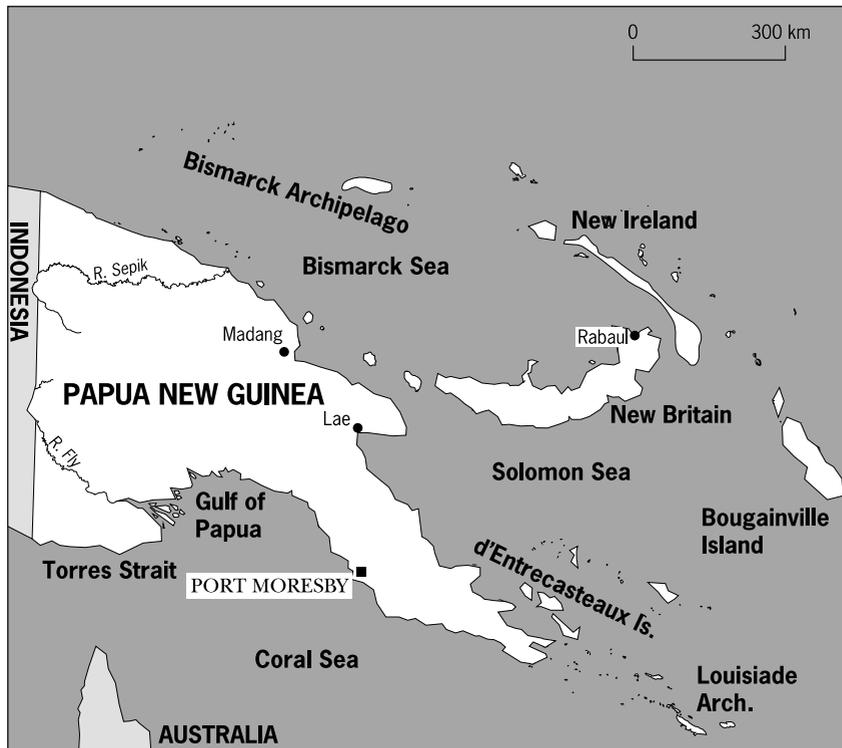


# Papua New Guinea



The July 2012 declaration by the current Prime Minister, Peter O'Neill, that he would lead the next government with the support of his former rival, political veteran Sir Michael Somare ended a year of political chaos. Mr O'Neill had been elected in August 2011 while Sir Michael, the then incumbent, was undergoing heart surgery in Singapore. Although Mr O'Neill had the support of parliament, the Supreme Court twice ruled that Sir Michael remained the country's rightful leader, but Mr O'Neill refused to give back power, triggering an embarrassing and chaotic situation. Papua New Guinea appeared to have not only two prime ministers, but also two governors-general and even two police chiefs. The 76 year old Somare was certainly used to exercising power, having first been elected in 1975 when Papua New Guinea gained full independence from Australia. Mr O'Neill had finally announced that he would be able to form a coalition government after four other

parties had given him their support. Five members of Sir Michael's party were reportedly to join Mr O'Neill's coalition.

2013 saw the introduction of one significant political change as Papua New Guinea governments became protected by the country's Constitution from no-confidence motions for the first 30 months of a five-year term (increased from 18 months). Once the 30-month moratorium expires, a successful no-confidence motion would result in an alternative prime minister (nominated in the no-confidence motion) being able to form a new government without the need for a national election, unless the no-confidence motion occurs during the last twelve months of a five-year term in which case a national election must be held. In many parliamentary democracies, this would be considered academic. In Papua New Guinea things have been different – with the exception of the 2002–07 and 2007–12 parliamentary terms, changes in government following motions of no-confidence have

## KEY FACTS

**Official name:** The Independent State of Papua New Guinea (PNG)

**Head of State:** Queen Elizabeth II; represented by Governor General Sir Michael Ogio (from 25 Feb 2011)

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Peter O'Neill (PNC) (from 2011; re-elected 3 Aug 2012)

**Ruling party:** Coalition led by the People's National Congress (PNC) (from 3 Aug 2012)

**Area:** 462,840 square km

**Population:** 6.83 million (2012)\*

**Capital:** Port Moresby

**Official language:** English, Tok Pisin, Motu

**Currency:** Kina (K) = 100 toea

**Exchange rate:** K2.31 per US\$ (Jul 2013)

**GDP per capita:** US\$2,313 (2012)\*

**GDP real growth:** 9.10% (2012)\*

**GDP:** US\$15.79 billion (2012)\*

**Inflation:** 4.00% (2012)\*

**Balance of trade:** US\$1.13 billion (2012)\*

**Foreign debt:** US\$1.26 billion (2012)

**Annual FDI:** -US\$309.20 million (2011)

\* estimated figure

been a regular feature of politics since independence.

### Regressive measures

In July 2013 Reuters reported that Papua New Guinea had reinstated the death penalty and repealed controversial sorcery laws after a number of cases of so-called 'witch' killings and rape. Capital punishment was also to be introduced for some corruption cases and possibly even for cultivating marijuana. Parliament had voted to extend the death penalty laws, unused since 1954, to make murder, rape and robbery punishable by measures ranging from hanging to a firing squad, as well as 'medical death by deprivation of oxygen'. Papua New Guinea had come under criticism from the United Nations following a large number of violent sorcery-related crimes, including murders and beheadings. In February 2013 a 20-year-old mother was accused of witchcraft, then stripped and burned alive in the Mount Hagen region. Amnesty International condemned the new laws as 'horrific and repressive'. The government also proposed to apply the death penalty to producers of home-brewed alcohol.

### The economy

Mr O'Neill was anxious to clamp down on the security situation as he tried to attract billion dollar investments in Papua New Guinea's mineral resources. The government said the new laws would also extend the death penalty to include corruption and the theft of amounts of more than K10 million (US\$4.5 million). The theft of lesser amounts of more than US\$438,000 would attract 50-year prison terms

without possibility of remission or parole. In 2013 PNG, a nation of around 6.5 million people, is going through a resources boom and is home to a US\$15.7 billion Exxon Mobil gas export project, which is due to start production in 2014 and boost Papua New Guinea's gross domestic product (GDP) by around 20 per cent.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) in its 2012 report on the PNG economy noted that the largest developing economy in the Pacific had maintained its position as one of the fastest-growing economies in Asia and the Pacific, with economic growth of 9.2 per cent. Construction was the strongest performer, contributing 4.5 percentage points to growth, or nearly half of the outcome. Transport, finance and retail trade added a further 2.8 percentage points on the strength of domestic demand created by the peak construction period of a new liquefied natural gas (LNG) project and government expenditure that was higher than expected. Mining output recovered from weather and technical disruptions experienced in 2011, adding a modest 0.3 percentage points to overall growth in 2012. Restraining growth was the falling oil output as reserves declined. Growth in agriculture, forestry and fisheries output also slowed as the sector expanded by only 0.2 per cent in 2012, down from 8.1 per cent in 2011. Adding to this outcome were poorer growing conditions and moderating export prices, which depressed coffee, copra and cocoa output. New investment in processing mills helped to support palm oil production.

The current account deficit grew to 17.5 per cent of GDP in 2012. This reflected moderation in agriculture and mining

exports and higher imports tied to the construction of the LNG project. With rising imports financed largely by foreign direct investment (FDI), the large current account deficit poses little risk to macro-economic stability. The Bank of Papua New Guinea's (central bank) foreign exchange reserves remained at near record highs throughout the year. At over US\$4 billion, reserves were sufficient to cover 11 months of imports.

According to the ADB, the headline inflation rate fell to 4.1 per cent in 2012, down from 8.5 per cent in 2011 (although the outdated consumer price index basket probably underestimated inflation). Contributing to this official outcome was a significant rise in the value of the local currency due mostly to large inflows of FDI, which saw the exchange rate rise by 16 per cent relative to the major import partners of Papua New Guinea. A higher exchange rate, declining commodity prices and the government's continuing tariff reduction programme reduced prices for tradable goods by 0.2 per cent. Lower import prices late in the year flowed through to non-tradable or domestic inflation, causing it to slow to 4.2 per cent in 2012.

Rising domestic prices were mostly attributable to locally produced meat, alcohol and tobacco, as well as transport costs. The budget outcome in 2012 was a deficit of 1.2 per cent of GDP against an original forecast of a balanced budget. This reflected lower than-expected revenue caused by unanticipated declines in international commodity prices, an appreciating currency that depressed the value in kind of mining and petroleum taxes denominated in US dollars and higher spending mainly related to national elections. In response to lower inflation, the central bank lowered its target interest rate from 7.75 per cent to 6.75 per cent in September 2012, signalling easing monetary policy intentions. However, with the central bank unable to fully absorb the high liquidity in the commercial banking system, the impact of target interest rate movements on market interest rates and inflation continued to be limited. Private sector credit growth remained near 10 per cent per annum during 2012, well off its peak of 40 per cent in 2007.

Summing up Papua New Guinea's economic prospects, the ADB noted that economic growth was expected to slow to 5.5 per cent in 2013 before picking up again to 6.0 per cent in 2014. The non-mineral economy was expected to slow most sharply as the winding down of the LNG

## KEY INDICATORS

## Papua New Guinea

	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population	m	6.20	*6.30	*6.86	*6.66	*6.83
Gross domestic product (GDP)	US\$bn	8.10	8.10	9.70	12.70	*15.79
GDP per capita	US\$	1,306	1,272	1,488	1,900	*2,313
GDP real growth	%	6.6	6.1	7.6	8.9	*9.1
Inflation	%	10.7	6.9	6.6	8.4	*4.0
Exports (fob) (goods)	US\$m	5,823.0	4,391.0	4,311.9	5,744.7	–
Imports (fob) (goods)	US\$m	3,148.0	2,870.0	2,870.7	3,528.9	–
Balance of trade	US\$m	2,675.0	1,521.2	1,521.2	2,215.8	–
Current account	US\$m	805.0	-1,325.0	-2,540.0	-269.0	*-2,794.0
Total reserves minust gold	US\$m	1,953.4	2,560.6	3,033.7	3,054.7	3,930.3
Foreign exchange	US\$m	1,952.6	2,377.7	3,017.6	3,038.2	3,915.2
Exchange rate	per US\$	2.70	2.75	2.72	2.52	2.42

\* estimated figure

project construction will dramatically curtail construction and transport activity, eventually spilling over into lower domestic consumption and retail and wholesale trade. Moderating international agricultural prices were expected to depress rural incomes derived from the sale of crops for export. A significantly increased national budget, which planned for large budget deficits of 7.2 per cent of GDP in 2013 and 5.9 per cent in 2014, would counter some of the effects of falling domestic demand on the non-mineral economy.

**Risk assessment**

Politics	Fair
Economy	Good
Regional stability	Good

**COUNTRY PROFILE**

**Historical profile**

1526 Islanders first traded with ships from China and the Malay Empire. Portuguese sailor Jorge de Meneses is the first European visitor. He names one of the islands ‘ilhas dos Papuas’ (‘land of fuzzy-haired people’).

1546 The Spanish explorer Inigo Ortiz de Retes named the other main island New Guinea because the islanders looked like the people of Guinea in Africa.

1768 French explorer Louis-Antoine de Bougainville landed on the islands during his circumnavigation of the world.

1873 Port Moresby was named after one of several English explorers to lay claim to the island for Great Britain.

1942–45 Parts of both territories were occupied by Japanese forces during the Second World War.

1949 A joint administration for the two territories was established by Australia. The union was named the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

1971 The territory was renamed Papua and New Guinea.

1975 Became independent as Papua New Guinea.

1988 Conflict on Bougainville Island began when a number of locals, unhappy with the level of royalties they were receiving from the Panguna copper mine and concerned about its environmental impact, began to protest. The islanders’ opposition organised itself into the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) and full-scale war began.

1989 Panguna mine was closed down by protesters.

1997 Prime Minister Julius Chan attempted to hire UK-based mercenaries to quell the nine-year Bougainville uprising, prompting intervention by the Australian navy and the resignation of Chan. Bill Skate, a reformist, was elected prime

minister of a government largely dominated by politicians from the previously ousted government.

1998 The government signed a truce with the secessionist group, the Bougainville Reconciliation Government (BRG), seeking to end the nine-year rebellion on the island of Bougainville, in which up to 20,000 are believed to have been killed. The People’s Progress Party (PPP) left the ruling coalition, joining opposition parties and groups in an attempt to oust Skate’s government. The prime minister announced the suspension of parliament.

1999 The interim BRG held its first sitting. Skate resigned from the PNG premiership and was replaced by Mekere Morauta of the People’s Democratic Movement (PDM).

2000 Morauta was forced to adjourn parliament after a bid to limit inter-party defections threatened to trigger a vote of no confidence in his government. Local landowners brought a suit against Rio Tinto in the US courts, for environmental and social damage at Panguna.

2001 The government signed the Bougainville Peace Agreement with the BRG. PNG accepted Australian aid in return for taking asylum-seekers who sought to settle in Australia.

2002 The National Alliance Party (NAP) won parliamentary elections. Michael Somare became prime minister.

2003 A new heads of agreement was signed for the proposed US\$6 billion PNG gas pipeline to Queensland, Australia. The Supreme Court ruled that the election of Albert Kipalan as governor general was invalid. Pato Kakaraya was elected governor general. PNG signed an agreement to introduce more Australian involvement in areas of law and order and public administration PNG.

2004 The Supreme Court ruled the election of Pato Kakaraya as governor general null and void and ordered a new election. Prime Minister Somare dismissed the People’s National Congress (PNC) ministers from the cabinet. Talks began to finalise the constitution for the autonomous government of Bougainville province. Paulias Matane was sworn in as governor general of PNG.

2005 Joseph Kabui (Bougainville People’s Congress) won presidential elections of the Bougainville Autonomous Government. Rebel leader of the Bougainville secessionists, Francis Ona, died.

2006 Continuous, heavy rains early in the year caused destruction and food shortages in several provinces.

2007 A new system of voting was introduced; majority voting was replaced by limited preferential voting (of three most preferred candidates). Prime Minister

Michael Somare was re-elected by parliament with 86 votes to 21 for Julius Chan.

2008 The president of Bougainville, Joseph Kabui, died; vice president John Tabinaman became acting president. A huge king tidal wave flooded villages and towns along 500km of the northern coastline around Wewak, affecting over 50,000 people and making over 500 people homeless.

2009 James Tanis took office as president of Bougainville. Two new highlands region provinces were approved by parliament. Hela and Jiwaka will be formed from the existing Southern and Western Highlands provinces.

2010 John Momis was elected as president of Bougainville. Paulias Matane was reappointed governor general. The Supreme Court ruled as unconstitutional the re-election by parliament of Governor General Sir Paulias Matane and removed him from office. Jeffery Nape became acting governor general. Prime Minister Somare voluntarily stepped down in order to clear his name, following accusations of failing to submit full annual financial statements in the 1990s. Foreign minister Sam Abal stood in as prime minister. Governor General Nape resigned without explanation.

2011 In January, parliament elected Michael Ogio as governor general, beating the opposition candidate Sir Pato Kakaraya (by 65 votes to 23). After five weeks out of office on leave-of-absence while awaiting an investigation into the non-submission of financial records, and following legal advice that a prime minister could not step aside temporarily, Prime Minister Somare resumed his premiership on 17 January. As parliament had already adjourned until 10 May it was unable to question his behaviour. Sir Michael Ogio was sworn into office in February. In March, Prime Minister Somare was found guilty of 13 counts of not filing, or late filing or incomplete filing of financial annual returns to the country’s Ombudsman Commission, by a leadership tribunal. The public prosecutor called for Somare’s dismissal from office. The leadership tribunal decided to suspend Somare from office for two weeks. He was suspended in April and Sam Abal became acting prime minister. Somare did not return to office and in April announced that he was taking indefinite medical leave; he was later admitted to hospital for heart surgery in Singapore. Disgruntled NAP members of parliament, seeing no end to Somare’s absence, as he remained in intensive care in hospital, joined with opposition members and voted to declare the office of prime minister vacant and elected Peter O’Neill (PNC) (70-24) as prime minister

in August. Arthur Somare (son of the former prime minister), who had been charged with the same offence as his father, lost his appeal in August, to delay his trial until leadership of the NAP was concluded. The courts rejected an appeal that O'Neill's election was unconstitutional. Prime Minister O'Neill announced an investigation would begin into allegations of corruption by a government department and the loss of US\$883.9 million in public funds. Nineteen MPs, of the NAP were expelled from the party in September for supporting the opposition in deposing Michael Somare and electing Peter O'Neill as prime minister. They also supported disqualification of Somare from parliament due to his continued absenteeism. During the Commonwealth Heads of Government summit, on 28 October, the 16 countries in which the British monarch is Head of State unanimously agreed to change the royal line of succession from that of first born son to the first born child (regardless of its gender). The change will be enacted after the succession of Prince William (currently second in line to the throne, after his father Prince Charles). In December, the Supreme Court ruled that the removal of Michael Somare as prime minister in August was unconstitutional, despite retrospective legislation passed by parliament earlier in the day to legalise his unseating. From this time a political schism developed whereby two rival governments claimed authority and the offices of state. Former governor general Matane supported the legal ruling and swore Somare back into office; Peter O'Neill refused to step down as prime minister. On 14 December Paulias Matane swore in Somare's government. However parliament voted to suspend Ogio and appointed Jeffery Nape as Acting Governor General; he then swore in Peter O'Neill and his government. The military refused to take sides. On 15 December, the rival attorney generals agreed to discuss a possible solution to the political crisis of two prime ministers vying for power. On 19 December, the chief of the public service in PNG said that the administration recognised O'Neill as prime minister, because he had control of the cabinet and parliament. 2012 On 8 February, the supreme court directed the rival contenders to the offices of state, and heads of defence and police forces, to appear before it to resolve the leadership impasse. On 6 March, Chief Justice Salamo Injia was arrested and charged with attempting to obstruct a police investigation into mismanagement of a deceased judge's estate. The timing of his arrest and his history with the government of Prime Minister O'Neill led to accusations of political motivation into

Injia's arrest. On 13 March parliament passed a new law that allowed it to suspend judges for misconduct in office. On 5 April the government postponed the general elections by six months from mid-to late-2012. On 12 April the Supreme Court issued a stay order to prevent the use of the new 'misconduct in office' law, effectively reinstating Chief Justice Injia, and another judge, Nicholas Kirriwon, who had also been suspended. On 23 May the Supreme Court again ruled that the government of Prime Minister O'Neill was unconstitutional and that Michael Somare should be reinstated. On 24 May parliamentary elections were announced for 23 June On 24 May the Chief Justice Salamo Injia (whose ruling was in favour of Somare) was arrested for sedition and on 28 May a second judge, Nicholas Kirriwon, was also arrested on the same charge. On 25 May parliament was recalled to nullify the ruling of the Supreme Court. Although parliament agreed the ruling, the deputy speaker declared that as Somare had missed three sittings of the house the office of the prime minister was vacant and O'Neill was re-elected unopposed (56 votes out of 109 MPs), and sworn in as prime minister by Speaker Jeffery Nape (acting for the absent Governor General Michael Ogio) on 30 May. Parliamentary elections, scheduled to take 14 days to complete, began on 24 June. Following months of intense political rivalry between the two main political parties and their respective leaders 3,500 candidates contested the 111 parliamentary seats in contention. After weeks of vote-counting the results were declared. The PNC had won 27 seats (out of 111) and the Triumph Heritage Empowerment Party (THEP) had won 12 seats. On 25 July, PNC's leader, Peter O'Neill, announced that he would form a coalition government with his erstwhile rival, former prime minister Michael Somare (NAP). On 3 August, parliament elected Peter O'Neill as prime minister, winning 94 votes against his rival, Michael Somare's 12 votes. Peter O'Neill was sworn into office on the same day and a coalition government formed which included many of the newly elected MPs. On 20 August, the PNG government agreed to reopen the Manus Regional Asylum processing centre (on Manus Island), to screen irregular maritime arrivals (IMAs) (asylum seekers and unauthorised migrants) before they could land in Australia. The facility will be funded by the Australian government. The first IMA's were interned in the camp on 21 November. 2013 A long trail of foreign visitors, including the prime ministers of Australia, Thailand and Fiji, culminated in the Japanese vice foreign Minister Minoru Kuichi

in June. The visits were largely the result of PNG's current political stability and economic progress. Japan has made a number of investments, the latest of which is PNG's first LNG project, scheduled to start in late 2014.

### Political structure

#### Constitution

The political structure is that of a unicameral parliamentary democracy. The present constitution came into effect in 1975 when the country became independent within the Commonwealth.

The 1975 constitution provided for the decentralisation of power to 20 provincial governments. Since then, Papua New Guinea (PNG) has been developing a system of local government.

An amendment to the constitution in 1977 led to the formation of 20 elected provincial governments which enjoy limited legislative and administrative powers and are funded mainly by central government.

Administrative divisions:

Bougainville Milne Bay

Central Morobe

Chimbu National Capital

Eastern Highlands New Ireland

East New Britain Northern

East Sepik Sandaun

Enga Southern Highlands

Gulf Western

Madang Western Highlands

Manus West New Britain

Hela Jiwaka

Bougainville became an autonomous region in 2005, with PNG's federal government retaining control over defence and the economy.

#### Independence date

16 September 1975

#### Form of state

Sovereign independent state; it is a member of the Commonwealth.

#### The executive

The British monarch is the head of state and is represented by the governor general whose normal term of office is six years. Effective power resides with the prime minister and his cabinet, the National Executive Council. The governor general is appointed on the recommendation of the National Executive Council and on the basis of a simple majority vote in parliament. The prime minister is appointed by the head of state on the proposal of parliament.

#### National legislature

The unicameral National Parliament has 109 members, of which 89 are elected by limited preferential voting in open electorates and 20 from provincial electorates (two new provinces were inaugurated in 2009 but no new constituencies were announced). All members are elected for five-year terms. Parliament votes for the

prime minister (typically the leader of the largest party), the speaker and deputy speaker (the latter may not hold ministerial posts).

#### **Legal system**

The legal system is based on English common law. The national judicial system comprises the Supreme Court, the national court and subsidiary courts. The Supreme Court is responsible for all matters concerning the interpretation of the constitution and is the final court of appeal. The Chief Justice is appointed by the head of state and the judiciary is formally independent of other branches of government.

#### **Last elections**

24 June–8 July 2012 (parliamentary); 21 May 2010 (Bougainville presidential).

**Results:** Parliamentary: People's National Congress (PNC) won 24.32 per cent (27 seats out of 111), independents (combined totals) 14.41 per cent (16), Triumph Heritage Empowerment Party (THEP) 10.81 per cent (12), PNG Party (PNGP) 7.21 per cent (eight), National Alliance Party (NAP) 6.31 per cent (seven), United Resources Party (URP) 6.31 per cent (seven); 16 other political parties each won less than 6 per cent of the vote and won 34 seats among them.

Bougainville presidential: John Momis beat six other candidates with 52.35 per cent of the vote.

#### **Next elections**

June/July 2017 (parliamentary)

#### **Political parties**

Papua New Guinea has no real party system and most members of parliament function as independents, although they have various party labels.

#### **Ruling party**

Coalition led by the People's National Congress (PNC) (from 3 Aug 2012)

#### **Main opposition party**

People's Democratic Movement (PDM)

#### **Population**

6.83 million (2012)\*

Over 39 per cent of the population is under 15 years of age.

The population is scattered, with highest concentrations in the Highland regions.

**Last census:** July 2000: 5,190,786

**Population density:** 15 inhabitants per square km (2010). Urban population 13 per cent (2010 Unicef).

**Annual growth rate:** 2.5 per cent, 1990–2010 (Unicef).

#### **Ethnic make-up**

Most of the population is Melanesian.

There are numerous other ethnic groups in Papua New Guinea's 20 provinces, including those of Papuan, Polynesian and Micronesian descent. There is a sizeable minority of Australians, some Europeans and a small Chinese community in the country's limited commercial centre.

#### **Religions**

The indigenous population is mainly pantheistic, although a significant proportion has adopted Christianity. There are more than 10 different Christian religious groups in the country, including a substantial Roman Catholic congregation (22 per cent of the population) and various Protestant congregations (44 per cent). Indigenous beliefs account for 34 per cent of the population.

#### **Education**

Education standards before independence were poor, reflected in low literacy levels in the workforce. School fees have to be paid although these are subsidised by the government. Staff shortages remain an acute problem at secondary level. Lack of materials and up to date curricula are further burdens for the education system.

The government has backed the 'one laptop per child' programme (OLPC).

Despite these disadvantages, there has been some development, made possible by help from the Australian government, through AusAid. AusAid has improved the condition of student housing and provided science laboratories in several schools.

In March 2009 the European Union warned the government that a grant of US\$53 million, to improve teacher training and to purchase school text and library books would be withdrawn following the government's failure to provide detailed plans for the money's allocation.

**Literacy rate:** 66 per cent, adult rates (2003).

**Enrolment rate:** 80 per cent gross primary enrolment of relevant age group (including repeaters); 47 per cent gross secondary enrolment (World Bank).

**Pupils per teacher:** 38 in primary schools.

#### **Health**

The death toll from a three-fold disease of cholera, flu and dysentery killed over 400 people, prompting the WHO to issue a warning to the government, which declared a state of emergency in 2009 and provided medical aid to Morobe Province, as the disease was spreading into the Eastern Highlands and Gulf Province. By April 2010 the disease had spread along the north coast and reached Port Moresby, initially killing three people.

Fears grew that the poor living conditions in the city's squatter settlements would provide ample victims for an epidemic. The population suffers from poor health.

The government provides hospitals and other health care facilities, but while hospital treatment is available in all major centres, they have varying levels of service and efficiency. A charge on the basis of ability to pay is levied for health services,

although most people are treated free or make only a small contribution.

In 2004, health authorities stated that the maternal death rate in PNG was greater than in any other Pacific island; over 1,000 women per annum, die of complications. In 2010, due to worryingly high maternal mortality figures (one in seven chance of death) in remote communities, prompted the government to train village health volunteers to provide basic medical treatment. An Australian charity will issue birthing kits, which include some of the basic equipment needed during a delivery.

PNG is to receive US\$20 million to fight malaria from the Global Fund, set up to fight malaria, Aids and tuberculosis. Insecticide impregnated anti-malaria nets have been provided by the World Health Organisation and Australian aid to increased numbers of children and reduced the incidence of the disease, acknowledged as the number one killer of children in PNG.

An agreement of employment between the governments of PNG and Cuba in 2006, allowed 20 Cuban doctors to work in rural areas of PNG to overcome an acute shortage.

#### **HIV/Aids**

There is a serious AIDS epidemic in PNG, which has the largest number of HIV positive citizens in the Pacific region. While the prevalence rate is only 2 per cent, for those at most risk the rate is 16 per cent. In 2002, 15,000 people had the disease, by 2005 the reported number was over 40,000, however screening of 3,000 A&E patients at the Port Moresby General Hospital found 18 per cent were HIV positive; other evidence indicates the current prevalence rate is doubling each year. In 2004 a survey found that 1 per cent of expectant mothers were testing positive for HIV and fears are that PNG has reached the trigger point for a widespread epidemic of Aids.

In 2005 220 new HIV/Aids cases were being reported monthly, the overall number of HIV/Aids cases was 60,000. In 2006, the health minister reported that the infection rate in some remote parts of the country was over 10 per cent and nationwide the rate was rising by 30 per cent per annum.

**HIV prevalence:** 2 per cent aged 15–49 in 2005

**Life expectancy:** 60 years, 2004 (WHO 2006)

**Fertility rate/Maternal mortality rate:** 4.0 births per woman, 2010 (Unicef)

**Birth rate/Death rate:** 31 births per 1,000 population; 7.6 deaths per 1,000 population (2003).

**Child (under 5 years) mortality rate (per 1,000):** 63 per 1,000 live births (WHO 2012)

### Welfare

A number of defined-contribution provident funds provide limited social benefits. A National Provident Fund (NPF) provides social benefits for employees of private-sector companies with 20 or more personnel, while the Public Officers' Superannuation Fund (POSF) provides a similar facility for public servants.

### Main cities

Port Moresby (capital, estimated population 317,374 in 2012), Lae (100,677), Mendi (51,391), Popondetta (46,375), Mount Hagen (44,644), Arawa (38,100), Kokopo (37,573), Madang (29,216), Kimbe (26,039).

### Languages spoken

Tok Pisin or Pidgin is the lingua franca of the islands. It is derived from Melanesian Pidgin and includes German and English words. English is spoken by only 1–2 per cent of the population but is the language of government and business, however in parliamentary sessions, Pidgin is used. Motu is spoken by Motuan villagers and has been modified into Police Motu which is spoken widely in the southern region. There are 715 indigenous languages.

### Official language/s

English, Tok Pisin, Motu

### Media

#### Press

There are numerous newspapers and magazines published in English, Tok Pisin and vernacular languages.

**Dailies:** In English, the two main daily newspapers are *The National* ([www.thenational.com.pg](http://www.thenational.com.pg)) and *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier* ([www.postcourier.com.pg](http://www.postcourier.com.pg)) published Monday to Friday.

**Weeklies:** *Times of Papua New Guinea* is a well-regarded weekly publication in English.

#### Broadcasting

**Radio:** The government-owned National Broadcasting Commission (NBC-PNG) ([www.nbc.com.pg](http://www.nbc.com.pg)) operates two AM networks and a FM commercial station broadcasting in English, Tok Pisin and various other local languages. Two other independent, national commercial radio stations are in operation, Nau FM and Yumi FM; plus broadcasts are received from Australia.

**Television:** Fiji Television Limited owns PNG's only television station EMTV, which has an estimated 2.5 million audience and about 38 per cent of the advertising market. The Media council monitors the output for local content and community initiatives in broadcasting.

### Economy

Papua New Guinea (PNG) has a variety of natural resources, including gold, timber, hydrocarbons, fish and copper. Its mining sector provided record revenue in 2008 as global prices for minerals surged. However the industry has to contend with poor communications, a lack of infrastructure and tough terrain that means extraction and transport is laborious and expensive. Mineral extractions, including oil and gas, are exploited mainly by foreign interests and account for nearly three-quarters of all exports and around 50 per cent of GDP. A project to supply liquefied national gas (LNG) was agreed in 2009 with initial investment of US\$100 million. When in full production it is expected that the LNG project (with a maximum capacity of 60 million barrels of oil equivalent and with a 30-year life) will increase the estimated GDP by 15–20 per cent. The construction of infrastructure and plant for the LNG project is expected to increase annual gross national income (GNI) by 9 per cent during its five years of construction (2008–13). A 20-year agreement for 36.3 million tonnes of LNG to be sold to China was signed in 2009. Industry dominates the economy and contributed 44.8 per cent to GDP in 2010, with agricultural the second most important sector at 35.8 per cent; services provide 19.5 per cent.

GDP growth in 2008 was 6.6 per cent with strong growth in the non-mineral sector (construction and communications in particular). Growth was expected to be better in 2009 but high energy costs and imports depressed the economy, so that growth remained relatively static at 6.1 per cent, even though world trade weakened. Growth rebounded in 2010 to 7.6 per cent and to an estimated 8.9 per cent in 2011 as the hydrocarbons industry expands.

In 2011, the UN Human Development Index (HDI) ranked PNG 153 (out of 187) for development in health, education and income. The majority of the population live outside the narrow organised economic activity – 85 per cent of the population depend on subsistence farming for their livelihood. Around 40 per cent of the population survive on less than US\$1.25 per day. Only around 2 per cent of the land is suitable for agriculture, mainly in coastal areas and upland plateaux. Some cash crops, such as coffee, palm oil and tea, are nevertheless grown and exported. The World Bank ranks PNG as a lower middle income country, with a GNI per capita of US\$976, which means loans with concessions and low interest rates can be granted by international investment banks.

In April 2012, the government sent a delegation to China to negotiate a US\$5.6 billion loan for infrastructure improvements, particularly of major roads into the highland region, the centre of the multi-billion dollar LNG project. In June the Exim Bank of China approved a loan US\$3.3 billion 'in-principle'.

### External trade

Papua New Guinea is a member of the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (Sparteca) along with 12 other regional nations, which allows products duty free access by Pacific Island Forum members to Australian and New Zealand markets (subject to the country of origin restrictions). It is also a member of the Melanesian Spearhead Group (with Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) as a sub-regional trade group, whereby customs tariffs have been harmonised under the Melanesian free trade agreement (MFTA).

### Imports

Principal imports are machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, fuels and chemicals.

**Main sources:** Australia (38.5 per cent of total), Singapore (14.7 per cent), China (7.3 per cent).

### Exports

Principal exports are oil, gold, copper ore, timber, palm oil, coffee, cocoa and shellfish.

**Main destinations:** Australia (31.2 per cent of total in 2011), Japan (7.1 per cent), China (6.1 per cent).

### Agriculture

Agriculture accounts for around 27 per cent of GDP. More than 80 per cent of the population depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Approximately 5 per cent of land area is cultivated arable, which is restricted by dense rain forests and mountainous terrain.

Coconuts, coffee, cocoa, palm oil, rubber and tea are grown as cash crops on plantations, employing around one-third of those engaged in agriculture.

Processing, quality control and pricing for main crops are the concern of the Coffee Marketing Board and the Copra Marketing Board, which operate stabilisation funds for these products and for cocoa. Smallholdings produce 70 per cent of all coffee for export, in addition to subsistence crops of yams, sago, cassava, bananas, pineapples, vegetables, sweet potatoes, tea, natural rubber, groundnuts, sorghum and rice, with some raising of pigs, goats and poultry. Food production has kept pace with the population growth. One considerable resource Papua New Guinea has yet to exploit is its fishing grounds, probably the world's richest. The total annual fish catch is over 300,000

tonnes, but the country's waters have been estimated to be capable of supplying up to one million tonnes of fish a year. PNG's waters are home to more than 1,800 different species of fish. Activity in the sector is largely centred on domestic fleets tapping the country's 2.3 million square kilometres exclusive fishing zone. Foreign fleets have been excluded from the zone. PNG has become one of the biggest players in the Western tuna fish industry. The growth of the industry has been encouraged by favourable government policies such as the removal of export duties on fisheries products. Investment in a marine park was announced by the government in 2007. The park of 860 acres at Vidar, outside Madang, with an estimated cost of US\$36.3 million, will include a jetty for small boats and a wharf for large purse seiners, a fish market, cold rooms, ice-making and processing plants and other facilities including a township. PNG provides 10 per cent of the world's supply of tuna but its status as a primary industry does not return value-added revenue. The European Union, the biggest consumer of Pacific tuna, has negotiated with PNG to provide more favourable terms for importing its tuna.

In April 2010 the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) (eight island states including PNG) collectively agreed to close to *purse seine* fishing in 4.55 million square kilometres of high seas in their area, from 1 January 2011, to vessels licensed to fish in their waters. The area involved stretches from Palau and Papua New Guinea in the west to Kiribati in the east, from the Marshall Islands in the north to Tuvalu in the south; it holds an estimated 25 per cent of the world's tuna supply.

On 12 April 2011, a summit of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) concluded its strategy for a policy of sustainable fishing in the Pacific. The PNA treaty, which was established in 1989 and expires in 2012, is seen as in need of an overhaul. As a collective region (FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu) control around 25–30 per cent of world stocks of tuna. Only 5 per cent of sales revenue is returned to the PNA and ministers called for specific changes, including an increased share of profits, PNA crews on-board *purse seine* vessels (minimum 10 per cent), conservation and management measures including a limit to fish trapping (fish aggregating devices (FADs)), net mesh rules and the establishment of an observer agency and fisheries information management system. The economy benefits from huge exports of tropical logs, while the sawn timber

industry caters to domestic demands. Forests and woodlands cover around 93 per cent of land area, but are subject to deforestation for tropical timber exports and to pollution from mining projects. The government is seeking to regain control of an industry which seems to have operated outside existing regulations and in which political corruption has played an important part. There has been little monitoring of commercial operations and reforestation is inadequate. PNG has a relatively small plantation estate.

PNG has an established presence in the Asian log market and exports around one million cubic metres of logs annually to South Korea, as well as around 400,000 cubic metres to Japan.

In July 2011, landowners in the Western Province won a landmark legal case against the Malaysian logging company, Concord Pacific Limited, which was ordered to pay US\$97 million for environmental damage due to its illegal logging. In 2011 PNG became the world's second largest exporter of tropical logs, according to the organisation that represents logging companies. This is despite a public outcry and a government inquiry which announced a moratorium on new leases for logging; exports for these leases reached 650,000 cubic metres in 2011 and are expected to remain high until 2017–18.

In 2012, mainland PNG had the world's third largest intact tropical rainforest; however, since 2000, 11 per cent of the island has been leased for 99 years under 'special agricultural and business leases' (SABL). Many of these leases were approved without the knowledge or permission of indigenous landowners and legal disputes have ensued.

### Industry and manufacturing

The industrial sector, including mining, accounts for around 40 per cent of GDP and employs 10 per cent of the workforce. Manufacturing accounts for around 9 per cent of GDP.

Industry is focussed on mining (gold, silver, copper), crude oil and processing agricultural products. Copra crushing, palm and coconut oil processing, sugar processing, brewing, meat production, plywood production and wood chip production are prominent. Government policy, through the Industrial Centres Development Corporation, aims to promote non-mining sectors, particularly import substitution and export-oriented industries such as manufacturing and downstream processing. Main activities include boat-building, steel fabrication and manufacture of cement, paper products, soap, matches, chemicals, paint, sawn timber, furniture, plywood, bottles and cigarettes.

### Tourism

Tourism is an underdeveloped industry although PNG has the potential as a great destination for eco-tourists, with unspoiled rainforests, indigenous people living in traditional villages and a spectacular array of wildlife. The Kokoda Trail is a popular destination for Australian visitors who walk all or part of the trail used by Anzac forces during World War Two. Diving in the waters around the coast is also popular, as well as the surfing and sailing. Travel and tourism accounts for less than 3 per cent of GDP and only employs around 2 per cent of the workforce (around 56,000 jobs). Visitor numbers are around 115,000 per annum. Unesco added the Kuk Early Agricultural Site to its World Heritage List in 2008.

### Environment

Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Indonesia, Australia and Solomon Islands are the countries with the most coral reef fish species.

### Mining

Mining contributes around 8 per cent of GDP. Copper and gold are the most important export minerals. Most mineral resources are difficult and costly to extract. PNG, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Solomon Islands will submit a joint proposal to the United Nations in 2009 to develop the Ontong Java Plateau, which is part of their extended continental shelf, for mineral prospecting. In 2009 the Simberi mine announced an increase of its proven reserves of gold by 4.7 million ounces and of silver by 10 million ounces.

The world's first commercial mining of high-grade ores from the sea floor will begin in PNG waters in 2010, following successful exploration programmes in 2009. In 2010, sediment from the gold mine that washed down the Watut River destroyed the river system and surrounding area, taking the livelihood of thousands of villagers. The Australian-based Newcrest Mining accepted responsibility and paid compensation.

The government granted a 20-year mining lease in January 2011 to the Canadian company, Nautilus Minerals to mine, among other ores, gold and copper from the seabed in the Bismarck Sea, which is in PNG territorial waters. This will be the world's first commercial seabed mining operation and is expected to produce in total around 1.3 million tonnes of ore annually (80,000 tonnes of copper, 150,000–200,000 ounces of gold), with the operation fully underway by June 2013. 2014. The PNG government negotiated to invest up to 30 per cent of the operations, (US\$103 million) over 2011–14.

### Hydrocarbons

Proven oil reserves are negligible, however there is active exploration for oil both onshore and offshore. PNG has substantial untapped reserves of natural gas, but the rugged terrain and the problems of inaccessibility are major obstacles to extraction. There can also be problems in gaining permission to exploit tribal lands. The government created Petromin (PNG) Holdings, to manage state interests in the energy and mining commodities sectors. It works with foreign partners to explore, develop and produce oil, gas and mining ores. Under legislation, the state could acquire up to 22.5 per cent interest in all petroleum development projects.

Proven natural gas reserves were 400 billion cubic metres (cum) in 2011, domestic consumption is negligible and any production is due for use in liquefied natural gas (LNG) projects. In 2009, InterOil Corp reported that, in total, it had discovered a further 280 billion cum of natural gas onshore. The field will be used to supply natural gas to the proposed US\$11 billion Liquid Niugini Gas project, near Port Moresby, where it will be turned into LNG, at an estimated rate of nine million tonnes per annum. Landowners of the LNG site claimed, in 2009, that they had not been compensated for its use, just as the royalties from the project were being allocated. The National Court ordered that any agreement regarding the proposed LNG project could not be legally binding unless proper procedures stipulated by PNG laws were reached. Landowners who had taken legal action for compensation must be included in any later agreements.

InterOil Corporation completed the construction of PNG's first oil refinery at Napa Napa in 2004. The refinery can process 32,500 bpd at full capacity and supply the PNG domestic market, leaving 35 per cent of its output for foreign export.

A 20-year agreement for 36.3 million tonnes of PNG LNG to be sold to China was signed in 2009.

Coal is neither produced nor imported.

### Energy

Total installed generating capacity was 500MW in 2006. Hydropower produces 220MW, with another 513MW under construction and 11MW planned. The major hydroelectric schemes are located at Port Moresby, Ramu River and the Gazelle Peninsula. The energy mix also includes oil-turbines with natural gas-turbines in the region of Kutubu supplying 42MW to the local Porgera gold mine. Geothermal power is in operation on the island of Lihir supplying 56MW of electricity to the local gold mine.

Plans for a new hydroelectric power plant in PNG to supply electricity to northern Queensland were announced in September 2010. The Australian power company Origin Energy and PNG's Energy Developments will build the power plant, with the first phase generating 1800MW to be supplied via an undersea cable to Townsville by about 2020. Environmentalists have condemned the proposals. In November 2011, a joint project between the government and the Asian Development Bank to fund a rural electrification programme was completed and began supplying hydroelectricity to Bougainville and the provinces of Central and Oro from January 2012.

### Financial markets

#### Stock exchange

Port Moresby Stock Exchange (PoMSOX)

#### Banking and insurance

In July 2012 the PNG-based Bank of the South Pacific (BSP) announced that it was targeting the 80 per cent of Papuans in rural areas that did not have access to banking facilities. Between 2010–12 the bank had signed up 30,000 new customers, who are served through portable banking systems.

On 11 July 2011, Standard & Poor's upgraded BSP credit rating from B to B+ for its strong business and domestic market position and sound profitability.

#### Central bank

Bank of Papua New Guinea

#### Main financial centre

Port Moresby

#### Time

GMT plus 10 hours

#### Geography

Papua New Guinea (PNG) has only one land border with Indonesia, which lies at the west end of the island of New Guinea. PNG lies across the Torres Strait, north of the north-eastern extremity of Australia. Although the bulk of the country's land area is formed by the mainland, PNG includes many smaller islands, principally the Bismark Archipelago, which largely comprises New Britain, New Ireland and Manus, and the North Solomon Islands of which Bougainville and Buka are the largest. PNG has coastlines extending for a total of 5,152km; its highest point is Mount Wilhelm, at 4,509 metres.

The country is a land of great geographic diversity. The coast is low-lying swamp, the central core has a massive system of mountain ranges but there is also an extensive range of foothills as well as volcanoes (PNG forms a constituent part of the Pacific 'Rim of Fire' – a line of tectonic activity, which produces many volcanoes in a string that stretches from New Zealand in the south-east and circles the

Pacific up to the Aleutian Islands and down along the US west coast). The country has substantial mineral wealth and good agricultural potential with fertile soil and abundant rainfall. There are large expanses of tropical forest and good fishery stocks.

#### Hemisphere

Southern

#### Climate

Papua New Guinea has a tropical climate with an average maximum temperature of 33 degrees Celsius (C) and an average minimum of 22 degrees C. Temperature and humidity are fairly constant throughout the year. The Highlands region has a more temperate climate than the rest of the country. Papua New Guinea also has seasonal monsoons, varying considerably between regions. Rainfall totals up to 4,600mm per year in some areas.

#### Dress codes

As Papua New Guinea is in the tropics, light clothes are worn at all times, although travellers to the Highlands may require sweaters for the evening. Business wear is usually lightweight trousers and a short sleeved shirt. The Australian sartorial influence can be seen in the wearing of shorts and long socks by males even in administrative positions. Jackets are not normally required but safari suits are often worn. Formal evening wear is seldom required but sometimes tropical formal wear is stipulated on invitations and this would mean a long sleeved shirt and tie for men and a cocktail dress for women.

#### Entry requirements

##### Passports

Required by all. Passports must be valid for 12 months from the date of entry.

##### Visa

Required by all. Contact the nearest PNG Consulate for visa details and application form.

All travellers should be in possession of sufficient funds for onward or return flight before the expiry date of their visa.

Visa conditions are liable to change and should be checked before travelling.

##### Currency advice/regulations

The import of local and foreign currency is unlimited. Export of local currency is limited to K200; foreign currency is limited to K10,000 (equivalent), amounts greater require approval from the Central Bank.

Travellers cheques are readily accepted; to avoid additional exchange charges cheques should be in Australian or US dollars or pound sterling.

##### Customs

The export of items of ethnographic interest is banned.

**Health (for visitors)****Mandatory precautions**

Vaccination certificates for yellow fever if travelling from an infected area.

**Advisable precautions**

Vaccinations that are necessary include typhoid, tetanus, and hepatitis A. Vaccinations that may be advised include diphtheria, hepatitis B, tuberculosis, Japanese B encephalitis and rabies. Anti-malarial precautions must be taken when visiting all but the central highlands; the use of mosquito nets and repellents and covering up the body after dark can help avoid malaria, hepatitis B, dengue fever and encephalitis (which is a risk in remote regions only). There is a very high prevalence of HIV/Aids.

Use only bottled or boiled water for drinks, washing teeth and making ice. Eat only well cooked meals, preferably served hot; vegetables should be cooked and fruit peeled. Eating grouper, snapper, amberjack, and barracuda reef fish can frequently result in ciguatera poisoning; the toxin remains active even when the fish is well cooked.

A full, first-aid kit would be useful. Visitors should seek advice before accepting treatment involving hypodermic needles or blood transfusions. Medical insurance is essential, including emergency evacuation, and an adequate supply of personal medicines is necessary.

**Hotels**

In addition to Western-style hotels, the Tourist Board operates a scheme of village-style guest-houses run by nationals. Tipping is not usual.

**Public holidays (national)****Fixed dates**

1 Jan (New Year's Day), 13 Jun (Queen's Birthday), 16 Sep (Independence Day), 25–26 Dec (Christmas).

Days *in lieu* are given for holidays that occur at the weekend, usually at the beginning of the following week.

**Variable dates**

Good Friday and Easter Monday (Mar/Apr), Anzac Remembrance Day.

**Working hours****Banking**

Mon–Thu: 0845–1500; Fri: 0845–1600.

**Business**

Mon–Fri: 0800–1630.

**Government**

Mon–Fri: 0800–1600.

**Shops**

Mon–Fri: 0900–1630/1700; Sat: 0900–1200. Markets open all daylight hours.

**Telecommunications****Mobile/cell phones**

There is a 900 GSM service available in the capital and six of the larger towns.

**Electricity supply**

240/415V AC, 50 cycles; plugs are three-pin Australian type.

**Weights and measures**

Metric system

**Social customs/useful tips**

The use of first names is common in business, reflecting the tendency (of Australian origin) towards informality. The Papua New Guineans have a relaxed attitude to punctuality and this can make it difficult for the foreign visitor to keep to a schedule of appointments or to make business arrangements.

The belief in magic and sorcery is still widespread. There is little interest in national issues but local group and tribal sympathies are strong. Pressure from the provinces has resulted in the formation of a separate and tribal level of provincial government.

The traditional (custom) land tenure system promotes social stability and equal access to land within clans. Land disputes are endemic.

Tipping is not practised or encouraged.

**Security**

It has been advised that visitors to Papua New Guinea (PNG) should take care and ensure their personal safety at all times. PNG is characterised by regionalism and tribalism, with widespread corruption and prevalent violent crime bordering on anarchy. Law and order remain very weak in Port Moresby and Lae, reflecting the rising level of unemployment in the urban areas and a breakdown in the customary lines of authority. Criminal gangs of so-called 'rascals' have become a serious problem, and particularly worrying is a growing tendency in some areas in the use of firearms. Robbery, vehicle hijacks, assaults and random shootings are all common. Violent incidents can occur without warning and while foreigners are not necessarily the target they are visible and can be engulfed by them. Outside urban areas the situation is better, although sporadic tribal fighting is common and areas where it is reported, such as the Southern Highlands Province, is a particularly dangerous area and should be avoided.

**Getting there****Air**

**National airline:** Air Niugini

**International airport/s:** Port Moresby Jacksons International (POM), 11 km south of the city; duty-free shop, bar, bank, hotel reservations and car hire. Buses and taxis are available to the city, journey time 20–60 minutes.

**Airport tax:** Departure tax K30; transit passengers are exempt.

**Surface**

**Water:** Cruise ships call, and passenger accommodation is sometimes available on cargo ships from Australia, the Far East, Europe and the west coast of the US.

**Main port/s:** Port Moresby, Lae and Madang; Rabaul (on New Britain).

**Getting about****National transport**

**Air:** Domestic air services provide the only realistically efficient and speedy way of accessing all areas in PNG. Air Niugini, AirLink and Islands Nationair, operate scheduled and charter flights. Some flights may use light aircraft or helicopters to the hundreds of smaller air strips in remote locations.

**Road:** There are over 19,000 km of roads; only around 5,000 km are paved. The highland interior is still underdeveloped; most of the road systems form coastal networks with little connection between individual provinces.

**Water:** Inland waterways total 10,940 km but there are no public transport systems using them. Ferries to other PNG islands and river transport may be available on an *ad hoc* basis.

**City transport**

**Taxis:** Metered taxi services are available in main centres, but are scarce and expensive. Negotiate fares wherever possible.

**Buses, trams & metro:** PMVs (public motor vehicles), usually light buses or covered trucks, operate within and between main centres from bus shelters in towns (or they can be hailed elsewhere).

**Car hire**

It is not recommended that visitors drive into the interior where the roads are rugged, unpredictable and without rescue service. A number of international car hire companies operate in the cities. A national driving licence is required.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY**

The addresses listed below are a selection only. While World of Information makes every endeavour to check these addresses, we cannot guarantee that changes have not been made, especially to telephone numbers and area codes. We would welcome any corrections.

**Telephone area codes**

The international direct dialling (IDD) code for Papua New Guinea is +675 followed by subscriber's number.

**Useful telephone numbers**

Police, fire and ambulance: 000

**Chambers of Commerce**

Lae Chamber of Commerce and Industry, PO Box 265, Lae, Morobe Province (tel: 472-2340; fax: 472-6038; e-mail: lcci@global.net.pg).

## Nations of the World: A Political, Economic and Business Handbook

Papua New Guinea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, PO Box 1621, Trukai Building, Lawes Road, Konedobu, Port Moresby, NCD (tel: 321-3057; fax: 321-0566; e-mail: pngcci@global.net.pg).

Port Moresby Chamber of Commerce and Industry, PO Box 1764, Monian Tower, Douglas Street, Port Moresby (tel: 321-3077; fax: 321-4203; e-mail: info@pomcci.org.pg).

### Banking

ANZ Banking Group (PNG), 3rd Floor, Defens Haus, Cnr Champion Parade and Hunter St, Port Moresby (tel: 322-3333; fax: 322-3306).

Bank South Pacific Limited (BSP), PO Box 173, Douglas Street, Port Moresby 121 NCD (tel: 321-2444; fax: 321-7302).

Indosuez Niugini Bank Limited, PO Box 1390, Burns Haus, Champion Parade, Port Moresby (tel: 321-3533; fax: 321-3115).

Maybank (PNG) Limited, PO Box 882, Waigani Drive, Waigani (tel: 325-0101; fax: 325-6128).

### Central bank

Bank of Papua New Guinea, PO Box 121, ToRobert Haus; Crn Douglas Street, Port Moresby 111 (tel: 322-7200; fax: 321-1617; e-mail: webmaster@bankpng.gov.pg).

### Stock exchange

Port Moresby Stock Exchange (PoMSOX)  
www.pomsox.com.pg

### Travel information

Airlink Ltd, PO Box 1208, Madang Province, 511 (tel: 852-2933; fax: 852-2725; email: info@airlink.com.pg).

Air Niugini, PO Box 7186, Boroko 111 (tel: 325-9000; fax: 327-3482).

East New Britain Tourist Bureau, PO Box 385, Rabaul 611 (tel: 982-8697; fax: 982-8634).

Islands Nationair, PO Box 488, Boroko 111 (tel: 325-4055; fax: 325-5059).

Melanesian Tourist Services, PO Box 707, Madang 511 (tel: 854-1300; fax: 852-3543; internet: www.meltours.com).

Port Moresby Jacksons International Airport, PO Box 684, Boroko, Port Moresby (tel: 324-4400, 324-4755; fax: 325-0833).

### National tourist organisation offices

PNG Tourism Promotion Authority, 2nd Floor, Pacific MMI Building, Champion Parade; PO Box 1291, Port Moresby 121 (tel: 320-0211; fax: 320-0223; internet: www.pngtourism.org.pg).

### Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, PO Box 417, Konedobu NCD (tel: 325-9544; fax: 325-9722).

Ministry of Bougainville Affairs, House Tisa (2nd Floor), PO Box 343, Waigani NCD (tel: 325-2977; fax: 325-8038).

Ministry of Churches, Family Affairs, & NGO's, National Parliament, PO Parliament, Port Moresby NCD (tel: 327-7350; fax: 320-0903).

Ministry of Civil Aviation, PO Box 684, Boroko NCD (tel: 323-6185; fax: 325-1919).

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, PO Box 375, Waigani NCD (tel: 327-6621; fax: 323-3050).

Ministry of Defence, Murray Barracks, Free Mail Bag Service, Boroko NCD (tel: 327-346; fax: 327-7480).

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, PSA Haus, PO Box 446, Waigani NCD (tel: 323-3944; fax: 327-7480).

Ministry of Employment and Youth, PO Box 5644, Boroko NCD (tel: 327-7578; fax: 327-7480).

Ministry of Environment, PO Box 6601, Boroko NCD (tel: 325-0174; fax: 325-0182).

Ministry of Finance and Internal Revenue, PO Box 777, Port Moresby NCD (tel: 322-6613; fax: 322-6856).

Ministry of Fisheries, Investment Haus (8th Floor), PO Box 2016, Port Moresby NCD (tel: 321-3443; fax: 320-3024).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, PO Box 422, Waigani NCD (tel: 327-7545; fax: 325-4467).

Ministry of Forests, PO Box 1550, Boroko NCD (tel: 327-7591; fax: 327-7589).

Ministry of Health, Aopi Centre (5th Floor), PO Box 807, Boroko NCD (tel: 301-3605; fax: 301-3604).

Ministry of Justice, Po Box 591, Waigani NCD (tel: 323-0138; fax: 323-0241).

Ministry of Lands, Aopi Centre (4th Floor), PO Box 5665, Boroko NCD (tel: 301-3102; fax: 301-3205).

Ministry of Mining and Energy, NIC Building (1st Floor), Private Mail Bag, Port Moresby NCD (tel: 327-7350; fax: 320-0903).

Ministry of Petroleum and Gas, Parliament House, Waigani NCD (tel: 327-7752; fax: 327-7753).

Ministry of Police and Correctional Institution Services, PO Box 5097, Boroko NCD (tel: 327-7519; fax: 327-7528).

Ministry of Provincial and Local level Government Affairs, PO Box 1287, Boroko NCD (tel: 301-1000; fax: 325-0553).

Ministry of Public Enterprises, Communications and Assisting Prime Minister on Infrastructure and Public Investment Program Matters, PO Parliament, Waigani NCD (tel: 327-7366; fax: 327-7387).

Ministry of Public Service, Morauta House, (2nd Floor, PO Box 519, Waigani NCD (tel: 327-6440; fax: 323-3050).

Ministry of Rural Development, PO Box 639, Waigani NCD (tel: 327-6767; fax: 327-6349).

Ministry of Transport, PO Box 1489, Port Moresby NCD (tel: 321-1866; fax: 320-0556).

Ministry of Treasury and Corporate Affairs, Vulupindi Haus (4th Floor), PO Box 710, Waigani NCD (tel: 328-8460; fax: 328-8433).

Office of the Prime Minister, Parliament House (4th Floor), National Parliament, Waigani NCD (tel: 327-7489; fax: 327-7497).

### Other useful addresses

British High Commission, Kiroki Street, Waigani, PO Box 4778, Boroko, Port Moresby (tel: 321-1677; fax: 325-3547).

Bureau of Customs, PO Box 932, Port Moresby NCD (tel: 321-2488; fax: 321-3004).

Department of Industrial Development, PO Box 5644, Goroko (tel: 327-2286).

Forest Research Institute, PO Box 314, LAE, Morobe Province (tel: 342-4188; fax: 432-4357).

Investment Promotion Authority, PO Box 5053, Boroko NCD (tel: 321-7311; fax: 321-2819).

National Cultural Commission, PO Box 7144, Boroko NCD (tel: 325-3288; fax: 325-9119).

National Institute of Standards and Industrial Technology, PO Box 3042, Boroko NCD (tel: 327-2102; fax: 325-2403).

National Statistical Office, PO Wardstrip, Waigani NCD (tel: 327-1499; fax: 325-1869).

Papua New Guinea Embassy (US), Suite 805, 1779 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20036 (tel: (+1-202) 745-3680; fax: (+1-202) 745-3679; e-mail: kunduwash@aol.com).

Papua New Guinea Investment Corporation, PO Box 155, Port Moresby (tel: 321-2855; fax: 321-1240).

Small Business Development Corporation, PO Box 481, Port Moresby NCD (tel: 325-0100; fax: 325-3725).

US Embassy, PO Box 1492, Port Moresby (tel: 321-1455; fax: 321-3423).