



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/42/431
4 August 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-second session
Item 79 of the provisional agenda*

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

Letter dated 24 July 1987 from the Permanent Representative
of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward a copy of the final documents adopted by the Second Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 10 to 12 June 1987 (see annex), with the request that they be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 79 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) I. S. G. MUDENGE
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

* A/42/150.

ANNEX

Final documents of the Second Conference of the Ministers of
Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from
10 to 12 June 1987

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DECLARATION OF THE HARARE CONFERENCE OF THE MINISTERS OF INFORMATION
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In pursuance of the decision of the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and the Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984, the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries met at Harare from 10 to 12 June 1987 in order to identify future strategies for the development of co-operation in all activities.
2. The representatives of the following countries and information-related organizations which are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, took part in the Conference:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Peru, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
3. Representatives of the following countries and organizations, as well as national liberation movements, attended the Conference as observers: Brazil, African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), and Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).
4. The following countries and organizations attended the Conference as guests: Australia, Austria, Greece, Holy See, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (ARDA), Cuban Institute of Radio and Television (ICRT), International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Pan-African News Agency (PANA), News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Secretariat.
5. At the opening session, the Ministers of Information heard an inspiring address delivered by the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe. In his speech, Comrade Mugabe urged member nations to be self-reliant in building an information and communication system that would further unify the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. He called upon the Conference to take further concrete steps towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order. The Prime Minister emphasized that a more balanced flow of news between the developed and developing countries can be achieved by catching up with modern technology and information management.

6. The opening address of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was welcomed by all participants as a valuable contribution to the deliberations and success of the Conference.

7. The meeting unanimously decided to adopt the address of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as the Conference document.

8. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the report by the outgoing Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council (IGC) and expressed their appreciation of his valuable work in implementing the decisions of the first Conference and endorsed his report as a Conference document.

9. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the progress achieved during the period beginning with the first Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in January 1984, in the development of co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of communication towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order. The Ministers also reviewed and appraised the implementation of the Programme of Action contained in the Jakarta Declaration (see A/39/139-S/16430, annex), including those portions which dealt with the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, the Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries, the strengthening of national news agencies, the development of communication infrastructures, the reduction of tariffs, personnel training and the exchange of programmes and related questions.

II. CURRENT SITUATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION

10. The Ministers reviewed the current situation in the field of information and, in view of the current trends in information systems and the new ways of data and message circulation by electronic media, insisted that the rights to communicate and to be heard were fundamental human and social rights and that information was a crucial resource for ensuring national independence and national development as well as the exercise of political, economic and cultural power.

11. The Ministers expressed their continuing concern at the corporate concentration of resources on the mass media, the multi-sectoral integration and global reach of the corporations and the transnational control over new telecommunication technologies and data processing that, in recent years, have aggravated the general imbalance in the international system of communication and information flow. The situation demands a more active and wider exchange of technology in the field of information, the adoption of convenient ways of sharing knowledge and experience on the new methods of information and communication and co-operation among the mass media and information services of the non-aligned and other developing countries. The Ministers, therefore, called upon the non-aligned countries to redouble their efforts to advance their own infrastructures and to establish coherent policies in the field of communication, education and culture. This is essential for the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

12. The Ministers considered that the new phenomena of technological changes affect the nature and volume of the information flow and the interpretation of news to the disadvantage of the developing countries. The microelectronic technologies and their growing monopolization should not be allowed, however, to become a new vehicle for information colonization. To this end, the Ministers reiterated their resolve to make progress towards the decolonization of information and the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

13. The Minister reiterated that international dialogue and understanding can best be promoted by making available diverse sources of information and the elimination of inequalities and distortions in the international flow of information. It is therefore necessary for the non-aligned and other developing countries to invest more effort towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order as a means of decolonizing information.

14. The Ministers stressed that, since the current international system of communication and information flow serves to perpetuate the dominance of world trade, commerce and exchange by the developed nations, the establishment of a new world information and communication order is an integral component of the struggle for the new international economic order.

III. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

15. The Ministers recalled that the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries had acknowledged that the United Nations and its specialized agencies had achieved significant results in many areas of international relations and had contributed to the economic and social progress of all countries and peoples and they expressed deep concern at the increasingly frequent attempts to weaken and curtail the role of the United Nations system and to erode the principles of sovereign equality and democratic procedure on which it is based. In this connection, the Ministers deeply regretted the action taken against the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) by certain countries through the use of pressure in an attempt to undermine the universality of the United Nations system and of UNESCO in particular. The Ministers proposed that the restructuring of UNESCO should not adversely affect the present activities for the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

16. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the fruitful development of co-operation between the non-aligned countries and UNESCO, especially in the field of information, education, science and culture and lauded the agency in particular for its systematic efforts and activities in promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order. The Ministers expressed appreciation for the co-operation extended by UNESCO to the non-aligned countries through its studies of information and communication problems and other activity for the attainment of a much more balanced flow of information between the developing and developed countries. The Ministers also commended the role played by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Committee on Information through their activities in this regard, and called for

greater co-ordination with the United Nations system with a view to the application of the principles of the new world information and communication order.

17. The Ministers stressed that information and communication should be used to support the development programmes and priorities of member countries, while respecting the principles of freedom, national independence, sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of member States. Each country was therefore encouraged to develop its own public communication policies and systems, free from outside interference or intervention, in accordance with its own history, social values, cultural traditions and political and development priorities.

18. The Ministers condemned the use of radio as an instrument of hostile propaganda by any State against another, and demanded the immediate cessation of all hostile broadcasts, be it from within or outside the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, against non-aligned countries.

19. The Ministers urged member States to intensify their efforts to achieve rapid development in their respective national information systems and infrastructures, and called upon the United Nations and its agencies to extend the necessary assistance in pursuance of this objective.

20. The Ministers called upon the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat to increase printed and audio-visual information in order to enhance public awareness of priority issues and issues of particular interest for the non-aligned countries, such as international peace and security, disarmament, peace-keeping and peace-making operations, decolonization, Namibia, Palestine, the promotion of human rights, the right of peoples to self-determination, the issues of apartheid and racial discrimination, the consolidation of democratic processes throughout the world, economic and social development and the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

21. The Ministers noted with appreciation the role played by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in providing technical assistance to non-aligned and other developing countries for the improvement of their information infrastructures, and by the International Programme for the Development of Communications for the implementation of projects submitted by the non-aligned countries in support of the development of information and communication infrastructures and systems.

22. The Ministers endorsed with appreciation the personal contacts which have been made by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council with leading personalities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, including the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Secretary-General of ITU, with a view to paving the way for closer technical co-operation between the United Nations and its agencies and members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

23. The Ministers urged all countries, particularly the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to support vigorously the United Nations and UNESCO and their objectives and aspirations and to safeguard them from any pressures aimed at preventing the attainment of such aims and objectives.

IV. CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION

24. The Ministers reviewed and evaluated the progress in media co-operation among the non-aligned countries in the period beginning with the first Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in 1984 and expressed satisfaction at the advances made in fostering media co-operation among the non-aligned countries, particularly in the promotion of their co-operation at bilateral, regional, interregional and inter-continental levels, whether in the form of exchanges of information experts, interregional or inter-continental seminars exchanges of delegations or the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements. They expressed their optimism that the co-operation and communication fostered by the non-aligned countries among themselves would continue to increase at all levels in the years to come and that this kind of shared co-operation would enhance the efforts of the non-aligned countries to advance the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

25. The Ministers stressed that the present dependence of non-aligned countries on information and communication infrastructures and systems of developed and industrialized countries continued to constitute a serious threat to the preservation of their respective cultures and indigenous life-styles. In this regard, the Ministers emphasized the urgency of ongoing action by non-aligned countries aimed at improving information systems and infrastructures as well as establishing new facilities in countries where they do not exist. The Ministers also reiterated the need for non-aligned countries to continue to study the ways best suited to them for attaining access to technical information and for selecting and purchasing equipment to upgrade information and communication technologies by member countries.

26. Conscious of the fact that most non-aligned countries suffer from inadequate and inappropriate information and communication infrastructures inherited from the colonial era, the Ministers reiterated the urgent need for non-aligned countries to free themselves from dependence upon transnational news agencies by co-operating in the reorganization and development of their own communication infrastructures. The Ministers further expressed the need to share more of their experience in mass media activities by organizing more exchange visits of news agency specialists, as well as exchanging television programmes on a more regular basis. The Ministers expressed the hope that such exchanges would also enhance awareness of each other's accomplishments. The Ministers urged the national news agencies to make greater use of news and material coming from the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries.

27. The Ministers particularly noted the need for expertise in, and increased access by member States to, satellites, modern electronic information systems, informatics and communication installations, data banks and data bases and for their access to include the capability to prevent the negative effects of the use of such facilities by transnational corporations. In this regard, the Ministers urged ITU to regulate space communications technology so that the developed countries do not monopolize it for their own benefit.

28. The Ministers emphasized the importance of the principles of collective self-reliance and mutual co-operation among themselves being pursued by the

non-aligned countries, which constitute concrete contributions towards redressing the imbalances in the international flow of information and disparities in communication capabilities and towards establishing equal and democratic relations in this field.

29. The Ministers recognized the importance of the role played by national and regional news agencies in the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

V. PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR CO-OPERATION

30. Bearing in mind the importance attached by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries to the role of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries in the struggle for the decolonization of information and the countering of tendentious reporting and mass media campaigns against non-aligned and other developing countries and national liberation movements, the Ministers urged the Pool and the Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC) to intensify their efforts towards the attainment of these objectives. In this regard, they called upon all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to encourage their mass media to increase their news coverage and dissemination of information of and about member countries. The Ministers further recommended that members of the Pool intensify their contacts with the end-users of their information in an effort to achieve better use of their material. The Ministers urged the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to extend reciprocal facilities in their media for the dissemination of national information, including socio-cultural profiles of member States, especially on the occasion of their respective national days with a view to bringing non-aligned countries closer.

31. The Ministers, gravely concerned at the pervasive hostile propaganda by some developed countries, especially through the electronic media, against non-aligned countries and the Movement as a whole, urged member countries to refrain from permitting the use of their media, space and any other facilities for such purposes. The Ministers reaffirmed their solidarity with any non-aligned country that is subjected to such a sustained hostile mass-media campaign and they resolved to support that country in the various international forums, including ITU.

VI. NEWS AGENCIES POOL OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

32. The Ministers endorsed with satisfaction the resolutions and the Programme of Action of the Fourth General Conference of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 17 to 22 March 1986, and called for the early implementation of the agreements set down in these documents.

33. In view of the importance of the Pool's contribution to the objectives of decolonizing information and countering tendentious information and press campaigns against the non-aligned and other developing countries and liberation movements, the Ministers expressed the need for the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries to continue working to further improve its work.

34. In this context, an appeal was addressed to the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to support the formation of news agencies in countries where they do not exist and to strengthen existing ones.

35. The Ministers urged the member news agencies of the Pool possessing technical equipment and professional staffs to lend their assistance to the less developed news agencies, particularly the news agencies of the front-line States and the information departments of the liberation movements of southern Africa.

36. With a view to making broader use of the Pool's efforts, the mass media and the newsmen of the member countries of the Movement were called upon to make greater use of information circulated by the Pool, in testimony of their endeavours to promote the plurality of information sources and objective opinions and to improve mutual knowledge and general collective confidence, particularly in the sphere of information.

37. The Ministers acknowledged the considerable efforts made by the Pool since its inception to raise the professional level of its information, to improve its functioning and to diversify its services, an example of this being the recent establishment of ECOPOOL.

38. With the aim of further improving the information flow of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, the Ministers stressed the importance of continuing efforts to enhance the communication network linking the redistribution centres of the Pool and the national news agencies in the respective regions.

39. To facilitate this objective, the Ministers noted the importance of the practical steps being taken by the member countries of the Movement to implement the various appeals to reduce the costs of telegraph and telephone channels and they lauded the Governments that have already done so.

40. With a view to continue raising the quality of the Pool, the Ministers highlighted the importance of the plans for professional and technical upgrading set forth by the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries.

41. The Minister noted with satisfaction the co-operation established between the Pool and UNESCO, the United Nations information office, ITU and other international and regional organizations, with the aim of further promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

42. The Ministers called upon the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries to continue its utmost efforts in implementing the Havana Programme of Action in force for this three-year term.

43. The Ministers welcomed the holding of the twenty-second meeting of the Co-ordination Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries in Peru in July of this year.

44. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the important role being played in the struggle against apartheid and colonialism by the news agencies of the front-line

States and the information departments of the liberation movements of southern Africa.

45. With a view to reinforcing these media, the Ministers urged the international community to intensify material, professional and technical assistance to the news agencies of the front-line States and the information departments of the liberation movements of southern Africa.

46. The Ministers of Information expressed their satisfaction with the publication by the Intergovernmental Council (IGC), of the monthly Newsletter, which has served as a valuable means of communication among non-aligned countries. They reiterated the call to all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to send or increase their contributions to the Newsletter so as to make it a publication of effective international co-operation and inter-communication among non-aligned countries. In this regard, they expressed the hope that the interval between issues would be shortened from the current monthly to fortnightly, and requested the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council to work towards publication of the Newsletter in the four working languages of the Movement. They welcomed the existence of projects already initiated or proposed by the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, to produce and distribute such specialized bulletins as "A guide to news agencies" and "Sportspool".

VII. BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES (BONAC)

47. Proceeding from the significance of co-operation in broadcasting and the results achieved so far, the Ministers welcomed efforts to reactivate co-operation among the broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries and in this regard supported the conclusions of the meeting of the BONAC Committee for Co-operation, held at Nicosia, Cyprus, in August 1986. These conclusions, the Ministers noted, are based on the decisions of the first Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in 1984, and on the recommendations of the IGC meeting, held at Dakar in 1986, in particular with regard to the need to enhance the struggle for the establishment of a new world information and communication order, the need to develop and strengthen the infrastructure in the field of broadcasting at the national level, the need to extend aid to less developed BONAC members in training personnel and the need to strengthen the exchange of radio and television programmes.

48. The Ministers welcomed the results of the Preparatory Meeting of BONAC experts held in Cyprus in April 1987, and urged the Governments of non-aligned countries to support in full the realization of the important tasks assigned to BONAC for the establishment of a new world information and communication order. The Ministers considered that it is necessary to systematize programme exchanges and the sharing of resources and technical knowledge for the purpose of co-producing programmes that highlight major issues of concern to the non-aligned and other developing countries.

49. The Ministers welcomed the offer made by the Government of Cyprus to host the third BONAC General Conference at Nicosia, in November 1987. They urged their broadcasting organizations to attend the Conference.

50. The Ministers further underlined the need to encourage bilateral and multilateral agreements among member countries aimed at publicizing political, economic, social, scientific and cultural events of interest to the Movement and other developing countries in the various world regions, and at developing programmes and production technology especially in the field of television so as to reduce dependency on foreign resources and to preserve member individuality and cultural identity.

51. The Ministers endorsed all recommendations for lowering satellite tariffs, especially those made by the Cairo Conference of Ministers of Information and Communications, held in May 1984, and by the Working Group Meeting on Satellite Tariff Reductions for Television Programme Exchanges among Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in 1985.

52. The Ministers singled out the following central points in the BONAC report:

(a) That BONAC be activated to implement the decisions of earlier meetings calling for the establishment of a system which would enable the realization of regional television programme exchanges;

(b) That zonal and sub-zonal areas be defined to facilitate effective co-ordination and, accordingly, an African Zone and Asia-Pacific Zone, a Latin American and Caribbean Zone and a European Zone be set up with due regard to existing and potential communications structures;

(c) That co-ordinating centres be set up with clearly defined functions for the zones and sub-zones;

(d) That an effective mechanism be established to enable periodic exchanges of views and experiences among broadcasting organizations in the respective zones;

(e) That working groups be set up to undertake the evaluation of professional and technological resources, to update information, and to spell out, after comprehensive consultations, programmes of development strategies.

53. The Ministers recognized that broadcasting is a vital medium for national development and international understanding and that existing high tariffs for television programme transmissions via satellite constituted a major barrier to the free flow of information. The Ministers therefore requested the Governments of non-aligned countries to direct national telecommunications organizations to apply no-profit-no-loss tariffs to the national broadcasting organizations of their countries.

54. The Ministers considered that it is of fundamental importance to the advancement of broadcasting in the non-aligned and other developing countries and to their equitable position in the frequency spectrum and the geostationary satellite orbit that the non-aligned countries co-ordinate their action at the ITU Conference on Shortwave Broadcasting (WARC-HFBC, 1987) and at the ITU Conference on Direct Satellite Broadcasting and Other Space Services (WARC-ORB2, 1988) and future ITU Conferences on Shortwave Broadcasting. The Ministers called upon the

Governments of the non-aligned countries, and particularly upon those serving as co-ordinators in the field of telecommunications, to ensure such a co-ordination of efforts at these conferences in order:

(a) To achieve before and during the WARC-ORB2, the kind of co-ordination among non-aligned and developing countries that will, besides other tasks, result in the elaboration of a plan for feeder links of direct satellite broadcasting services for all non-aligned and developing countries, especially for those unable to send their delegations to the Conference;

(b) To ensure the elaboration of a plan of utilization of existing and future satellite communications on global and regional levels so as to secure the pre-conditions for organizing a network for the exchange of radio and television news and programmes among the non-aligned and developing countries to which BONAC should make its full contribution.

55. The Ministers encouraged the idea of publishing an encyclopedia of data on non-aligned countries in order to enhance co-operation and common understanding among their peoples.

VIII. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

56. The Ministers took note with appreciation of the offers of assistance for the promotion of co-operation in the fields of information and communication made by:

(a) Bangladesh: radio and television personnel training facilities at the Press Institute of Bangladesh and the National Institute of Mass Communication, Dhaka;

(b) Cuba: editors and journalists at the International School of Journalism;

(c) Egypt: radio programmers and engineers and television news personnel;

(d) Ghana: journalists and television personnel at the Ghana Institute of Journalism, Accra; National Film and Television Institute, Accra; Mass Communication School of University of Ghana, Legon, Accra (post-graduate);

(e) India: personnel in all areas of mass media and mass communication; film and television;

(f) Indonesia: radio and television personnel training facilities;

(g) Iraq: young journalists in the School of Solidarity (Iraq Journalists' Union);

(h) Kenya: journalists and television personnel at the School of Journalism of the University of Nairobi; Kenya Institute of Mass Communication, Nairobi;

(i) Nigeria: journalists and television producers, including graduate and post-graduate training;

(j) Pakistan: training of personnel for broadcasting and television;

(k) Yugoslavia: training of personnel for all media;

(l) Zambia: electronic and print media personnel at the Africa Literature Centre, Kitwe; Zambia, Institute of Mass Communication, Lusaka; Evelyn Hone College, Lusaka; University of Zambia School of Mass Communication, Lusaka (post-graduate);

(m) Zimbabwe: journalists in print and electronic media.

57. The Ministers urged other member countries that have training facilities to make them available to all non-aligned countries and the liberation movements.

58. In this connection, the Ministers charged the Chairman of IGC to continue to:

(a) Develop suitable mechanisms to improve the methodology of implementing action programmes on media co-operation;

(b) Make an inventory of training facilities offered by member countries, which should include details on curricula, fields of study, duration of study and language of instruction;

(c) Invite member countries to initiate and host various meetings of experts, including media specialists, administrators of media training institutions and other media experts in order to back up the IGC with the necessary inputs to ensure the proper functioning of the IGC and its organizations.

IX. LONG-TERM PROJECTION ON THE USE AND APPLICATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY BY THE MASS MEDIA IN NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES AND THE REDUCTION OF COMMUNICATION TARIFFS

59. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the results of the Working Group Meeting on Satellite Tariffs Reduction for Television Programmes Exchange among Non-Aligned Countries regarding the ways and means of achieving lower tariffs and urged all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to implement these measures.

60. The Ministers welcomed with deep appreciation the fact that in the 10 years following the creation of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries a notable growth in the volume and quality of information exchanged among non-aligned countries has occurred. The Ministers commended those member countries that had reduced communication tariffs following the recommendation of the Cairo Meeting and urged other member States that have not yet done so to take similar action in the near future, thereby contributing towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order. The Ministers reiterated their request to the non-aligned countries that have no news agencies of their own to begin establishing them.

61. The Ministers noted that current advances in information technology present a new challenge in the field of communication and information and offer new opportunities for the non-aligned and other developing countries to eliminate disparities in the communication capacities of member countries. In this context, in order to ensure that these advantages assist rather than impede the goal of information decolonization, the Ministers considered that the non-aligned and other developing countries should create technology development and support centres as new avenues of co-operation that will benefit them in general and the Pool in particular. The Ministers expressed the hope that such an initiative would help to strengthen the technological infrastructure of national news services of member countries; enable the countries to draw upon the experience of one another; facilitate the pooling of necessary expertise, thus helping improve the quantitative and qualitative performance of broadcasting institutions; and add new impetus to the process of decolonization of information through collective self-reliance. The Ministers agreed that the information to be thus exchanged should not be confined only to hard news through the mass media, but should be extended to cover support information and data exchange in such areas and sectors as education, science and technology, industry, trade, finance and banking.

62. The Ministers recognized that with the rapid growth of communication technology, especially in the audio-visual field, more dynamic steps need to be taken to achieve the decolonization of information, promote mutual understanding and preserve the national heritage and distinct cultural identities of non-aligned countries.

63. The Ministers noted the study prepared by Indonesia "A Long-term Projection on the Use and Application of Modern Telecommunications Technology for the Mass Media among Non-Aligned Countries", and agreed to the setting up of a working group to study the feasibility of application of modern telecommunications technology for establishing an integrated telecommunication network for non-aligned countries. In this regard, the Ministers called upon the Chairman of the IGC to convene a meeting, as early as possible, of the working group and to report to the next IGC meeting.

X. INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR DECOLONIZATION

64. The Ministers emphasized the significant role played by the media of the non-aligned countries in the struggle for decolonization, and requested member countries to encourage their media to intensify their efforts in the defence of the rights of peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with United Nations resolution 1514 (XV) of 1960.

XI. MAIN INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGNS

65. The Ministers singled out the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration, adopted by the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government in 1980, regarding the validity of the principles of non-alignment and the objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in solving current problems

in international relations (see A/41/697-S/18392, annex). The non-aligned countries have the common goal of struggling for world peace, justice and co-operation, the elimination of racism, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, all forms of foreign domination, aggression, interference and intervention, occupation, misinformation, cultural invasion, and pressures, the struggle for self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial or alien domination, the consolidation of democratic processes throughout the world, the preservation of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the promotion of the social and economic development of peoples.

66. In this connection, the Ministers emphasized the need for the mass media of non-aligned countries to constantly bear in mind the principles, resolutions and decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to intensify their co-operation, with a view to implementing the Movement's policies and to redouble their efforts for the attainment of a more balanced flow of information in the international community. The Ministers urged member countries to refrain, in the interest of the solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, from all hostile propaganda, whether direct or indirect, against fellow member States.

67. The Ministers reiterated their conviction that the struggle for national independence is a legitimate means for eliminating colonialism in its many forms and manifestations, and urged all States to increase their moral, political, diplomatic and material support to national liberation movements that are struggling for self-determination and independence, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV). The Ministers stressed the need to distinguish clearly between terrorism and national liberation struggles and to eliminate the confusion between terrorism, as a condemnable act, and the right of a people to fight for its liberty and independence. The Ministers called for support of the idea of convening an international conference which would consider all aspects of terrorism, including its precise definition, and the distinction between terrorism and the struggles of peoples and national liberation movements, and would extend support to the right of a people to fight the campaigns of disinformation waged by information imperialism against the peoples of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The Ministers condemned the recently held whites-only elections, which underlined the obstinacy of the apartheid régime.

68. The Ministers noted that at their Eighth Summit Conference, held at Harare, the Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries reiterated their conviction that apartheid colonialism is the root cause of conflict in southern Africa and that it has already jeopardized the peace and security of the sub-continent, posing a grave threat to international peace and security.

69. In this context, the Ministers noted that the racist South African régime is enforcing a vigorous press censorship to conceal the deteriorating situation in South Africa and Namibia. The Ministers, therefore, urged the mass media of non-aligned countries and the international community to intensify their efforts towards exposing the increasingly repressive measures perpetrated by the racist Pretoria régime against the South African and Namibian people, the intransigence and refusal of the régime to withdraw from illegally occupied Namibia and its continued acts of aggression and destabilization against the front-line States.

70. Only the complete elimination of the repugnant and murderous system of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society in a united South Africa can provide the solid foundation for a just, lasting and universally acceptable solution to the problem. In this regard, the Ministers urged the international community, in particular the non-aligned countries, to expose this evil system in their media and to adopt concrete substantive measures to compel the racist régime to abandon immediately its apartheid policy.

71. The Ministers were gravely concerned by the military build-up of the racist régime, including its acquisition of the capacity to produce nuclear arms that jeopardize the peace and security of the entire southern African region. This build-up has encouraged the racist régime to perpetuate its repeated acts of aggression against the front-line States, in particular Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These acts, which constitute an attempt to spread the war throughout southern Africa, seriously threaten international peace and security.

72. The Ministers strongly condemned the racist régime's occupation of southern Angola and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from the area. The Ministers were particularly outraged that the racist régime used occupied Namibia as a launching pad for acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States. The Ministers, therefore, vehemently condemned the destabilization policies and acts of State terrorism pursued by the racist Pretoria régime against the front-line States and other neighbouring independent States.

73. The Ministers expressed deep concern at the acts of political, economic and military destabilization carried out by the racist régime of South Africa against Mozambique. In this context, they strongly condemned once again the constant activities by the South African régime of recruiting, training, financing, supplying arms and ammunition, transporting and infiltrating armed bandits into Mozambique with the objective of exterminating and maiming defenceless civilians and the wanton destruction of the economic and social infrastructure of the country. The Ministers expressed their strong rejection of the use of State terrorism, intimidation, blackmail and the systematic use of armed bandits, which violates the most elementary principles of international law. In this connection, the Ministers vehemently condemned the recent unprovoked attack on Maputo by South African racist commandos, which resulted in the loss of innocent civilian lives and destruction of property. The Ministers called upon members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the international community to give diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance to Mozambique, so as to enable the country to reinforce its defensive capacity and to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

74. The Ministers recalled that the World Conference on Sanctions against racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, had concluded that racist South Africa's numerous acts of aggression, subversion, destabilization and terrorism against independent African States, including deliberate massacres of refugees, and causing enormous human and material damage, as well as against the ships, aircraft and nationals of other countries, its instigation and support for

subversive groups engaged in terrorism in those States, and its defiance of United Nations resolutions calling for an immediate cessation of such actions and the payment of compensation to the States concerned constituted "a clear illustration of the policies of State terrorism".

75. The Ministers condemned the policy of so-called "constructive engagement" of the United States Government with regard to South Africa and the linking of Namibian independence to the extraneous issue of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. The Ministers were convinced that that policy has encouraged and contributed to the increased arrogance and bellicosity of the racist Pretoria régime and its blatant disregard for the will of the international community.

76. The Ministers expressed serious concern at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East as a result of the continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories by Zionist Israel, as well as the Israeli policy and practice of expansionist aggression in the region, which represents a serious threat to international peace and security. The Ministers reiterated that the Palestinian issue is the core of the Middle East problem and the main cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that partial solutions to the problem, limited to some aspects of the conflict, would lead to more complications and a further worsening of the situation in that region. The Ministers, therefore, stressed that a lasting and comprehensive peace in the region could only be based on the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions. The Ministers urged the mass media of non-aligned countries to highlight the urgent need to convene an international conference on the Middle East in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983 of the United Nations General Assembly, with the objective of achieving a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East question. In this connection, the Ministers emphasized the need for the participation in such a conference by all parties directly involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, and the permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, as an indispensable condition for its success.

77. Recalling further the parts of the Political Declaration of the Eighth Summit Conference regarding the international situation and regional conflicts affecting non-aligned countries, the Ministers emphasized the need for the media to play a constructive role in contributing towards the peaceful settlement of such conflicts on the basis of the principles of freedom, justice and sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality of States.

78. The Ministers stressed that the mass media in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should play the role of awakening the world to the need for a peaceful settlement of the Iraq-Iran war based on the principles of justice and to the serious danger that the presence of imperialist naval forces in the waters of the area poses to security and peace in the region.

79. The Ministers recalled that at the Eighth Summit Conference, the Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries referred to the profound historical

significance of the anti-imperialist and democratic struggles of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean to consolidate their national independence and fully exercise their sovereignty in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and to exercise their inalienable right to choose their political, economic and social systems free from outside interference. The Ministers noted the emergence of a common Latin American consciousness of the need to find solutions to the grave political and economic problems of the region, in particular the Central American conflict and the enormous external debt.

80. In this connection, they noted with grave concern that, despite the ardent desire of the people of the region for a peaceful, negotiated solution to the problem in Central America, manifested in the activities of the Contadora Group and the Lima Support Group, and despite the repeated appeals of the non-aligned countries and of the overwhelming majority of States of the international community, the crisis in Central America has deteriorated as a result of the increased aggression of the United States, through the mercenary forces attacking Nicaragua and renewed threats of direct military intervention in that country aimed at overthrowing the legitimate Government of Nicaragua.

81. The Ministers strongly condemned the escalation of acts of military aggression and destabilization against Nicaragua, including violation of its air space and territorial waters; holding military manoeuvres for the purpose of intimidating Nicaragua; threats of seizure and occupation, the selective bombing of Nicaraguan territory, and the use of neighbouring countries as bases for aggression and the training of mercenary groups; acts of sabotage; air and naval attacks; mining of the country's ports; and the imposition of punitive economic measures, including a trade embargo. Such practices, which violate international law, have caused the death of thousands of Nicaraguans and huge economic losses, and retarded the normal development of that country.

82. The Ministers affirmed their support for the Georgetown Declaration and Peace Appeal adopted in March 1987 by the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean. In this regard, the Ministers urged the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries and all the other mass media of the Movement to publicize the activities of the Standing Committee on Central America of the Co-ordinating Bureau set up at Georgetown.

83. The Ministers expressed their concern at the serious consequences of the international economic crisis on the development processes of non-aligned and other developing countries. They recognized that the foreign debt problem is the direct result of the disparities and injustices inherent in the current international economic order. They considered that the problem of the foreign debt of developing countries has attained serious political, economic and social dimensions, exacerbated by the severe impact of disparities in the international monetary, financial and trade system. In this connection, the Ministers reiterated the urgent need for the early establishment of the New International Economic Order.

84. The Ministers called upon member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to exhort their mass media to intensify their efforts in the struggle against apartheid, colonialism, racism, zionism, misinformation and media domination, the arms race, warmongering, imperialist aggression, foreign interference and intervention and to support disarmament, peace, justice, human dignity, self-determination and independence and national sovereignty.

XII. CRITERIA OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL

85. The Ministers welcomed the completion of work to draw up the revised criteria of the Intergovernmental Council (IGC) as instructed by the Second Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries. Having deliberated at length on the matter, the Ministers adopted the document and asked the IGC Chairman to commission a study into the structure of the IGC and to report to the next meeting of the Council. The revised criteria of the IGC was originally attached to this final Declaration and forms an inseparable part of it.

XIII. PREPARATION FOR THE NEXT CONFERENCE OF THE MINISTERS OF INFORMATION OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

86. Responding with appreciation to the offer made by the Government of Cuba, the Ministers of Information of non-aligned countries decided that the Third Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries would be held in Cuba. The Ministers strongly believed that the convening of the third Conference will not only create greater opportunities for media co-operation but will, above all, serve to reaffirm the principles and objectives of the new world information and communication order. To ensure the success of the third Conference, the Ministers charged the Intergovernmental Council (IGC) with co-ordinating the preparations necessary for that Conference, in close co-operation with the Government of Cuba, the host country. For that purpose, the IGC, in its capacity as the Preparatory Committee for the Third Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries will undertake further consultations among its members.

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The Second Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 10 to 12 June 1987,

Recalling the activities and systematic efforts promoted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order,

Noting with satisfaction the results of the twenty-third General Conference of UNESCO, held at Sofia, Bulgaria, in October and November 1985,

Noting with appreciation the commendable work of the Director-General of UNESCO in relation to the needs of non-aligned and other developing countries,

Deeply regretting the action taken against UNESCO by certain countries opposed to the decolonization of information in international relations,

Firmly believing that such action constitutes a repudiation of multilateral co-operation and democratic procedure within international organizations, thus posing a serious threat to the entire United Nations system,

Convinced that the support for UNESCO's universality, its democratic functioning and its continued existence and effectiveness is in conformity with the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,

1. Expresses its solidarity with UNESCO and its universal character;
2. Calls upon those States that have withdrawn from UNESCO to reconsider their decision;
3. Reiterates that the programmes and activities of UNESCO should continue to reflect the interests, aspirations, and socio-cultural values of all countries.

RESOLUTION ON THE USE OF REGIONAL SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

The Second Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 10 to 12 June 1987,

Recognizing that telecommunications, including satellite communications, play an important role in the socio-economic development of nations, as well as in the promotion of international peace and understanding,

Aware that the developing regions of the world have inadequate telecommunications infrastructures, including satellite systems, for promoting the free and balanced flow of information among themselves and other regions,

Convinced of the need for increased access by the member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to, inter alia, satellite communications systems in order to acquire the capability to overcome the control of transnational corporations of such facilities,

Noting that some regional satellite systems, such as ARABSAT, are already in operation and that the Regional African Satellite Communications System Project has been undertaken to determine both technical and economic options for the establishment of an integrated telecommunications system, including terrestrial and satellite communications for the African region,

1. Urges:

(a) Non-aligned countries to support the establishment of regional satellite communications systems to facilitate the information flow among the non-aligned countries;

(b) Non-aligned countries of Africa to participate in full in the feasibility study of the Regional African Satellite Communication System (RASCOM) Project so that their mass media requirements will be properly integrated into the project and provide, as is expected of them, mass media experts for the multi-sectoral national co-ordinating committees involved in the RASCOM project;

2. Notes with appreciation the catalytic role played by a number of African countries in financially facilitating the implementation of the feasibility study of the Regional African Satellite Communication System (RASCOM) currently underway.

RESOLUTION ON THE REDUCTION OF COMMUNICATION TARIFFS

The Second Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 10 to 12 June 1987,

Recalling the decision of the Seventh Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi in 1983, which called for the lowering of telecommunication tariffs, and in keeping with the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the meetings of the Intergovernmental Council (IGC) at Tunis in 1977, at Havana in 1978, at Lomé in 1979, at Baghdad in 1980, at Georgetown in 1981, at Valletta in 1982 and at Dakar in 1986,

Noting with satisfaction that the reduction of telecommunication tariffs envisaged at the Seventh Summit Conference has been effected by a number of countries,

Taking cognizance of the joint study by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Telecommunication Union of 1968 entitled "Telecommunication tariffs for the mass media" and its conclusions calling for action at the national level to formulate appropriate tariff structures, taking into account the needs of the mass media,

Recalling the recommendation of the meeting of UNESCO experts, held in Paris in December 1981, which considered feasible a DPBS tariff of \$US 200 per month at each end of a twenty-four hour duplex teleprinter circuit and a concessional rate of \$US 1,000 for a full-time telephone-type channel with provisions for further proportionate concessions for channels of shorter duration,

1. Urges Governments of the non-aligned countries to expedite action on the conclusions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-International Telecommunication Union study, with a view to restructuring their tariffs, taking into account the needs of the mass media to make effective use of telecommunications infrastructures;

2. Agrees that, in order to enable information to flow more quickly and freely between non-aligned countries, to enable faster news and information exchanges among the national news and broadcasting agencies of member States and to give support to the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries and the Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries, all non-aligned countries shall give serious consideration to effecting the important decision to make reductions in telecommunication tariffs to the benefit of the media of non-aligned countries;

3. Commends the support of and the convening by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of two regional meetings of Ministers of Information and Telecommunications in Manila and Dakar in 1986 to discuss problem of tariffs for the print and electronic media. The Ministers agreed to strengthen these contacts;

4. Agrees to the multiplication of bilateral agreements between media organizations, especially news agencies, to share transmission costs equally.

RESOLUTION ON THE NEWS AGENCIES POOL OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

The Second Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 10 to 12 June 1987,

Recalling that the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries reaffirmed the need to intensify further the co-operation between the non-aligned countries and other developing countries in the sphere of information and the communication media,

Noting the praise-worthy efforts and progress of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries and the tasks outlined in the Havana Programme of Action to improve the quality and efficiency of its services,

Concerned with the lack of news agencies in some non-aligned countries, as well as the scarcity of adequate technical equipment and the lack of sufficient professional personnel in some agencies, which prevents them from participating effectively in the Pool,

Recognizing the considerable effort made by the Pool since its inception to raise the professional standards of its news, perfect its functioning and diversify its services, as exemplified by the recent establishment of ECOPOOL,

1. Urges the non-aligned news agencies to work in harmony to apply the Action Programme recommended by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries;
2. Exhorts the member news agencies of the Pool that possess better technical equipment and professional personnel to offer their assistance to the less developed agencies in the Pool, especially at the present juncture, to the news agencies of the front-line States and the information departments of the southern African liberation movements;
3. Exhorts the broadcasting media and journalists in the member countries of the Pool to make wider use of the information transmitted by the Pool as evidence of their efforts to encourage a plurality of information sources, objective opinions and better reciprocal knowledge and general collective confidence, specifically in the sphere of information;
4. Urges the member countries to continue working to perfect an integrated communication network;
5. Reaffirms the necessity to continue the implementation of the Pool's Havana Programme of Action and the collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations information office, the International Telecommunication Union and other international and regional organizations to make new gains in the struggle for the establishment of a new world information and communication order;
6. Encourages the establishment of other regional centres for redistributing information and putting into operation other specialized networks, with regard to cultural and sports activities.

HARARE APPEAL TO THE MASS MEDIA

The Second Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 10 to 12 June 1987,

Recalling the noble principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the realization of a more just and equitable international information and communication order,

Taking note of the important role of the mass media in promoting peace, understanding and co-operation in a world characterized by threats to world peace and security stemming from big power rivalry, inter-State disputes, imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and racism, including zionism,

Underlining the fact that co-operation in the field of information and telecommunications among non-aligned and other developing countries is linked to the struggle for the establishment of new equitable international relations in general and the new world information and communication order, specifically,

Expressing satisfaction with progress to date on the fulfilment of the Programme of Action of the Intergovernmental Council and the continuing efforts to expand and consolidate co-operation with a view to narrowing the gap in the gathering, processing, distribution and dissemination of information and to counter tendentious information and mass media campaigns against the non-aligned countries and national liberation movements,

Reiterating the need for the non-aligned countries to share in the benefits of science and research in communication and information technology,

Appreciating the expanding role of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries and the Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries as frameworks for co-operation and development in the fields of information and communication and the significant contributions of the two organizations towards the creation of a freer, better balanced and wider dissemination of information,

Congratulating the national and regional news agencies for their worthy contribution to the struggle against disinformation and for the decolonization and restructuring of the information system aimed at establishing a new world information and communication order,

Desirous of creating a better global environment conducive to peace, stability, development and progress for the benefit of all mankind,

Appeals to the mass media all over the world to:

(a) Increase their participation in international efforts to promote general world peace and security, defuse international tensions, promote the reduction or elimination of conventional, nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and promote friendship and mutually beneficial relations among States;

(b) Enhance co-operation and self-reliance among the non-aligned and other developing countries, with particular regard to the increasingly prominent role of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, the Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries, the news pool for disseminating economic and commercial news among non-aligned countries (ECOPOOL), and other national and regional news agencies whose objectives are contributory to the struggle against disinformation;

(c) Desist from false reporting or using false reports or materials that may be detrimental or prejudicial to the interests of any of the non-aligned countries;

(d) Adopt values, ethics and organizational systems in support of an orientation for the mass media towards national development within each State without derogating the basic rights of public freedom, in particular the right to freedom of expression in the mass media;

(e) Promote greater participation on more appropriate and equitable terms in terrestrial and space communication satellite technology, and, in this regard, promote more active participation in the International Telecommunication Union, particularly in the International Frequency Regulation Board and World Administrative Radio Conference, in order to build on the international consensus already achieved for the establishment of a new world information and communication order;

(f) Strengthen co-operation with the United Nations and other agencies within the United Nations system, especially in the field of information and communication in support of the United Nations system, its objectives and aspirations and the promotion of lasting and universal progress;

(g) Increase their coverage and highlight the support and solidarity of the international community with the just cause of the peoples in southern Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

RESOLUTION ON THE USE OF RADIO AS AN INSTRUMENT OF DISSEMINATION
OF HOSTILE BROADCASTS AGAINST THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

The Second Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 10 to 12 June 1987,

Mindful of the principles that gave birth to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the international standards accepted in the field of communication and the basic tenets of the new world information and communication order,

Recalling that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries from its inception has given prominence to the principles of the struggle for peace, international co-operation and equality among nations, as well as the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, zionism and against all forms of aggression and domination,

Taking into account that the struggle for the new world information and communication order was originally and continues to be based on the postulates and principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, that it is actively committed to the use of radio and television in all countries for the purposes of peace, international co-operation and for strengthening the bonds of friendship among peoples, with complete respect for domestic information policies that preserve national sovereignty and independence,

Considering that the use of radio as an instrument for dissemination of hostile propaganda burdens the international situation, thereby making dialogue extremely difficult and threatening to turn radio waves into a new sphere of confrontation prejudicial to sound human relations and peace in the world,

Taking into consideration the resolution adopted at the first Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta, and that the establishment of a radio station to broadcast against Cuba under the name of the illustrious Cuban patriot José Martí is an offence to the Cuban people and an inadmissible precedent with regard to international radio communications,

1. Considers that the use of radio frequencies for hostile broadcasts, declared as the State policy of one country against another, to be a gross provocation and interference in the internal affairs of any country;
2. Deplores the use of radio as an instrument of hostile broadcasts by a State or any other body against another State, whether a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries or not, as such action is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Movement and the new world information and communication order and contravenes international standards and rules in the broadcasting field as stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations and international law;
3. Demands the immediate end to every kind of radio broadcast directed against the national interest of another country be it a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries or not, calling upon all States, the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other

intergovernmental agencies to deplore such broadcasts that violate the principles of international law and the standards established by the International Telecommunication Union. Non-aligned countries should neither circulate nor transmit false reports of hostile countries, especially of those countries used as organs by imperialism, because any attack on any member State is an attack on the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole;

4. Condemns the use of radio as an instrument of hostile propaganda, specifying that this constitutes gross interference in the internal affairs of non-aligned countries;

5. Considers equally deplorable and condemnable any country, whether a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries or not, that allows dissidents to use radio broadcasts against their home countries;

6. Calls upon the Conference, at its next meeting, to consider the measures necessary against those countries, especially the non-aligned, that have not complied with this resolution by that date.

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE MASS MEDIA IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Second Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 10 to 12 June 1987,

Recalling the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare in 1986, which expressed grave concern at the lack of progress towards the implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on Namibia,

Considering that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, from its inception, has been in the forefront of the struggle for world peace, justice and co-operation among nations and the elimination of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and against all forms of foreign domination, aggression, interference and intervention, apartheid and racism and zionism,

Noting with grave concern the barbaric acts of political and economic destabilization perpetrated by the racist South African régime against the peace-loving independent countries of southern Africa,

Emphasizing the need for the front-line States to take strong measures to counteract the heinous acts of information aggression by South Africa through radio broadcasts beamed by the Pretoria régime at specific neighbouring countries,

Calling upon the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat to increase public awareness of the disastrous effects of the abhorrent system of apartheid on Namibia and the front-line States by increasing printed and audio visual information,

Recalling the Special Declaration on Southern Africa adopted by the Eighth Summit Conference of non-aligned countries, which condemned the apartheid system in South Africa as the root cause of violence and suffering in the region and established the Solidarity Fund for Southern Africa,

Noting with concern the intensification of the disinformation campaign by the apartheid régime aimed at diverting world attention from its acts of brutality against the African peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Noting further with concern that succumbing to this campaign of disinformation, the United States Senate has recently voted to withhold aid to the front-line States because of their support to the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia,

Calls upon member countries to:

(a) Assist the States of southern Africa in their efforts to improve and strengthen their mass media institutions and infrastructures in order to combat effectively information aggression by the racist South Africa régime;

(b) Call upon the United States and its allies to desist from acts of collaboration with the apartheid régime and to support efforts by the front-line States to defend their territorial integrity and sovereignty against the apartheid régime's acts of aggression;

(c) Support the liberation movements in their information efforts against the racist régime by offering them media training and technical assistance, including printing facilities;

(d) Participate actively in the information campaign aimed at heightening the awareness of international public opinion on the realities of apartheid, and urge the news agencies of the non-aligned countries to work closely with PANA so as to provide better coverage of the situation in South Africa and Namibia;

(e) Highlight in their media the results of the Luanda meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held from 19 to 20 May 1987, so as to demonstrate the importance attached to the Namibia problem by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;

(f) Deny accreditation and other facilities to the international media whose journalists have, by their coverage, supported the racist South African régime and refuse to publish material by journalists and media that support the régime.

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF ZIMBABWE

The Second Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 10 to 12 June 1987,

Noting with great appreciation the efficient manner in which the Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries was organized and the friendly atmosphere in which the Conference was held,

Convinced that the excellent arrangements made and the facilities provided by the host Government as well as the warm reception and friendly attitude of the people of Zimbabwe contributed largely to the success of the Conference,

Expresses its profound gratitude and sincere appreciation to the Government and people of Zimbabwe for their warm welcome and, in particular, to the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, His Excellency Mr. Robert G. Mugabe, for his inspiring inaugural address before the Conference,

Commends the Chairman of the Conference, His Excellency Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, for the wisdom and skill with which he has guided the deliberations of the Conference,

Expresses also its gratitude for, and appreciation of, the sincere efforts of all the Zimbabwean staff who have worked tirelessly to facilitate its work.
