

CHAIR REPORT

Committee: Press Corps

Topic: Addressing Ethical Journalism and Media Accountability in an Era of Artificial Intelligence and Rapid Information Dissemination

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Introduction

The press corps is a specialized committee that ultimately does not follow standard MUN procedures of debating on a resolution. Delegates will act as journalists representing international news outlets. They are mainly responsible to report any major occurrences across all committees objectively without any bias by interacting with delegates from different committees. Journalists play a crucial role in documenting diplomatic negotiations, policy decisions, worldwide conflicts, and notable global developments. Journalists help keep the public up to date while providing accurate, credible, and verified information.

However, with the rapid development and usage of AI it has influenced journalism and raised new questions regarding media credibility, accuracy, and accountability. While AI can effortlessly assist journalists in processing information and increase efficiency when it comes to deadlines, over-reliance on AI can often lead to shifts of public views, transparency, and the journalist integrity. Therefore, it is essential to create ethical standards for AI usage when it comes to journalism. AI should serve as a tool to journalists in a way that doesn't compromise responsible reporting, transparency, and credibility.

Key Terms

Press

Refers to media outlets such as journalists, newspapers, news websites, and others organizations to provide information and news to the public.

Press Conference

An event where journalists and media representatives assemble to ask questions and obtain information from the interviewee.

Media

The communication platforms used to spread information to the public, such as television, websites, radio, and social media.

Media Bias

When news agencies, organizations, or journalists present information in a way that favors a specific perspective, group or side. Which often leads to one-sided reporting that divides the public view and complicates social or political issues.

Media Accountability

The responsibility of journalists and media organizations to deliver accurate, fair, and transparent information, and take responsibility for contents they publish.

Artificial Intelligence

A technology that allows computers and machines to carry out tasks that require human intelligence, such as analyzing information, content generating, and decision making.

Information Dissemination

The process in which information is shared and circulated amongst a big audience through various communication platforms.

Sensationalism

The use of exaggerated, dramatic, or shocking language to gain attraction, usually at the cost of accuracy or context.

Misinformation

False or inaccurate information that is shared, which can often distort public understanding and even intensify conflicts.

Narrative

The overall story or interpretation presented by the media to clarify an event, conflict, or issue.

Ethical journalism

Journalism in which the reporting process complies to the values of integrity, responsibility, and transparency for human rights.

News Agencies Involved:

News Agency	Description
 <i>Agence France-Presse (AFP)</i>	Agence France-Presse (AFP), is a renowned international news agency located in Paris, France. This agency gathers, validates, and distributes news, photographs, and videos to different media houses worldwide. AFP covers important topics such as politics, conflicts, sports, and international relations, thereby ensuring that news organizations are able to cover stories even when they don't have journalists to do so. It also assists in fact-finding and in countering disinformation by conducting investigations into false or misleading information. A major ethical issue posed to AFP by AI is the issue of misinformation and accuracy of the content. Using AI

	technology, fake images, videos, and texts can be created which may look reliable, but actually contain misleading and false information. Therefore, before using and publishing the AI generated content, AFP should ensure its verification first. In this regard, AFP has initiated an open access online course to educate journalists and journalism students about detecting and verifying AI generated content. This shows that AFP has made an effort to enhance journalists' capacity to detect misinformation through AI. AFP has also made efforts to explore the potentials of AI, by launching a project named MediaGen to develop a trustworthy AI that will produce AI generated content in favor of French and international media. On the other hand, AFP utilizes AI as a back-up tool for doing research and verification and does not give AI the authority to create news content. Moreover, internal experimenting with AI is mandatory to AFP in order to follow its editorial rules, ethical guidelines, and legal requirements of data protection.
 <i>Al Jazeera</i>	Founded in 1996 in Doha, Qatar, Al Jazeera became the first independent news network of the Arab world that opposed the traditional way of functioning of media controlled by states. Currently, the corporation performs an important function in journalism and provides both regional and international information concerning politics, conflict zones, human rights, business and social questions. In addition, the large-scale coverage of the situation in the Middle East and globally, together with investigative journalism and live reporting, enable audiences to obtain information that might not be available in Western mass media. However, the increased usage of artificial intelligence brings numerous ethical issues for Al Jazeera and journalists in general. They concern the integrity of reporting, accuracy and credibility of information, which, in turn, influence the trust of the audience to the media. AI can lead to algorithmic bias, spread misinformation through deepfakes and lessen human

	contribution into the reporting on some topics. In order to prevent these problems, Al Jazeera has created "The Core," which is an AI-integrated newsroom model designed by Google Cloud. Al Jazeera claims that AI is to perform the task of an assistant and not become an alternative for journalists. Fact-checking, verification of information and final editorial decisions are made by human journalists. Moreover, the Al Jazeera Media Institute provides training for journalists on AI tools and ethical questions connected to them.
 <i>The Associated Press (AP)</i>	The Associated Press is one of the most prominent international news cooperatives operating from New York City, USA. It offers objective and unbiased reports for thousands of news organizations globally. The AP has a presence in about 250 different areas in almost 100 countries. The company is a non-profit cooperative owned by its newspaper and broadcasting members and is independent of any corporation and the state. AP also takes a significant part in journalism as it sets reporting standards and publishes the popular AP Stylebook. Since the reporting of AP is published worldwide, the risks related to ethics of AI are especially high for AP. Fabrications, deepfakes, and algorithmic bias harms the precision and credibility of the news that AP produces and the trust of people to the company. To counteract these risks, AP considers AI mainly as an assistant that is there to help with workflow but not replace human journalism. AI is able to help with transcription, translation, research, summarizing, creating headlines, organizing the data, but the results should be considered raw information that needs to be reviewed by journalists before being published. AP forbids the usage of generative AI to edit or create photographs, which helps to preserve the integrity of the visual journalism. AP tries to combine technological efficiency and journalism in

	order to help the journalists to perform better. By having AI do the routine work, AP gives an opportunity to journalists to concentrate on their work and making decisions.
 <i>BBC News</i>	BBC News is one of the most famous news agencies that have been associated with the concept of public service broadcasting. BBC News broadcasts from London, United Kingdom, under the banner of British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). According to the Royal Charter, BBC News aims to provide unbiased and balanced coverage of issues for the benefit of the community and broadcasts to hundreds of millions of viewers around the world through TV, radio, website, and digital media. Nevertheless, implementation of artificial intelligence within BBC raises serious ethical concerns associated with the need for accuracy, impartiality, and reliability of the news service. Algorithmic bias, manipulation through deepfakes and other forms of manipulations might negatively affect the credibility of the organization. In order to address this issue, the BBC has formulated a set of AI principles and editorial guidelines that require human oversight over news production. Specifically, generative AI cannot independently generate news or factual journalism. The use of AI in BBC is limited to such tasks as translation, transcription, article summarizing, and writing assistance and implies human journalists to supervise and approve any generated content. The BBC also designs AI to help detect manipulations of media and asks for transparency if AI plays an important role in the creation of particular content. In such a way, the BBC successfully combines the benefits of AI and maintains human responsibility over journalism. The strict limitations on using AI show that technological efficiency comes after accuracy and reliability for the news organization.
Bloomberg <i>Bloomberg</i>	Bloomberg is a huge media organization operating in different areas of finance, economy, and business. There are many reporters employed by the organization all around the globe who work in over 120 news bureaus and spread information

	through such means as Bloomberg Terminal, television, radio, Internet, and Bloomberg Businessweek. The financial information provided by Bloomberg is of particular significance for investment and business activities. This commitment to accuracy and timely information dissemination is reflected in "The Bloomberg Way", which is a set of internal standards guiding reporters. At the same time, Bloomberg faces some of the highest stakes when using AI due to the fact that even a minor error in financial information may affect the market. False financial data, and wrong interpretations of documents may lead investors or trading bots to rely on inaccurate information. Bloomberg uses AI in different spheres including conversational search, data extraction, financial news summaries, and document analysis. For instance, the company developed an ASKB system where a user may ask complicated financial questions and get relevant sources and raw data. Besides, the company uses retrieval-augmented generation, proprietary validation systems, and regular testing of AI-generated outputs. Bloomberg shows how one may increase efficiency through AI usage while retaining responsibility of the person who is creating the content. Using the trusted financial data and checking the performance of AI-generated outputs, Bloomberg tries to keep misinformation from its reports and financial instruments. At the same time, due to the complex nature of the systems, it may be rather difficult to understand the reasons behind some of them.
 The logo for CamboJA News features a stylized red Khmer character 'ច' (Ch) above the text 'CamboJA' in a red, cursive font, with 'News' in a bold, red, sans-serif font below it. At the bottom, 'CamboJA News' is written in a blue, sans-serif font.	CamboJA News is an independent news organization of Cambodia, run by the Cambodian Journalists Alliance Association that is dedicated to investigative journalism in an extremely limited media environment. The news agency reports on such sensitive issues as corruption, organized crime, human and labor rights, land disputes, and the illegal cyber scam industry. Thus, through this kind of activities CamboJA News supplies both local and foreign audiences with reports on topics

	that might not be covered by more influential media organizations. However, AI creates specific ethical dilemmas for CamboJA News because of the media environment in Cambodia, language barriers, and the rapid increase in misinformation. In case of hallucinations or fake reporting, AI can put independent journalists at risk, while the AI translation can create semantic and contextual mistakes working with the Khmer language. At the same time, the increase of usage of deepfakes and AI misinformation requires verification of any digital information before publishing it. For now, CamboJA News utilizes AI to provide audio versions of the organization's published articles, as well as report about AI, digital rights, privacy, deepfakes, and technology scams. Unlike other international news organizations, CamboJA News doesn't have an openly accessible AI policy that regulates the newsroom. Nevertheless, from the topics chosen for reporting one can understand that CamboJA News is interested in such aspects of AI as human oversight, data privacy, and protection from AI misuse.
 The logo for Channel NewsAsia (CNA) features a stylized red 'A' shape composed of three triangles. Below the 'A' is the lowercase text 'cna' in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Underneath 'cna' is the full name 'Channel News Asia (CNA)' in a smaller, blue, italicized sans-serif font.	Channel NewsAsia (CNA) is an international news channel based in Singapore. The outlet provides global coverage and gives emphasis to an Asian perspective. CNA as part of Mediacorp reports on politics, business, culture, and significant events that occur within the Asia-Pacific region. Due to its multilingualism and international character, CNA provides the audience with the possibility to get information about events that may be covered differently from Western media. Through television broadcasting, online media presence, streaming platforms, and international bureaus, CNA has managed to become an important source of regional and global news. The implementation of artificial intelligence technology in the process of news making raises ethical concerns for CNA, especially in terms of political and geopolitical events. AI can

	reproduce political and cultural bias, produce fake information, and contribute to the development of high-level misinformation. Moreover, CNA has been researching the use of AI in misinformation campaigns by creating personas and cloned content, and hence verification becomes particularly important. Thus, the use of secure internal AI tools is applied by the company to help journalists with research, transcription, brainstorming, and summary creation. Newsroom assistants "Newsroom Buddy" and "Parliament AI" have been developed to help the journalist work and stay at the same time involved in the process. In conclusion, one can see the efforts to make AI technology improve the efficiency of journalists' work, but without the process of automation of the whole process of verification and editing. It should be mentioned also that the company prohibits the cloning of journalists' voices, likeness, or avatar, and it helps not to mislead the audience.
 <i>CNN International</i>	Cable News Network (CNN) is a US news company whose headquarters are in Atlanta, Georgia. CNN was founded in 1980 by Ted Turner. The CNN organization was the first to broadcast news on a 24-hour basis, changing the way people obtain news. The CNN media group broadcasts important news to its audiences via television and online networks. With news offices in all six continents, CNN has an extensive coverage globally and gives news coverage from places all over the world. The services provided by the CNN organization also distribute news to other hundreds of partner stations around the globe. There are a great number of additional ethical concerns that are related to CNN being a 24/7 news channel broadcasting all around the world. There might be a risk of spreading misinformation or deepfakes, as well as providing inaccurate translations or fabricating information because of a quick reaction of the network to some significant events. In case AI generated summaries or results of the research were not verified, fake information would reach the audience on a global

	level. There is also the question of confidentiality, as CNN journalists may unintentionally disclose sensitive information working with vulnerable sources via the help of third-party tools of AI. CNN gives journalists an opportunity to use artificial intelligence in order to conduct research, translations, summaries of the data, as well as headline generation, and requires verifying these results before the publication. It means that AI works as an assisting tool but does not become an alternative to human journalism. CNN provides the necessary training for its journalists regarding AI prompting, deepfakes, misinformation and algorithmic bias via CNN Academy. The company takes care of the safety of its journalism by taking legal actions about scrapping its copyrighted content via AI.
 <i>Khmer Times</i>	Khmer Times is a prominent English-language daily newspaper that operates in the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh. Apart from national news, the paper touches on areas like business, lifestyle, and international relations. What is more, it is an informative source for diplomats and other international bodies looking for information regarding Cambodia. Hence, Khmer Times significantly increases the international visibility of the national news through its print and digital platforms. There are some ethical issues related to the implementation of artificial intelligence in the work of Khmer Times that arise due to the linguistic and technological situation in Cambodia. The main problem with the usage of AI lies in the possibility of inaccuracy of translations from other languages into Khmer and misunderstanding of cultural or political nuances. The spread of deepfakes and scams produced by the technology also imposes more responsibilities on journalists to check information prior to publication. The possibility to create numerous articles with the help of AI can contribute to clickbait or even to spread misinformation. Khmer Times focuses on reporting about AI rather than

	applying the technologies in order to generate news and reports. It pays attention to responsible usage of data, verification and protection. Moreover, the organization highlights the creation of regulatory frameworks of AI usage in Cambodia. Still, Khmer Times does not have an internal AI policy that defines the principles of its newsroom. Developing the policy will make the organization able to benefit from AI without damaging the quality of journalism.
MIT Technology Review <i>MIT Technology Review</i>	MIT Technology Review is a technology news outlet located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. It belongs to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Established in 1899, it is one of the world's oldest technology publications that explain emerging technologies and discuss their impact on society and politics. Reporting areas include artificial intelligence, climate change, tech policy, and advances in science. Although MIT owns the publication, it ensures editorial independence in its reporting and analyses. There are multiple ethical issues raised by the use of artificial intelligence by MIT Technology Review. The use of AI in research and writing poses certain risks as the tool is capable of introducing inaccuracies and biases into reports, as well as replacing human experts and skills. AI models reproduce the biases inherent in their training data and might negatively influence research and analysis of technological innovations. There are certain risks associated with the use of AI in reporting about technological innovations that make it hard to distinguish independent journalism from industry-sponsored content. In order to mitigate potential risks, MIT Technology Review has developed an AI policy that introduces restrictions on the use of generative AI in its reports. Writers should not use AI to draft articles or parts of it while research, reporting, and fact-checking should be conducted independently. The use of AI-generated artworks is allowed only if necessary for stories about AI-generated images and in cases when proper licensing

	is ensured. Experimentation with AI-powered tools is acceptable in technology and marketing departments but should be marked appropriately for readers.
	Reuters is an international news agency that produces news, images, and other multimedia content for media organizations, governments, and companies globally. It works with thousands of journalists and photojournalists who report about the current political situation, finances and breaking events from various countries. Reuters is working in accordance with the Thomson Reuters Trust Principles which focus on the importance of being independent, having integrity, freedom from bias and accurate reporting. The company's journalists conduct the verification of user-generated content, eyewitness media, and claims that are posted on social media. However, using the artificial intelligence creates some ethical problems for Reuters as it is possible to spread inaccuracies quickly with the help of the news agency's global news network and financial services. For example, AI hallucinations and wrong financial figures can influence the market in case these pieces of information appear in the news wire without verification. AI algorithms can have biases depending on the training and it will be hard to establish the sources of the information that was generated. In order to deal with these ethical issues, the company conducts human supervision and provides guidelines to the use of AI in its newsrooms. According to Reuters' AI policy, AI should be used only for the support in the process of information discovery, increasing workflow efficiency, summarizing and headlines generating but not in the process of creating news. Journalists are advised to treat AI-generated information as unverified and cross-check it in relation to reliable sources. Reuters uses internal tools like Fact Genie and LEON for helping in the work of newsrooms. AI-assisted translation and voice generation are also supervised by human producers.



The Guardian

The Guardian is an independent British news organization located in London, United Kingdom, specializing in investigation, politics, society, and environmental coverage. The Guardian is a privately held entity, which works with the help of Scott Trust that is aimed at the preservation of editorial independence and reinvestment of all profits into journalism. The Guardian has conducted several investigations, among which there are stories about the Panama Papers and the Windrush scandal. It also covers underrepresented communities and issues of general interest. Thanks to international digital platforms of The Guardian, its journalism reaches beyond the UK borders.

Using AI technologies poses ethical issues for the Guardian. The main problems are associated with the issues of human authorship, accuracy, copyright, and bias of AI-produced material. First, generative AI technologies might introduce factual errors and plagiarize copyrighted material. Second, AI algorithms might have biases contained in their databases, and, therefore, it is possible to apply them incorrectly in case of research or analysis. Third, using AI technologies leads to doubts regarding authenticity of materials and the authorship and responsibility of the journalist in case of AI assistance.

In order to solve these ethical issues, The Guardian uses a public policy on generative AI usage in its journalism. In accordance with the policy, journalists should obtain approval of senior editors before using the technology in any of their publications, and generative AI technology cannot be used for producing articles and other journalistic copies. Instead, the algorithm can be used to conduct analysis, to search archives, to transcribe texts, and to suggest headlines. Moreover, The Guardian asks journalists to mention the use of AI technology in case of its major contribution to the published materials and gives AI assistance training to the staff members.

The New York Times

The New York Times

The New York Times is an American newspaper headquartered in New York City, first founded in 1851 and widely regarded as one of the most influential news organizations in the world. It publishes daily print editions and has a large digital platform. The Times reports on multiple countries and covers a vast amount of topics ranging from politics, business, science, culture and more, and its investigations frequently set the agenda for other media outlets.

There are significant ethical concerns surrounding The New York Times and use of AI for journalism. Generative AI can fabricate quotes and distort facts, producing plausible but false information. External AI search and summarization tools also pose concerns by scraping and repackaging paywalled NY Times content without permission, undermining the newspaper's business model and confusing readers about the original sources. Furthermore, there poses risks around confidentiality and sensitive information.

The New York Times has responded by drawing clear ethical boundaries around AI, while simultaneously building internal AI tools to assist journalists. The paper forbids freelance contributors from submitting any texts or images that could have been generated by AI tools; While in-house staff operate under separate stricter guidelines that prohibited AI to write or edit stories but permitting approved tools such as data analysis, transcription etc. The New York Times has been explicit with its principle on "our journalism will always be human-led" and that journalists remain ultimately responsible for everything published. The Times has also taken aggressive legal action against AI companies, suing OpenAI and Microsoft in 2023, and Perplexity AI in 2025 for allegedly scraping millions of its articles to train commercial models without permission or compensation.



The Straits Times

The Straits Times is a Singapore-based English daily newspaper that operates under SPH Media, one of the country's major media groups. First established in 1949, it is recognized as one of the oldest and most widely read newspaper publishers in Southeast Asia. With its focus on Singaporean politics, economics, society and alongside regional and international news. The Straits Times maintains a daily print edition, digital platforms and referenced by other news outlets.

The Straits Times poses risk to ethical concerns linked to an environment where AI tools are increasingly embedded in news production and public information systems. There comes a great risk with AI generated summaries, translations and research which results in inaccuracies and misinformation. The Straits Times own paper highlights national debates about “red lines” for Artificial Intelligence, warning the over reliance on automated systems in sensitive areas; defense, infrastructure or personal data.

The Straits Times and its parent company SPH Media have integrated AI into newsroom workflows, emphasizing responsible use and human oversight. SPH Media has announced a collaboration with Google to equip newsworms with advanced AI capabilities to further enhance editorial authority and efficiency. Coverage in the Straits Times has itself stressed that responsible use be employed, and that human judgement be throughout the process of utilizing AI tools.



WIRED

WIRED is an American technology and culture magazine that operates out of San Francisco. The publication was first launched in 1993 and quickly became recognized for its in-depth reports on emerging technologies that shape societies, politics and the economy. Wired reaches audiences with printed magazines, podcasts, references from other publishers and other forms of online media. Wired often covers global tech policies, cyber security, digital culture and artificial intelligence.

With how Wired is in depth and the leading publication of technological advancements, Wired's extensive reports on Artificial Intelligence poses a high risk to unethical and undisclosed use of tools. With the speed of advancements and online as a whole, there poses a lot of pressure to report on advancing stories which could lead and encourage an over-reliance on AI as an assisting tool. This as a whole presents issues with misinformation, leaking of insensitive information, and more.

Wired allows journalists to use artificial intelligence as a support tool for tasks such as transcription, translation, initial document summarization and etc, but it requires that all AI-assisted output be checked and approved by human editors before publication, Wired has also establish in its editorial guidelines that undisclosed AI authorship is a breach of ethics and also leads to removal of Ai-generated fiction. Reinforcing that human journalists remain accountable and responsible. Wired itself has also invested in training its staff for Ai prompting, defames detection, misinformation and regularly participates in industry discussions on newsrooms Ai standards.

Previous Attempts to solve the issue

The Society of Professional Journalists (SPJ) first adopted the new code of ethics at its Excellence in Journalism convention in 2014 where it set the standard for accountability and transparency in journalism and news. Since then, the SPJ has dropped a revision on the code

in 2026 addressing the growing issues with Artificial Intelligence. These changes had a focus on identifying and attaching responsibilities to journalists who use artificial intelligence, calling for “verify[ing]” and “provenance and authenticity” to work. (Deck)

Possible Solutions

To address the growing ethical challenges posed by artificial intelligence and rapid information dissemination, new developments into standards for news anchors that establish transparency, human accountability, and governance which will prevent potentially harmful and unethical AI-generated content in the news. News Anchors in the Press Corps should aim to update and or create new content policies such as C2BA content credentials to label ai-assisted media. Another solution is to have AI-assisted content undergo human editorial review and fact checking before publication. Policies like these make journalists and editors have ethical and responsible use of Ai-tools similar to SPJ’s 2026 review.

Platforms and news anchors should find a balance between combat malicious and unethical Ai content with rapid takedowns and strict liability onto editors and journalists who don’t abide by standards while ensuring innocent journalists aren’t mistakenly punished. Solutions should find that have ethical and responsible use of AI will combat the issue of rapid information dissemination and misuse of the tool,

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