



**STATEMENT BY Mr AJAI MALHOTRA, AMBASSADOR/DEPUTY  
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE, AT THE 30<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION ON APRIL 30 2008**

Mr. Chairman,

At the outset, kindly accept my congratulations on your election as our Chair. I would also like to convey our appreciation to Under-Secretary-General Kiyotaka Akasaka for his comprehensive and insightful statement and for the two Reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Department of Public Information [DPI] in areas identified by the General Assembly in its Resolution 62/111. Our welcome also goes to Antigua and Barbuda as well as Zambia, who have joined as new members of this Committee. We align ourselves with the statement made by the Chair of the G-77.

Mr. Chairman,

The defining feature of the work of this Committee lies in its relationship with the DPI. The resultant cooperative effort must constantly seek to improve upon the delivery of relevant information inputs to millions of users worldwide. The DPI's role is pivotal as it has to strategically communicate the message of the United Nations with the greatest public impact in a situation where the UN confronts a variety of complex challenges and opportunities. This debate provides an opportunity to reflect core concerns of Member States over the process of dissemination of information.

Our focus has to be on how to make the work of the Department of Information as pertinent and accessible as possible to the largest number of users, making it an effective channel for the flow of information between the UN and the peoples of the world. To achieve this, the widest possible range of technologies need to be harnessed. As many countries simultaneously span several centuries in technological terms, it is essential that the end product offered by DPI is dispensed through a wide spectrum of media channels. Thus,

while the selection employed should incorporate the latest technologies, such as webcasts and podcasts, a strong emphasis must also be retained on using traditional and very cost-effective means of communication, such as radio and print. These remain of tremendous importance in reaching out to ordinary people in many parts of the developing world and must constantly be kept in sight.

We also fully support the effort to enable the emergence of a more linguistically equal world, in which information is disseminated not merely in the official languages of the UN, but also in other languages. We congratulate the DPI for now producing information in roughly 80 local languages and note with satisfaction that UN radio programmes are being made in Bengali, Hindi and Urdu, among other languages. This promotion of multilingualism by the DPI in its activities needs to be further widened and intensified. There is also much value in raising the level of local content and local involvement in the production of DPI programme material. Doing so will also encourage local talent and creativity to involve itself in the work of the UN.

A related issue is the question of UN Information Centres, which are crucial in enhancing the public image of the UN and in disseminating its message, particularly in the developing world. We agree with the views expressed.

As regards the latter, we would like to see DPI, DPKO and DFS working closely in highlighting UN peacekeeping success stories and providing accurate, impartial and timely information on the regular activities of UN peacekeepers, as also on the exceptional work that they often do that goes beyond the routine keeping of the peace and the call of duty. To provide just one example with which I am somewhat familiar, Indian soldiers serving as UN peacekeepers have consistently carved a very special place for themselves in the hearts and minds of the local population in their area of operations as a result of their healing