



MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY
(*RPNGC, PNG Correctional Services, National Narcotics Bureau of PNG,
Security Industries Authority PNG, PNG National Identity Office*)

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT



HON. PETER L. TSIAMALILI JR., MP MINISTER FOR INTERNAL SECURITY

AT the 11th Parliament Sitting on Thursday, 23rd March 2023, the Minister for Internal Security, Hon. Peter L. Tsiamalili, JR., MP presented to Parliament a Ministerial Statement outlining each of the departments and agencies area of responsibilities under his mandated office as Minister for Internal Security.

Minister Tsiamalili's parliamentary statement highlighted challenges faced by each agencies, the achievements each agencies have achieved progressively and the reforms that are in currently being undertaken despite the budget constraints under previous governments.

Given this year's increase in the RPNGC Budget Allocation, the departments and agencies under Internal Security will be able to ensure effective coordination of law enforcements agencies to effectively work together in addressing the increasing law the order issues for better outcomes.

ROYAL PNG CONSTABULARY (RPNGC)

Law and Order

1. Concerns of law-and-order centre around criminal violence and the limited effectiveness of state controls. Simply put, the continuing escalation of disorder in many areas reflects the limitations of state authority. Current issues that threaten our national internal security

include:

- 1.1 Arms proliferation;
- 1.2 The use, abuse, and proliferation of illicit substances such as methamphetamine and cocaine;
- 1.3 Sexual violence;
- 1.4 Alcohol abuse;
- 1.5 Sorcery-related violence;
- 1.6 Election-related violence;
- 1.7 Sea piracy;
- 1.8 Ethnic tension and violence;
- 1.9 Kidnapping; and
- 1.10 Transnational crimes, including trafficking in humans, arms, drugs, minerals and wildlife; production and trade of counterfeit goods; fraud and extortion; money laundering and cybercrimes.

2. Complex crimes take time to investigate and prosecute. Others are costly, given the geographical terrain and accessibility to the crime scene. Some crimes are fuelled, aided, and perpetuated by high-powered firearms. The proliferation of weapons only adds to the challenges that we face.

In Minister Tsiamalili's view the endorsement and implementation of the Gun Report of 2006 by retired army General Jerry Singirok is a way forward for us to administer and control firearms in the country. The simple fact is that the use of these high powered weapons in committing serious crimes, the breakdown in law and order, and

state institutions' inability to exercise authority only exacerbate the very significant challenges that we face.

Challenges facing RPNGC

3. Many of these challenges are undermining the ability of the RPNGC to execute its constitutional functions effectively. Some are significant and are worth noting.

3.1 Police to population ratio: The United Nations recommended police to citizen ratio is 1:220. The current population of PNG in 2023 is projected to be approximately 10.3 million, a 1.85% increase from 2022.

3.2 Uniform police numbers in December 2021 were 6,535. Since then, the RPNGC has not recruited any new officers, and deaths, termination, retirement, and organisational separation have reduced this figure to just 5,600 uniformed officers.

3.3 This means that PNG presently has a police-to-citizen ratio is 1:1,845 or one police officer is responsible for 1,845 citizens. This is almost nine times the UN recommended ration! Simply put, how can we expect our women and men in uniform to make a difference when their numbers as a proportion of the population are so low?

Lack of reporting and reluctance to pursue cases, particularly Sorcery Accusations Related Violence (SARV):

4. There is also minimal reporting of crime in many parts of PNG. And even when crimes are reported, many are never pursued to prosecution. There are notable reasons for this. They include:

4.1 Superstitious beliefs, where reporting or assisting in pursuing cases is viewed with suspicion;

4.2 Retaliation by suspects and their relatives; and

4.3 The remoteness of crime and accessibility to the police service. Many crimes occur in very remote places with minimal access to police or in some cases, none.

Inadequate training to deal with new and emerging and transnational crimes:

5. New and emerging crimes like kidnapping and transnational crimes, including computer and cybercrimes, continue to challenge the RPNGC. Lack of adequate training and the resources and equipment required to address these crimes effectively is wanting. The RPNGC cannot address these crimes alone.

There needs to be a collective and collaborative approach between law enforcement agencies (both internal and external) to address these new and emerging issues.

Policing in the digital world:

6. The availability and use of digital tools to communicate on the internet, digital devices, smart devices, and other technologies, including social media platforms, have stretched our capacity to meet expectations. There is no structured way of reporting, analysing, documenting, and processing crimes reported on social media platforms. It is impossible to initiate criminal proceedings when crimes are reported on social media without a formal complaint at a police station. Yet, the public expects the RPNGC to respond.

What is more concerning is the spread of misinformation, disinformation, and hate speech, which can potentially destabilise peace.

Mediocre performance by Commissioned Officers (Assistant Commissioner of Police, Provincial Police Commanders, and Directors):

7. Most of the challenges facing the RPNGC and the way forward to address these challenges are captured in the RPNGC Corporate Plan 2021-2030. The Plan has achievable outcomes within specific timeframes, but this requires drivers us to execute and achieve results. In other words, a plan without execution is futile.

8. The RPNGC faces a chronic shortage of middle managers (Provincial Police Commanders and Directors) that can support the organisation in achieving its priorities and goals in the Corporate Plan. For example, investigation and prosecution remain a core function of the

Crimes Division in the RPNGC, but statistics show that this Division is lagging. And this points to the lack of leadership.

9. Leadership issues also have implications for the command and control of subordinates. As a case in point, a monitoring and evaluation exercise conducted towards the end of 2022 for Assistant Commissioners revealed an average score of 45% for overall performance. What this shows is that the current crop of Assistant Commissioners were unable to deliver on key priorities contained in the Corporate Plan, including reforms initiated by the Executive Management.

Measures taken by RPNGC:

10. The Commissioner's intent for 2023 is overarching and aimed at addressing some of the challenges the organisation currently faces.

These include:

- Growing and improving the RPNGC;
- Building a safer PNG;
- Strengthening partnerships, leadership and governance;
- Investing in infrastructure; and
- Human resource management and development

Growing and improving RPNGC:

11. Successive governments have given lip service to the RPNGC in terms of increasing its police uniform numbers. Official documents (including the Medium Term Development Plans I, II, III) all committed to increase police numbers.

Those commitments have never been matched by political will. But that is going to change!

12. This year (2023), for the first time in more than a decade, the Marape-Rosso Government has significantly increased the RPNGC budget. The RPNGC has embarked on a mass recruitment drive, which commenced early this year. The recruitment of regular police officers is almost complete, and the training of the first 320 recruits will begin in April 2023.

13. The Bomana Centre of Excellence, formerly Bomana Police College, has the capacity to train 640 officers annually. Increasing the number of trainees above this threshold is limited by the training facilities and instructors. That is why our Government has commissioned a second training centre at Gusap, Morobe Province to be commissioned as a Regional Training Centre. The new centre will allow us to increase the annual number of trainees. As a consequence, police numbers and the police-to-citizen ratio will significantly improve as we continue to maintain current support and funding over the next decade.

Building a safer PNG:

14. The RPNGC is also working to build a safer, and by consequence, more prosperous PNG. Initiatives include:

15.1.1 Increased direct support to our country's extractive (oil and gas, mining) industries;

15.2 An Investigations Task Force Team to address major unresolved crimes;

15.3 An operational plan for the Western Force Special Policing Arrangement, which will deploy 230 personnel to the Western End Command to assist the local police; and

15.3 The establishment of Family Sexual Violence Units (FSVU) in all major police provincial centres to address gender-based violence.

Strengthening partnership, leadership and governance:

15. Partnership programs enhance capacity building and improve capability and information sharing. The RPNGC has reached out to provincial and district governments to strengthen policing at the different levels of government. It is also forming strategic partnerships with its regional and international counterparts, particularly law enforcement agencies. Strategic partnerships with regional and international counterparts is critical to address transnational crime.

16. In line with the government's Minimum Service Delivery Framework, Provincial Police Commanders (PPCs) in each province have

developed Provincial, and District Development Plans focused on improving police service delivery at the provincial and district levels. Each PPC has been instructed to work closely with Provincial and District Administrators and elected leaders (Governors and Members of Parliament) as these plans require collective efforts and support from the Provincial and District Governments.

17. The RPNGC has also recently partnered with the Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT) to police the digital world. The Cyber Coordination Centre will address cyber and computer crimes, monitor social media platforms and report crimes to police for action. The administration and mechanics of the operation will be captured in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the RPNGC and DICT. Members of DICT will be sworn in as Special Constables, so they enjoy the same policing powers as regular members of the RPNGC.

18. The RPNGC recognises its limited capacity and ability to address, for example, transnational crimes and capacity building. For this reason, it is continuing to strengthen relationships with traditional partners, and forging new partnerships with other law enforcement agencies and organisations in the region.

19. The relationship with the Australian Federal Police through the Papua New Guinea-Australia Policing Partnership (PNG-APP) has matured. Capacity building, information sharing, and technology transfer are some of the activities undertaken by program. For example, over 130 police prosecutors will graduate with Diplomas in Prosecution in the next two years, a new initiative supported by the PNG-APP to build the capacity of police prosecutors. This strategic partnership benefits both countries.

20. The Commissioner of Police under Minister Tsiamalili's direction has established a Strategic Partnership Engagement Coordination (SPEC) body to manage and coordinate bilateral, multi-lateral, and inter-government partnership arrangements. SPEC will coordinate resources and support to address priority areas affecting the RPNGC, and maximise the resource support to targeted areas to improve overall effectiveness and efficiency in delivering policing service.

21. The RPNGC has also forged and strengthened partnerships with the Indonesian Police, Solomon Islands Police, and the US Government law enforcement agency – Homeland Security Investigation.

Infrastructure development:

22. Minister Tsiamalili highlighted some of RPNGC investments in infrastructure. The RPNGC has conducted feasibility studies into rehabilitating and building new Highway Patrol bases in all provinces. The aim is to have these bases at a spacing of 60 kilometres apart. RPNGC has conducted feasibility studies into reviving and strengthening Water Police bases in coastal areas. These activities support the National Government's broader PNG Connect initiative and are also investing in new training facilities. Classrooms, a mess, and a gymnasium are under construction cater for recruits.

23. The government has also approved the Special Policing Assistance Program (SPAP) to assist with its development activities, and PFDs for PIP have been submitted to National Planning and Treasury. The RPNGC has also established contact with Toyota in Japan through the Japanese Embassy in PNG to purchase vehicles to re-fleet its aging fleet and reduce hires.

Strengthening governance: revising the Police Act (1998):

24. The RPNGC, with support from the Constitutional Law Reform Commission is currently revising the Police Act (1998) to accommodate development strategies, key focus areas, the Medium-Term Development Plan IV (MTDP IV), and the Commissioner's intentions.

Human resource management and development:

25. The RPNGC is also investing in human resource management and development. With support from the PNG-APP program, RPNGC will recruit expatriates into key positions in the Crimes Division, Fraud, Traffic, and Internal Affairs Directorate. This initiative aims to improve performance in the specific divisions and directorates which are currently lagging. The expatriates will assist in mentoring and capacity building. They are expected to join the RPNGC in April 2023.

26. The RPNGC has also revised its organisational structure to ac-

commodate the prevailing challenges, including poor performance by the executive, senior and middle managers. For example, Divisional Commanders in the regions will be reduced to Commanders instead of Assistant Commissioners of Police (ACP).

They will enjoy current emoluments and benefits, but will be reduced in rank. This flattened structure enhances better coordination, command, and control.

27. RPPNC is increasing police numbers and improving infrastructure, investing in training, and calling poor performing officers to account.

28. RPNGC is actively progressing legislative changes where necessary and working to improve operational capacity.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA CORRECTIONAL SERVICE (PNGCS)

29. Papua New Guinea Correctional Service completes the Law and Justice Sector Criminal Justice System. It is one of the Agency that is responsible, by law, to hold prisoners, to manage them, rehabilitate and reform them, and prepare them to go back to the Society. It is also responsible to hold all the remand detainees in Custody whilst waiting for their Court cases. Today, CS holds over 5,000 detainees in 20 Correctional Institutions and 6 Rural Lock Ups. All these detainees are held in Custody 24/7, 365 days, with my Officers also rotating on work from day to night shifts, to keep these detainees in custody.

30. Many critics continue to ridicule our Correctional Officers, when there is an escape from a correctional institution, to when detainees are outside of correctional institutions. However, we must appreciate our Correctional Officers for taking care of over 5,000 detainees in custody, with 1,062 convicted detainees completing their sentences successfully back to 2022, compared to out of 210 detainees who escaped in 2022, 166 of them are still on the run, while 38 have been recaptured by joint CS-Police Operations.

31. CS rehabilitation program does not make it to our print and social media platforms, however, over 700 convicted low risk detainees are being rehabilitated in many programs being coordinated at the correctional institutions, through:

- a. Garment & Textile Industries
- b. Farms and Gardens
- c. FODE, TVET, Literacy and Number Programs
- d. Bible Correspondence Courses
- e. Bakery
- f. Oli Palm, Cocoa, and Coffee Projects
- g. Routine Buildings and Vehicles Maintenance
- h. Community and Civil Services

32. We should be proud of the successes we have in our Correctional Service. CS is moving towards reforming the current establishment through its rebuilding its Human Resources. CS current Officers now at 1,522 and rebuilding to 2,700 in 2032.

33. CS is partnering with Police and Defence Force, through putting their front-line officers through a 2-year cadetship training, at the Joint Forces College. CS is recruiting over 100 new officers. CS has engaged with Solomon Island Correctional Service to allow 7 of their Officers to train with their PNGCS colleagues. Over 300 Officers have completed their TVET certificates, Officers graduating to diplomas, under-graduate certificates and to master certificates. In total, over 800 CS Officers are graduates of Colleges and Universities in-Country, and overseas.

34. CS is rebuilding its work-force by direct employment of 33 new Health Officers, currently increasing Health Officers number to 46 around the 20 Correctional Institutions. The position taken by CS to increase its manpower is to recruit and employ expertise in the field of psychiatrists, psychologists, infrastructure specialists, social counsellors, Chaplains, and Operational Officers.

35. CS is also building its own CS Hospital, to cater for detainees referred from other Institutions, and to cater for Detainees with mental health issues. This position is taken in order to stop detainees from escaping from Public Hospitals, but, most importantly, to secure detainees in a secured environment in order to continue their medical treatment.

36. Maintaining current Assets, starting with Staff Houses, Detain-

ee Dormitories, Office Buildings, to Utilities like sewerage, water and electricity requires huge resources from technical expertise, huge budget and other resources. CS has over 1,042 Staff houses/bar-racks to accommodate the same number of Officers.

Increasing the manpower to 2,700 requires 1, 700 staff houses/bar-racks. The same accommodation problem applies to overcrowding in many of the correctional institutions, with over 500 detainees requiring 5 dormitories per 100 detainees, to 10 dormitories per 50 detainees.

37. One option that CS is pushing for, is to have TVET Centres established 6 in Correctional Institutions:

Economic Items	Allocation	Additional
Rations	K14 m	K8 million
Fuel	K3.8 m	K2 m
Routine Maint	K1.7 m	K5 m
Officers Uniform	K0. m	K8 m
Detainees Uniforms	K0. m	K3 m
Prison & Rehab	K0. m	K5 m
Total Budget Request		K31 m

38. Preparing our Convicted Detainees to undergo TVET courses at these Correctional Institutions, will set the foundation, to have qualified detainees, working along-side CS technical Officers to carry out general maintenance work on houses, dormitories, around the Correctional Institutions. This approach will save cost, but, help with sets of skills and knowledge, along with the experiences the convicted detainees will gain, while CS and State benefit from these exercises. CS is exploring more reforms in infrastructure and human resource capacity building.

39. The need to introduce electronic surveillance systems is important in our Correctional Institutions. This is to control and monitor movement of illicit drugs, smuggling in mobile phones, monitoring officers and detainees interactions, and providing timely surveillance over general operations. CS is working together with International Committee of Red Cross with the ongoing technical support on future designs of infrastructures to cater for CCTV, and good Detention Management Plan, as well as health support to our detainees.

40. In summing the work, CS has;

12.1 Established Garment and Textile Industries at Bomana Correctional Institution and Buimo Correctional Institution

12.2 Established Oil Palms at Lakiamata, Giligili, Kavieng and Biru Correctional Institution

12.3 Establishing One CS Juvenile Centre at Bomana Correctional Institution in consultation with Department of Justice & Attorney General

12.4 Transferring CS Intelligence Officers to Police, Defence Force and National Intelligence Organization.

12.5 Establishment one Correctional Service Hospital at Bomana Correctional Institution, for referrals and for mental health (using existing dormitory)

12.6 Building Perimeter Fence to stop Detainees escaping at Buimo, Kerevat, Lakiamata and Boram

12.7 Continue to complete the ongoing new Mukurumanda Correctional facility at Enga

12.8 Continue supporting the construction of perimeter fence at Hawa Correctional Institution.

12.9 Continue and complete the Boram Female Dormitory

12.10 Push for provincial tendering for the Buimo and Giligili 100-men dormitories

12.11 Push for the provincial tendering of the new Balimo Rural Lock-up.

12.12 Seek Government's support to refleet the aging vehicles in CS.

12.13 Explore the expansion of the Bougainville Correctional Service (three Correctional Institutions at North, Central and South).

12.14 Creation of new 800 positions for Officers, to increase the manpower from current 1500 to 2700.

41. There are many successes noted in our correctional institutions. Amidst the difficult times, we are faced with, we must appreciate all the efforts, our Officers are putting together through commitments, to make CS a better place for our remand and convicted detainees to live, learn, and become better citizens.

Having stated the successes, there are challenges which must not be set aside. A few that continue to trouble CS are:

41.1 Reforms taking place in Correctional Service cannot be fulfilled if CS Goods and Services annual budget is not increased from the current K34 m (2022) - K35 m (2023) to K66 million annually.

41.2 Price increase has contributed to CS Officers and Detainees missing out on Uniforms.

41.3 Table below highlights the additional budget CS must have annually, at current + additional i.e. K35 m + K31 m = K66 m

No	Correctional Institution	Province	Category
2	Bomana	National Capital District	Adult Male & Juvenile Male convicted detainees Adult Female & Juvenile Convicted Detainees
1	Baisu	Western Highlands Province	Adult Male & Juvenile Convicted Detainees
1	Kerevat	East New Britain Province	Adult Male & Juvenile Convicted Detainees
1	Buimo	Morobe Province	Adult Male & Juvenile Convicted Detainees
1	Hawa	Hela Province	Adult Male & Juvenile Convicted Detainees

41.4 A total of 1,042 Staff Houses can accommodate 1, 042 Officers. Almost 500 officers have no CS houses to accommodate them.

41.5 Increasing manpower to 2,700 means 1, 700 Officers require new accommodation.

41.6 Use of mobile phones and other illegal items by detainees in CS requires CCTV and other jamming systems to control them.

41.7 Growing debt of K30 million going back to 2005 to 2022.

42 CS is taking major legal and policy reforms. CS is reviewing its current legislation in consultation with CLRC. Main areas of reform will be in creating an avenue for CS to have its own Prison Industry Authority – establishing this business entity will improve and strengthen the ongoing Prison Industries. This is where revenue will be generated to keep the industries operating and expanding where required. Funds generated can support CS Operations while convicted detainees can have start-up funds to help them when they leave the correctional facility.

43 The legislation reform will improve and strengthen disciplinary processes where Commissioner can dismiss Officers for misappropriation, for aiding prisoners to escape from prison, and for officers trading with prisoners. The legislation reform, will allow CS Officers to engage with national and international engagement, and well as participating in United Nations peace-keeping duties.

SECURITY INDUSTRY AUTHORITY (SIA)

The Security Industries Authority and its purposes:

44 The Security Industries Authority (SIA) is a government body that is established by section 4 of the Security (Protection) Industry Act 2004. And it officially came into existence in January 2006 and it has been in operations for 17 years now.

The main functions of the Security Industries Authority under section 5 of the Security (Protection) Industries Act 2004 is: 1) To issue security licenses and guard permits to security guards to do security business; 2) To regulate the conduct of security guards and security

companies; 3) To approve or establish security training institutions to train all security guards:

About the Security Industries Council (The Board):

45 The Security Industries Council (The Board) is legally established by **section 7 of the Security (Protection) Industry Act**. While section 8 sets out its duties as the governing body. The Council is made up of 8 members from various stake holders under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Police who controls the affairs of the Security Industries Authority by: 1) Holding regular Meetings to make policy decisions for implementation by the Registrar of the Security Industries Authority and his staff to take the Authority forward. 2) Consulting industry players for their input on how the industry should operate.

Current Security Industries Authority staff:

46 The Authority's Head Office is currently located at the L & A Building at Ume Street Gordon industrial area in NCD. The office caters for NCD southern and NGI region clients. The Office is headed by the Registrar (CEO) who has a total 14 staff which comprises of the Registrar himself and 13 others working under the Registrar. Eleven (11) officers are based in NCD with the Registrar, while the other three (3) are based in Lae office. The Lae SIA Office consists of a Regional Security Inspector MOMASE, a Regional Security Inspector Highlands and an Office Receptionist.

Proposed new SIA Offices IN NGI & Highlands:

47 The SIA intends to move the Highlands regions office currently in Lae up to Mt Hagen. While the current NGI office in NCD to Kimbe to bring services closer security companies and security guards based there and also effectively regulate them. By doing this will improve efficiency reduce cost and support growth of security business in the respective regions.

Nil Government Budgetary support:

48 When the Security Industries Authority (SIA) came in to existence in January 2006 it was supported by a yearly government budgetary funding of K 900,000 apart from approximately K800,000 it made annually from security licensing and security guards permit fees. However the Government funding ceased in early 2011 due to **part 3 of the NEC Decision NO 287/2003 dated the 17th December 2003. As a result, from 2011 till now 2023**, the Security Industries Authority has been self-sustaining and operating without Government Budgetary support. Because it now depends solely on approximately K 1.5 million it makes yearly from the security licensing and security guards permits fees it collects from private security companies to support its operations.

New SIA Corporate Plan:

49 The SIA has completed its five year (2023 to 2027) Corporate Plan and a Business plan which includes the new organisational structure to cater for the new positions to be filled in the proposed NGI, Highlands and for the NCD southern region Offices. Once the Council approves the new Cooperate Plan it will be taken to the DPM for approval and effected thereafter. It will coincide with the current ongoing amendments to increase the licensing fees in the **Security (Protection) Industries Act 2004** to financially empower the SIA to support the new SIA corporate plan do its work effectively to support the growth of security industry in PNG.

Establishment of Board of Complaints (BOC) & Legal deficiencies identified in the current Security (Protection) Industries Act 2004. Dealing with awarding penalties to offending security companies and their guards:

50 In March 2021 the Board of Complaints was legally established in compliance with **section 57 of the Security (Protection) Industries Act 2004** by the Security Industries Authority (SIA) to investigate the fight between two (2) security companies at the Jackson Airport. This resulted in damages done to the NAC properties and disturbed the flight operations which was reported in the media.

51 However during the series of the Board of Complaints hearing in to the incident it was discovered that the **Security (Protection) Industries Act 2004 and the Security (Protection) Industries Regulation 2012** didn't have the legal mechanism such as the Security Code of Conduct and the Disciplinary Points Register built into the Act and

the Regulation to empower the Board of Complaints to deliberate on the matter and award appropriate penalties to the offending security companies. Thereafter the Security Industries Council sought assistance from the First Legislative Council (FLC). And the FLC is currently working on the amendments in the **Security (Protection) Industries Regulation 2012** to empower the Security Industries Authority (SIA) to do its job.

Consultation with security industry players:

52 The industry players will be consulted for their input and endorsed by the Council and submitted to the NEC for approval. It will then be gazetted by the Governor General to make it a law. Hence, the revised Regulation, will empower the SIA through the Board of Complaints to deal with security guards and companies that breach their code of ethics and award appropriate penalties. The Draft Regulation is now before the First Legislative Council for their review and drafting.

Establishment of the Security Training Committee:

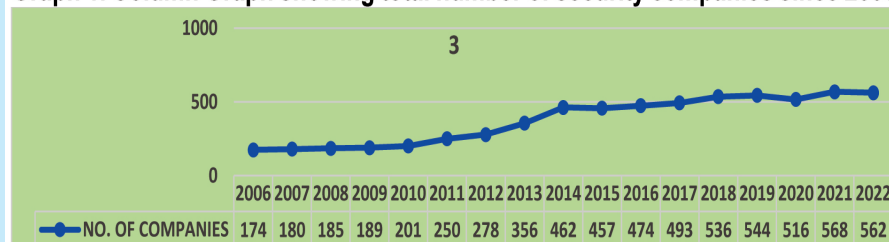
53 The Security Industries Council in 2021 approved for the establishment of the Training Committee made up of two (2) current council members and the Registrar and his staff to relook at the current security training syllabus and improve to train guard. To cater for this the Authority has budgeted some money to engage a private security consultant to draft the standardised course syllabus to train the guards. The Industry players will be consulted on this drafting.

54 Once done the SIA will seek approval from the National Training Council (NTC) under the NTC Act of 1991. And thereafter the SIA will grant approval to private training companies to train the guards. By doing so will improve the quality for the guards to be disciplined towards their duties. And add value to their CV for better remunerations. The SIA will work with training companies to audit the number of guards trained to work further to improve in training syllabus. Currently there is no control on security companies that are training the security guards. The SIA is not informed on the courses syllabus security companies use to train the guards.

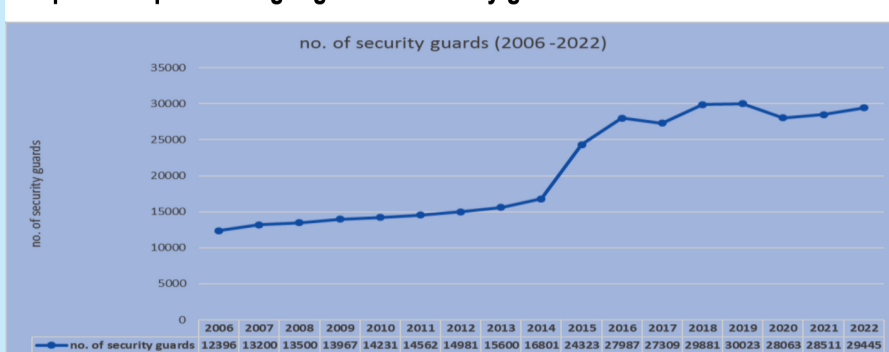
Growth of the security Industry

55 The Security Industries Authority was established by the **Security Protection Industries Act 2004** and it came into operation in 2006. And by than it registered **174 security companies that employed total of 12,396 guards. But after 16 years as of December 2022, the total number of licensed security companies rose to 562 employing a total of 29,445 security guards.** You will note from the below graph that since 2006 till December 2022 the number of licensed security companies and the number of guards has been gradually increasing every year since 2006.

Graph 1. Column Graph showing total number of security companies since 2006



Graph 2. Graph showing registered security guards from 2006 to 2022



Registration of foreign owned security companies:

56 All security companies either it be a foreign owned company or nationally owned company first register with the Investment Promotion Authority (IPA). And are issued a Certificate of Incorporation (Company) or a Business Name before they come to the Security Industries Authority to register and issued Security Licence and Guard Permits.

What Security Protection (Industries) Act 2004 says on Registration of Foreign Owned Security Companies:

57 There is no specific clause in the Security (Protection) Industries Act 2004 that restricts foreigners from registering and operating security companies in PNG. Therefore, the SIA allows any foreign owned security companies to register and operate as long as the company is legally registered with IPA and the IRC and pays tax to the IRC.

Information on who are the owners of foreign owned security companies:

58 The information on owners or directors of foreign owned security companies are provided to SIA from the information contained in the IPA Company or Business Abstract via its website. And the SIA has the database of all the security companies in the country and thus it has names of all the owners and directors of the foreign owned companies. Total number of foreign owned security companies is 15 as at December 2022. The 15 foreign owned companies are registered and are compliant with the Acts.

Workforce:

59 The Security Industry is one of the industry in the Law & Justice Sector that employs the largest workforce (29,445).

Security industry supporting police and law & order issues in PNG:

60 Security companies are supporting police help reduce crime by protecting life and property and also providing employment for many of our men and women and more importantly supporting the economy. While police concentrate on investigating and arrest.

PNG NATIONAL CIVIL AND IDENTITY REGISTRY OFFICE (PNGNID)

Importance of NID registrations for our citizens:

61 Civil registration and identification of all Papua New Guineans and others who dwell within our borders is too important to ignore as it is the Genesis of development. This comprise the total process of collecting information on the occurrence and characteristics of vital events (e.g. birth, death, cause of death, marriage, adoption, etc.); and generating vital statistics through the compilation, analysis, evaluation, presentation and dissemination of data.

62 PNGCIR developed its corporate vision from the above priority area of **governance** in the Medium Term Development Program (MTDP III) and support fully the documented goals as follows:

62.4 The Government will implement a modern, reliable and secure National Identification (NID) system to support **governance** and the delivery of government services;

62.5 The [NID] system will enable effective delivery of public services and promote better **governance**;

62.6 The Government will strengthen the legal and institutional framework for NID, enhance technology and infrastructure, raise public awareness and understanding, and ensure coordination and collaboration among relevant government agencies;

62.7 The [NID] system will facilitate effective **governance** by providing accurate data on the population, which will inform policy and planning decisions.

63 The stored data of citizens has the potential to transform the way citizens interact with government, promote financial inclusion and social welfare, and enhance the efficiency of businesses. It will have significant benefits for citizens, businesses, and government. Citizens will have access to a range of government services through a single digital identity, and businesses will benefit from reduced transaction costs and increased efficiency. The government will have better data on its citizens, enabling it to design more effective policies and programs.

64 It is such that, on behalf of the Marape-Rosso Government, Minister Tsiamalili has directed PNGCIR (NID) Project to register 95 per cent of the population by 16th September 2025 as a Golden Jubilee Anniversary gift to Papua New Guinea.

65 In order to implement the Ministerial Directive, PNGCIR will need

to register 2.48 million per annum for 2 and half years. The other six (6) months will be used as a mop off late registration window for the marginalised and hard to reach communities. With the national average cost of registration of K50.00, this annual registration targets require a funding envelope of K310 million plus for manpower, machines, materials and methods.

66 **Political Will and Support** is essentially paramount to assist in this endeavour and my Ministry is in process to bring to NEC a Policy Submission on Counter Funding Options/Strategies to support the implementation of the Internal Security Minister's Ministerial Policy Directive to register 95% population by 2025. The Policy calls for Provinces and Districts to allocate funding support to PNGCIR through their **PSIP** and **DSIP** grants to empower the Registry to go to the people and ensure everyone is accounted and accorded legal identity.

67 From 2015 to 31st December 2022 a total of **2,855,271** registrations nationwide has been collected. The total registrations comprise of adults (18 years of age and above) **2,085,628 (76%)** where the registrants will collect birth certificates and NID cards, **768,288 (24%)** persons below the age of 18 who will collect birth certificates and **1355 (>1%)** others which relate to registrations of adoption, death, marriage and legitimisation.

68 Minister Tsiamalili acknowledges Prime Minister Honourable James Marape for his continued support of the PNG National Identity Document Project. These are difficult times and this project continues to benefit from the clarity of your vision and strength of your leadership.

69 The registration of Public Servants is Priority One at this stage until we can account for all servants of the public and implement the government's **One Position, One Person, One Pay Policy**. Until the government knows the number of people it exists to serve and protect, it can never fully allocate limited resources in a fair and equitable manner. As the NID Project moves to register the rest of Papua New Guinea I would like to on behalf of the Marape/Rosso government call on all Heads of Departments and CEOs of National Public Service Entities to move towards ensuring that we know 'the beast that we feed' by supporting this registration drive."

70 Minister calls on all fellow Honourable Members of NEC to "Do What You Can Where You Can' so we might at last set down the right foundation for more accurate and reliable development planning in our country".

71 Minister makes mention of the in-house cultural change in PNG Civil and Identity Registry. The national average age of the 531 staff recruited to work there is 27 years. This means they have a lot of energy to work. Each staff is monitored through their KPI. They are taught to work long hours without overtime just to meet their personal KPI and they are rewarded or penalized accordingly.

72 Minister is very impressed with the **savings culture** that the PNGCIR Management has instilled amongst their young staff. This is the culture I would like to see that we must breed in the Public Service. A financially sound public servant is not a risk and nor is a liability to the systems and operations of the Public Service.

Conclusion:

73 The reforms that we have put in place, and the partnerships that we are forming are starting to deliver results. In short, the Marape-Rosso Government is committed to addressing law and order and laying the foundation for an effective and responsive RPNGC, PNGCS and Internal Security law enforcement agencies in the future.

74 As Minister for Internal Security I am acutely aware of the law-and-order challenges our nation continues to face. Our Government is committed to taking whatever action is necessary to ensure that our national police force can address these challenges. Minister Tsiamalili says, 'I will not waver in the task that is before me'. 'I am confident that in the coming years we will see substantial change that will benefit our nation, our economy, and our people'.



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