([www.reuters.com/fact-check](http://www.reuters.com/fact-check))

## 6. Journalism Associations and Organisations:

- International Press Institute ([www.ipi.media](http://www.ipi.media))
- Reporters Without Borders ([www.rsf.org](http://www.rsf.org))
- Online News Association ([journalists.org](http://journalists.org))
- Investigative Reporters and Editors ([www.ire.org](http://www.ire.org))

These resources can provide journalists with reliable information, style guidelines, ethical considerations, data, and fact-checking tools to support their reporting and research within the MUN simulation. It's important to encourage journalists to critically evaluate the credibility and accuracy of the sources they use.



# What is Agency Bias?

**Agency bias refers to the stance or opinion that agencies adopt, and journalists are expected to reflect this bias in their reporting.**

## **Correspondents**

- Knowing the agency's history, birthplace, ownership (private or government-funded), and current location is crucial.
- For example, NDTV News reporters are critical of the current BJP-run government, while Republic World anchors favour the government.
- At SAIMUN's IPC, journalists are required to embody their agency bias in articles, arguments, suggestions, and questions during press conferences.
- Journalists should research well to align their bias with the committee's assigned freeze time.

## **Caricaturist Liaisons**

- Caricaturists representing news agencies must be aware of and adopt the agency's bias in their pieces.
- Example: The New York Times supports more liberal ideologies, so its cartoons may be critical of conservative countries and ideologies.
- Caricaturists must be well-researched on their agency's bias, political leanings, and countries to be critical towards.
- Alignment with the committee's freeze date is essential, and cartoonists should go through the political spectrum section of the background guide for a better understanding.
- Caricaturists cannot outwardly express their bias, as it goes against ethical journalism.

## **Photographers:**

- Photographers must be well-versed in the bias of their assigned news agency and its political alliances.
- The portrayal of committee proceedings should align with the agency's bias, and photographers need to research to ensure alignment with the committee's freeze time.
- Example: Photographers cannot showcase representatives in a negative light if their agency supports them and vice versa.
- Thorough research on each agency is necessary for submitting captions and photographs.
- Like cartoonists, photographers cannot outwardly express their bias as it goes against ethical photojournalism.

**In all roles, the importance of aligning with the agency's bias while maintaining ethical standards in journalism is emphasised. Researchers are encouraged to stay well-informed about their agencies to ensure accurate representation.**

# Political Spectrum of Agencies

While researching one's agency bias, it is inevitable that a correspondent will come across certain labels or terms that define the agency's position on the 'left-right' political spectrum. Owing to their ambiguous nature and the fluidity in their meaning, these terms can often be misconstrued and adversely affect how delegates perceive their agency's bias. This section of the background guide shall thus, delve into the intricacies of various positions on the political spectrum a person might find themselves aligning with.

## THE LEFT

In politics, the left refers to an umbrella of egalitarian ideologies and views purporting state control of major institutions of socio-economic life. Leftists tend to regard social welfare as the *raison d'être* of government. Left-wing politics traditionally preaches a detachment from religion and supports more liberal ideologies. The ideology of liberalism considers protecting and strengthening the freedom of an individual as the centre matter in question. Socialism is an example of a standard left-wing ideology practised; communism, however, remains a more radical approach to leftist politics.

## THE CENTRE-LEFT

The centre-left refers to political ideologies and institutions that find a place on the left side of the political spectrum but inch closer to the centre than the left. Also known as the moderate-left, it emphasises that the attainment of equality requires personal responsibility on the part of the individual through their abilities and talents. Centre-left ideologies generally support a mixed economy, social security systems, government regulation of private enterprises, etc.

## THE CENTRE

Centrism is typically a political worldview that involves accommodation and an optimum balance of social equality and social hierarchy. Centrists typically avoid ideologies that would categorise them as either leftist or rightist. A news agency with a centrist 'bias' would typically be neutral to all opinions of an issue.

## THE CENTRE-RIGHT

The centre-right refers to political ideologies and institutions that find a place on the right side of the political spectrum but inch closer to the centre than the right. Economic liberalism has influenced the economic components of the current centre-right, which generally supports free markets and limited government spending. The moderate right is neither universally socially conservative nor culturally liberal, and it frequently blends both viewpoints with support for civil liberties and traditional values.

## THE RIGHT

It refers to the part of the political spectrum where institutions are in favour of free enterprise and private ownership and further have a tendency to support socially traditional hierarchies, ideas, and nationalist beliefs. The ideology of nationalism believes in the unification of the state and the nation in which loyalty and devotion to the nation reigns supreme.

# The Rules of Procedure

## ROLL CALL

Roll call is taken every day at the beginning of the committee meeting. Journalists can respond in the following ways-

- **Present-** The journalist is not obligated to vote on introduced resolutions or raised motions (they have the right to abstain)
- **Present and Voting** - Journalists must vote on introduced resolutions or raised motions.

## MOTION TO OPEN DEBATE

In order to initiate debate, a journalist must raise the motion to open debate. Journalists must introduce themselves as the representatives of their allotted news agencies. For example, *“The representative of The Indian Express would like to raise a motion to open debate.”*

## PROVISIONAL SPEAKERS LIST

Another unique feature of the procedure followed in IPC is that only three types of motions are recognised. Firstly, the motion of the Provisional Speakers List (PSL). The journalist who raises this motion must specify the central issue that is to be discussed, along with the individual speaker’s time. Essentially, a PSL is established with at least two delegates speaking for and two against the topic of the motion. Once a PSL has expired, the committee moves into the voting procedure and votes on the proposed resolutions. For raising a PSL, the following syntax should be followed- *“The representative of The Times of India would like to raise a motion to introduce a Provisional Speakers List on the topic XYZ with individual speaker’s time being ABC seconds.”*

## ROUND ROBIN

The second motion that is recognised in the committee is a Round Robin. The journalist who raises the motion must propose the topic to be discussed. If it is established, the motion would require all the journalists present in the committee to speak one after another in an orderly fashion for one minute each. However, the time duration is permutable and subject to change at the discretion of the Executive Board.

## FORMAL INFORMAL

The third and last motion recognised in the IPC is the Unmoderated Caucus. This motion allows journalists to debate and converse with each other, without abiding by any parliamentary format. It is a rather informal course of action that allows journalists to streamline feasible solutions and eventually draft a resolution. It is necessary for the journalist who introduces the motion to also specify the time duration. The following syntax should be used while raising an Unmoderated Caucus: *“The representative of the Times Of India would like to introduce an Unmoderated Caucus on the topic XYZ with a time duration being ABC minutes.”*

## POINT OF INFORMATION

If a journalist wishes to hold any statement made by another journalist in question, they may do so by raising a Point of Information. However, POIS will be taken up only at the discretion of the Executive Board.

## POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

If a journalist has a query regarding the parliamentary procedure or would want to clarify a statement made by a fellow journalist, they may do so by raising a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.



# About the Agenda

## Agenda: Reporting, analysis and ethical coverage of committee proceedings

In an increasingly interconnected world, the role of journalists in uncovering the truth and holding power to account cannot be overstated. However, modern threats to press freedom and journalist safety are no longer limited to traditional forms of censorship or physical intimidation. A growing and insidious danger lies in state-sponsored disinformation campaigns—deliberate efforts by governments to manipulate narratives, discredit independent media, and distort public perception through coordinated propaganda and digital misinformation. These campaigns not only erode trust in factual reporting but also weaponise information to undermine democratic institutions, polarise societies, and delegitimise dissent. Journalists operating in such environments face dual threats: suppression by repressive regimes and systemic discrediting through digital smear campaigns, cyberattacks, and troll armies. This agenda seeks to critically examine the evolving landscape of press freedom in the face of strategic disinformation.

### HOW TO PREPARE?

- 1. Conduct thorough research on the tactics and impacts of state-sponsored disinformation, particularly how such campaigns target independent media and erode public trust in journalism.
- Analyse case studies of countries where disinformation has been used as a tool of repression, examining both the methods employed and the responses of media and civil society.
- Familiarise yourself with international legal instruments and mechanisms that address both press freedom and the regulation of state-led disinformation, including efforts to combat information warfare.
- Learn digital security and counter-disinformation strategies to help journalists identify, resist, and expose coordinated propaganda efforts by state actors.
- Develop advocacy and multilateral engagement skills to challenge disinformation narratives diplomatically, strengthen independent journalism, and build global coalitions for truth and transparency.

### WHAT TO PREPARE?

1. Comprehensive research on press freedom and journalist safety issues in conflict zones and repressive regimes.

5. Advocacy skills, including diplomacy, negotiation, and public speaking, to effectively promote press freedom and journalist safety on a global platform.

### TIPS

1. Prepare 5 stand-by speeches before the conference.
2. Make 10 pointers of research on at least 5 sub-themes within the agenda.
3. Read the RULES OF PROCEDURE in its entirety.
4. Stay informed through reliable news sources.
5. Touch up on current affairs relevant to the topic.

### DOs & DON'Ts

1. DON'T overlook the need for practical and actionable solutions that address the root causes of threats to press freedom and journalist safety.
2. DON'T resort to divisive or inflammatory language that may hinder constructive dialogue.
3. DO collaborate with other delegates to draft comprehensive and feasible solutions.
4. DO research thoroughly and learn to accept perspectives.

# General Guidelines

- All reporters are required to submit at least 2 articles (**one ‘beat’ and 5 tweets are compulsory**) in the course of two days and not of the same type.
- **Delegates** will be allotted particular committee details, which will be mailed with the **Press Matrix**. It is advised to gather a brief idea about all the committees being simulated and their respective agendas.
- **Articles submitted after 50 minutes of the deadline will be rejected. Deadlines will be set according to the instructions of the IPC Executive Board, and delegates will be briefed.**
- Plagiarism is not permitted. Any copying on your part will lead to immediate and dire consequences. If needed, quote the part taken from a source.
- If citing directly from a source (say, a certain website), please mention it as a footnote.
- **All articles are to be submitted in the form of a Word Document to [editor@saimun.in](mailto:editor@saimun.in)**
- All documents must be titled in the following format: YourName\_Day\_Committee\_Type. For example, XYZ\_Day1\_UNSC\_Beat
- **All articles must be appropriately titled. Please feel free to use creative liberties there.**
- After the title, add a byline aligned to the right. For example: **“Tarun Tapan Bhuyan, reporting from United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)” Do not hesitate to get creative with bylines too. (For additional reference, refer to the ‘Annexure’ section.’**
- Use diplomatic reporting standards. Kindly do not go out of your way to praise or degrade any delegate.
- Positions mentioned in your text should not be abbreviated. For example, the Secretary-General should not become Sec Gen.
- Always ensure the factual accuracy of your articles.
- For every piece of data that you cite in your articles, there should be a reference to the source mentioned.
- Be careful; the **citations should only be from credible sources, including governmental organisations**, UN Bodies or unbiased, acclaimed agencies relevant to the agenda being discussed in your Committee. The citation can be in brackets within the article, or footnotes can be used.
- **Never disturb the proceedings of the committee. Respect your role as a silent observer. Any concerns you might have can be taken up with the Press Team or answered during the Press Conference.**
- **DO NOT USE CHATGPT OR AI AND DO NOT PLAGIARISE, AS THE EXECUTIVE BOARD WILL PROOFREAD THE ARTICLES AND DOING SO WILL RESULT IN DISQUALIFICATION FOR THE AWARDS PROCESS.**
- **Carry the International Press ID card wherever you go; otherwise, you will not be allowed into rooms.**
- Delegates are eligible to win Best (overall) & Notable Correspondent (committee-wise), Best (overall) Photographic Liaison & 4 Notables, and Best Caricaturist & 2 Notables.



# Working Paper Guidelines

- **Purpose and Definition**

A "Working Paper" serves as a precursor to a Draft Resolution, presenting country-aligned solutions to the committee's topic through well-structured Draft Operative Clauses.

These action-oriented clauses form the foundation for later resolution debates during Unmoderated Caucus sessions.

Here at the IPC, delegates will be expected to prepare a Working Paper after discussions and deliberations on the agenda.

- **Submission and Evaluation**

Delegates must submit their Working Papers by September 28, 2019. Head Tables evaluate submissions based on:

1. Topic comprehension.
2. Feasibility and effectiveness of proposed solutions in line with national positions.
3. Innovation and practical improvements are encouraged over status quo reiterations. Submissions must contain 3+ Draft Operative Clauses and conform to a 1-page limit (~450 words).

- **Process Overview**

1. *Creation*: Delegates write Working Papers guided by their nation's stance.
2. *Submission*: Papers are emailed to the committee Head Tables.
3. *Caucusing*: Draft Operative Clauses form the basis of bloc collaboration.
4. *Resolution Building*: Validated clauses evolve into Draft Resolutions.
5. *Debate & Voting*: Standard parliamentary procedures conclude with voting on final Resolutions.

- **Marking Emphasis**

1. The evaluation focuses on pragmatic, solution-oriented thinking rather than theoretical alignment alone, reinforcing SAIMUN's mission to simulate impactful diplomacy.
2. This structured, forward-thinking approach equips delegates with deeper engagement and real-world negotiation skills, aligning MUN activities with pressing global governance challenges.



# Introduction, Hindrances and Tenets of Journalism

## Introduction to Journalism:

Journalism is a noble profession that plays a crucial role in society by providing accurate and timely information to the public. It serves as a vital bridge between events happening in the world and the people who need to know about them. Journalists are responsible for gathering, investigating, verifying, and presenting news and stories through various mediums, such as print, broadcast, and digital platforms.

## Hindrances in Journalism:

Journalism faces several hindrances that can impede its ability to fulfil its mission effectively. These hindrances include:

1. *Censorship and Press Freedom Restrictions:* Journalists often encounter challenges related to freedom of expression and press freedom. In some regions or under certain political regimes, governments may impose censorship, restrict access to information, or enact laws that suppress critical journalism.
2. *Lack of Access to Information:* Obtaining accurate and reliable information can be difficult, especially when dealing with sensitive or secretive subjects. Journalists may face obstacles in accessing data, official records, or key sources, hindering their ability to report truthfully and comprehensively.
3. *Threats to Journalists' Safety:* Journalists frequently work in hazardous environments where they may face physical dangers, harassment, or even violence. This can create a climate of fear and intimidation, impacting their ability to report without bias or self-censorship.
4. *Misinformation and Fake News:* The rise of digital media and social platforms has led to the proliferation of misinformation and fake news. Journalists face the challenge of combatting false information while upholding the principles of accuracy, fact-checking, and responsible reporting.

## Tenets of Journalism:

Despite the hindrances, journalism is guided by essential principles and tenets that help maintain its integrity and credibility. These tenets include:

1. **Truth and Accuracy:** Journalism's primary commitment is to the truth. Journalists strive to provide accurate, verified, and balanced information, presenting multiple perspectives to ensure fairness and objectivity.
2. **Independence and Impartiality:** Journalists must maintain independence from political or commercial interests, acting as watchdogs and holding power to account. They should remain impartial and avoid personal biases, ensuring that their reporting is not influenced by external pressures.
3. **Public Interest:** Journalism serves the public interest by providing information that is relevant, significant, and necessary for individuals and society. Journalists have a responsibility to prioritize the public's right to know and to act as a voice for those who may not have one.



# Introduction, Hindrances and Tenets of Journalism

- **Ethical Conduct:** Journalists adhere to a code of ethics that includes guidelines on integrity, privacy, conflicts of interest, and transparency. They should respect individuals' privacy rights, avoid plagiarism, and correct any errors promptly and transparently.
- **Accountability and Responsiveness:** Journalists are accountable for their work. They should be open to feedback, engage with their audience, and address concerns or complaints. Corrections, clarifications, or retractions should be issued when necessary.
- **Humanitarian Concerns:** Journalists should be mindful of the potential impact of their reporting on individuals and communities. They should exercise sensitivity, respect cultural differences, and minimize harm when covering sensitive or traumatic events.

By upholding these tenets, journalists strive to serve the public interest, empower informed decision-making, and contribute to a well-informed society that values the importance of a free and responsible press.



# About the SAIMUN Tribune

**The SAIMUN Tribune is the prestigious annual Model United Nations (MUN) newsletter specifically dedicated to SAIMUN, serving as a remarkable compilation of the finest articles, captivating photographs and caricatures highlighting the endeavours of the esteemed IPC members.**

As a symbol of journalistic excellence, **the SAIMUN Tribune meticulously curates a selection of articles that exemplify the highest standards of reporting** within the MUN community. Each edition of the Tribune encapsulates the diverse perspectives and comprehensive coverage of the pressing global issues deliberated upon during SAIMUN conferences.

**The Tribune showcases the remarkable talent and dedication of the IPC members**, who tirelessly work to capture the essence of the MUN experience. From thought-provoking analysis to insightful interviews, the articles featured in the Tribune provide an invaluable record of the diplomatic negotiations, resolutions, and debates that transpire within the committee rooms.

Furthermore, the Tribune pays homage to the power of visual storytelling by featuring captivating photographs that encapsulate the vibrant atmosphere of SAIMUN conferences. These images serve as visual testaments to the passion, engagement, and camaraderie exhibited by delegates from around the world.

The SAIMUN Tribune acts as a catalyst for fostering dialogue and understanding among the MUN community. By highlighting the most exceptional work of the international press, it offers a platform for recognising the contributions of talented individuals and encouraging their growth as aspiring journalists and diplomats.

With its captivating articles and mesmerising visuals, the SAIMUN Tribune serves as a cherished memento for participants and an esteemed source of information for those seeking to understand the MUN experience. It stands as a testament to the enduring spirit of SAIMUN, embodying the commitment to excellence, inclusivity, and the pursuit of global understanding.



# CORRESPONDENTS

## SECTION



## Introduction to Journalism:

As correspondents of the International Press, you will be expected to not only deliver qualitative reports but also display your intuitive thinking and assertiveness. Apart from writing, you will **also be part of a Round Robin and Press Conferences** (adhering to your respective committees) so that by the end of these three days, you gain a genuinely well-rounded journalistic experience. However, you'll need to prioritize your formal reports which should provide a concise outline of the proceedings of the committee that you will be allotted to cover. These articles will be expected to cover the committee proceedings to which you will be reporting. They must offer readers a comprehensive description of the committee proceedings and offer substantive facts and quotes. You'll be expected to make the pieces interactive and engaging and capture the reader's interest.

## Types of Submissions (Get reference from the Annexure Section)

- **Beat (Compulsory)** (850-900 words)

A Beat-based Article (or a beat) is an analytical report that focuses on a single thread of committee debate. Reporters are advised to pay close attention to discussions surrounding the various facets of the agenda as the topic and material for this article are to be sourced solely from committee proceedings. **This kind of article usually follows a particular structure: (1) a statement of the topic, (2) a supporting argument by a delegate, (3) an oppositional argument by a delegate and (4) a conclusion.** Although a Beat is based on statements made by delegates, it is not synonymous with the minutes of a meeting; a mere narration of 'who said what' will not suffice. In addition, a Beat must be devoid of personal opinions. For this submission, reporters are expected to carefully curate pertinent information and present it logically or chronologically, provide observations, and draw connections between the stances of the delegates in a manner that is unbiased and engaging. **Subtle sarcasm and rhetorical questions are welcome. However, the purpose of the beat should not be compromised with unnecessary information.**

- **Opinion Editorial** (600-650 words)

**Opinion editorials allow journalists to demonstrate their writing skills. They**

analyze the committee's agenda in detail, expressing their opinions and identifying shortcomings in opposing views. The **structure** includes a **thesis, a well-researched argument, and feasible solutions.** Op-eds are highly opinionated articles that address relevant problems and propose persuasive solutions.

- **Feature** (300-1000 words)

**This mode of articles lets you showcase your creative and inventive side.** Although still very much aligned with the assigned agenda, features allow you to explore other forms of writing apart from reports. It could range from a **story or narrative to a poem or dialogue.** Out-of-the-box ideas are welcome as long as they hold certain relevance to the agenda. Among various articles, feature articles grant journalists complete creative freedom. They choose a theme based on the committee's agenda and craft their articles accordingly. Delegates can explore various themes in-depth, utilizing different mediums such as poems, diary entries from different perspectives, or cleverly written pieces. However, it is **important to adhere to their agency's bias.**

- **Interview** (500-600 words)

**An interview report is a written record of a professional, guided conversation.** The reporter is to ask questions to the delegates of their respective committees and record their responses in order to draft them into a report.



**After a press conference, journalists provide a concise review of the proceedings while considering their agency's bias.** They analyze the answers given and the questions asked, critiquing the responses and explaining their shortcomings. The agency's bias is crucial in formulating questions and evaluating the provided answers. The introduction of this piece can provide an overview of the agenda and current committee dynamics. **Interviews at SAIMUN are different, in that, they allow substantial room for commentary.**

- **Opinion Polls** (550-700 words)

This requires you to convey the prevailing views in the committee in the form of a statistical representation (percentages). Do not overcomplicate your questions. **The questions to which the opinion polls are subjected must be contributing to the agenda at hand and provide consensus and be replete with analysis and possible reasons** for the views expressed through the polls.

- **Counter Analytical** (500-600 words)

In a counter-analytical piece, journalists analyze the agenda from an **opposing perspective to their news agency's bias.** It requires examining the agenda from a different ideological standpoint. For instance, a journalist from a left-centrist-leaning would write from a right-wing socially conservative perspective. The formatting and structure are similar to an analytical piece, allowing journalists to showcase their understanding of bias and creativity through substantive research.

- **Tweets (Compulsory)** (5 daily, 50 words approx.)

Twitter (now X) has become an essential platform for journalists to share information with the masses. It is respected by journalists, news organisations, media outlets, parliamentarians, and government officials as a useful reporting tool.

Twitter excels in breaking news, fostering opinions, and promoting analysis. Wit is a must in these submissions without being rude.

- **Agenda Analysis (Compulsory)** ( 550 -650 words)

This submission allows correspondents to engage deeply with the agenda before the conference begins. Correspondents are expected to analyse and dissect the agenda of the committee they are assigned. The paper should go beyond surface-level summaries, exploring the **issue's root causes, global relevance, and future implications.** Correspondents are expected to move beyond descriptive summaries and instead interrogate the agenda: **What historical forces shaped it? Why is it relevant now? What real-world consequences could emerge from inaction or action?** Correspondents are expected to adhere to their **agency's bias. This submission is to be completed and submitted before the conference begins,** ensuring that correspondents arrive well-prepared and fully immersed in the nuances of their committee's agenda

- **Press Conference Coverage** (500-600 words)

Press Conference Coverage is not just a transcript—it's a sharp, interpretive write-up grounded in facts and colored by bias. It's about **what was said, what was meant, and what was left unsaid.** Your job is to go beyond surface-level reporting and offer a piece that reads with insight, intent, and perspective.

**Correspondents are expected to:**

1. Include direct quotes from the delegates they questioned
2. Critically analyse the substance of those responses—identifying strong arguments, weak rebuttals, contradictions, or evasion
3. Add personal commentary and interpretation that reflects their assigned agency's bias. For instance, a correspondent from TimesNOW may take a sharply critical tone toward certain countries or ideologies, while a BBC correspondent might adopt a more neutral or questioning lens.



# Grammar & Standardisation

- *Capitalisation*

This feature of formatting should be employed to indicate the start of sentences and, in the case of names of people, places, etc., as well. Capitalisation should never be used to put emphasis on words, phrases, etc.

- *Date and Time*

Dates must be written in the British format- month, date, and year. For example, January 6th, 2023. While mentioning the time, the time zone should be taken into consideration and ‘a.m’ or ‘p.m’ should be added accordingly. Delegates must also keep in mind the freeze date of the committee they have been assigned.

- *Italicisation*

Italicisation must be utilised in the case of quoting people as well as to put emphasis. The format for quoting speakers can be seen from the given example- “The delegate firmly rejects the idea,” stated the delegate of Jordan with condescension.

- *Enumeration*

For all numbers between 1-10, delegates must use the expanded form, ie, in words. However, for numbers exceeding 10, digits can be employed

- *Commas (,)*

To indicate a brief pause in a sentence, to include a series of words, or to separate two independent clauses or quotations, commas must be used.



# Press Conferences

One of the central themes of good journalism is questioning and holding those in power accountable. MUNs serve as impactful simulations for delegates to be vested with the power to represent their countries, and with great power comes great responsibility. As members of the free press, **it is crucial that reporters scrutinise, interrogate and disseminate the stance of delegates through an effective and crisp press conference.**

A press conference entails a reporter questioning delegates (typically 3-4 questions/per reporter). **These questions must be based on substantive research and analysis and must serve as a means to extract current issues and pertinent topics discussed in the committee.**

When engaging in press conferences, correspondents have the opportunity to direct their questions towards specific individuals, members of a particular bloc, or the committee as a whole. However, **it is important to note that when addressing questions to a specific bloc or committee, the International Press Executive Board retains the authority to determine the appropriate individual or individuals who will provide the response.**

The journalists will also be asked to write an "Press Conference Coverage" article (refer to the **Types of Submissions section for more information**) based on the press conference for which further details and information.

**Correspondents are encouraged to follow up on their questions, especially in cases where the delegate's initial response did not provide a satisfactory answer.** These follow-up questions demonstrate the correspondent's depth of research and understanding of the relevant committee. However, it is important to acknowledge that **granting permission for follow-ups is solely at the discretion of the Executive Board.**

**While confidence and quick thinking can provide an advantage to correspondents during a press conference, it is essential to emphasize that the quality of questions holds paramount importance for the success of the event.**

**It is worth noting that performance in a press conference is by far the most essential assignment for a reporter at SAIMUN, which has the biggest contribution to their Awards Process.**

## How to Excel in a Press Conference?

Reporters are extremely time-bound in press conferences. **Questions must be formulated with the intention to critique, scrutinize and expose a delegate's internal views as ultimately, press conferences serve as mediums to hold authoritarians accountable. Reporters must be mindful of the committee environment, the blocs in the committee and the alliances and be well-versed in the basic foreign policy of the member states on the given agenda item.**

Reporters may have questions which are considered "outlandish" or "daring" as they are not bound by UN Rules of Procedures during questioning. **Questions with shock value may work in the reporters' favour.**

**The International Press prioritizes evidence, statistics and factual information in the reporter's question.** In most cases, a factual question may put a delegate on the spot while answering. **Over-dramatization and deviation from truth and facts for glamourizing incidents will be looked down on unfavourably.**

**Overall, aside from the quality of writing, Press Conferences are the strongest determiners of a reporter's success in the International Press. Properly-formulated, refined and empirical questions will serve a reporter well, as opposed to dramatized, baseless questions.**

# Submission Guidelines for Correspondents

**Font:** Use the EB Garamond

**Font Colour:** Use black for the main body text. For headings or titles, you can use a dark colour that provides sufficient contrast with the background.

**Font Size:**

- **Title:** Use a larger font size (*e.g., 16 points*) to make it prominent.
- **Byline:** Use a slightly smaller font size (*e.g., 14 points*) to differentiate it from the title.
- **Quotes:** (*e.g., 12 points*) Use the same font size as the main body text, but you can emphasize quotes by using quotation marks or italics.
- **Name of Person Quoted:** (*e.g., 12 points*) Use regular text in the same font size as the main body text
- **Body:** (*e.g., 12 points*) Regular 12-point text.

**Alignment:** Use justified alignment.

**Text Type:**

- **Title:** Use **bold** or larger font size to make it stand out and clearly indicate the main focus of the article.
- **Byline:** Use *italic font* style for the byline, indicating the author or contributing journalist's name.
- **Quotes:** Use "*quotation marks with italics*" or indentation to visually differentiate quotes from the main body text.
- **Name of Person Quoted:** Use regular font style for the name of the person being quoted. It can be placed before or after the quote.

**Body Text:** Use a regular font style for the main body text, maintaining consistency throughout the article. Use paragraph breaks to separate different ideas or sections.

It's important to note that these guidelines can be adapted based on the specific requirements or style guidelines of the publication. **Always follow the specific instructions provided by the International Press Chief or Editor In Chief to ensure uniformity and maintain the publication's visual identity.**





# ANNEXURE FOR REPORTERS

Reporters must refer to the annexure when working on their pieces. The format of the annexure is to be **followed strictly and doing otherwise, will not be looked upon favourably by the Executive Board.** The Executive Board *highly appreciates* unique perspectives, fresh outlooks and original writing styles but the format and formality of the annexure must be kept in mind.



## As A Heathen, I Grew

*“Tarun Tapan Bhuyan reporting from United Nations Economic and Social Council  
(ECOSOC)”*

Amidst the dense jungle's verdant embrace,  
Lies a land wrought with strife and disgrace,  
Where the shadows of colonialism still loom,  
And the scars of conflict refuse to consume.

The Congo, rich in resources and rare,  
Is plundered by greed and avarice so unfair,  
Exploited by nations with no heed for the land,  
Leaving behind only devastation and sand.

The people, shackled by chains of poverty,  
Are subject to violence, hatred, and atrocity,  
Their cries for peace fell on deaf ears,  
As their dreams and hopes are crushed by fears.

The crisis, deep-rooted in history's past,  
Seems unending, a relentless shadow cast,  
With each day marking a new chapter of pain,  
A tale of suffering that seems to have no gain.

Yet amidst the chaos, there shines a ray of light,  
Of brave souls who fight for justice with all their might,  
Who strive to bring change to this land so torn,  
And a future bright, for those who are yet unborn.

May their efforts bear fruit, and the Congo find peace,  
And the scars of its past, one day, finally cease,  
For it is in the hands of those who care,  
To heal this wounded land, and make it fair.

## The Echoes of the Congo Crisis: The Introspection

*“Tarun Tapan Bhuyan reporting from United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)”*

The estate of democracy is insured with fragility. Upholding this delicate equilibrium in a newly-found nation can be set against the backdrop of chaos, calamity and havoc. In the course of these events, unification is placed at the helm of understanding. There have been distinguishable junctures in history where this understanding has been subject to disillusion at the cost of special interest and personal benefit. But this personal interest has culminated in the displacement, death and exploitation of millions of already compromised lives. Moreover, when this mayhem occurs in an underdeveloped nation, the ramifications can be even more adverse.

On the historic date of 16th of July 1960, the United Nations authorized the use of military force was spearheaded by China, France and especially the Soviet Union which was an instrumental player in economic and military aid this is attributed to the Soviet Union's foresight to see Congo's growing influence as a potential ally in Africa. The Soviet Union sought to ideologize, the United States and its growing Western influence over the African continent. The United States had a growing concern about Soviet Union's influence and threat to the USA's interests in the region.

These arguments exemplify that any room for discussion between Belgium and Congo has been polluted by the interests of larger parties who see this not as an intention to resolve but to rise.

By August 10, Congo oversaw a sharp decline in economic output and a severe absence of skilled labour due to insufficient funds for human resource development this has been accompanied by inflation, the collapse of unmaintained infrastructure and a decline in Gross Domestic Product over the span of months. The member states continue to control this crisis for their own personal interests and motivate further tensions and contribute varying ideas to already polarising topics veiled under allyship.

Additionally, the United States, the United Kingdom and Belgium have constituted an alliance and introduced a directive which was failed and agreed to the demilitarisation of the Kaasai region and deployment of MIM for defence in the Congo. While this directive entertains the idea of assistance to the degrading defence and regional autonomy of the Congo, it has failed in bringing consensus between the Congo and its former colonial power. This has led to an extremely sensitive issue of Congo and Belgium trying to seek arrangements in the hopes of maintaining relationships with allies.

At this pivotal moment in this Council, it is exemplary to stand on common ground by understanding not just the international overviews of the Congo Crisis and its aftereffect but addressing the nuances of regional tensions to minimize further escalation and intensification.

Conclusively, it goes without saying that in the background of this significant deliberation, we must rise from narrow-minded stakes. In the end, it all comes down to how many lives must be saved. Ultimately, overcoming this adversity is fundamental to hundreds of ethnic communities and impoverished civilians and turning an issue which seems perpetual into an incident that might be looked upon in the future as an agreeable call for resolution.



## Charting A Course To Calm

*Tarun Tapan Bhuyan reporting from United Nations Economic and Social Council  
(ECOSOC)*

The proceedings of the United Nations of Security Council heightened the anxieties as the crisis update addressed the institutional failure and rising border tensions in the region of Katanga. As aptly summarised by the Delegate of Ceylon this crisis marks a “*critical juncture,*” in the Security Council’s flow of debate and ultimate resolution. The discussions deliberated upon through a Provisional Speaker’s List were consistently centred around the removal of Belgians and Congolese from Katanga, procurement of funds to sponsor a weapon of mass destruction in the Congo and reasons for Katanga’s institutional failure.

Institutional failure after the secession of Katanga has perpetrated a fragile balance between resolution and full-blown civil war. The pro-China bloc called against the weapons of mass destruction in “*unstable regions such as the Congo,*” and collectively put a unanimous stance to hear possible draft resolutions of other blocs with an open mind. It is worth noting that this contradicted the bloc’s radical anti-western and anti-liberal stance.

On a completely opposite note, the bloc constituting Belgium, The United Kingdom and The United States highlighted the impossibility of a nation such as the Congo procuring funds and resources to invest in a weapon of mass destruction. It is necessary to highlight that the journalist of the Hindustan Times noticed the presence of uranium mines and significant economic aid assisted by the Soviet Union during the economic crisis in Congo. This was supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom who questioned, “*For a country that is asserting that they are suffering from economic turmoil how can it fund to develop weapons of mass destruction?*”

This was exacerbated by the rising threat of the epicentre of the crisis in the Congo becoming a frontier for the Cold War. The Katanga has also been suffering from fundamental institutional failure to the expected refusal of the Congolese government to grant humanitarian resources. To add fuel to the flame, the Soviet Union’s comments on Katanga’s institutional instability were directed at Belgium where the delegate stated that, “*removal of the Belgian military from Katanga caused institutional failure,*”

To conclude, the journalist of the Hindustan Times analyses that this is indeed a crucial and defining moment for the United Nations Security Council’s actions to bring resolve to the Security Council

However, the perpetual theme of disagreement in the Council indeed leaves a long course to charting calm.



## The Shot Callers of Congo's Conundrum

*Tarun Tapan Bhuyan reporting from United Nations Economic and Social Council  
(ECOSOC)*

It is almost second nature in diplomacy that resolutions are typically followed by dissension. This rivalry of assertions often ushers to amendments but also gives acclivity to more unexplored tribulations. Oftentimes in this thriving breeding ground of contentions and variances, there is a subdued undertone of common ideology. This is often the red line which separates successful negotiation from the unsuccessful ones. To put it aptly, it is not about what one has been insistent to hold on to but what one is willing to give up. While it seems like a compelling decision to become defensive, it is unanimously understood that the cornerstone of negotiation is common ground.

This is perfectly exemplified in the Congo as, ever since the inception of integral Congolese political parties, drastically different viewpoints have been nurtured under the same umbrella. Yet another defining moment came with the 1959 Leopoldville Riots which gave rise to tense violence on the part of Belgians and also the Congolese. While the developments that came in January 1960 culminated in Congo's independence, June gave rise to two major but irrational leaders who laid the foundation of the young nation but as upcoming events proved, not strongly enough. Joseph Kasavubu and Patrice Lumumba laid out a sequence of measures which resulted in the ultimate conclusion of Belgian withdrawal from the country leading to a power vacuum. The vacuum gave rise to yet another major player, Moïse Tshombe who seceded from Katanga with a blatant refusal to recognise the central government on July 12, 1960 and inevitably the rising tension ultimately concluded with the United Nations intervention which followed a day later which was spearheaded by Secretary-General Dan Hammarskjöld. On July 14, 1960, Lumumba addressed the Belgian parliament and stood against the Belgian intervention attempts at bringing stability.

A strong undertone in the council was Congo's lack of self-accountability. Despite attempts by USSR and USA to provide economic assistance, the implementation of these grants has been extremely questionable. It is worth noting that while member states remain actively resolved to work on this issue, at risk of choosing the unpopular narrative they support the Congo in the course of its poorly implemented schemes to use its aid to restore unity not just among groups and communities but also within the central themes of territorial merger.



## Truth Over Tyranny

*Tarun Tapan Bhuyan reporting from United Nations Economic and Social Council  
(ECOSOC)*

The proceedings in the Security Council dwelled on the pertinent and imperative agenda of the Congo Crisis and a varying array of comments were discussed and collected. The reporter of the Hindustan Times used this as a medium to discuss and dissect important and relevant viewpoints from extremely diverse nations on the political spectrum in hopes to investigate and get to the root of the innumerable stances expressed in the Council's flow of debate.

The journalist addressed his first question to the delegate of The People's Republic of China. The journalist questioned the permanent member on its foreign policy regarding the Congo Crisis, and how it aligns with China's broader goals and interests in Africa. Additionally, the journalist scrutinized what measures has China taken to address the crisis, and how does it view the role of other actors in the region. This question was a direct hit at the delegate's lack of clear stance during committee proceedings and scarce intentions to contribute to the directives presented.

The delegate commented on how The Republic of China wishes to universalize its normative understanding of sovereignty as well as territorial integrity while laying emphasis on consultation and deliberation. The ROC has maintained close communication and ties with both Belgium (in the hopes of strengthening bilateral cooperation) and Congo (in order to trade and solidify economic links). In the past, the ROC has kept its forces out of direct involvement in crises in Africa but has significantly contributed to various UN peacekeeping operations through economic assistance, the sending of personnel, military aid and medical aid, amongst others.

Amongst others namely, the United Kingdom and The Soviet Union. Ultimately the intention of the reporter was to disseminate information quickly and effectively. *The journalist also provided insight into the Delegate of Belgium's stance on the matter.*

***Press:* Good day, as a member of the international press, I'd like to discuss Belgium's role in the Congo's historical events. How do you view Belgium's involvement in the power vacuum that occurred after the country's independence in 1960?**

*Delegate:* Belgium's involvement in the power vacuum was undeniably a consequential factor. While the withdrawal was necessary for Congo's independence, the ensuing vacuum and subsequent tensions

had unforeseen consequences. Belgium recognizes the need to reflect on the past and support the Congo's efforts to restore unity and accountability.

***Press:* Many have criticized the implementation of economic assistance from countries like the USSR and the USA. What is Belgium's stance on this issue?**

*Delegate:* Belgium acknowledges the questionable implementation of economic grants in the Congo. However, we remain resolved to work with other member states and support the Congo in addressing these challenges. Our focus is on aiding the Congo's endeavours to foster unity and progress, despite the complexities involved.

***Press:* How does Belgium plan to contribute to the restoration of stability and self-accountability in the Congo?**

*Delegate:* Belgium is committed to playing a constructive role in the Congo's path to stability and self-accountability. We understand the importance of collective efforts and aim to collaborate with international partners to address the historical complexities and support the Congo's aspirations for a united and prosperous future.



## Tweets From Sara Anwita

1. Just in: UN expresses “*deep concern*” for the 47th time this week. Children remain unconcerned—they’re too busy surviving. #StronglyWorded #MeanwhileInGaza
2. Model UN delegate proposes a “*Childhood Protection Buffer Zone.*” Real children propose adults stop bombing them. #ConflictResolution101
3. Delegate claims their country is “*neutral.*” Children dying on both sides confirm that’s true. #NeutralityKillsToo #NonAlignedNotInnocent
4. UNICEF committee proudly agrees on the definition of “*child.*” Still no agreement on how to stop them from dying. #PrioritiesInPanic
5. “*Let’s not politicize children’s suffering.*” —says delegate, mid-politicizing children’s suffering. #DiplomaticIrony



## Resolving Differences in Congo: Striving for Common Ground

*Tarun Tapan Bhuyan reporting from United Nations Economic and Social Council  
(ECOSOC)*

In the bustling world of diplomacy, resolutions often give way to dissension, paving the path for amendments while unearthing new challenges. However, beneath the surface of contention and divergence, there lies a subdued undertone of shared ideology. This common ground often determines the success or failure of negotiations, as it emphasizes the willingness to compromise rather than cling to individual positions. Let's delve into the current state of affairs in Congo and gauge public opinion on the nation's political landscape.

### **Opinion Poll:** *Seeking Congolese Perspectives*

In a recent opinion poll conducted across Congo, we sought to understand the sentiments of the population regarding the nation's political situation and the importance of common ground in achieving stability and unity. A diverse range of respondents, encompassing various demographic backgrounds, shared their views on the matter. Here are the findings:

#### **Question 1: Do you believe that finding common ground is crucial for resolving Congo's political challenges?**

- Yes: 72%
- No: 15%
- Undecided: 13%

The majority of respondents (72%) recognize the significance of finding common ground as an essential element for resolving the political challenges in Congo. This suggests that the Congolese people understand the need for compromise and collaboration in order to overcome their nation's hurdles.

#### **Question 2: Who do you believe should take more accountability for Congo's current situation?**

- Congolese Government: 28%
- External Powers (e.g., Belgium, USA, USSR): 42%
- Both Equally: 23%
- Unsure: 7%

A significant portion of respondents (42%) held external powers accountable for Congo's current situation, while 28% attributed the responsibility to the Congolese government. It is worth noting that a considerable number (23%) believed that both parties should share equal accountability. This indicates a nuanced perspective among the population, acknowledging the complexities of the situation.

**Question 3: Do you support international aid programs to restore unity and stability in Congo?**

- Yes: 58%
- No: 24%
- Partially: 18%

A majority of respondents (58%) expressed their support for international aid programs aimed at restoring unity and stability in Congo. Despite concerns about the implementation of these programs, a significant portion (18%) advocated for partial support, recognizing the potential benefits they can bring. Meanwhile, a smaller percentage (24%) opposed such aid programs altogether.

The opinion poll findings shed light on the importance of finding common ground in resolving Congo's political challenges. With a significant majority recognizing the value of compromise and collaboration, it is evident that the Congolese people are inclined towards seeking stability and unity through negotiation. The accountability for the nation's situation is perceived to be shared among external powers and the Congolese government, acknowledging the complexities at play.

Moving forward, it is imperative for both internal and external stakeholders to listen to the voices of the Congolese people, foster a spirit of common ground, and implement aid programs effectively. By embracing compromise, acknowledging shared goals, and prioritizing unity, Congo can pave the way for a brighter future.

***Disclaimer: The presented poll results are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual data. The percentages and responses are entirely fictional and should not be attributed to any real-life opinions or individuals. This is just to provide a sample for reference so delegates effectively make Opinion Polls in the MUN.***



## The Crayon Line Between War and Peace

*Sara Anwita reporting from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)*

In the tangle of ruins that once stood as homes, beneath the chalkboards shattered by shockwaves, amid the silence that follows a siren too late—there lies the unreported epicenter of the Israel-Palestine conflict: the child. Statistically invisible and politically inconvenient, children in this region are the casualties that never make it into ceasefire agreements. Their stories begin in the rubble and too often end there. The agenda before UNICEF—to address the impact of conflict on children's safety and well-being in the Israel-Palestine region—is not a policy discussion. It is a reckoning. It is the international community standing at a threshold: either to act meaningfully, or to continue archiving another generation's trauma beneath empty resolutions.

To understand this crisis is to navigate a grim tapestry stitched by history, power, and silence. The Israel-Palestine conflict, hardened over 75 years of occupation, resistance, war, and diplomacy, has turned homes into frontlines and playgrounds into political chessboards. The blockade of Gaza, the rocket fire into Israel, the military incursions, and the collective punishments—each has become not just a geopolitical event, but a formative experience for a child's mind.

In 2024, the consequences have metastasized. The October 2023 conflict left over 15,000 children dead or maimed in Gaza alone, according to credible human rights monitors. Entire families have been erased from civil registries. Schools—many operating under the blue flag of the UN—have been flattened. In Israel, children grow up with drills that teach them to seek shelter before they learn to read.

The tragedy is not just in the bombs. It is in the global complicity. Children in conflict zones become rhetorical devices in diplomatic statements—“*deeply concerned*” here, “*gravely alarmed*” there. But beneath the op-eds and Security Council debates is the harsh reality: a complete systems failure to protect the most innocent. The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child—ratified by almost every nation on Earth—has been rendered toothless by geopolitical inertia. Even in forums built to protect the young, the weight of alliances and arms deals outweighs the urgency of trauma care and reconstruction.

And so, the Palestinian child pulling her baby brother from a collapsed stairwell is met not with rescue, but with rationed water and the indifference of a world addicted to stalemates. The Israeli child awakened by sirens is taught early that peace is a bedtime story never finished.

Why must this be the centerpiece of UNICEF’s focus in 2024? Because it is no longer a regional issue—it is a global indictment. The erasure of Palestinian childhood is a test of the UN’s legitimacy. The normalization of Israeli fear is a warning to all democracies that allow trauma to fester beneath the veneer of security. The world is watching—and doing nothing.

This crisis reverberates far beyond the Mediterranean coast. It shapes how militancy is justified across continents. It fuels a generation of radicalized youth who see negotiations as betrayal. And it sets a dangerous precedent: that children can be sacrificed on the altar of political ambiguity.

There is no neutrality in the death of a child. Inaction is not passive; it is participation. What is needed is not merely aid, but accountability. Not just bandages, but structural protections. Demilitarized humanitarian corridors. International monitoring of child-targeted violence. Mental health infrastructure that treats PTSD as a political priority.

Because if this moment passes like so many before it, history will not judge kindly. It will remember that when the world had a chance to rewrite the fate of a broken generation, it chose bureaucracy over bravery. In the eyes of a traumatized child, ideology dissolves. What remains is the primal need for safety, care, and dignity. UNICEF’s agenda must therefore rise above the politics of partition and speak to the indivisibility of childhood. Every blast silences a dream. Every delay deepens the wound.

To address this agenda is not merely to advocate policy—it is to declare, without equivocation, that the world’s children are not bargaining chips. They are the future. And we are failing them.

## **Blood, Verdant, Vicious: International Hypocrisy? Or Congo's Triumph?**

*Tarun Tapan Bhuyan reporting from the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)*

In the sombre, fluorescent-lit halls of the UN Headquarters, the press conference following the Security Council's closed-door deliberations on the crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo unfolded with the elegance of diplomacy and the entropy of indecision. One could not ascertain whether this was a story of ink, insight or integrity.

As delegates filed in, their faces were masks—some of resolve, others of wearied calculation. The United Kingdom, ever poised as the Council's professorial cynic, was the first to field questions. When pressed on the Council's inertia amidst mounting civilian casualties in North Kivu, the UK delegate responded curtly, *"We are exploring all modalities, including targeted sanctions and a bolstering of MONUSCO's capabilities."* Yet, the air of bureaucratic euphemism hung heavy. "Exploring modalities" has become a favourite euphemism for diplomatic stasis.

France, playing the weary architect of once-hopeful frameworks, attempted to project unity where little existed. *"We support a robust political process alongside humanitarian access corridors,"* said Ambassador Charpentier. But when questioned on France's continued arms sales to Rwanda—a state widely accused of backing the M23 rebel group—the ambassador evaded. *"All our actions are in line with international law,"* he said with a tight smile, failing to acknowledge the documented inconsistencies between law and action.

From the United States came a more impassioned, if equally calculated, performance. Ambassador Harris declared, *"The U.S. condemns the actions of all non-state actors exacerbating instability in eastern Congo."* Her voice rose, verging on righteous. But when challenged on the U.S.'s historical disengagement from African crises unless strategic minerals or optics were involved, she pivoted: *"This administration is committed to re-engaging with our African partners in meaningful ways."* Yet, as observers, we are compelled to ask—does 'meaningful' mean anything when it's neither timely nor proportional?

Russia, on the other hand, took a predictably contrarian stance, accusing Western powers of "neo-colonial meddling." *"Externally imposed blueprints must not compromise the sovereignty of the DRC,"* said the Russian envoy, while conspicuously dodging questions about Moscow's rumoured military contracts with Kinshasa's private militias. The irony was thick and wholly unacknowledged.

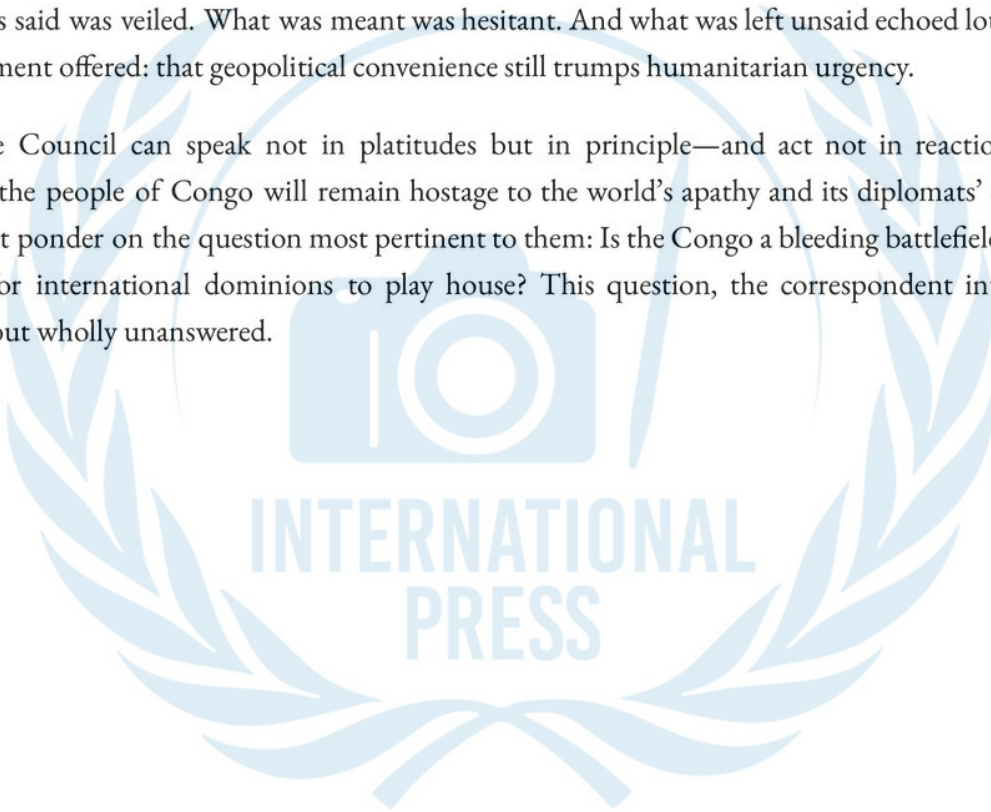


In contrast, Gabon, representing Africa’s voice with rare clarity, lamented the Council’s hypocrisy. “*We speak of peace, yet fund instability through silence,*” Ambassador Essono said, drawing one of the only rounds of sustained press applause. It was a rare moment of candor in an otherwise choreographed exercise in strategic ambiguity.

From this correspondent’s vantage, the day’s briefing revealed less about what the Council plans to do, and more about what it refuses to confront. The Congo crisis—entwined with minerals, foreign militias, and a phantom peacekeeping mission—has become the litmus test for the UNSC’s moral efficacy. So far, the results are damning.

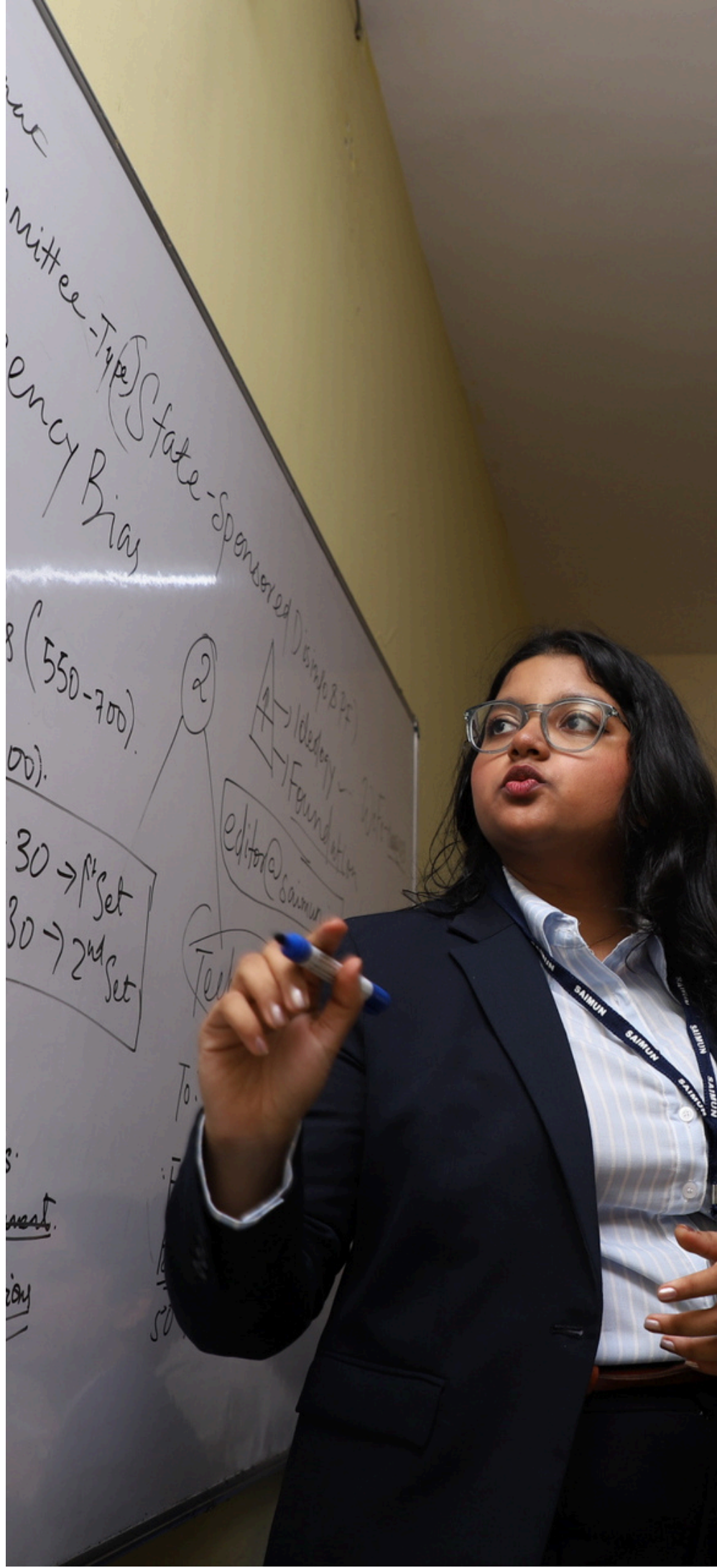
What was said was veiled. What was meant was hesitant. And what was left unsaid echoed louder than any statement offered: that geopolitical convenience still trumps humanitarian urgency.

Until the Council can speak not in platitudes but in principle—and act not in reaction but in resolve—the people of Congo will remain hostage to the world’s apathy and its diplomats’ duplicity. One must ponder on the question most pertinent to them: Is the Congo a bleeding battlefield? Or is it a stage for international dominions to play house? This question, the correspondent introspects, remains but wholly unanswered.



# PHOTOGRAPHERS

## SECTION



# Introduction to Photography at SAIMUN

## Introduction to Photography:

In this session, we will explore **the importance of photography, discuss the elements of a compelling picture, and learn about writing magazine captions.** Whether you're an aspiring photographer or simply interested in the art of capturing moments, this session will provide you with valuable insights and practical tips. Let's dive in!

Photography is a powerful medium that enables us to capture and preserve moments, emotions, and stories visually. It allows us to document history, express creativity, and communicate ideas without the need for words. Here are some key reasons why photography is important:

## Importance of Photography:

- 1. Documentation:** Photographs serve as a visual record of events, people, and places. They help preserve memories and provide future generations with insights into the past.
- 2. Storytelling:** A photograph can convey a narrative or evoke emotions. It has the ability to tell a story, capture a mood, or communicate a message.
- 3. Communication:** Photography is a universal language that transcends barriers. It allows us to connect with others, share experiences, and convey ideas, even across different cultures and languages.
- 4. Creativity and Expression:** Photography is an art form that enables individuals to express their unique perspectives and creativity. It encourages us to see the world from different angles and find beauty in the ordinary.

**In conclusion,** remember, photography is an art that combines technical skills with creativity and storytelling. Enjoy the process, experiment, and don't be afraid to capture unique perspectives.



# Elements of a Picture

To create compelling photographs, it's important to understand the key elements that contribute to a visually appealing image. Here are some essential elements to consider:

1. **Focus:** The point of focus in a photograph determines where the viewer's attention is drawn. It could be a specific subject, a particular detail, or even the absence of focus, creating a sense of depth and dimension.
2. **Background:** The background plays a crucial role in framing the subject and setting the mood of the photograph. A well-chosen background can enhance the overall composition and make the subject stand out.
3. **Juxtaposition:** Juxtaposition involves placing two contrasting elements or subjects together to create visual interest and tell a story. It can create a sense of tension, irony, or harmony, depending on the intended message.



# Writing Magazine Captions

When submitting photographs for publication in a magazine or any other context, writing compelling captions can enhance the viewer's understanding and engagement. Here are a few guidelines for writing effective magazine captions:

- **Provide context:** Describe the scene, location, or event where the photograph was taken. Offer relevant information that helps the viewer understand the context and significance of the image.
- **Add relevant details:** Highlight important elements, objects, or people within the photograph. Draw attention to specific details that contribute to the overall story or message.
- **Evoke emotions:** Use descriptive language to evoke emotions or convey the mood captured in the photograph. A well-written caption can enhance the impact of the image on the viewer.
- **Be concise:** Keep the caption concise and to the point. Focus on the essential details and avoid unnecessary or repetitive information.

## Sample of a SAIMUN Tribune Caption:



*A world united in purpose. Delegates convene for the opening session of the Model United Nations, ready to shape tomorrow's global narrative.*



*Honoring excellence, leaders unite to present a heartfelt tribute to our esteemed Chief Guest, a symbol of inspiration and achievement.*



*Dr. Silpi Sahoo, the chairperson, delivers a stirring closing address, leaving a lasting impression on hearts and minds, as the valedictory ceremony concludes.*



# CARICATURIST

## SECTION



# Introduction to Caricature

Cartoons wield immense power, distilling complex subjects into digestible, humorous snapshots. India's "So Sorry" politoons epitomize this potency, offering incisive political commentary through clever satire and comedy. At IPC, we recognize the enduring relevance of cartoons as vehicles for political critique. Throughout the conference, cartoonists will deftly navigate the fine balance between serious committee discussions and lighthearted relief, employing humor to highlight injustices and wrongdoings. Let's appreciate the diplomatic finesse with which cartoons convey profound messages, fostering understanding and dialogue on the global stage.

1. Research thoroughly by studying the background guide of your committee and important dates. Consider the biases of your assigned news agency for accurate portrayal.
2. Familiarize yourself with the conventions of political cartoons, noting exaggerated facial features and clever use of humor. Maintain your unique style while learning from others, but avoid plagiarism during the conference.
3. Take notes during committee proceedings to identify moments suitable for cartoon depiction. Sketch rough ideas quickly to plan your final drawing effectively.
4. Ensure accuracy in your cartoons; while you can humorously exaggerate facts, avoid blatant lies. Clarify any doubts by sending chits to concerned delegates.
5. Express your own views openly through your cartoons, using them as a medium to convey messages effectively.
6. Utilize shading judiciously to add depth and contrast to your cartoons, avoiding over-shading to prevent clutter.
7. Harness the storytelling power of color in your cartoons to convey emotion and mood effectively.
8. Avoid overcrowding your cartoons with too many elements, maintaining clarity and coherence.
9. Minimize unnecessary background details to keep the focus on the main subject of your cartoon.
10. Direct any pre-conference queries to [editor@saimun.in](mailto:editor@saimun.in); after the simulation begins, contact the Executive Board directly for clarifications.



# Introduction to Caricature

1. Exaggeration plays a pivotal role in cartoons, derived from the Latin word caricature, meaning 'exaggeration'. Cartoonists often exaggerate facial features and events to add humour and balance, as seen in slapstick comedy's use of exaggerated expressions and gestures.
2. Symbolism employs allegories, animals, and objects to represent concepts beyond their meanings. For instance, devil horns symbolize evil thoughts or wrongdoing, enhancing the cartoon's message.
3. Irony utilizes words opposite to their literal meanings, adding humour and emphasizing the disparity between actions and words. This technique employs symbols, objects, and exaggeration to create a comedic effect.
4. Analogy compares two distinct components sharing common elements, simplifying complex ideas for easier comprehension. Integrating pop culture references enhances relatability and understanding, broadening the cartoon's audience.
5. Labelling, often overlooked, provides crucial context and allure to cartoons through catchy phrases and sarcastic dialogue boxes. Careful labelling of objects and people clarifies their significance without detracting from the artwork's message.
6. Undertones, the underlying themes of a cartoon, are essential in conveying its substance. Influenced by factors like agency ownership and political alignment, undertones guide interpretation. While acknowledging bias detracts from a cartoon's impact, cartoonists must adhere to their agency's leanings, ensuring alignment with their assigned bias, such as government-owned agencies avoiding anti-government undertones.



# Types of Caricature

1. Create a series of amusing events depicted across multiple panels, with the punchline typically in the final panel. Use speech and thought bubbles carefully to avoid clutter.
2. Showcase creativity with non-themed cartoons, favored by the chair and published online. Submit multiple pieces throughout the conference, with digital formats permitted.
3. Use a specific object related to the assigned committee to convey a message in the cartoon, ensuring active involvement of the object.
4. Incorporate trending memes to add humor to committee-related topics, maintaining professional standards of Sanskriti School Model United Nations.
5. Partner with journalists or photographers from the assigned committee to create a joint piece. Inspiration can flow both ways between collaborators.
6. Pose challenging questions to committee delegates during the press conference, based on their policies or actions. Create cartoons based on the responses received, considering agency biases.
7. Create a single-panel cartoon opposing the assigned country or portfolio's policies and position during committee proceedings, reflecting sedition against the government or monarch.



# Guidelines

1. Originality is key; any instance of plagiarism will result in disqualification from awards.
2. Timely submissions are crucial; late or missed deadlines may lead to negative evaluation.
3. Roll call and ROPs like Motion to open debate, Point of Information, and Point of Personal Privilege must be adhered to throughout the conference.
4. Understand Agency Bias: Familiarize yourself with your agency's bias and ensure your cartoons align with it.
5. Treat delegates and the Executive Board respectfully; defamation or dissemination of incorrect information will reflect poorly.
6. Every cartoon must be enclosed within a box, with your full name and assigned committee written beneath it.
7. Each cartoon should have a caption of no more than 10 words.
8. Ensure correct spelling in both the caption and cartoon to avoid potential exclusion from the newsletter.
9. Cartoons should occupy at least one-third of the page to ensure visibility.
10. Digital submissions are only permitted for miscellaneous pieces; all other tasks require traditional drawings.
11. Cartoonists must bring their own stationery as it will not be provided; drawing paper will be provided on-site.

## CONSIDERATIONS

- Showcase original ideas and inventive approaches.
- Inject humour effectively to engage the audience.
- Maintain a clean and tidy presentation of your cartoons.
- Employ shading judiciously to add depth and contrast.
- Strive for unique perspectives and concepts.
- Meet deadlines promptly to demonstrate reliability.
- Ensure cartoons align with assigned topics and themes.
- Reflect comprehension of the subject matter in your cartoons.
- Aim for cartoons that leave a lasting impression.
- Incorporate elements such as irony and symbolism to enhance your cartoons' effectiveness.

# INFORMATION

## SECTION



# Email Sample

Emails must be composed in the following manner

editor@saimun.in

Type of Submission - Name - News Agency - CO (Correspondent)/ P (Photographer)/ CA (Caricaturist)

Dear Executive Board,

I've attached the following submission [Type of Submission] for Session Number [Enter Applicable Number] due at [Mention deadline] from [Mention Agency].

Regards,  
[Name]

Attach file.



# VASUDHAIVA KUTUMBAKAM. *All the World Is But One Family.*

J U L Y 2 4 - 2 5 , 2 0 2 6

14 GLORIOUS YEARS OF THE PRESS AT SAIMUN.

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***Ms. Shlokaa Das,***  
*The Editor-in-Chief, SAIMUN 2026*

***Mstr. Gyanendra Behera,***  
*The Photographer-in-Chief, SAIMUN 2026*

***Ms. Reetika De,***  
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