

**REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
PROGRAMME OF ACTION TO PREVENT, COMBAT AND  
ERADICATE TRADE IN SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT  
WEAPONS IN ALL ITS ASPECTS**

The Report is submitted for consideration on the occasion of the Second Biennial Meeting of States on the Implementation of the 2001 United Nations Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

New York, July 2005

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## ABBREVIATIONS

CSCAP	Council for Security and Cooperation
DNPRD	Department of National Planning & Rural Development
LJSWG	Law and Justice Sector Working Group
NCM	National Coordinating Mechanism
PFM	Peace Foundation Melanesia
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SOPs	Standing Operating Procedures
SPCPC	South Pacific Conference of Police Commissioners
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNOMB	United Nations Observer Mission on Bougainville
UNPOB	United Nations Political Office in Bougainville
UPNG	University of Papua New Guinea

## **Introduction**

The following is the first national report on the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) produced by the Government of Papua New Guinea which highlights key issues since the adoption of the United Nation Programme of Action in 2001. With this report, the government registers its commitment to the prevention and eradication of the illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). The implementation of the UN programme has become an important mechanism in addressing issues relating to all aspects of SALW. The programme has outlined and identified areas that need improvement, especially the strengthening of the existing mechanism and building of capacities to address outstanding issues related to SALW.

This report depicts PNG's significant achievements and the government's acknowledgement of the seriousness of illegal use of guns since the outcome of the 2001 conference. The PNG government has taken the initiative through the Ministry for Internal Security to instigate strategies for addressing these outstanding issues. A sectional approach is being proposed in order to review the current legislative and administrative procedures for both monitoring and controlling the use of firearms in the country. The government has also appointed the Guns Control Committee to gather public views on guns, their use and distribution. The committee's findings will be reviewed during a Gun Summit proposed to take place in June 2005.

Efforts on Regional level have also gained momentum as there are now opportunities for cooperation and coordination within the South Pacific Region. The State of Papua New Guinea recognizes all efforts to prevent and combat the use of Small Arms and Light Weapons. Therefore the Government is committed to support all activities and endeavors that relate to the implementation of the Programme of Action.

## **NATIONAL LEVEL**

### **1. National coordination agency**

The law and Justice Sector National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) and its subordinate body, the Law and Justice Sector Working Group (LJSWG) are responsible for coordinating all policy aspects of law and order including SALW. The sector-working group is made up of lead government agencies, which are responsible for the implementation of the government Law and Order policy. The group is made up of representatives from;

- i) The Ministry of Internal Security who is represented on the sector by the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary responsible for the: -
  - Implementation of laws and regulations relating to the registration, record keeping, stockpile management of SALW in use in the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary and the Department of Correctional Services.
  - Through the Police Commissioner, as Registrar of Firearms is responsible for SALW regulation and administration.
  - Structuring the procurement procedures relating to SALW to be used by the RPNGC and the Correctional Services.
- ii) Ministry of Defence is responsible for the implementation of laws and regulations relating to record keeping, stockpile management of SALW in use in the PNG Defence Forces.
- iii) Department of Justice and Attorney General is responsible for law enforcement coordination with the office of Attorney General.

### **2. National point of contact**

The PNG Permanent mission to the United Nations liaise with the Department of Foreign Affairs, which link up with the Law and Justice Sector working Group on matters relating to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action mainly the related foreign policy aspects.

The following are the contact persons:

John Yamin  
International Relations Division  
Department of Foreign Affairs  
Phone + (675) 301 4199  
Fax: +(675) 323 1011

A commissioned Officer in the RPNGC is a working level Focal Point.

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The Department of National Planning and Rural Development (DNPRD) is fulfilling the task of coordinating SALW related policies in conjunction with other Law and Justice Sector agencies. The contact person is.

Ms Hakua Harry  
First Assistant Secretary,  
Law and Justice Sector Program  
Department of National Planning & Rural Development  
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### **3. Legislation, regulations, administrative procedures**

*i) National laws, regulations and administrative procedures to exercise effective control over SALW in the following areas. (II.2)*

- *production*
- *export*
- *import*
- *transit*
- *retransfer*

National Laws, Regulations and Decrees		
Area:	Law/ Regulation/ Decree	Date
Production	Firearms (Amendment) Act 1996	20/12/1996
	Firearms (Amendment) Act 1996	
	Section 7A of the Firearms (Amendment) Act 1996: prohibits the a person from manufacturing a firearm or part of a firearm, and attempts, conspires, aids, counsels or assists to manufacture a firearm Section 7B legislates for the Forfeiture of Tools, Premises, Etc used for the manufacture of Firearms.	
	No Web link exists	
Export	No Laws or Regulations or provision exists in the Firearms Act for the export of SALW	
	Not Applicable	
	Require legislative changes	
	No Web link	
Import	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310,	01/01/1982
	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310	
	Part V of the Firearms Act makes provision to Buy or Hire Firearms. However, Ammunition dealer's provision in Part IX are to operate to the satisfaction of the Registrar. Section 40, 41, 42, 43, and 45 on Gun dealers provision have been repealed as soon as Firearms were declared prohibited goods through a National Government Gazette in 1996.	
	No Web link	
Transit	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310,	01/01/1982
	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310,	
	Part VI of the Firearms Act makes provision for the carrying of Firearms. However, for sporting events gun clubs and association apply for permits as are required by the Firearms Act.	
	No Web link	
Retransfer	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310,	01/01/1982
	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310,	
	There is no clear provision on the retransfer of SALW but provision in Section 7 restrict a person from using, carrying and being in possession while allowing for hire of firearms.	
	No Web link	

<b>Administrative Procedures</b>		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Administrative Procedures</i>	<i>In place since</i>
Production	Firearms (Amendment) Act 1996	20/12/1996
	Firearms (Amendment) Act 1996	
	Section 7A of the Firearms (Amendment) Act 1996 Section 7B legislates for the Forfeiture of Tools, Premises, Etc used for the manufacture of Firearms.	
Export	There are no exporters of Firearms in PNG, hence no administrative procedures are in place.	
	As above	
	No Web link	
Import	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310,	01/01/1982
	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310	
	Part V of the Firearms Act makes provision to Buy or Hire Firearms. However, Ammunition dealer's provision in Part IX operate to the satisfaction of the Registrar. Section on Gun dealers provision have been repealed as soon as Firearms were declared prohibited goods through a National Government Gazette in 1996.	
Transit	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310,	01/01/1982
	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310,	
	Part VI of the Firearms Act makes provision for the carrying of Firearms. However, for sporting events gun clubs and association apply for permits as are required by the Firearms Act.	
Retransfer	As above	
	As above	
	No Web link	

ii) *National measures in existence to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of unmarked or inadequately marked SALW. (II.8)*

The principle Firearms Act was amended in 1996 with the insertion of Section 7A, legislating against the Manufacture of Firearms while stockpiling of arms by other discipline forces (Police, Correctional Service, and Defence) are left to their Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs). These are sufficient with the existence of Armouries throughout their establishments. Any other persons in possession or stockpiling SALW would be contravening the Firearms Act and is liable to be prosecuted.



iii) Please describe how national laws, regulations and procedures that impact on the prevention, combating and eradication of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects are made public. (II.23)

The laws are made public through a *National Government Gazette*, which is published as required.

#### 4. Law enforcement/criminalization

i) National legislative or other measures that exist to make the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of SALW criminal offences under domestic law.

The Firearms Act Ch. No. 310 is the principle law adopted to criminalize the illegal manufacture of SALW, possession, stockpiling and trading in SALW under various sections of the Firearms Act. Part III of the act describes the Control of Firearms and Ammunition. Section 5 prohibits or restricts certain firearms and ammunition. Section 6 stipulates that no firearms be owned by anyone except by licensed owners, while section 7 restricts the use, carriage and possession of firearms & 7A legislates against the manufacture of Firearms. (II.3)

<b>National criminal offences relating to illicit SALW</b>		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Law / other measure</i>	<i>Date</i>
Manufacture	Firearms (Amendment) Act 1996.	20/12/1996
	As Above	
	A person who manufactures a firearm or part of firearm is guilty of an offence and the penalty is imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, it being expressly provided that a fine shall not be imposed instead of imprisonment.	
	No Web link	
Possession	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310	01/01/1982
	As Above	
	Section 7 restricts the use, carriage and possession of firearms. A fine not exceeding K1,500 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.	
	No Web link	
Stockpiling	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310	01/01/1982
	As Above	

	Stockpiling would be same as being in possession of more than one SALW without the appropriate licence, hence similar fine or imprisonment applies.	
	No Web link	
Trade	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310	01/01/1982
	As Above	
	Part V Permits to Buy or Hire Firearms, Section 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, & 19 makes the provision and caters for a range of fines pertaining to the offence with a maximum fine of K1,500 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months.	
	No Web link	

*ii) Have those groups and individuals engaged in the illegal manufacture, trade, stockpiling, transfer, possession, as well as financing for acquisition, of illicit SALW been identified, where applicable? What action has been taken under appropriate national law against such groups and individuals? (II.6)*

Appropriate national laws have incriminated and imprisoned persons involved in any illegal activities as are implied by the question above. These laws could be under the Firearms Act, or the Criminal Code Act Ch. 262.

*iii) What national measures have been taken, including legal or administrative means, against activity that violates a United Nations Security Council arms embargo in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations? (II.15)*

There have been no cases violating UN Security Council arms embargo.

National measures for the enforcement of UN Security Council arms embargoes		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Legal means</i>	<i>Date</i>
Enforcement of UN arms embargoes	Not Applicable	
	As Above	
	Not Applicable	
	No Web link	

<b>National measures for the enforcement of UN Security Council arms embargoes</b>		
<i>Area:</i>	<i>Administrative means</i>	<i>In place since</i>
Enforcement of UN arms embargoes	Not Applicable.	
	No Web link	

### **5. Stockpile management and security**

i) *What national standards and procedures exist for the management and security of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police or other authorized bodies? (II.17)*

While there are no national standards and procedures for the management of SALW stocks each of the disciplined forces in Police, Correctional Services and Defence have their institutional Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to deal with these issues.

<b>National standards and procedures for stockpile management and security</b>		
<i>Group:</i>	<i>Standards / procedures</i>	<i>Date</i>
Armed forces	Standard Operation Procedures, BR 1302, and Safety Manual BR 1300	Since the establishment of PNGDF IN 1973
	No Web link	
Police	Standard Operating Procedures	Since the establishment of RPNGC
	No Web link	
Other authorized bodies	Other Institutional Standard Operating Procedures	
	No Web link	

ii) *How often are stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies reviewed? (II.18)*

Stocks are continuously reviewed. Annual or on a needs basis of Stock-take of SALW is carried out by all Institutions, while in Defence the Duty Officer of the day takes a daily stock take of weapons issued to Units that are available in the Unit Quarter Store.

*iii) How are those stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies that are surplus to requirements identified? (II.18)*

Stocks are held at the respective Institutional armouries. Police have 3 in National Capital and 1 in each of the 19 provinces. The Defence Force has armouries in each of its establishments (6) with stringent measures for new armouries built with the Assistance of the Australian Government.

## **6. Collection and disposal**

*i) Please give details of any national programmes that have been established and implemented for the responsible disposal of surplus stocks of SALW held by armed forces, police and other authorized bodies. (II.18)*

Any small arms or weapons found to be excessive, and majority of this are unserviceable are destroyed.

*ii) Is destruction the means used to dispose of such stocks? (II.18)*

Destruction of SALW was the only means.

*iii) What national measures exist to safeguard such stocks prior to their disposal? (II.18)*

While no national measures per se the SALW to be destroyed are kept in armouries. However in the case of Bougainville they were kept in Locked Shipping containers as per agreed in the Bougainville Weapons Disposal Plan.

*iv) Subject to the exceptions set out in paragraph II.16 of the UN Programme of Action, are all confiscated, seized or collected SALW destroyed? (II.16)*

The SALW are kept in police armouries and lock-ups as court exhibits in the first instance, after which they are destroyed.

v) *What methods has your country used to destroy surplus stocks of SALW designated for destruction? (If appropriate, please make reference to the report of the UN Secretary-General (S/2000/1092) of 15 November 2000.) (II.19)*

They have been cut up and dumped into the sea.

vi) *Please give details of any information on SALW confiscated or destroyed within your jurisdiction that is submitted to relevant regional and international organizations. (II.23)*

There have been no known surplus stocks of SALW that required the information of other countries in the region.

## 7. Export controls

i) *Please describe the system of export and import licensing or authorization, as well as measures on international transit, used by your country for the transfer of all SALW. (II.11)*

There is no capacity to manufacture and export SALW in PNG. However, the import of SALW is prohibited under the Firearms Act Ch. No. 310, and the Customs Act Ch. No.101 regards SALW as prohibited goods.

ii) *Please describe the national laws, regulations and administrative procedures used by your country to ensure effective control over the export and transit of SALW. How are these measures implemented? (II.12)*

The Firearms Act Ch. No. 310 together with the Customs Act Ch. No. 101 are the principle legislation regulating control and administrative procedures needed for import and transit.

National laws, regulations and administrative procedures used to ensure effective control over SALW export and transit		
Area:	Laws / regulations / procedures	Date
Export	No Law exists for export of SALW	
	As Above	
	There is no capacity to manufacture and export SALW in PNG.	

	No Web link	
Transit	Firearms Act Ch. No. 310, & Customs Act Ch. No.101	01/01/1982
	As Above	
	Transit of SALW is a responsibility vested on the registrar of Firearms based on the conditions prescribed in the act. Most affected are Gun clubs that need to take part in sporting events.	
	No Web link	

*iii) Does your country use authenticated end-user certificates for this purpose? (II.12)*

There is no capacity to manufacture and export SALW in PNG.

*iv) Does your country notify the original exporting State when re-exporting or retransferring previously imported SALW? (II.13)*

There have been no known cases of SALW export or retransfer to another country. SALW are prohibited imports and as such it would be illegal for anyone to receive and transit SALW according to the Firearms and Customs Act Ch. No. 101.

## **8. Brokering**

*i) What national legislation or administrative procedures exist to regulate the activities of those who engage in SALW brokering within national jurisdiction and control? (e.g. registration of brokers, licensing or authorization of brokering transactions and appropriate penalties) (II.14)*

PNG has no capacity to manufacture and export SALW therefore there have been no legislative measures for brokering in SALW. Brokering in Firearms would be an illegal act under smuggling that is covered under Section 68 of the Criminal Code Ch. No. 262, and Customs Act Ch. No. 101.

## **9. Marking, record keeping and tracing**

*i) Does your country require licensed manufacturers of SALW to apply an appropriate and reliable marking on each weapon as an integral part of the production process? (II.7)*

Manufacturing of Firearms under Section 7A of the principle Firearms Act is prohibited hence no requirement exists for marking of weapons. However, any SALW imported for the purposes of the State Use is clearly marked with the Manufacturers serial number.

*ii) Is this marking unique? (II.7)*

Yes

*iii) Does this marking identify the country of manufacture? (II.7)*

Yes

*iv) How does this marking otherwise allow concerned authorities to identify and trace the relevant weapon? (II.7)*

Holding and transfer of small arms are computerised and recorded therefore it is easy to trace the relevant weapon.

*v) How long are records kept on the manufacture, holding and transfer of SALW under your jurisdiction? (II.9)*

Not Applicable for manufactured SALW in PNG, however the holding and transfer of licensed firearm is computerised

*vi) What national measures exist for tracing SALW held and issued by the State? (II.10)*

The Registrar of firearms who issue license for the state has records for tracing SALW through serial numbers and license numbers.

*vii) Please give details of any steps taken by your country to cooperate in tracing illicit SALW, including the strengthening of mechanisms based on the exchange of relevant information. (III.11)*

The known form of cooperation is through the Interpol and the Trans-national Crime Centre in Suva, Fiji.

## **10. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)**

*i) Please describe any disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes your country has developed and implemented, including the effective collection, control, storage and destruction of SALW. (II.21)*

The process taken to disarm, demobilise and reintegrate after the civil war on Bougainville is described in the following observations.

### *Weapons destruction and democracy process in Bougainville*

*Stage 1:* Handing over of small arms to local factional commanders for storage in containers provided by the Peace Monitoring Group and sealed by the members of the UN Observer Mission in Bougainville (UNOMB).

*Stage 2:* Delivery of weapons to senior commanders of each faction. After approval of the amendments to the Papua New Guinea Constitution the weapons are moved to another container with two locks -- one held by the UNOMB and the other by the faction commander.

*Stage 3:* Discussions about weapons disposal within four and a half months of the autonomy legislation coming into effect. From late 2001 until early 2003, some 1920 weapons were collected and secured, including 313 high-powered, 309 sporting, 244 World War II relics and 1054 homemade weapons. However, the absence of baseline data on the total number of weapons in Bougainville makes it difficult to assess the significance of this number.

Nonetheless, the UN Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB) verified and declared that Stage 2 had been completed. The Bougainville Transition Team replaced the PMG whose mission concluded on 30 June 2003. A decision on Stage 3, involving the ultimate fate of the contained arms, was made at the end of 2003. The decision was that all contained weapons were to be destroyed. It is important to note that one of the armed factions, Francis Ona's Mekamui Defence Force, are hesitant to take part in the peace process and refused to hand in their weapons which is an integral part of the Bougainville Peace Agreement (2002).

The UNPOB continues to have a role in the implementation of Stage 3 of the plan. Co-ordination, proper transition from the UNPOB to the UNDP and local organisations, and sufficient financial support will be crucial to the sustainability of work to date. Additionally, there is now a need to move on to preventive disarmament activities such as the promotion of a culture of peace, peace and disarmament education, and the empowerment of women's groups and other community-based organisations to undertake conflict resolution efforts.

*ii) Please describe how your country has addressed the special needs of children affected by armed conflict, in particular the reunification with their family, their reintegration into civil society, and their appropriate rehabilitation. (II.22)*

There have been no specific measures as envisaged by the question. .



*iii) Please describe any DDR programmes or activities that your country has supported. (II.30, 34)*

The DDR process in Bougainville has proceeded well with the support of the PNG Government and the international community. However, any other DDR is carried out on voluntary surrender of SALW, mainly from criminal groups, after which amnesties are announced.

## **11. Awareness-raising**

*i) Please describe any public awareness and confidence-building programmes on the problems and consequences of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects that your country has developed and implemented (including the public destruction of surplus weapons and the voluntary surrender of SALW). (II.20)*

Apart from Bougainville an awareness campaign to stigmatise firearms was instigated by the Ministry of Internal Security in 2004 and appointed a Guns Control Committee. The Ministry, through the Committee at time of writing was undertaking community consultation to discuss the views and impact of Firearms throughout PNG. This consultation process will culminate in a Guns Summit in June 2005 with the aim of formulating an Action Plan on SALW in all their aspects.

*ii) Please describe any education and public awareness programmes on the problems of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects that your country has encouraged. (II.41)*

Linked to the Guns Control Committee is an awareness campaign that involves essay writing by individuals and school children.

## **REGIONAL LEVEL**

### **1. Legally binding instruments**

*i) Has your country been involved in negotiations for the conclusion of legally binding instruments aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects? (II.25)*

The South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference (SPCPC), which the RPNGC Commissioner is a member, formed a **Working Group** and a Sub-Committee to suggest a common regional approach to weapons control, having met in Nadi, Fiji from 6 - 10 March 2000 and being cognisant of the 1998 Honiara Initiative and the

Forum Leaders' recommended outcome for a framework towards a common approach to weapons control. It recommended to the SPCPC for adoption out of session and ratification in plenary session the draft Legal Framework for a Common Approach to Weapons Control titled the "Nadi Framework", for submission later to the Forum Regional Security Committee meeting and forwarding to the Forum Leaders for their deliberations at their- meeting in Kiribati October 2000.

*ii) Where such instruments exist, please describe the steps your country has taken to ratify and fully implement them. (II.25)*

PNG through the South Pacific Conference of Police Commissioners (SPCPC) has worked with other Countries of the South Pacific in establishing Transnational Crime Centres, one of which role is to prevent, and combat the illicit use of small arms and light weapons.

## **2. Moratoria and action programmes**

*i) Please give details of any support your country has given moratoria or similar initiatives on the transfer and manufacture of SALW, and/or regional action programmes to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects (including cooperation with States concerned in the implementation of these initiatives). (II.26)*

Same as 1. above as well as working with Interpol.

## **3. Regional Cooperation**

*i) Please describe any involvement your country has had in the establishment of sub regional or regional mechanisms with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in SALW across borders (in particular trans-border customs cooperation and networks for information-sharing among law enforcement, border and customs control agencies). (II.27)*

The Nadi Framework signed at Nadi, Fiji on 10 March 2000, as well as other Track II discussions in the Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP), which PNG has a chapter. Further information may be obtained by emailing 'Cscap' [cscap@isis.org.my](mailto:cscap@isis.org.my).

*ii) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to encourage regional and sub regional action on illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects in order to, as appropriate,*

*introduce, adhere, implement or strengthen relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures. (II.28)*

Same as (i) above.

## **GLOBAL LEVEL**

### **1. International instruments against terrorism and crime**

*i) What existing international legal instruments against terrorism and transnational organized crime has your country ratified or acceded to? (II.38)*

PNG has ratified and acceded many international regimes and protocol, however, PNG has no specific provision acts against terrorism. There have been joint statements made between PNG and Australia in regards to combating terrorism. PNG is a signatory or a part to four Terrorism related Agreements Identified by the United Nations.

- Convention on offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft – Tokyo Convention 1983
- Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft – The Hague Convention 1970
- Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation – Signed at Montreal 1971
- Protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airport servicing international civil aviation, 1998

### **2. International cooperation and assistance**

*i) Please give details of any assistance, including technical and financial assistance, your country has provided for purposes of supporting the implementation of the measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects as contained in the UN Programme of Action. (III.3, 6, 10, 14)*

PNG is participating in the PoA through submitting this report. PNG works through a bilateral framework to manage its international borders with Solomon Islands, Australia and Indonesia, which in turn supports the measure in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit trading in SALW contained in the UN Programme of Action. The National Government has instituted a Gun Control Committee that is developing policies to prevent the illegal use of firearms.

*ii) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to enhance mutual legal assistance and other forms of cooperation in order to assist investigations and prosecutions in relation to the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. (III.13)*

The set up of Transnational Crime Centre within the Police Force to report all forms of transnational crime to the regional office in Suva has enhanced PNG efforts to combat Transnational Crime. Further discussions in CSCAP meetings for mutual legal assistance by CSAP PNG attendees indicate the country's effort to engage with others.

*iii) Please give details of any assistance your country has provided to combat the illicit trade in SALW linked to drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism. (III.15)*

As for (ii) above

*iv) Please give details of your country's cooperation with Interpol for the purpose of identifying those groups and individuals engaged in the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. (II.37)*

Interpol is engaged on a needs basis.

*v) Please give details of your country's use and support of Interpol's International Weapons and Explosives Tracking System database (including providing relevant information on the illicit trade in SALW). (III.9)*

The system has not been used in the past.

*vi) Please give details of your country's cooperation with the UN system to ensure the effective implementation of arms embargoes decided by the UN Security Council in accordance with the UN Charter. (II.32)*

There are no evidences contravening the arms embargo in PNG, hence this section is not applicable.

*vii) Please describe any steps your country has taken in cooperation with other states, or regional or international organizations, to develop common understandings of the basic issues and the scope of the problems related to illicit brokering in SALW. (II.39)*

Not Applicable in PNG.

### **3. Cooperation with civil society and NGOs**

*i) Please give details of cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations in activities related to the prevention, combat and eradication of the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects, at the national, regional and global levels. (II.20, 40, 41; III.2, 18)*

The current situation is more focused on the prevention, and combating illegal use of small arms in PNG. Various civil society organizations are involved in these measures. They include Catholic Bishops Conference, Peace Foundation Melanesia, Women's Groups, as well as the Chamber of Commerce which is very much concerned with loss of business opportunities.

Another body, CSCAP PNG is one non governmental but inclusive of state officials in their private capacity that plays a role in combating all forms of transnational crime. Other efforts for community living and conflict resolution methods within the communities, have seen the Peace Foundation Melanesia conduct Training programs, in Bougainville, the National Capital District and the Southern Highlands of PNG.

### **4. Information exchange**

*i) Please describe any steps taken by your country to exchange information on national marking systems on SALW. (III.12)*

This particular section is not applicable to PNG.

*ii) Please give details of any information on, inter alia, SALW confiscated or destroyed within national jurisdiction, or other relevant information such as illicit trade routes and techniques of acquisition, that your country has submitted to relevant regional and international organizations. (II.23)*

No information or experiences have occurred to date. However, there is a process in place. Once the illicit trade or illegal possession of SALW is known to Police either

through its Criminal Investigation Division or other forms of acknowledgement, appropriate action is taken.

## **5. Training, capacity-building, research**

*i) Please describe any initiatives your country has undertaken to enhance cooperation and exchange of experience and training among competent officials, including customs, police, intelligence and arms control officials, at the national, regional and global levels in order to combat the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. (III.7)*

Transnational Crime Course conducted by the University of Adelaide, facilitated by University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) was conducted at UPNG in November 2003 for 2 weeks. Attendees were from Police, National Intelligence Organisation, Correctional Service, Foreign Affairs and The Australian High Commission.

*ii) Please describe any regional and international programmes for specialist training on small arms stockpile management and security that your country has developed or supported. (III.8)*

All specialist training is undertaken through bilateral agreements and through the Transnational Crime Centre.

*iii) Please give details of any action-oriented research aimed at facilitating greater awareness and better understanding of the nature and scope of the problems associated with the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects that your country has developed or supported. (III.18)*

The Gun Control Committee has been the major action taken by any organisation in understanding the nature and scope of the problems associated with the illicit use of SALW in PNG.