



# UN Programme of Action Reporting Tool

Papua New Guinea

2012

## SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

### Sources National Coordination Agency

- PoA II.4 1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects?
- a) Name of agency : Department of Prime Minister & National Executive Council  
 b) Address : PO Box 639, Waigani, National Capital District, Papua New Guinea  
 c) Contact details :
- i) Contact person : Trevor Meauri, Director, Social Policy & Government Services  
 ii) Telephone number(s) : +675 327 6737 or +675 327 6611  
 iii) Fax number : +675 325 2479  
 iv) Email : policy\_gs@pmnec.gov.pg or tmeauri@yahoo.com

### Sources National Point of Contact

- PoA II.5, 24 2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)?
- 2.1. Details:  
 a) Name : Trevor Meauri  
 b) Organization or agency : Department of Prime Minister & NEC  
 c) Address : PO Box 639, Waigani, NCD, PNG  
 d) Telephone number(s) : +675 327 6737 or +675 327 6611  
 e) Fax number : +675 325 2479  
 f) Email : policy\_gs@pmnec.gov.pg or tmeauri@yahoo.com
- ITI 25 2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?
- GGE Report para 63(ix) 3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?

## SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

### Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

- PoA II.2 4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country?
- PoA III.6 5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?

## SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

- PoA II.2, 12 6. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?
- PoA II.11 6.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.  
 The Firearms (Amendment) Act 1996; Customs Act 1953; Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulation 1973
- PoA II.11 6.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?

- ...transfer of arms training your country.
- PoA II.3 6.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country?
- PoA II.11 6.4. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorisation.  
Not applicable
- PoA II.12 6.5. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?  
a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country  
b) Other types of end-user documentation  
Not applicable. Papua New Guinea neither manufacture's nor exports SALW's. Questions 6.6 - 6.11 are therefore not applicable.
- PoA II.12 6.6. When exporting, does your country places any restriction on re-export of SALW?
- PoA II.12 6.7. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?
- 6.8. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?
- 6.9. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?

### Post-delivery controls

- 6.10. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State?
- 6.11. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?
- 6.12. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?

### Sources Marking at import

- ITI 8b 6.13. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?
- 6.13.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?  
The manufacturer
- 6.13.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?  
a) Country of import   
b) Year of import   
c) Other
- 6.13.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?
- 6.13.4. If marked SALW imported into your country do not bear a *unique* marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking?
- 6.13.4.1 Details:  
PNG imports only marked SALW's

### Sources Record Keeping

- PoA II.9; ITI 12 6.14. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?
- 6.14.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?  
a) Quantity of SALW traded   
b) Type or model of SALW traded   
c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW   
d) Transactions   
i) Identity of buyer/seller   
ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from   
iii) Date of delivery   
e) Other
- 6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?

### Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

- PoA II.6 6.15. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?

6.15.1 Details.

Unfortunately, information was not available at the time of reporting

International assistance

- PoA III.6 7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?
- 7.1. What kind of assistance do you require?  
Technical assistance in developing appropriate legislative amendments to the Firearms Act and a review of the Customs Act to include effective provisions to govern imports/exports etc... and the required process for checks and balances.
- 7.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

SECTION 4: BROKERING

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

- PoA II.14 8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?
- 8.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.  
Firearms (Amendment) Act 1996 and Firearms Dealers Act
- 8.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system?
- 8.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?
- 8.3 Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?
- GGE Report para 44 8.3.1 . Are such applications for a licence, permit or other authorisation considered for approval on a case-by-case basis?
- 8.3.2. Are there exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence or authorisation for a brokering transaction?  
8.3.2.1. Details (e.g. if the transaction is on behalf of the police or armed forces or other government officials)
- 8.3.3 . What are the criteria for granting a licence, permit or other authorisation?  
Refer Firearms (Amendment) Act 1996, s9 (a); (b)(i)(ii); (c)(i)(ii)(iii)
- 8.4 Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?
- 8.4.1 Describe those measures.  
The Registrar would determine whether the applicant fulfills the mandatory requirements specified under the Firearms (Amendment) Act 1996, s9 (a); (b)(i)(ii); (c)(i)(ii)(iii)
- 8.5 Is it a criminal offence in your country to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a license or authorisation?
- 8.6 Does your country allow for sharing with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration?
- 8.7 Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?
- 8.7.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?
  - a) Acting as dealers or agents
  - b) Providing technical assistance
  - c) Training
  - d) Transport
  - e) Freight forwarding
  - f) Storage
  - g) Finance
  - h) Insurance
  - i) Maintenance
  - j) Security
  - k) Other services
- 8.8 What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities?  
Refer Firearms (Amendment) Act 1996 s8.

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

- 8.9 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?

8.9.1 Details.

Details are being compiled

International assistance

PoA III.6 9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? Yes

9.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

A gap analysis to determine the extent to which PNG is compatible to international best practices

9.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance? No

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.17 10. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW? Yes

PoA II.17 10.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles
- b) Physical security measures
- c) Control of access to stocks
- d) Inventory management and accounting control
- e) Staff training
- f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel
- g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss
- h) Other

Sources Surplus

PoA II.18 10.2. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police and other authorised entities to identify surplus or obsolete SALW? Yes

10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?

Yearly and as and when required

PoA II.18 10.4. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Officially declare as surplus
- b) Take out of service
- c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
- d) Store separately
- e) Other

10.5. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Destruction
- b) Sale to another State
- c) Donation to another State
- d) Transfer to another state agency
- e) Sale to civilians
- f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)
- g) Other

10.5.1. If (a) Destruction is checked for Q.10.5, which of the following methods are used (check relevant boxes)?

- i) Burning or melting
- ii) Open-pit detonation
- iii) Cutting/shredding

- iii) Cutting/shredding
- iv) Bending/crushing
- v) Dumping at sea
- vi) Burial on land
- vii) Other

### Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

- PoA II.19 **10.6. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?**
- PoA II.20 **10.6.1. How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction.**  
Details are being compiled. Reference is here made to UN Mission on Bougainville and the subsequent amnesty and destruction of SALW's; including destruction of court exhibits by the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary
- PoA II.20 **10.6.2 Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public?**
- 10.6.3. Any further comments regarding destruction?**  
All details will be compiled and made available including method of destruction and circumstances

### International assistance

- PoA II.29; III.6 **11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?**
- 11.1. What kind of assistance do you require?**  
Review of stockpile management standard and procedures for all State armouries including those in the hands of private security companies. PNG would also require assistance in tracing, identification and record-keeping. Though there is local expertise available, it is important that international best practices is developed.
- 11.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?**
- PoA III.6; 14 **12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?**

## SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

### Sources Confiscation and seizure

- PoA II.23 a **13. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?**
- PoA II.23a **13.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?**  
Details are being compiled. PNG apparently needs assistance in detailing a system for data collection.
- PoA II.16 **13.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seize or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?**
- a) Stored securely pending further action
  - b) Marked
  - c) Registered or recorded
  - d) Destroyed
  - e) Other

### Sources Collection

- 14. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?**
- PoA II.21 **14.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?**
- a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW
  - b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW
  - c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)
  - d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme
- 14.2. How many SALW were collected?**  
Deatils not available during compilation of this report.
- 14.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?**
- a) Stored securely pending further action
  - b) Marked
  - c) Registered or recorded

- d) Destroyed
- e) Other

PoA II.23a 15. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 13.1 and 14.2 were destroyed?  
No figures are available. Efforts are being taken to record known cases.

### International assistance

PoA III.6 16. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?

16.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

Technical assistance in the development of a central database registry for all confiscated, seized, surrendered and collected SALW. It should be noted that PNG has embarked on strengthening border control on all international ports of entries and known smuggling routes. Collaborative efforts are encouraged between line agencies to report and share available intelligence on this matter.

16.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

### SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

### Sources Marking

PoA II.8 17. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW?

17.1. Details

Any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW in PNG is deemed illegal. There is no in-country marking but relies on the manufacturers marking (serial No.) for record purposes. These markings are recorded by the gun dealers and the Registrar of Firearms. The Firearms Act, Section 7 and 7a deals with Use, Carriage, Possession and Manufacture while Section 14 deals with permit to buy or hire firearms.

ITI 8d 18. Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked?

18.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.

PNG relies on serial number by the manufacturer including the make, calibre and origin

ITI 8c 18.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?

ITI 8e 19. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?

### Record-keeping

PoA II.9 20. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?

20.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)?

The Firearms Act 1978 Section 8 provides that the Registrar of Firearms shall keep all particulars of all SALW in a prescribed form detailing make, serial No., origin, broker, customer (State agency or otherwise).

ITI 12 a,b 20.2. How long does the government keep such records?  
Under the National Library & Archives Act 1993, all State records are kept for a minimum of 20 years before archived. However, records less than 20 years can also be archived or disposed given that permission is granted by the relevant head of a government agency. Records of transfers are by practice kept indefinitely.

ITI 13 20.3. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?

### International assistance

PoA III.6, ITI 27 21. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?

21.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

PNG will request once having undertaken a review of its available records

21.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

### SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

### Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.10;  
ITI 14, 24

22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?

No

### Sources Cooperation with INTERPOL

PoA II.37; ITI 33

23. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ?

Yes

ITI 35a

23.1 If so, in which areas?

a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI.

ITI 35b

b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.

ITI 35c

c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.

PoA III.9

23.2. Does your country use the INTERPOL's Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IWeTS) for tracing SALW?

--- Select ---

### International assistance

PoA II.36;  
III.6; ITI 27

24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?

Yes

24.1. What kind of assistance do you require?

Technical assistance for developing a standard operating procedure for tracing SALW's.

24.2. Has your country developed a project proposal for assistance?

No

PoA III.10;  
ITI 28

25. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?

No

### SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

### Sources Assistance requested / received / provided

PoA III.3, 6

26. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI?

No

#### Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?

PNG needs assistance to conduct a Gap analysis of all its existing firearms/SALW related legislations. Though there are existing (in practice) various model laws, PNG needs to be sure on which relevant sections of these existing laws are amended/improved rather than to repeal and introduce a new law. Further PNG needs to ensure that offences related to SALW re predicate offences for purposes of money-laundering, terrorist financing, trafficking etc...and do fall within the definition of an

extraditable offence. We also need to ensure that any new proposals contain references to or actually do implement the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) pertaining to the processes and procedures contained therein. Moreover, given the challenges faced with record keeping and data management, storage and retrieval it is apparent that a Small Arms Survey needs to be conducted as a matter of priority. This leads to better information management which in turn could direct programs to address specific issues related to the use of SALWs particularly, the commission of armed violence/crimes, violent tribal conflicts etc.... In a country like PNG, data collection, collation, reporting and management significantly needs to be improved posing real challenges.

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary: