



World Council of Churches

<p>Principles to promote communication for social justice in a digital age</p>	<p>Ko e ngaahi tefito’i mo’oni ki hono hākeaki’i ‘o e fetu’utaki ‘i he faitotonu fakasōsiale ‘i he kuonga ‘o e tisitolo.</p>
<p>From the Manifesto of the international symposium, “Communication for Social Justice in a Digital Age” (September 2021)</p>	<p>Mei he fatu’angatohi ‘o e fakataha’anga fakavaha’afonua, “Ko e fetu’utaki ‘i he faitotonu fakasōsiale ‘i he Kuonga ‘o e Tisitolo.” (Sepitema 2021)</p>
<p>No matter the issue — violence against women, abuse of children, poverty, conflict resolution, self-determination, racism, migration, labour rights, Indigenous rights, health, land, climate — little can be done without effective communication.</p>	<p>Neongo ai pē pe ko e hā ‘a e palopalamá — fakamamahi fekauaki mo fafené, ko hno pā’usi’i e fānau iiki, masivá, fehanga hangai mo e fakaleleí, hākeaki’i e kitá, laulanú, fehikitaki e nofó, totonu e tokotaha ngāué, totonu e tangata’i fonuá, tokangaekina e mo’ui leleí, kelekelé, feliliuaki e ‘ea, — ‘oku hāhāmolofia ke ‘i ai ha me’a ‘e ala fakahoko ta’ekau ki ai ha me’a fakafetu’utaki.</p>
<p>For this, we need a holistic, inclusive approach to create digital technologies that promote life, dignity, and justice rather than undermine it.</p>	<p>Koe’uhí ko e me’a ko ‘ení, ‘oku tau fiema’u ha fakakau fakalukufua, fakakau ma’u pē me’a kotoa ‘e malava ai ‘o fa’u ha tekinolosia fakatisitolo ‘oku ne hakeaki’i e mo’uí, ngeiá, pea mo e faitotonú ‘o lelei ange ia ‘i hano tukunoa’i pē.</p>

<p>We need principles that allow all people to engage in transparent, informed, and democratic debate, where people have unfettered access to the information and knowledge essential to peaceful coexistence, empowerment, responsible civic engagement, and mutual accountability.</p>	<p>‘Oku tau fiema’u ha ngaahi tefito’i mo’oni ‘oké ne fakaivia e kakaí ke nau kau he ngāue’i pea ‘oku ho’ata ki tu’á, ‘ilo’ilo me’á, ngaahi tipeiti fakatokolahi, malava e kakai ke faingofua ‘enau ma’u ‘a e ngaahi fakamatalá mo e ngaahi tefito’i ‘ilo ko e ma’u’anga e melino ‘i he kaungāmo’uí, ‘o fakaivia e ngaahi me’a ki he fengāue’akí mo e kakai mo e feangai mo e fatongia fakataliui.</p>
<p>Rooted in the history of communication rights, these principles provide for a world in which:</p>	<p>‘Oku fakava’e ia ‘i he ngaahi hisitōlia ‘o e totonu ki he fetu’utakí pea mo e ngaahi totonu ki he mamani ‘oku:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone is entitled to communicate, to inform, and to share knowledge. This requires equitable access to communication infrastructures and the right to free expression. 	<p>Ko e tokotaha kotoa pē ‘oku ‘i ai ene totonu ke ne fetu’utaki, pea ne fakafehokotaki fakamatala pea mo faka’inasi ha fo’i ‘ilo. Ke hoko ‘ení, ‘oku fiema’u ha fa’unga ke fakapapau’i ‘oku ma’u ai e totonu ki he tau’atāina ke fakahā e me’a ‘oku te fakakaukau ki aí.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone is entitled to participate in the information and communication society with particular consideration for minority and vulnerable groups. This requires inclusive and participatory governance of media infrastructures and digital platforms. 	<p>Ko e tokotaha kotoa pē ‘oku ‘i ai ‘ene totonu ke ne kau ‘i he ma’u’angafakamatalá pea mo e ngaahi sosaieti fakafetu’utakí mo fakakaukau’i makehe ‘a e kau atu ‘a e si’i fa’ahinga ‘oku tokonsi’i mo lavea ngofuia angé. Ko e ngaahi fiema’u ko ‘ení kau ki ai ‘a e mapule’i ko ia ‘o e fa’unga ‘o e mītiá pea mo e ngaahi ngāue fakahisitōliá.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone is entitled to fair and unbiased public communication. This requires ethical norms, accountability, and redress for misrepresentation. 	<p>Ko e tokotaha kotoa pē ‘oku ‘i ai ‘e ne totonu ki he fetu’utaki ‘oku palanisí mo ‘ikai filifilimānakó. ‘Oku mātu’aki fiema’u ha ngaahi tefito’i mo’oni ‘oku tonú pea tu’uloá, fa’unga taliui totonú, pea fakatonutonu ‘o ka ‘i ai ha fetō’oaki.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone is entitled to dignity and respect. This requires transparency and accountability of media and digital platforms. 	<p>Ko e tokotaha kotoa pe ‘oku ‘i ai ‘e ne totonu ki he ngeiá mo e faka’apa’apá. ‘Oku fiema’u foki heni kefakahoko ‘o ‘ata ki tu’a mo e taliui ‘ae mitia moe ngahi ngaue fakatisitolo.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone is entitled to privacy and control of their information, including deleting their data, provided they are not engaged in human rights abuses or criminal activity. 	<p>Ko e tokoaha kotoa pē oku ‘i ai ‘ene totonu ke pule ki he ‘ene me’a faka’itaeiá pē pea mo mapue’i ‘a ‘enau ngaahi fakamatala, kau ai mo hono pule’i hono faka’auha pe tamate’i a angahi fakamatala ka e fakapapau’i pe ‘oku ikai ke nau kau ‘i ha faha’i ‘oku nau paa’usi’i e</p>

<p>This should be inherent and intrinsic to each person’s digital identity and requires legal frameworks that balance the right to privacy and the protection of human rights.</p>	<p>totonu ‘a Ha’a Tangata pe ko ha ngaahi ngāue ‘ikai fakalao.</p> <p>Ko e ngaahi totonu fakaekita ‘eni pe ko e tofi’a tupufakaholo ki hoto ‘ilo’anga fakasisitolo, pea mo hono ngaahi poupoua fakalao ke palanisi ‘a e totonu ki he taautaha pea mo e malu’i ‘a e totonu ‘a ha’a tangata.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone is entitled to their own cultural and linguistic identity. This requires spaces for linguistic and cultural diversity, and access to ownership and control of media. 	<p>Ko e tokotaha kotoa pe ‘oku ‘i ai ‘ene totonu ki hono ‘ulungaanga fakafonua pea mo lea ‘oku ‘ilo ai iá. ‘Oku fiema’u leva heni ha faingamālie ma’ae lea mo e kehekehe ‘a e faka’ulungaanga fakafonua kau ai mo e malava ke ‘inasi he mapule’i mo fai tu’utu’uni ki he mītia.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone is entitled to communication skills and media literacy. This requires culturally appropriate training and building dialogue, conversation, listening, openness, and critical thinking skills. 	<p>Ko e tokotaha kotoa pē’oku ‘i ai ‘e ne totonu ki he founa, taukei mo e malava e ‘ilo’ilo fakafetu’utaki fakamītia. ‘Oku fiema’u ki heni ha ngaahi ako mo ha ngaahi taukei mo’oni tautautefito ki ho ako’i ‘o e fepōtalanoa’akí, felōngoaki fanongo, fakatau’ataina, mo ha fakakaukau mohu fifili.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone has access to sustainable power sources to enable their digital or electronic media. This requires access to technologies such as solar or wind power. 	<p>Ko e tokotaha kotoa pē ‘oku malava ke ne ma’u ‘a e ivi ke hokohoko atu e ngāue’aki e mitia fakasisitolo, pe ko e mitia faka’iekitolonika. ‘Oku fiema’u leva heni ‘a e malava ke kau ki he tekinolosia hangē ko e ivi meihe la’aá pea mo e havilí.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone is entitled to affordable devices or public access to devices in safe spaces. This requires economic resources as well as the “right to repair.” 	<p>Ko e tokotaha kotoa pe ‘oku ‘i ai ‘ene totonu ki ha me’angāue ‘oku malava ‘o totongi ngofua hono ngāue’aki fakatokolahí ‘i ha faitu’u pau mo malu. Ke malava ‘ení ‘oku fiema ‘u ha ‘ekonomika ‘oku fakafalala ki ha fakaivia ‘oku paúpea mo ‘i ai ha’a ne totonu ke malava ‘o fakalelei’i.</p>

About the language

The Kingdom of Tonga has two official languages -- English and Tongan. Tongan is the most commonly used language and has about 200,000 native speakers, according to worldatlas.com.

About the translator

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