



**OPEN GOVERNMENT
PARTNERSHIP
NATIONAL ACTION PLA III**
2025 -2029

Open
Government
Partnership

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Citizens Budget	<i>It is a document that summarizes and explains basic budget information to promote citizen participation in government budgeting processes</i>
Civil Society Organizations	<i>Non-State, not-for-profit, voluntary entities formed by people both locals and internationals who have presence in the public life.</i>
Cluster Commitments	<i>Group of OGP commitments</i>
Co-Creation	<i>Collaborative promotion of OGP by government and civil societies.</i>
Commitments	<i>Specific plan of actions or obligations under cluster commitments</i>
Development Partners	<i>Donor partners including philanthropic foundations, NGOs and INGOs working with government in service delivery</i>
Development Process	<i>The drafting stages of the 2nd NAP 2022-2024</i>
e-Democracy	<i>Also known as digital democracy, is the use of information and communication technologies to enhance delivery of government services</i>
E-Government Portal	<i>A gateway or central government web for managing digital public services</i>
Extractive Resource Transparency	<i>A call for promoting transparency and accountability in the oil, gas and mining sectors through the disclosure of government and company data</i>
Fiscal Transparency	<i>It refers to the publication of information on how governments raise, spend, and manage public resources.</i>
Freedom of Information	<i>A principle that calls for individuals and the public at-large to have the right to access information that is pertinent to their interests.</i>
Government Integrity	<i>Citizens' trust in government that the government must fulfil its commitment to the public</i>
International Commitments	<i>Global OGP initiatives on good governance, transparency and accountability of governments.</i>
Milestone	<i>a specific point within an OGP'NAP life cycle used to measure the progress towards the ultimate goal of a commitment</i>
National agenda	<i>Government's domestic policy and development priorities</i>
National Conference	<i>A stakeholder OGP co-creation conference held from 9-10 September, 2021</i>
National Goals	<i>Preamble of the Constitution, capturing the 8 Goals and Directive Principles</i>
National Steering Committee	<i>A peak body for the PNG OGP stakeholders to meet on quarterly basis for reporting and monitoring of implementation of the OGP commitments</i>
OGP Secretariat	<i>A unit established under the DNPM to coordinate and expedite the OGP process in the country</i>
Open Data	<i>A set of data that can be freely used, re-used and redistributed by anyone</i>
Open Government	<i>A doctrine calling for all government business should be open to regulation and scrutiny by the public</i>
Partnership	<i>It is about working in relationship and collaboration with different stakeholders basing on mutual consensus.</i>

<i>Policy and Legislative Enabler</i>	<i>A Perception that OGP as a facilitator to promote a transparent, responsiveness, open and accountable government by supporting the dynamics of OGP</i>
<i>Policy Rationale</i>	<i>It is an explanation of the basis or fundamental reasons for adopting OGP.</i>
<i>Public Participation</i>	<i>A process that directly engages the public in decision-making and gives full consideration to public input in making that decision</i>
<i>Service Delivery</i>	<i>Socio-economic provision of public goods and services such as roads, schools, and hospitals.</i>
<i>Subnational</i>	<i>It refers to provinces, districts and local level governments</i>
<i>Voice Strategy</i>	<i>An informal economic voice strategy developed by the Department for Community Development, and Religion</i>
<i>Strategic Priority Area</i>	<i>Six Targeted Policy Areas for the National Action Plan III</i>

PRIME MINISTER'S FOREWORD



Papua New Guinea (PNG) has entered into an unknown territory as an independent sovereign nation. The transition of a people of many languages, traditions, and cultures to a nation hood is a testament for the prodigious leadership provided by our founding fathers. The aspirations and hope for greater future and hope has held the fabric of different societies together as a nation. The spirit of the democracy and the National Constitution continue uphold the baric of the diverse cultures and traditions together as a nation as we

progress on. The national unity and democracy grow strong despite faced with ongoing socio-economic development challenges. Our rich clusters and traditions are something of value which we take pride of. The focus of my government is to translate the clusters and traditions into tourism products which will be the national asserts to attract tourists.

We thank God Almighty that PNG was given birth out of Australia as a sovereign nation on a golden plate. As we prepare to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of our existence as a sovereign nation, we appreciate the Government and people of Australia for granting us an independence state and continue supporting the socio-economic developments.

We have achieved so much as a nation through successive governments but more are yet to be delivered. Thus, what matters now is not what we would have liked being done but what we must be able to do together as a nation. Our people fairly expect transparent and accountable Government that delivers for all. Our people through churches, CSOs and Faith-Based Organizations have major role to play in development planning, policy formulation, resource allocation, service delivery and monitoring and evaluation. These are focus of my government since I took Office as the Prime Minister of this country.

Despite challenges, my government stay focus on promoting transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in the public business processes. The development of the GoPNG-CSO Partnership is the testament of my government's strong commitment to empower CSOs including churches.

My government is focused on expediting the reforms which have been commenced such as; e-procurement, digital transformation, citizen and inclusive budgeting, and e-voting. These reforms are not just ordinary reforms but will transform the development landscape of the country.

The adaption of Open Government Partnership (OGP) Global Initiative is a strategic decision for the Government of Papua New Guinea. The reforms stated above will ride on the OGP Platform and connect well with and work closely with other OGP member countries in the world.

Hence, my government is committed to support the good work of the PNG OGP Secretariat of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring under the leadership of the Minister, Sir. Honorable Ano Pala, MP, Minister for National and Monitoring, Co-Chair (TIPNG) and rest of the government agencies and CSOs to implement the PNG's 3rd National Action Plan 2025-2029.

With this, I present to the PNG Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 2025-2028 to all PNG citizens, the departments, statutory authorities, SOEs, development partners, non-government organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), Churches, Trade Unions, and private sector organizations for support and joint implementation.

God Bless the People of Papua New Guinea.

Hon. James Marape, MBA, MP
Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea

FOREWORD FROM THE PNG OGP MINISTER

Hon. Sir Ano
Pala's Photo to
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Papua New Guinea's adoption of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative in 2015 has been a momentous step taken to promoting good governance, transparency, accountability, and inclusive service delivery. This is the testament of Marape-Rosso Government's commitment to uphold the National Constitution and vibrant democracy that reflects the wishes and aspirations of our founding fathers.

Good governance, transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness are fundamental elements in which this Government is founded on. The OGP objectives compliments the spirit of our National Constitution and continue to operate as the solid pillar of our Democracy. It has been the significant platform of the Government through which concerted efforts have been put to promote transparency, accountability and integrity in the government business process. It further promotes information sharing, inclusive development planning, policy formulation, equitable resource allocation, and effective service delivery and reporting. It focuses on the effectiveness of Government responsiveness to citizens' need.

The principles of democracy are fundamentals of the OGP platform that are promoted throughout the implementation process. The separation of powers of the three arms of the Government; Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary must be transparent and accountable to the people. These arms of the Government must function without an influence or/and interference from the other. OGP process is restoring the integrity of the Government against its people. These principles will influence all dimensions of the Government processes including policy formulation, development planning and service delivery.

OGP brings together government and civil society champions of reform who thinks that governments are much likely to be effective and credible if they open their doors to public inputs and oversight. The crafting of the GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy will elevate the participation of Civil Societies in the government business processes.

In retrospect, the policy and legislative reforms undertaken in the last five years were facilitated through the OGP process. Hence, the OGP platform seems to be a mainstay for the effective service delivery process. The OGP principles are incorporated in respective sectoral policies and development plans developed over the last five years.

Some of those reforms have shifted the focus of the Government and the reforms are; Whistle Blowers Act 2020, ICAC Act 2020, Public Finance Management Act (Amendment) 2018, 2017, National Procurement Act 2017, Digital Government Act 2022, and the review of the PNG Planning and Monitoring Responsibility 2016 just to name a few.

Other evolving reforms such as Digital Transformation will be given priority and developed through the OGP Platform. Government will also streamline the activities of the CSOs and ensure that their activities are aligned to the Government long-term to medium-term priorities and work closely with Government through Sectors.

The OGP commitments will be realized through effectively implementation of the PNG's 3rd National Action Plan (NAP) 2025-2029 which is aligned to the Medium-Term Development Plan 2023-2027. This is a 4-year Plan that incorporates the MTDP IV priorities. The committed implementation will bring about the necessary policy and legislative reforms that will shift the development of this country to a new dimension.

On this note, I encourage all public servants to take ownership of this NAP 2025-2029 including the OGP process and work closely with civil society organizations, private sector, development partners and the common people of our beautiful Papua New Guinea.

God Bless Papua New Guinea.

Hon. Sir Ano Pala, KBE, CMG, ISO, MP
Minister for National Planning and PNG Open Government Partnership

DRAFT

STATEMENT FROM THE CIVIL SOCIETY REP



Countries that join the OGP commit to uphold the principles of open and transparent government by endorsing the Open Government Declaration. Papua New Guinea endorsed the Open Government Declaration in our letter of intent to the OGP Secretariat in 2015. The Declaration has at its core a commitment to 4 principles: transparency, accountability, innovation and citizen participation.

This OGP principle of civic participation speaks to and aligns with PNG's own Constitution, specifically the 2nd National Goal which is for all citizens to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and benefit from the development of our country.

This National Goal has as the first of its Directives, that there should be an equal opportunity for every citizen to take part in the political, economic, social, religious and cultural life of the country. Civil Society in Papua New Guinea have supported the OGP process because it directly contributes to our National Goals and Directive Principles as enshrined in our Constitution and further, implementing OGP strengthens our systems of governance for the common good of all.

Increasingly, civil society has seen our state agencies, as custodians of the Constitution, only paying lip-service to these goals and not actively ensuring that citizens are actually able to shape national policy directions. I implore agencies as they implement the range of commitments in this 3rd National Action Plan 2025-2029 to not shortchange our democratic principles by rushing through consultation for the sake of ticking a box.

Rather, time and care must be taken to ensure effective and collaborative communication with our stakeholders and partners which includes citizens and civil society groups.

TIPNG as PNG OGP Civil Society co-chair commends the National Government through the Department of National Planning and Monitoring for committing to and implementing the global OGP co-creation standard through processes such as the hosting of national conference and the development of the 3rd PNG OGP NAP 2025-2029.

Innovating and Increasing Transparency and Accountability for greater Civic Participation through OGP will reinforce good governance outcomes and contribute to more effective and equitable service delivery for all Papua New Guineans. We must work together to effectively deliver the 4-year Strategic Priority Areas of the NAP.

As Civil Society Co-Chair in PNG OGP we present the 3rd PNG OGP NAP 2025-2029 to all stakeholders including our Development Partners to support the OGP process.

Peter Altsi, MBE
Board Chairman
Transparency International PNG

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM ACTING PNG OGP SECRETARIAT



The formulation of the PNG's 3rd National Action Plan 2025-2029 has gone through a comprehensive and consultative process which is facilitated by the Drafting Committee consisted of both government and CSOs. The 4-Year NAP demonstrates the GoPNG's commitment to work with the civil societies through the OGP platform. ensure NAP is aligned to the MTDP IV. The NAP 2025-2029 aligns to the MTDP IV Strategic Priority Areas (SPA) and the Deliberated

Intervention Programs (DIP). The align approach to planning of NAP demonstrates the partnership and the connectivity between the Civil Societies and GoPNG. The formulation was done through a consultation process that covers all parts of the country different communication platforms. The NAP (2025-2028) also aligned to the Global OGP Strategy 2023-2028.

The outcomes of the 2nd NAP review and the Co-Creation Workshops have been the basis for the formulation of the NAP III (2025-2029). The Drafting Team also take into account of the policy and legislative reforms such as digital transformation and beneficiary ownership transparency. There are a total of six SPAs and Commitments.

In retrospect, we wholeheartedly thank the Almighty God for His leadership and guidance throughout the course of the formulation. As a matter of acknowledgment, we would like to express our solemn gratitude to Dr. Leo Marai, PhD of the University of Papua New Guinea for his overwhelming expertise, assistance, guidance and forbearance throughout the process of drafting this Plan.

Our special thanks to the Papua New Guinea Transparency International for providing the co-chair with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring which accommodates the OGP Secretariat. Through the co-chair, the localisation of the OGP commitments has come to fruition. We extend our gratitude to the Draft Team (both Government and CSO) and also to those government agencies and CSOs that were consulted.

At last, we dearly appreciate support from United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for sponsoring the Co-Creation Workshop and the Building Community Engagement Program (BCEP) of Australian Government for funding the entire drafting process. These level of partnership and support demonstrates the commitments from the UNDP and BCEP for an effective implementation for the OGP NAP 2025-2029.

Langa Kopio
Acting Head of Interim Secretariat
Papua New Guinea Open Government Partnership

CHAPTER ONE: WHAT IS OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

OGP is a multi-stakeholder Global Initiative with over 77 countries, 150 local governments, and 3,000 plus civil societies and local government in the World participating. OGP creates a platform in which Government and CSOs work together to improve transparency, accountability, and integrity in the government systems and processes. The inclusive participation in development planning, policy formulation, resources allocation, service delivery, and monitoring and evaluation is the focus of the OGP. OGP brings together government, civil society and private sector as champions of reform who recognize that governments are much likely to be effective and credible if they open their doors for public inputs and oversight.

The OGP promotes the principles of democracy and sets the platform for transparent and accountable practices in government. This includes having access to vital information, involving citizens to be part of the decision-making process. This allows the citizens to hold their government accountable.

The OGP promotes the evolving policy and legislative reforms promoting good governance, and sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development. The policy reform that evolves in through the OGP Platform throughout the member countries is the digital transformation. The GoPNG will focus on the digital transformation in the next short to medium-term timeframe.

1.1. Background of Open Government Partnership

In 2011, the eight countries with few civil societies formed and launched the Open Government Partnership as a vehicle to drive transparency, accountability and innovations in the World. The eight (8) countries are namely; United States of America (USA, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, and the United Kingdom and they remain the founding and vibrant OGP member countries in the World. These countries came together and made the Open Declaration and announced their Country Action Plans to implement the objectives of the OGP in their respective countries. These plans promote transparency, empower citizens, fight against corruption, and seek to harness new technologies to strengthen governance. It was declared that the requirement of the OGP member country is to develop a 2-year Action Plan which developed through the co-creation process. The plans guide the participating countries to undertake meaningful steps towards implementing reforms in close consultation with their citizens.

Currently, the membership has increased from 8 to 77 countries, 150 local governments, and 3000 plus civil society organizations. Global leaders consider OGP platform as a unique platform to work together with each other, hence government and civil society working together.

1.2. Open Government Partnership in Global Context

It was a landmark decision made by the eight (8) countries who had come together to establish the Open Government Partnership Initiative as the driver of policy and legislative reforms into the future underpinning transparency, accountability, innovation, and inclusive participation of civil societies and citizens in the government business processes. The initiative was launched

on 20th September, 2011 in New York, USA by those 8 countries. In the last 13 years, it has grown from 8 to 77 and 3,000 plus local governments and civil societies and it seems to be a past-growing movement in the World. The founding 8 countries are:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (1) USA | (5) Norway |
| (2) Brazil | (6) Philippines |
| (3) Indonesia | (7) South Africa |
| (4) Mexico | (8) United Kingdom |

The current policy reform that almost all OGP member countries in the World pursuing is the Digital Transformation. It has been envisioned that the country can be made transparent and accountable to citizens if all government business process is digitized and key public information are made available to public domain for public accessibility.

1.3. Open Government Partnership in PNG Context

PNG became an OGP member country in 2015 which was formalized through a National Executive Council (NEC) Decision No. 285/2015. PNG's membership was officially accepted and announced by the OGP Co-chairs on the 28th of October 2015, at the OGP Global Summit in Mexico.

As a member of the OGP, this commits PNG to providing an '*open government*' to its citizens, hence making information to the public domain for citizen accessibility. This aligns with the aspirations of the National Constitution. Section 51 of the National Constitution calls for the Freedom of Information and Section 10 (3) (e) of the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government provides for the inclusion of women representative in the Provincial Assembly. These are constitutional provisions that are enlighten by the adoption and establishment of the OGP Initiative and are fundament focus of the OGP.

PNG had two National Action Plans (1 & 2) with key Cluster Commitments which were aligned to the policy priorities of the country. The OGP objectives conforms to our National Goals and Directive Principles, specifically the goals on "Integral Human Development; Equality and Participation; Natural Resources and Environment Governance".¹

PNG has enacted important legislations such as Organic Law on Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), Whistle-blowers Protection Act 2020, Digital Government Act 2022, PNG Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016 which are complemented by the spirit of the OGP. The important policy such as GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy 2025, Digital Transformation Policy, Right to Information Policy, and Medium-Term Development Plan 2023-2027 which NAP 2025-2029 has made significant alignment with.

CHAPTER TWO: IMPLEMENTATION REPORT OF NAP 2022-2024

2.1. Cluster Commitment 1: Freedom of Information

The Freedom of Information is the constitutional requirement that provides for the access to information by citizens. Section 51 of the National Constitution stated that citizens have the

¹ *Papua New Guinea National Constitution 1975, National Goals and Directive Principles.*

right to freedom of information. The citizen having access to information improve understanding on the potential issue/s and enable parties to generate amicable strategies.

Under the NAP 2022-2024, the Freedom of Information Cluster was retained from the NAP 2018-2020 notwithstanding the changes made to the commitments. The commitments under the NAP 2 include:

Legislation on Access to Information

The first Commitment concentrates on the Legislation on Access to Information. The objective of this Commitment was to develop a Legislation on Access to Information that will enable greater participation of citizens in the management of public affairs. The Drafting Committee was established under the NAP 2 period and the Committee was chaired by the Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT). The first Committee Meeting was held, however, thereafter the no drafting proceedings were made.

Inter-Agency Communication and Sharing of Information

The second Commitment focuses on Inter-Agency Communication and Sharing of Information. The main objective of this was to increase utilization of the Integrated Government Information System (IGIS) by departments and agencies of government. This Commitment had two projects which were Infrastructure and Data Portal. Slow progress may be made towards building ICT infrastructure for the country. DICT has formulated the Digital transformation policy which was approved through NEC Decision No. 252/2020. The endorsement of the Digital Transformation Policy has resulted in the renaming of the Department of Communication and Information (DCI) to Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT) and major restructure of the Department took place. The enactment of the Digital Government Act 2022 is the testament of the DICT's commitments and efforts in enabling the flow of information through the OGP Platform.

Mechanism for Storage of Data and Information

The third Commitment was the creation of a mechanism for storage of Data and Information which comes under the e-Government Portal. The objective of this commitment was to centralize public datasets that can be accessible to the public through a single e-Government Portal, through any web browser. This commitment has been highlighted as a priority project when the Digital Government Act 2022 was given birth or enacted. Slow progress has been made for this commitment due to lack of funding and coordination.

e-Government Policy

The Fourth commitment was to have a policy and legal framework for the e-Government. The e-Government Policy looks at addressing significant challenges of government in relation to information dissemination, lack of accountability and transparency, bureaucracy and lack of citizen participation in domestic institutions and processes. The enactment of Digital Government Act 2022 provides an avenue where constructive engagement between government and civil society on issues of legislative openness and citizens participation in the legislative process through e-government processes is realized.

2.2. Cluster Commitment 2: Public Participation

The Public Participation Cluster was brought forward to NAP II from NAP I. Having a forward discussion was made based on the overarching objectives of the OGP which the OGP is established for. The following Commitments have formed the Public Participation Cluster conforming to its PNG contacts.

Informal Economy Voice Strategy

The first milestone is to develop an Informal Economy Voice Strategy to promote informal economic activities. The initiative was aimed at creating communication networks, associations and coalitions for Informal Economy participants to express their concerns. Similarly, for the relevant state entities such as city authorities to recognize the Informal Economy as an important partner for development so that amicable relationships are built for the long term. However, the Informational Economic Voice Strategy and the Informal Economic Policy were merged by the responsible agency, hence the Department for Community Development and Religion.

Citizen Engagement in Budgeting and Planning

The second commitment was to inform citizens about how formulate, implement, monitor, and report on the National Budget. This concept or commitment also covers the Subnational budgets. The main objective was to engage civic participation in the budgetary processes. One of the projects is to have a nation-wide Joint Government-CSO Budget Information Workshops so that the citizens have clarity on how and where they can be engaged in the budget process.

With the funding support from the Building Community Engagement Program (BCEP) of the Australian Government through the Australia-PNG Partnership dialog, the PNG OGP had four (4) regional and one (1) national Joint Government-CSO Budget Information Workshops where the CSOs expressed their concerns and those concerns have been translated into Outcome Report and the NEC Submission with key recommendations.

The GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy

Since PNG's had grown into a sovereign state, the CSOs including churches have played an important role in transformation PNG. The CSOs and churches have been the frontliner in the duty of service delivery. Even they reached out to the remotest parts of PNG where Government hardly reaches its people with the basic social services.

However, those efforts have been made without or less reognition from the state. The most important missing link was that the CSOs and churches have been delivering public goods and services without the GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy. Thus, the NAP II had considered the GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy as the key commitment under the NAP II. The policy has been drafted and its in the final stage to be taken to the NEC for its deliberation and endorsement.

Youth Participation in Decision-making and Service Delivery

The youths are important agenda in the today's development discussion for anyone country in the World. The global focus in the space is to develop and utilise youths to optimise socio-

economic developments. The translating of youth talents is the major concern and PNG is no different to those countries, focusing on the youth development.

The Commitment aimed at establishing Youth Councils so that the youths can be recognised, mobilised, organised, trained, and funded with adequate resources so that we can reaped the positive contributions from the youths in PNG. The NYDA has been very committed to the commitment which will then be forewarned to the NAP III.

2.3. Cluster Commitment 3: Fiscal Transparency

The Fiscal Transparency Cluster is the key Cluster that is used to measure the performance of the OGP performance in anyone member country in the World. The Cluster was part of the inaugural NAP I which had been forwarded to the NAP II. The commitments are ongoing, hence will be brought forward to the NAP III. The commitments under the NAP II includes:

Monitoring and Reporting on the Budget Expenditure

It is the mandatory requirements of the Department of National Planning and Monitoring to monitor, produce, report, and publish the implementation of the Capital Investment Budget on the annual basis. Once the Planning and Monitoring (repealed) Bill is enacted, the above reporting will be the legal requirement of the Department notwithstanding any other reports.

Timely Publication of Fiscal Information

Under this cluster, the key fiscal information is made available at the treasury website for citizen accessibility. It doesn't limit other agencies implementing fiscal to produce and publish the fiscal information including budget implementation reports on their respective websites. The information made available on Treasury Website includes; MYFO, FBO, and other necessary fiscal information.

Rollout of IFMS

The rollout of IFMS has reached all national agencies, provincial administrations, and 98% of the districts. The rollout for the newly created national agencies and 7 new districts is almost completed.

The Publication of Warrant Remittance to Subnational

The focus of the commitment is to make warrant remittance to the subnational, hence provinces and districts timely available to the citizens so that the citizens can hold their leaders account table. The National Economic and Fiscal Commission has championed the commitment, hence published on the NEFC Website on a quarterly basis. The warrants for the operational budget. The improvement will be made, hence including the Capital Investment Budget in the NAP III period (2025-2028).

2.4. Cluster Commitment 4: Extractive Resource Transparency

This Cluster aims to promote transparency in the extractive sector by making the extractive revenue proceedings disclose to the parties or concern citizens so that the parties are settled with the information and can lead to increase investor confidence and settle potential disputes.

Production and Publication of Annual EITI Reports

The Annual EITI Reports are produced and published for citizen accessibility. the commitment aims to disclose the beneficiary ownership or disclose revenue proceedings generated from the extractive sector. It discloses how much is paid to the developer/investor, national government, provincial government, resource owners or the people from the resource affected areas. The Annual EITI Reports have been delivered over the last 10 years.

EITI Commission Legislation

Several efforts have been made on this commitment but has never been successful due to lack of administrative ownership from the Secretary and the Minister. The Bill once enacted will establish the EITI Commission.

EITI Reporting Legislation

The EITI Reporting Legislation hasn't been started due to the fact that the EITI Commission Bill has never been passed by the National Parliament.

2.5 Cluster Commitment 5: Government Integrity

The Government Integrity has one commitment which is the production and publication of the Annual Audit Reports on a timely manner for citizen accessibility. The challenges that faced during the implementation of the NAP I and continued to impeded the progress during the NAP II period. There are four (4) parts of the Audit Reports that include: Audit on Public Account, SOE Audit Report, Department Report, and Statutory Organisation Audit Report. The challenges such as capacity constraints, funding limitations, and agencies failure to submitting of financial statements are evident.

2.6 Cluster Commitment 6: Data Portal

There is only one commitment under this Cluster and that is the Rollout of the NID. When framing the NAP II, the records revealed that there were 2.5 million people were issued NID Certificates and Cards. During the NAP II period, there were 1 million people have been certified and cards being issued.

CHAPTER THREE: POLICY RATIONALE

3.1. Corruption Ranking of Papua New Guinea

It's an undisputed fact that the Open Government Partnership (OGP) is helping to drive transparency revolution around the world and PNG is part of this reform initiative. PNG has been at its heart since its membership in 2015, pushed along every step of the way, of course, by all the partners from Government, private sectors and civil society. With a ranking of 31 on the latest Corruption Perception Index (CPI) out of 100², PNG finds itself among a majority of countries that show little to no improvement in tackling corruption despite its efforts to condense corruption. As with many countries that score below the Global CPI average of 43, PNG experiences a link between the perceived prevalence of corruption in a country and a lack of political integrity. Corruption in any form is rife in PNG that it becomes a norm in every system of government. As such, PNG continues to underperform.

² TIPNG findings

3.2. Policy and Development Challenges

Despite GoPNG's level of efforts and commitments in improving its business processes, the challenges of ineffectiveness and inefficiency in service delivery throughout the country remains prevalence compounded by deteriorating infrastructures. There are increasing concerns of misappropriation of public funds in almost every government department both at central and subnational levels. The issue of disparity of resource allocation continues to hamper the rate of development and growth. Moreover, low capacity (both financial and human resources) at the central level down to sub national levels continue to sluggish the administration of the government and management of public funds for effective and efficient service delivery.

The disconnectedness and lack of strengthening inter-agency coordination between the three levels of government (National, Provincial and Districts) in terms of planning and budget prioritization, formulation of integrated development plans and policies, and donor coordination for development effectiveness also remain as key challenges for the Government. Not only these, but the lack of communication, coordination and interaction between government agencies for data sharing continue to hamper flow of services designed for citizens. Such hindrances fuel the closing up of access to vital information for evidence-base policy decision making, and also discourages citizen engagement to enable social and commercial innovation.

3.3. Recent Policy Reforms

Despite these challenges and mounting pressures, there have been recent reforms, such as: creating National Procurement Commission (NPC) replacing with Central Supplies and Tenders Board, and enacting the *National Procurement Act 2017* which provides for the inclusion of CSO representative in the National Procurement Commission Board; outsourcing the auditing for all public funded projects to private firms; rolling out of Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) nationwide; Public Private Partnership Policy initiatives; GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy, Church- State Partnership Program; introduction of Public Expenditure & Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment, the formulation of the PEFA Roadmap and the subsequent PEFA Assessment Report which have progressed the process of having a strengthened Government system supported by the strategic Medium Term Development Plan IV (MTDP 2023-2027) and other sector policies which calls for the inclusive approach to development planning, policy formulation, resource allocation, service delivery, and monitoring and evaluation.

The enactment of legislations such Organic Law on Independent Commission Against Corruption, Whistle-blowers Act 2020, Digital Government Act 2022, review of PNG Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016, and other laws governing the sectors and business processes of the government, provides a space for good governance, transparency and accountability to thrive. Such finally gives the confidence to Government stakeholders to support the work of improving good governance through holistic approach. Importantly, the Government has embarked on inclusive development and economic growth expressively manifested in its development programmes and projects which reflects a sheer commitment to empower civic participatory in the government business processes.

CHAPTER FOUR: OGP AS A ENABLER TO LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY REFORMS

The primary focus of the OGP is to promote ambitious government reforms that underpin good governance, transparency, accountability, and inclusive civic participation in the government processes. It also drives and promotes innovations and revolutionary efforts that transform countries by creating wealth, generating employment opportunities, and more importantly improving living standards of its citizens.

The OGP objective stretch the government beyond its current state of practice, significantly improving the status quo by strengthening transparency, accountability and citizen participation in the government business processes. It should be borne in mind in close cooperation that Open Government and OGP foster is not about change, but it is about transformation. Furthermore, the initiative provides an international platform for domestic reformers to commit to making their governments more open, transparent and participatory. Such initiative has played an important role in fostering e-democracy in most countries. From this perspective, OGP can be viewed as a 'soft pressure' mechanism as well as a driver to at least to the extent of fostering the 'kick-off' process of e-democracy development in the country and region as a whole.

In that regard, the GoPNG is keen on fostering OGP as an enabler to legislative and policy reforms for promoting good governance while effective service delivery is the product of such promotions. For instance, open data is an enabler for co-creation, or freedom of information (FOI) is an enabler for political reforms, that is FOI plays an important role in delivering open, accountable and ethical government and in rebuilding public trust. There were concerted efforts made to achieve OGP commitments enshrined in the 2nd NAP 2022-2024. However, there is more room for improvement for having a more transparent, accountable and responsible Government.

4.1. OGP as a Catalyst for Policy Reform

The Government endorses the intent of the OGP that encourages reformers to use innovations in public policy and new technologies to transform the culture of government and better serve the public in terms of effective and efficient service delivery.

The OGP fits well within the National Policy Framework of the country which is provided for by *Section 4 of the PNG Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016*. The Government in its 'Vision 2050' statement clearly points to "effective leadership and good governance" as a "key enabler" to achieving the goals of Vision 2050. Taking this point to heart, the OGP NAP framers aim to ensure the 'action plans' contribute to PNG's development and reform agenda and open up bureaucratic red tape in order for government to be responsive to its citizen needs or call for service delivery.

The MTDP IV adopted the principle of OGP and calls for inclusive participatory to achieving its aspirations and targets. The crafting of the GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy reaffirms the commitment of the Government as espoused in the MTDP IV to promote inclusive approach to development planning, resource allocation, and service delivery. It is envisioned that civic participation in the government business processes is the catalyse to transformation, innovation, and accountable approach to service delivery.

4.2. OGP as a Catalyst for Legislative Reform

The National Constitution continues to remain as key roadmap to achieve the objectives of the OGP and other initiatives of good governance and open government. Particularly, the Preamble of the Constitution reaffirms and provides key enabling policy rationales that anchor all legislations and public policies of the country. It calls for integral human development through 'equality in participation for development and fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from participatory development. The OGP will continue to act as an interface to drive reforms anticipated by our legislations and policies.

Other enabling legislations such as Organic Law on Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates (OLIPPAC), Organic Law on Independent Commission Against Corruption Whistle-blowers Act 2020, Digital Government Act 2022, and other laws governing the sectors and businesses of the government in certain unique ways promote transparency and accountability. These laws provide supportive environment to implement OGP initiatives in the country. Again, OGP is not about changing the Government or processes in the Government through commitments part of National Action Plans; it is much more profound... it is more profound about transforming the governance process and the culture in the Government.

4.3. OGP as a Catalyst for Global Development Initiatives

The global development agenda such as SDGs continue to provide enabling environment for OGP to take its cue for effective implementation of the National Action Plans. OGP also act as an interface to drive the goals of 'sustainable development', by which Papua New Guinea as a UN Member Country has committed to the SDGs. Explicitly, the SDG-16 calls for inclusivity that is to *"Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels"*.³ The focus of the SDG-16 and OGP mirrors the 'key enablers' for achieving Vision 2050 goals including *"effective leadership and good governance, enabling legislation and policy, financial capacity, security and international relations, and strategic planning, integration and control"*. All of these points to 'good governance' at all levels in PNG to effect service delivery to all citizens. But, how can service delivery to citizens be effective if citizens do not have access to information or citizens are excluded from participating in policy and development process; or there is lack of transparency and tracking of public funds earmarked for service delivery; or lack of good governance in the extractive industry that generates tax revenue to support development initiatives.

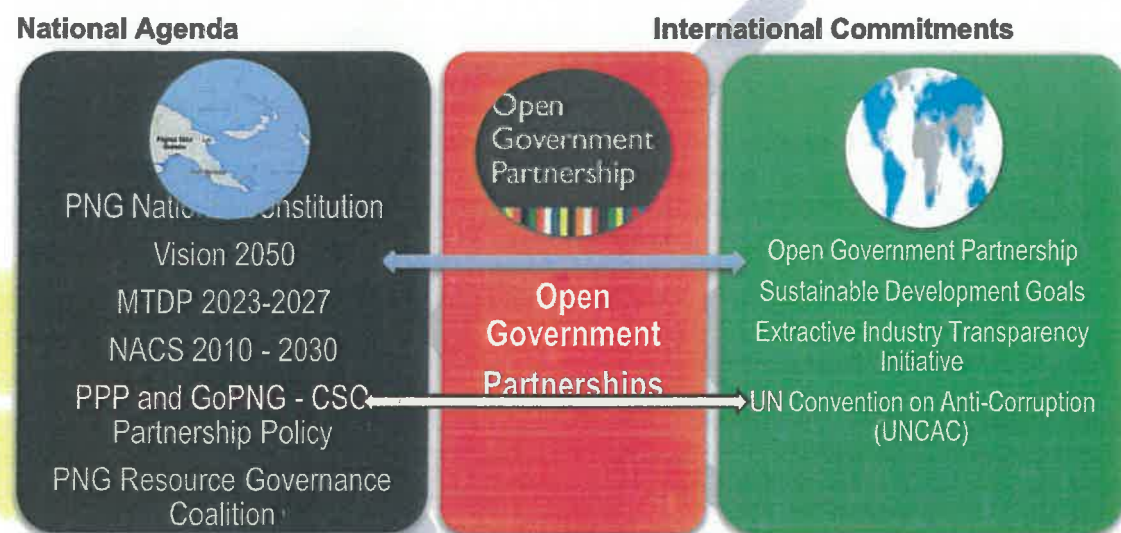
4.4. OGP as a Catalyst for Digital Transformation

The Digital Transformation is the key driver of reforms, innovations, and transformations in the country. The Government has plainly made its intention known through the enactment of the

³ United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: "On September 25th 2015, countries adopted a set of goals to **end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all** as part of a new sustainable development agenda. Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years. For the goals to be reached, everyone needs to do their part: governments, the private sector, civil society and people like you". SDG-16 aligns with OGP focus. For details on SDG, see <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>, accessed 7 November, 2016.

Digital Government Act 2022 supported by the MTDP IV (2023-2027) which calls for the uniform design and establishment of the national and subnational government agencies' website. The responsible Department, hence the Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT) has established the websites for all provincial government as part of its efforts in implementing the Digital Government Act 2022 and the Digital Transformation Policy. The Act has given birth to more policy and legislations which will provide the software infrastructure and platform for the digital transformation into the future.

Figure 1: PNG's Development and Reform Agendas in Alignment to International Commitments.



The OGP in essence supports and complements with other existing initiatives such as Vision 2050, STaRS, PNGDSP, and MTDP IV to achieve the overall development goals of the country.

4.5. OGP as a Catalyst to empower collaboration between Government & Civil Society

The civic participation in the government business is critical for PNG's socio-economic development. The civil societies including churches are the frontline service delivery mechanisms in PNG. They have been part of the nation-hood building program as PNG entered into the territory as a sovereign nation. The unreached remotest parts of the country are reached by the goods and services of the CSOs and churches. The service delivery through this model had has for decades, however, PNG doesn't have a policy platform that recognizes the efforts of the CSOs and churches and strengthen the connectivity and partnership.

However, Government made a sturdy decision to enforce partnership with CSOs and churches and that has been made known through the MTDP IV. The MTDP IV gives specific direction for the responsible government agency to craft the GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy that will create a needed platform for sustainable dialog and service delivery model between the Government and the CSOs. The policy was formulated under the NAP II which will be taken to NEC for deliberations and endorsement.

As part of implementing the GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy, the Government will under a CSO Mapping Exercise in 2026 to identify the number of both national and international CSOs in the country and their speciality of roles and responsibility. The CSOs will then be streamlined and categorised to work in partnership with the Government by sectors. This exercise will strengthen the partnership of the CSOs with PNG Government and their efforts will be measured and recorded as part of the national development contributions from the CSOs. Thus, during the course of the NAP III, Government will establish the CSO-Government Partnership Structure for sustainable dialog, collaboration, and partnership.

CHAPTER FIVE: NATIONAL ACTION PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

5.1. Outcomes of the Co-Creation Conference

As part of the Global OGP requirement, PNG OGP Secretariat in partnership with the Transparency International PNG as co-chair organized a Co-Creation Workshop where number of CSOs, government agencies, development partners, tertiary institutions, research institutions, and international partners including Regional and Global OGP personals attended. The Workshop was sponsored by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) of Papua New Guinea. The Workshop was also attended by Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Australian Government and the European Union (EU) of Papua New Guinea.

The all presentations and welcome speeches were done in the first day. The speakers include; EU, UNDP, International OGP Secretariat, Regional OGP Secretariat, Independent Research Mechanism (IRM), Government, Fisheries Transparency Initiative from Fiji, and TIPNG.

The 2nd Day was the most important day in which participants broke into groups and discussed on the possible commitments to be featured in the NAP III. Each group was comprised of both government and CSO. They identified a total of 22 commitments and also formed the Drafting Committee equally representation from both government and CSOs.

5.2. Insights into the 2nd NAP 2022-2024 Report

The PNG OGP member agencies, both government and CSOs had a one-day NAP 2 review workshop. The workshop was facilitated by the TIPNG where each of the OGP NAP 2 Cluster team leader gave status updates and engaged themselves in group work in the afternoon part of the workshop.

The outcome of the report revealed that four (4) of the 16 commitments were achieved and most made positive progress. The three commitments have not made a start due to shifting policy priorities, ownerships, and resources constraints. The participants have recommended that most of the unfinished commitments will be brought forward to the NAP III (2025-2029).

5.3. Findings of the IRM Report

The IRM has engaged an independent reviewer from the Australian National University who is a PhD Candidate to undertake the review of the NAP II implementation. Unlike the NAP I, PNG has implemented and delivered few commitments. Some of the in principal issues still remain which continues to impeded the progress of the NAP II implementation.

It was revealed that PNG OGP has delivered somethings which are well linked with the objectives of promoting transparency and accountability, but were regarded outside the scope of the NAP II. PNG OGP also failed to conduct all four National Steering Committee Meetings each year from 2022-2024.

However, unlike the NAP I, PNG made positive progress in the NAP II. When crafting the NAP III, the Drafting Committee take into consideration of the challenges faced and the recommendations made.

5.4 Development Process

The following roadmap is established to guide the crafting of the OGP NAP III (2025-2029) which follows every requirement of the OGP Standards. The PNG OGP continues to uphold the OGP standards and principles when crafting the NAP III.

Tasks	2024	2025						
	Dec	Jan	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Co-Creation Workshop								
Co-Chair Meeting								
1 st Drafting Committee Meeting								
One-On-One Stakeholder meetings with responsible government agencies								
2 nd Drafting Committee Meeting and presentation of 1 st Draft NAP								
Regional and National Stakeholder Consultation Workshops								
3 rd Drafting Committee								
NEC Submission and its endorsement								
Launching								

CHAPTER SIX: ALIGNMENT

The alignment is a strategic approach to development planning and policy formulation. It enhances the incorporation of priorities and commitments in the cascading development plans and policies and forms the first point of collaboration, partnership, resource sharing, and ultimately joint implementation. The PNG's 3rd OGP NAP 2025-2029 is aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), Global OGP Strategy 2023-2028, and the Medium-Term Development Plan IV (2025-2029). The NAP is aligned to twelve (12) Strategic Priority Areas (12) of the MTDP IV and its relevant Deliberated Intervention Programs (DIPs).

6.1. Align to Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG), adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. The development aspirations are founded on the 17 SDGs, which call for action by all countries, both developed and developing, implemented through strategic,

global partnership. They aim to end poverty, deprivations and promote sustainable growth and prosperity.

OGP calls for the transparent and accountable approach to pursue development aspirations and economic growth. The prudent management of scarce resources are crucial for growth and development. Therefore, the OGP Initiative aims to fight against corruption, promote transparency, accountability, and inclusive participation in service delivery to achieve the aspirations of the SDGs.

6.2. Align to Global OGP Strategy 2023-2028

The PNG NAP III aligns to the five (5) fundamental goals of the Global OGP Strategy 2023-2028 that aims to promote openness in government, bring reforms that empower citizens and promote public accountability by harnessing technology and innovation to strengthen governance and ensure service delivery for the people.

It is a prerequisite for the OGP-member countries to align their in-country strategies and National Action Plans to the overarching OGP Strategy 2023-2028. Thus, the PNG 3rd National Action Plan 2025-2029 is aligned to the 5 fundamental goals of the Strategy. The NAP III is built around the strategic goals of the Strategy but more in a PNG localized context. The 5 goals and their aspirations are provided below with tailored PNG aspirations on the far-left column.

GOAL NO	STRATEGIC GOAL	GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	PNG COMMITMENTS
1	Build a growing, committed, and inter-connected community of open government reformers, activists, and champions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a stronger, more political coalitions for open government • Invest in leadership development reformers • Expand strategic alliances and partnerships to reinforce open government principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in leadership in all sectors for reforms and transformation • Expand strategic alliances and partnerships with government, institutions, civil society organisations, private sector, and development partners to reinforce open government principles and establish strong working collaborations
2	Make open government central to how all levels and branches of government function and deliver on their priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a flexible action framework fits for diverse contexts and needs • Support mainstreaming of open government at all levels and branches of government work • Be more responsive to windows of political opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming and alignment of OGP commitments at all levels of government • Tailoring and incorporation of OGP commitments to sectoral policies and subnational cascading development plans
3	Protect and expand civic space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage civic space action and cultivate champions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment of GoPNG-Partnership Policy at the subnational levels of government

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce and periodically review OGP policies on civic space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamlining the commitments and working relationships of CSOs with government and enforce effective collaborations and partnership Review and provide annual GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy implementation report at the OGP Annual Development Forum
4	Accelerate collective progress on open government reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise the bar on transparency, accountability, participation, inclusion and Launch a Partnership-wide challenge to promote collective action on priorities for the Partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve partnership and collaboration by way of entering into Memorandum of Understandings and policy commitments Make more awareness on the open government and its outcomes
5	Become the home of inspirational open government innovations, evidence, and stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop, curate and share high quality content Create spaces for people to share their stories and connect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create spaces for people to share their stories and connect Develop, curate and share high quality content

6.3. Align to MTDP IV 2023-2027

The Medium-Term Development Plan IV (2023-2027) is the medium-term development plan for PNG that operate as a midpoint for the top-down planning and the bottom-up planning for the Government of Papua New Guinea. It is provided for by *Section 4 of the Papua New Guinea Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016*.

The MTDP IV is aligned to the PNG Development Strategic Plan (PNGDSP) 2010-2030 and the Vision 2050 that sets the aspirations of the country. The PNGDSP is a 20-year long-term plan that translates the Vision 2050 with specific long-term development sector goals, targets, and strategies to achieve the 2050 Vision to be a wealthy, healthy, and prosperous population by 2050.

The 17 SDGs are tailored and localized to reflect on the PNG's development contexts and indicating how they are pursued. The SDGs are localized as stated and featured in the MTDP IV and are funded through the annual National Budget.

The NAP III (2025-2029) is aligned to Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) and the Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs). The table shows the SPA, DIP, and OGP targets.

SPA NO	SPA	DIP	OGP Focused Area
2	Connect PNG Infrastructure	2.4- Telecommunication and ICT Connectivity	Freedom of Information: Dissemination of key information through effective telecommunication and ICT connectivity
8	Digital Government, National Statistics, and Public Service Governance	8.1 – Integrated Digitized Government System 8.2 – National Statistical System 8.3 – National Identification Registration 8.4–Electrical Electoral System 8.7 – Public Service Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Transformation • Effective Data Management System • NID Rollout • Electoral Reforms • Public Service Governance
11	Population, Youth, and Gender Development	11.2 – Youth Development and Labour Mobility 11.3 - Sports Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Council Establishment and Development • Youth oriented Sports Development
12	Strategic Partnership	12.1 – Foreign Relations 12.4 - Civil Society and Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending Strategic Partnership with Government, Institution, Church, CSOs, Private Sector, and Development Partner

6.4. Align to Sectoral Policies

The NAP III (2025-2029) is aligned to key sectoral policies that promotes good governance, transparency, accountability, inclusive participation and collaboration, digital transformation, and sustainable development and growth. The NAP aligns to the Anticorruption Strategy, GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy, Digital Transformation Policy, EITI Policy, and National Youth Development Plan.

The alignment of these policies with the NAP III forms the basis for collaboration, resource-sharing, partnership, and joint-implementation. The Subnational governments (provinces and districts) are encouraged to incorporate OGP commitments into their respective development plans.

CHAPTER SEVEN: FOCUS OF THE STRATEGIC POLICY AREAS

There are six (6) Strategic Policy Areas (SPA) or Clusters in the NAP III (2025-2029). These SPAs were selected during the co-creation forum by both government and CSOs. The SPAs were carefully chosen based on the outcome of the NAP II IRM Report and the PNG's self-assessment report. Most SPAs and the commitments are brought forward from the NAP II (2022-2024). The name changed from Cluster to SPA reflects the alignment of NAP III to the MTDP IV. The 6 SPAs and their respective Commitments are provided in the table below.

NO	STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA	COMMITMENT	LEAD GOVERNMENT AGENCY	LEAD CSO
Co-Chairs:			DICT	TIPNG
1	Freedom of Information	Drafting of the Right to Information Legislation	DICT	TIPNG
		Government Information Dissemination Studio	DICT	TIPNG
Co-Chairs:			DICT	TIPNG
2	Digital Transformation	Establishment of Central Electronic Data Repository	DICT	TIPNG
		Development of Interoperability Platform	DICT	TIPNG
		Upgrade of the E-Government Portal	DICT	TIPNG
		Set Up of Digital ID System	DICT	TIPNG
Co-Chairs:			DfCDR	CIMC
3	Inclusive Participation	Formulation of the Social Accountability Framework	DNPM	CIMC
		Establishment and Operationalising of Youth Councils	NYDA	TVI
		Annual OGP Development Forum	DNPM	TIPNG
		CSO Stakeholder Mapping Exercise	DfCDR	TVI
Co-Chair:			DoT	INA
4	Fiscal Transparency	Monitoring and Evaluation, and Publication of CIB Budget Implementation	DNPM	INA
		Translation Budget Volume One into Tok Pidgin and published	DoT	INA
		Timely Publication of the Fiscal Information	DoT	INA
		Production and Publication of Warrants to Subnational Government	NEFC	INA
		Enactment of Fiscal Transparency Law	NEFC	INA
		Develop and launch national fiscal transparency portal	NEFC	INA
		Produce annual Citizen Budget Reports	NEFC	INA
		Conduct regional budget	NEFC	INA

		literacy workshops		
		Citizen Budgeting	DoT	CIMC
		Digital Beilum Platform	DIRD	INA
		E-Procurement	NPC	INA
Co-Chair:			OAG	INA
5	Government Integrity	Timely Submission of Financial Statements	OAG	INA
		Annual Audit Report Production and Publication	OAG	INA
Co-Chair:			OC	TIPNG
6	Beneficiary Ownership Transparency	Production and Publication of the Annual EITI Reports	EITI Secretariat	Resource Coalition Inc
		<i>PNG EITI Commission Act</i>	EITI Secretariat	Resource Coalition Inc

7.1 FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The Freedom of Information is the first Strategic Policy Area of the PNG's 3rd National Action Plan 2025-2029 that calls for the dissemination of key public information to citizens for decision-making and making government accountable. This SPA forms the basis of transparency and accountability. It is the core business of the GoPNG to make relevant information available in the public domain for citizen accessibility. Section 51 of the National Constitution provides the legal direction for the freedom of information as the key to uphold vibrant democracy and transparent government.

There are total of two (2) commitments in this term of the NAP period which will be implemented by the Department of Information and Communication Technology as a key Government agency while supported by the Transparency International as co-chairs. The commitments include:

- i. Drafting of Right to Information Legislation
- ii. Government Information Dissemination Studio

Commitment: 7.1.1 Drafting of the Right to Information

Section 51 (1) warrants every citizen the legal right to have access to reasonable information including documents, subject only to need of such secrecy as reasonably justifiable in a democratic society. Subsection (3) stated that the provision shall be made by law to establish procedures by which citizens may obtain ready access to official information. Thus, it enables the DICT to draft the Right to Information Legislation. The enactment of this legislation will free-up the information flow from government to citizens and citizen to government.

Table 1: Commitment 7.1.1: Enactment of the Right to Information Legislation

Objective	Free-up the flow of Information to citizen enforced by Law			
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities
	DIP	Enactment of the Right to Information Legislation		Drafting of the Right to Information including consultations and Drafting Committee Meetings
				<div> <div>Government</div> <div>CSO</div> </div> <div> <div>DICT</div> <div>TIPNG</div> </div>

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
							Government	CSO
1	Introductory Drafting Committee Meeting convened	✓					DNPM	CIMC
2	Finalisation of Cashflow, Work Plan, ToR, produced	✓					State General Solicitor	INA
3	Engagement of the Legal Drafting Consultant	✓					DJAG	TVI
4	Conduct one-one agency consultations	✓					Department of Treasury	
5	2 nd Drafting Committee Meeting	✓					PM&NEC	
6	Production of the 1 st Draft		✓					
7	Regional and National Consultation Workshops held		✓					
8	Drafting Committee one week Lockdown validation workshop		✓					
9	Seek Certificate of Necessary (CoN)		✓					
10	Seek Certificate of Compliance (CoC)		✓					
11	NEC Submission		✓	✓				
12	Passing of Bill to Act on the Floor of the Parliament		✓	✓				
13	Issuance of Gazettal Notice and Commence Date		✓	✓				

Commitment 7.1.2: Government Information Dissemination Studio

The second commitment under Freedom Information SPA is the “Government Information Dissemination Studio. This commitment is part of implementing the Digital Government Act 2022 and the Digital Transformation Policy.

The commitment will enable the state agencies to use the DICT studio to disseminate information to the citizens.

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Table1: Commitment 7.1.2: Government Information Dissemination Studio

Objective		Establish the centre for the dissemination of official data/information to citizens				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency	Implementing
	DIP	Establishment of the Government Information Dissemination Studio		Construction of the government information dissemination studio with modern facilities	Government	CSO
					DICT	TIPNG

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
1	Seek budget appropriations from national budget	✓	✓				Government	CSO
2	Purchase of relevant facilities	✓	✓				DNPM	CIMC
3	Construction of studio	✓	✓				State General	INA
4	Commence the operation of the Studio	✓	✓				DJAG	TVI
5	Full operation of the studio		✓	✓	✓	✓	Department of Treasury	
							PM&NEC	

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource mobilisation	Administrative Duties of DICT
2	Improve the construction of the studio	Digital Transformation Policy
3	Effective coordination of users	Digital Government Act 2022
4	Effective management of facilities	

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Frequency of government agencies using the studio		Nil		30%	56%	70%	90%
2	Proportion of information dissemination to citizens		40%	40%	60%	70%	80%	100%
3	Portion of citizen confidence on Government		45%	45%	50%	60%	70%	90%

7.2. DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

The Papua New Guinea Government is in the process of digitizing business process by establishing the legal and policy frameworks. The enactment of Digital Government Act 2022 and Digital Transformation Policy is the testament of Government commitments to digitize its process and systems. It is the integral part of MTDP IV (2023-2027) that calls for connectivity and the critical Digital Infrastructure and Government Private Network and Government Cloud and Digital Service are priority programs and first step towards digitizing its business process.

The NAP III revitalizes the importance of the digital transformation and brings the connectivity and partnership from other OGP member countries. PNG will learn from other OGP member countries such as Estonia, South Korea, USA etc which have digitized their countries.

The Digital Transformation is one of the six (6) Strategic Policy Areas of the NAP III which will be implemented through the four (4) commitments and they are:

- 7.2.1 Establishment of Central Electronic Data Repository
- 7.2.2 Development of Interoperability Platform
- 7.2.3 Upgrade of the E-Government Portal
- 7.2.4 Set Up of Digital ID System

Commitment 7.2.1: Establishment of Central Electronic Data Repository

The Digital Government Act 2022 provides for the establishment of the Central Electronic Data Repository. It will operate as an official storage server to backup electronic data of stage agencies and provide safety against potential unforeseen events that may cause data lose to state agencies.

Under the NAP III, the government through the Department of Information and Communication Technology will construct the Central Electronic Data Repository which will be the point of storage and coordination of the official data bank for the state.

Table 1: Commitment 7.2.1: Establishment of Central Electronic Data Repository

Objective	Establish the Government Data Storage and Coordination Centre			
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OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency	Implementing
	DIP8.1 ✓ Government Cloud and Digital ✓ Critical Digital Infrastructure	Establishment of Central Electronic Data Repository		Construct central electronic data repository with modern technology	DICT	CSO
						TIPNG

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
1	Seek budget appropriations from national budget		✓				Government	CSO
2	Recruitment and engagement of expert engineer		✓				DNPM	CIMC
3	Purchase of relevant facilities and equipment		✓				DataCo	INA
4	Construction of the Central Electronic Data Repository		✓	✓			NICTA	TVI
5	Purchase and installation of the software equipment				✓		Department of Finance	
6	Operation of the Central Electronic Data Repository				✓	✓	Department of Treasury	
					✓		PM&NEC	

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource mobilisation	Administrative Duties of DICT
2	Improve the construction of the Central Electronic Data Repository	Digital Transformation Policy
3	Effective coordination and management of workforce	Digital Government Act 2022
4	Effective management of facilities	

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Establishment of the Central Electronic Data Repository		Nil			✓	✓	✓
2	Effective coordination and flow of Official information		30%	30%	35%	50%	70%	90%
3	Portion of citizen confidence on Government		45%	45%	50%	60%	70%	90%

Commitment 7.2.2 Development of Interoperability Platform

An interoperability platform is a system that enables different software applications or systems to communicate and share data effectively. For instance, in healthcare, the health interoperability platform in the developed countries improve clinical workflows by allowing seamless data exchange. Others include Rhapsody, which supports digital health enablement, and Inter Systems Health Share, which connects health data from various sources securely. These platforms are essential for ensuring that diverse systems can work together efficiently.

The platform consists of the glossaries; code sets and data models needed for data flows and in other areas of information management. The interoperability platform is intended for both public administration and the private sector.

Papua New Guinea Government through the OGP Platform under the NAP III aspires to develop the interoperability platform to improve communication and data exchange effectively. This will enable the accuracy of information exchange and increase citizen and investor confidence.

Table1: Commitment 7.2.2 Development of Interoperability Platform

Objective		To establish electronic data exchange platform				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency	Implementing
	DIP8.1 ✓ Government Cloud and Digital ✓ Critical Digital Infrastructure	Development of Interoperability Platform		Construct of the interoperability data exchange platform with modern technology	Government	CSO
					DICT	TIPNG

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
1	Seek budget appropriations from national budget		✓				Government	CSO
2	Recruitment and engagement of expert engineer		✓				DNPM	CIMC
3	Purchase of relevant facilities and equipment		✓				DataCo	INA
4	Development of the Interoperability platform		✓	✓			NICTA	TVI
5	Purchase and installation of the software equipment				✓		Department of Finance	
6	Operation of the Central Electronic Data Repository				✓	✓	Department of Treasury	
							PM&NEC	

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource mobilisation	Administrative Duties of DICT
2	Improve the development of Interoperability exchange platform	Digital Transformation Policy
3	Effective coordination and management of workforce	Digital Government Act 2022
4	Effective management of facilities	MTDP IV

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Establishment of the Interoperability Platform		Nil			✓	✓	✓
2	Effective coordination and data exchange within sector and the country		30%	30%	35%	50%	70%	90%
3	Portion of improvement in data exchange		45%	45%	50%	60%	870%	100%

Commitment 7.2.3: Upgrade of the E-Government Portal

This commitment is brought forward the NAP II, under Freedom of Information Cluster. With the introduction of the Digital Transformation, it sits well within the Digital Transformation SPA and continuous reflects the commitment of the Government to pursue E-Government Portal during the NAP III period.

The portal serves as the central hub for citizens, business, investors, and public bodies to seamlessly access digital services. With the user-friendly interface and 'single window of entry,' people can easily navigate through various government services and information. Enjoy secure sign-in, online payment capability, and accessibility for all. The commitment aspires to connect citizens with the digital future of governance.

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Table1: Commitment 7.2.3 Development of E-Government Portal:

Objective		To develop digitized Government port					
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Implementing		
					Lead agency	CSO	
	DIP8.1 ✓ Government Cloud and Digital ✓ Critical Digital Infrastructure	Development of E-Government Portal		Develop the e-government portal with modern facilities	DICT	TIPNG	

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
							Government	CSO
1	Seek budget appropriations from national budget		✓				DNPM	CIMC
2	Train Officers to improve their knowledges on ICT		✓				DataCo	INA
3	Engagement of Officers to assist other state agencies		✓				NICTA	TVI
4	Build infrastructure for the e-government portal		✓	✓			PM&NEC	
	Integrate the existing database		✓	✓	✓		Department of Finance	
5	Make awareness on the usage				✓	✓	Department of Treasury	

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource mobilisation	Administrative Duties of DICT
2	Improve the development of e-government portal	Digital Transformation Policy
3	Effective coordination and management of workforce	Digital Government Act 2022

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Establishment of the e-government portal		Nil			✓	✓	✓
2	Effective coordination and data exchange within sector and the country		30%	30%	35%	50%	70%	90%
3	Portion of improvement in data exchange		45%	45%	50%	60%	870%	100%

Commitment 7.2.4: Set Up of Digital ID System

The Digital ID System provides the proof of legal identity that is often required for—or simplifies the process of—accessing basic rights, services, opportunities, and protections.

PNG Government has been operating a variety of ID systems to serve its citizens. This includes *foundational ID systems*, such as civil registers, national IDs and driver's licences, etc, which are created to provide identification to the general population for a wide variety of transactions. An ID system can be considered *legal ID system* to the extent that it enables a person to prove who they are using credentials recognized by law or regulation as proof of legal identity.

The Government through DICT in the NAP III period is committed to produce and issue Digital ID for the system. The issuance of the Digital ID for public servants and wider citizens will be the focus of the government as stipulated in the Digital Government Act 2022 under the NAP III period.

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Table1: Commitment 7.2.4: Set Up of Digital ID System

Objective	To issue every Papua New Guinean a Digital ID Cards to legitimise their identity
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OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency		Implementing
					Government	CSO	
	DIP8.1 ✓ Government Cloud and Digital ✓ Critical Digital Infrastructure	Establishment Digital ID System		Establish and Process the Digital ID System	DICT		TIPNG

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
							Government	CSO
1	Seek budget appropriations from national budget		✓				DNPM	CIMC
2	Train Officers to produce or process Digital ID for the citizens		✓				DataCo	INA
3	Purchase equipment		✓				NICTA	TVI
	Build infrastructure to process Digital ID		✓	✓			PM&NEC	

4	Process of Digital ID		✓	✓	✓	✓	Department of Finance	
5	Make awareness on the importance of Digital ID System			✓	✓	✓	Department of Treasury	

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource mobilisation	Administrative Duties of DICT
2	Improve the development of Digital ID System	Digital Transformation Policy
3	Effective coordination and management Digital ID Processing	Digital Government Act 2022
4	Effective management of facilities	MTDP IV

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Establishment of the Digital ID System	Nil			✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Effective coordination and processing of Digital ID System	Nil		0%	30%	50%	70%	90%
3	Portion of citizens having access to Digital ID	Ni		0%	10%	20%	30%	50%

7.3. INCLUSIVE PARTICIPATION

The Inclusive Participation is an important SPA for the NAP III which has been brought forward from the NAP II (2022-2024). It promotes the inclusivity process in which civil solidities play an imperative role in development planning, policy formulation, resource allocation, service delivery, and monitoring and evaluation, and reporting. There are five commitments to be pursued under this SPA. The four (4) commitments are thoroughly new which were selected through the co-creation process.

The civic participation in the government business process is the reform which have worked for many OGP member countries and benefits are evident. The development of the GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy which pursued during the NAP II is the testament of the Government's commitment to work closely with the CSOs. The commitments such as CSO Stakeholder Mapping Exercise and Establishing the Government Framework are the deliverables of the policy.

The Commitments under the SPA; Inclusive Participation includes:

7.3.1: Formulation of the Social Accountability Framework

7.3.2 Establishment and operations of the Youth Councils

7.3.3 Annual OGP Development Forum

7.3.4 CSO Stakeholder Mapping Exercise

These commitments will be pursued under the NAP III period. There are different state agencies will implement the commitments in partnership with various CSOs but the leadership at the SPA level will be provided by the Department for Community Development and Religious and the Consultative Monitoring and Implementation Council.

Commitment: 7.3.1: Formulation of the Social Accountability Framework

The social accountability framework (SAF) is an approach that emphasizes the role of civic engagement in holding the state and service providers accountable. It involves citizens and civil society organizations actively participating in demanding accountability and responsiveness from public services. This framework aims to improve service delivery and ensure that the needs of citizens are met effectively. The Government has shown increasing interest in social accountability initiatives as part of its goals to promote poverty reduction and enhance governance. Overall, social accountability mechanisms empower citizens to engage with local service providers to improve service quality.

PNG has commenced the consultations during the drafting of the NAP III and it will be the first commitment under the NAP III to be delivered. The SAF will focus on improving Health and Education facilities and services in the country.

Table1: Commitment: 7.3.1: Formulation of the Social Accountability Framework

Objective	Establish framework for CSOs to work closely with Government to improve service delivery				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency Government CSO
	DIP12.4 Civil Societies and Churches	Formulation of the Social Accountability Framework		Formulate the Social Accountability Framework	DNPM CIMC

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
							Government	CSO
1	Seek budget appropriations and technical assistance from Development Partners	✓					DfCDR	TVI
2	One-on-one consultations with relevant agencies	✓					DoE	
3	Produce first draft	✓					NDoH	
	Stakeholder Consultations	✓					DPLGA	
4	Produce 2 nd Draft	✓					DIRD	
5	Drafting Committee Validation Workshop		✓				PM&NEC	

6	Produce 3 rd Draft				✓					
7	Final National Consultation Workshop				✓					
8	Make NEC Submission				✓					
9	Printing and launching				✓					
10	Implementation of the Framework					✓		✓		✓

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference			
1	Effective Resource mobilisation				MTDP IV
2	Effective Partnership and Collaboration				GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy
3	Formulation of the SAF				National Health Plan
4	Design of M&E tables and installation of suggestion boxes in health education service points				Education Sector Plan
5	Improvement of health and education facilities and services				

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Increased Civic participation in Health decision-making at the point of services		Nil	Nil	10%	30%	50%	70%
2	Increased Civic participation education decision-making at the point of services		Nil	Nil	10%	30%	50%	70%
3	Improved health facilities and services		65%	65%	68%	75%	80%	90%
4	Improved education facilities and services		65%	65%	68%	75%	80%	90%
5	Improved health indicators		60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	100%
6	Improved education indicators		60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	100%
7	Improved partnership and collaborations		10%	10%	30%	50%	80%	100%

Commitment: 7.3.2 Establishment and operations of the Youth Councils

The establishment and operation of the Youth Councils is the Government's efforts towards organising and mobilising youths for productivity and to drive youths as means to address law and order problems in the country. In the NAP II, the establishment of the youth councils was the commitment and more than 20 youth councils were established but many would not able to survive its operation due management and funding supports.

The youth development program as espoused in the MTDP IV and further emphasised by the Prime Minister; youth programs are the focus of the Government. Through the NAP III, Government through NYDA in partnership with The Voice Inc, will be establishing and operationalising the Youth Councils in councils. The Youth Councils include: Provincial Youth Council, District Youth Council, and LLG Youth Councils. The short-long term trainings, coaching, farming, and sporting will be pursued through the organised councils.

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Table1: Commitment 7.3.2: Establishment and operations of the Youth Councils

Objective	Coordinate and empowers youths for productivity
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OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency	
					Government	CSO
	DIP11.2 – Youth Development and Labour Mobility	Establishment and Operation of the Youth Development Councils		Develop Constitutions, Plans, and Structures to establish sustainable youth councils	NYDA	TVI

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
							Government	CSO
1	Seek budget appropriations national budget		✓	✓	✓	✓	DFCDR	CIMC
2	Identification and consultations of the provinces, districts, and LLGs for youth council establishments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DoE	
3	Meetings, workshops and trainings	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DoT	
	Draft MoUs, legislations, structures, and plans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DPLGA	
4	Establish partnerships Provincial and Local Level Governments with CSOs, Development Partners, Churches, and Private Sectors	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DIRD	

5	Establishment of the Youth Councils			✓					PM&NEC	
6	Operations of the Youth Councils			✓					DNPM	

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource mobilisation	MTDP IV
2	Effective Partnership and Collaboration with government, CSO, Church, private sector, and development partners	GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy
3	Strengthen partnership and collaborations through MoU, Laws, and Plans	MSME Plans
4	Engagement of Youths in government business process	Education Sector Plan
5	Youths in MSME	
6	Engagement of Youths in sports	National Sports Plan

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Establishment of Provincial Youth Councils		20%	20%	45%	55%	70%	100%
2	Establishment of District Youth Councils		25%	25%	45%	60%	80%	100%
3	Establishment of LLG Youth Councils		10%	10%	20%	30%	50%	70%
4	Increased Youth participation in MSME		10%	11%	20%	30%	40%	50%

5	Increased Youth Participation in Sports		50%		55%	65%	75%	80%	100%
6	Increased Youth participation in SME trainings		10%		12%	20%	30%	50%	60%
7	Increased Youth participation in Seasonal Labour		20%		25%	35%	50%	70%	100%
8	Improved partnership and collaborations		40%		45%	55%	70%	80%	100%

Commitment 7.3.3: Annual OGP Development Forum

Annual OGP Development Forum will be held at the end of each year where civil societies, churches, private sectors, media, and government will be coming together to present on their annual deliverables coincide with a Media Conference. It is a government priority the CSOs to work closely with Government. This Forum will be an annual event and significant State Ministers and Head of Agencies will be invited to present and also available in the Media Conference.

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Table1: Commitment 7.3.3: Annual OGP Development Forum

Objective		Bring government and CSOs together at the end of each fiscal to present on their achievements			
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency Implementing
	DIP12.4: Civil Societies and Churches Forum	OGP Annual Development Forum		Organise OGP Annual Development Forum	Government CSO OGP Secretariat (DNPM) TIPNG

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025					Supporting Agencies		
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Government	CSO	
1	Seek budget appropriations national budget		✓	✓	✓	✓	DfCDR	CIMC	
2	Coordinate OGP member government agencies and CSOs on their commitments		✓	✓	✓	✓	DoE	TVI	
3	Conduct Awareness and advertisements		✓	✓	✓	✓	DoT	RGC	
	Establish event committee		✓	✓	✓	✓	DPLGA	Institutions	
4	Deliver invitation letters		✓	✓	✓	✓	PM&NEC		
5	Conduct OGP Annual Development Forum		✓	✓	✓	✓			
6	Organise Media Conference		✓	✓	✓	✓			

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource mobilisation	MTDP IV
2	Effective Partnership and Collaboration with government, CSO, Church, private sector, and development partners	GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy
3	Secure and Strengthen partnership and collaborations with private sector and development partners	MSME Plans
4	Increased interest in the annual forum	

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Annual OGP Development Forum held		Nil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Proportion of stakeholders well aware of the Annual Forum		Nil	0	40%	70%	100%	100%
3	Increased partnership and collaborations		30%	30%	40%	60%	100%	70%

Commitment 7.3.4: CSO Stakeholder Mapping Exercise

The CSO Stakeholder Mapping Exercise is the fourth commitment of the NAP III which aspires to identify and categorise both international and national CSOs, FBOs, NGOs etc based on their core functions and localities. This is the part of implementing the GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy which provides the platform for the government and CSOs to be working together.

In order for the government the CSOs to work together, it is important for the CSOs to be identified according to their functions. A Committee will be established to be co-chaired by DfCDR/DNPM and The Voice Inc. The government will be fully involved in carrying out the exercise.

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Table1: Commitment 7.3.4: CSO Stakeholder Mapping Exercise

Objective	To identify CSOs according to their speciality of roles and responsibilities
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OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency	Implementing
	DIP12.4: Civil Societies and Churches Development	CSO Stakeholder Mapping Exercise		Conduct CSO Stakeholder Mapping Exercise by the Government	DfCDR	CSO TVI

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies
1	Seek budget appropriations national budget		✓				Government CSO
2	Draft ToR and Work Plan		✓				DNPM DoE
3	Establish an Inter-Agency Committee		✓				DoT
	Design tables and questionaries		✓				DPLGA Institutions
4	Make awareness of the Exercise through different media platforms		✓				PM&NEC
5	Conduct the exercise in all regions		✓				NdoH
	Produce the report			✓			NEFC, DJAG

6	Prepare a NEC Submission with a Governance Structure				✓			ICAC, OC
7	Launching the Report				✓			DICT

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource mobilisation	MTDP IV
2	Effective Partnership and Collaboration with government, CSO, Church, private sector, and development partners	GoPNG-CSO Partnership Policy
3	Secure and Strengthen partnership and collaborations with private sector and development partners	
4	Establishment of the Committee	
5	Establishment of the CSO Governance Structure	

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Production and publication of the CSO Stakeholder Mapping Exercise Report	Nil	Nil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Establishment of the CSO Governance Structure	Nil	Nil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Increased in service delivery		50%	55%	60%	70%	80%	100%
4	Increased partnership and collaborations between government and CSO by Sectors		20%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%

7.4. FISCAL TRANSPARENCY

The SPA, Fiscal Transparency is brought forward from the NAP II to NAP III which reflects the Government's commitment to achieve responsible and inclusive budget. The development priorities of the government are funded through the national budget and therefore it is important for OGP to uphold the budget principles, ensuring that the resources allocations are equitably and fairly done.

The OGP under NAP III aims to ensure responsible state agencies provide fiscal information available to the public domain for citizen accessibility, which includes mid-year economic outlook, final budget outlook, budget appropriations, warrants to subnational government, capital investment budget, and many others. The availability of these piece of information are important to citizens and investors for decision-making and also hold the elected leaders as well as bureaucracies accountable.

Part of the citizen budgeting, the budget volume one will be translated into Tok Pidgin to ease the understanding of the citizens. The budget consultation workshops will be held at the subnational level to ensure that the budget appropriations are understood and drawdowns are made for implementation. Once the budget appropriations are well understood by citizens by reading the Tok Pidgin version, the citizens will hold their leaders accountable, thus the service delivery can be improved.

Another objective is to maintain PNG's eligibility as a member of the OGP to enable PNG to exercise a leadership role in governance issues in the region.

The monitoring, production, and the publication of the capital investment budget is one of the important focuses of the OGP under the NAP III period. It has been brought forward from the NAP II reflecting its importance. This will hold agencies who are recipient of the budgets accountable and finally make budget execution and project implementation transparent and accountable.

The following are ten (10) commitments under this SPA. The different state agencies within the fiscal space will be delivering the commitments. The SPA will be co-chaired by the Department of Treasury – representing the government and the Institute of National Affairs- representing the CSOs.

7.4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation, and Publication of the Capital Investment Budget Implementation Report

7.4.2 Translation of Budget Volume One into Tok Pidgin and published

7.4.3 Timely Production and Publication of Fiscal Information

7.4.4 Production and Publication of Warrants to Subnational Government

7.4.5 Enactment of Fiscal Transparency Law

7.4.6 *Develop and launch national fiscal transparency portal*

7.4.7 Produce annual Citizen Budget Reports

7.4.8 Conduct regional budget literacy workshops

7.4.9 Digital Beilum Platform

7.4.10 E-Procurement

The successful implementation of the 11 commitments under the NAP III will improve the budget and service delivery process in Papua New Guinea.

Commitment 7.4.1: Monitoring and Evaluation, and Publication of the Capital Investment Budget Implementation Report

The Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) is the custodian of the Capital Investment Budget (CIB) which is the component of the National Budget aims at budget the public investment programs and projects in the country. The medium-term development plan priorities guide the CIB allocations through the Annual Budget Framework Paper that link the CIB and the MTDP priorities on an annual basis.

The commitment reaffirms the important function of the DNPM and reemphasizes the importance of the monitoring, evaluating, and publication of the CIB Implementation Report. The publication of the report will make the leaders who are in the custody of public funds accountable and allows the transparency and accountability to improve.

Table1: Commitment 7.4.1: Monitoring and Evaluation, and Publication of the Capital Investment Budget Implementation Report

Objective		Improve accountable spendings and improve service delivery			
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency Government CSO
	DIP 8.3; Public Investment Program Implementation Monitoring	Monitoring and Evaluation, and Publication of the Capital Investment Budget Implementation Report		Monitoring and evaluating of the CIB and producing and publishing the report on an annual basis	DNPM INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
							Government	CSO
1	Seek budget appropriations national budget		✓	✓	✓	✓	DoW	CIMC
2	Draft ToR and Work Plan drafted according to the CIB Guideline		✓	✓	✓	✓	DoE	
3	Establish an Inter-Agency Committee M&E Committee		✓	✓	✓	✓	DoT	
	Undertake the M&E		✓	✓	✓	✓	DPLGA	Institutions
4	Producing the M&E Report		✓	✓	✓	✓	PM&NEC	
5	Launching and publishing of M&E Report		✓				DIRD	

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource mobilisation	MTDP IV
2	Effective Partnership and Collaboration with government, churches, CSOs, and private sector	PFMA 1995
3	Regular M&E Visits	PNG Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016
4	Whole of Government Approach with CSO in undertaking M&E	
5	Publication of M&E Report on the mainstream media	

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Production and publication of the CIB Implementation Reports		Nil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Establishment of Inter-agency M&E Committee		Nil		✓			
3	Improvement in service delivery		50%	55%	60%	70%	80%	100%
	Increase citizen confidence		40%	50%	60%	80%	100%	100%
4	Increased partnership and collaborations between government and CSOs in joint M&E		40%	50%	70%	90%	100%	100%

Commitment 7.4.2: Translation of Budget Volume One into Tok Pidgin and published

The translation of budget volume one is the commitment brought forward from the NAP II. This shows the Government commitment to achieve an inclusive and accountable budget. The budget volume one is the summary of the Budget Volume 2 and 3. Thus, the translation of the budget volume one will ease the understandings of the citizens on appropriations and fiscal and economic policy directions of the country. The commitment will be led by the Department of Treasury with assistance from DNPM and full support from TIPNG representing the INA.

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Table1: Commitment 7.4.2: Translation of Budget Volume One into Tok Pidgin and published

Objective		Ease the Understanding of the Citizens on the National Budget appropriations and Fiscal Policy Stance				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency	
					Government	CSO
	DIP	Translation of Budget Volume One into Tok Pidgin and published		Draft the Tok Pidgin Version of the Budget Volume One	DoT	INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
							Government	CSO
1	Seek budget appropriations national budget	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DNPM	INA
2	Draft ToR and Work Plan drafted according to the CIB Guideline	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DIRD	
3	Engagement of Technical Assistance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NEFC	
	Draft the Tok Pidgin version of Budget Volume One	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DoF	Institutions
4	Printing and seeking endorsement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Customs	
5	Launching and publication	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	IRC	

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
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1	Effective Resource mobilisation	MTDP IV
2	Effective Partnership and Collaboration	PFMA 1995
3	Effective awareness and marketing	PNG Fiscal Responsibility Act 2006

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Production and publication of Tok Pidgin version of Budget Volume One		Nil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Increased understanding on budget appropriation and fiscal and economic policy stance		20%	30%	50%	70%	100%	100%
3	Increased citizen confidence on national budget		20%	30%	50%	70%	100%	100%

Commitment 7.4.3: Timely Production and Publication of Fiscal Information

This commitment enhances the routine duties of the Department of Treasury to make available the up-to-date fiscal information on the Treasury Website. The commitment is brought forward from the NAP II and is continued to be the important focus of the government in the OGP space.

The fiscal information to be made available in the public domain includes; MYFO, FBO, and any other fiscal information that is necessary for the citizens accessibility.

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Table1: Commitment 7.4.3: Timely Production and Publication of Fiscal Information

Objective	To increase public confidence on budget formulation and expenditure				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency Implementing
	DIP	Timely Production and Publication of Fiscal Information		Timely produce and publish fiscal information on Treasury website and other mainstream media outlets	Government CSO
					DoT INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies Government CSO
1	Seek budget appropriations national budget		✓	✓	✓	✓	DNPM, DoF CIMC
2	Publish MYFO, FBO, and other fiscal reports on Treasury website and other mainstream media outlets		✓	✓	✓	✓	NEFC & DIRD

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective and timely production and publication	MTDP IV
2	Improved accessibility	PFMA 1995
3	Improved coordination	PNG Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act 2016

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Production and publication of MYFO, FBO and other fiscal data		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Improved coordination and publication		60%	65%	75%			
3	Increased visibility		50%	55%	60%	70%	80%	100%
4	Increase citizen confidence		40%	50%	60%	80%	100%	100%

Commitment 7.4.4: Production and Publication of Warrants Remittance to Subnational Government

This commitment has been brought forward to the NAP III which demonstrates Government's continuous commitment to produce and publish warrants remittance to Subnational government. It is an annual event which were delivered for the last two years, however, not reported as completed commitment.

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Table1: Commitment 7.4.4: Production and Publication of Warrants Remittance to Subnational Government

Objective	Increase visibility for citizens on the money going to the subnational government for transparency and accountability				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency Implementing
	DIP	Production and Publication of Warrants Remittance to Subnational government		Timely produce and publish warrant remittance to subnational government via mainstream media outlets	Government CSO
					NEFC INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies Government CSO
1	Seek budget appropriations national budget		✓	✓	✓	✓	DNPM, DoF CIMC
2	Timely produce and publish warrant remittances to subnational governments via various media platform		✓	✓	✓	✓	NEFC & DIRD TVI

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective and timely production and publication	MTDP IV
2	Awareness on remittance of warrants to subnational governments	
2	Improved accessibility	PFMA 1995
3	Improved coordination	Physical Responsibility Act 2006

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Production and publication of warrant remittances to subnational government		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Improved coordination and publication		60%	65%	75%			
3	Increased visibility		60%	55%	60%	70%	80%	100%
4	Increase citizen confidence		40%	50%	60%	80%	100%	100%

Commitment 7.4.5: Enactment of Fiscal Transparency Law

The enactment of fiscal transparency law is an important and new commitment in the NAP III. The National Economic and Fiscal Commission will be the responsible agency to draft the new law that will promote transparency and accountability in the fiscal space. The Institute of National Affairs will support the drafting process representing the civil societies.

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Table1: Commitment 7.4.5: Enactment of Fiscal Transparency Law

Objective	Institute the function of promoting fiscal transparency and accountability in the Law				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency Implementing
	DIP	Enactment of Fiscal Transparency Law		Drafting the Fiscal Transparency Law	Government CSO INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
1	Seek budget appropriations from national budget		✓				Government	CSO
2	Develop terms of reference, work plan and cashflow, and Drafting Instructions		✓				DNPM, DoF NEFC & DIRD	CIMC TVI
3	Engagement of Drafting Experts		✓					
4	Establish Drafting Committee		✓					
5	Conduct the Stakeholder Consultations		✓	✓				
7	Seek Certificate of Necessary			✓				
8	Do NEC Submission			✓				
9	Seek Certificate of Compliance			✓				

10	Tabling of Bill in the National Parliament					✓			
11	Passing of Bill to Act						✓		
12	Seeking of Gazetted Notice and Commencement Date						✓		

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource Mobilisation	MTDP IV
2	Establishment of Drafting Committee	
3	Stakeholder Consultations Workshops	PFMA 1995
4	Issuance of CoN and CoC	
5	Enactment of the Law	Physical Responsibility Act 2006

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Enactment of Fiscal Transparency Law		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Increased of citizen confidence		60%	65%	75%	85%	100%	100%

Commitment 7.4.6: *Develop and launch national fiscal transparency portal*

The develop and launch national fiscal transparency portal is an important and new portal which will be pursued at the aims of developing the fiscal transparency portal. The commitment will be implemented by NEFC with the support from CSO led by INA.

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Table1: Commitment 7.4.5: Develop and launch National Fiscal Transparency Portal

Objective	Improve fiscal transparency and accountability				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency Government CSO
	DIP	Develop and launch national fiscal transparency portal		Drafting the Fiscal Transparency Law	NEFC INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
							Government	CSO
1	Seek budget appropriations from national budget		✓				DNPM	CIMC
2	Develop terms of reference, work plan and cashflow		✓				DoT	TVI
3	Engagement of technical expert		✓				DoF	
4	Purchase of modern facilities		✓				DIRD	
5	Conduct the Stakeholder Consultations			✓			PM&NEC	
7	Establish fiscal transparency portal			✓			DICT	
8	Launch the portal			✓			DJAG	

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource Mobilisation	MTDP IV
2	Establishment of National Fiscal Transparency Portal	
3	Awareness	PFMA 1995

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Enactment of Fiscal Transparency Portal		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Increased of citizen confidence		60%	65%	75%	85%	100%	100%

Commitment 7.4.7: Produce Annual Citizen Budget Reports

The production of the annual citizen budget reports is a new commitment that will be delivered by the NEFC with the assistances of other sister agencies with the support of the CSOs. The CSO that will co-chair the commitment will be the institute of the National Affairs.

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Table 1: Commitment 7.4.7: Produce Annual Citizen Budget Reports

Objective	Increase citizen visibility on budget appropriation and execution				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency Implementing
	DIP	Produce Annual Citizen Budget Reports		Produce the Annual Citizen Budget Reports	Government NEFC CSO INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies Government CSO
1	Seek budget appropriations from national budget		✓				DNPM CIMC
2	Develop terms of reference, work plan and cashflow		✓				DoT TVI
3	Coordinate the partnership and collaborations		✓				DoF
4	Produce the annual citizen budget report		✓				DIRD
5	Launch the report		✓				PM&NEC
6	Publish the report		✓				DICT

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource Mobilisation	MTDP IV
2	Production of the Annual citizen budget report	
3	Launching and Awareness	PFMA 1995

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Production, launching, and publication of the annual citizen budget report		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Increased citizen confidence		60%	65%	75%	85%	100%	100%

Commitment 7.4.8: Conduct regional budget literacy workshops

Part of citizen budgeting, NEFC in partnership with INA and other government agencies will be conducting the regional budget literacy workshops. This is a new commitment; however, the target will be the citizens at the subnational levels. The aim is to increase the understandings of the citizens on the budget appropriations and execution.

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Commitment 7.4.8: Conduct regional budget literacy workshops

Objective	Increase citizens understandings on budget appropriation and execution				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency Implementing
	DIP	Conduct regional budget literacy workshop		Conduct regional budget literacy trainings and workshops	Government CSO NEFC INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
1	Seek budget appropriations from national budget		✓				Government	CSO
2	Develop terms of reference, work plan and cashflow		✓				DNPM	CIMC
3	Coordinate the partnership and collaborations		✓				DoT	TVI
4	conduct the annual citizen budget literacy trainings and workshops		✓				DoF	
							DIRD	

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource Mobilisation	MTDP IV
2	Establish partnership with tertiary institutions	
3	Conduct of citizen budget literacy trainings and workshops	
4	Effective Awareness	PFMA 1995

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Increased knowledge on budget formulation and execution		20%	30%	50%	70%	90%	100%
2	Increased citizen confidence		30%	40%	55%	80%	100%	100%

Commitment 7.4.9: Digital Beilum Platform

"The Bilum Digital Platform is a cloud-based, digital management system aimed at improving oversight, efficiency, transparency and impact of local projects across in PNG funded through the public service improvement program (PSIP) and district service improvement program (DSIP).

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Commitment 7.4.9: Digital Belium Platform

Objective	Increase digital management and oversight on the PSIP and DSIP				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency Implementing
	DIP	Digital Belium Platform		Establish the digital belium platform	Government CSO
					DIRD INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
1	Seek budget appropriations from national budget	✓	✓				Government	CSO
2	Develop terms of reference, work plan and cashflow	✓	✓				DNPM	CIMC
3	Engage team of experts	✓	✓				DoT	TVI
4	Commence the establishment of Digital Belium Platform	✓	✓				DoF	
5	Complete the establishment of the Digital Belium Platform		✓				DIRD	
6	Launching		✓				DICT	

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource Mobilisation	MTDP IV
2	Establish partnership with tertiary institutions	Digital Government Act 2022
3	Establishment and operation of Digital Biliium Platform	Digital Transformation Policy
4	Effective Awareness	PFMA 1995

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Effective management, monitoring and reporting of PSIP and DSIP		40%	45%	50%	70%	90%	100%
2	Increased citizen confidence		30%	50%	65%	80%	100%	100%

Commitment 7.4.10: E-Procurement

An e-procurement system is a digital platform that automates and streamlines the procurement process, enabling organizations to purchase goods and services electronically. e-Procurement involves electronic tools and technologies that digitize and support the procurement process. It encompasses everything from supplier evaluation and selection to contract management, electronic orders, and payments.

As part of Government ongoing commitment to digitize the procurement process, it is reflected as a commitment under NAP III deliver the e-procurement in the next four years. The e-procurement process will generate transparency and accountability in the procurement process. The implementation of the commitment will be coordinated by the National Procurement Commission (NPC) and supported by the Institute of National Affairs-representing the CSOs.

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Commitment 7.4.9: E-Procurement

Objective	To achieve transparent, accountable, and improved procurement process				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency Implementing
	DIP	e-Procurement		Establish or institute e-procurement process	Government CSO NPC INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies Government CSO
1	Seek budget appropriations from national budget	✓	✓				DNPM CIMC
2	Develop terms of reference, work plan and cashflow	✓	✓				DoT TVI
3	Engage team of experts	✓	✓				DoF
4	Commence the establishment or development of the e-procurement	✓	✓				DICT
5	Complete the establishment of the e-procurement at all levels of government					✓	All government agencies

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective Resource Mobilisation	MTDP IV
2	Establish partnership and collaborations	Digital Government Act 2022
3	Establishment and operation of e-procurement	Digital Transformation Policy
4	Effective Awareness	PFMA 1995

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Improved, transparent, and accountable procurement practises		50%	50%	60%	70%	90%	100%
2	Increased citizen confidence in procurement process		30%	30%	50%	80%	100%	100%

7.5. GOVERNMENT INTEGRITY

Section 214 (1) of the Constitution states that "The primary functions of the Auditor-General are to inspect and audit, and report at least once in every fiscal year (as provided by an Act of the Parliament) to the Parliament on the public accounts of Papua New Guinea, and on the control of and on transactions with or concerning the public monies and property of Papua New Guinea, and such, other functions as are prescribed by or under a Constitutional Law". The Constitution states that the Office of the Auditor General to inspect, audit and report to Parliament on the Public Accounts of PNG at least once in every fiscal year.

The Audit Act is under review and the latest audit report is the 2019 Audit Report for State Owned Enterprises and Statutory Authorities. Hence, this commitment is to be continued in the NAP III period with more funding and coordination between agencies so fiscal government data and audit are presented accurately in an accessible outlet and on time for government and public access. The corporate plan has been developed and launched and the capacity is anticipated to be improved in the NAP III period.

7.5.1 Timely Submission of Financial Statements

7.5.2 Annual Audit Report Production and Publication

The Office of the Auditor General will be implementing the commitments. It will learn from other OGP member countries have successful stories and track records.

Commitment 7.5.1: Timely Submission of Financial Statements

The timely submission of financial statement is the prerequisite for the production of the audit report. In order for the four (4) parts of the annual audit reports to be produced and then published, the financial statements are to be released by the agencies that receives the public funds. This commitment will be management and coordinated by the Office of the Auditor with the support of its co-chair, Institute of National Affairs.

Commitment 7.5.1: Release of Financial Statement

Objective	To enable the production of the Audit Report					
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency	Implementing
	DIP	Release of Financial Statement		Release the financial statements by all agencies receiving the public funding from the national budget	Government OAG	CSO INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
							Government	CSO
1	Write to all agencies that are receiving public funds to release their financial statements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DNPM	CIMC
2	Coordinate and do follow-ups to the agencies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DoT	
3	Write warning letters to agencies that fails to release financial statements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DoF	

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective coordination and leadership	MTDP IV
2	Awareness, workshops, and meetings	Digital Government Act 2022
3	Follow-ups and letters	Digital Transformation Policy

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Improvement in release of financial statements		45%	50%	80%	100%	100%	100%
2	Proportions of agencies release financial statements		45%	50%	80%	100%	100%	100%

Commitment 7.5.2: Annual Audit Report Production and Publication

The audits are carried out in pursuant to Audit Act 1989. The financial audits are conducted to assess whether or not the public funds are spent well and the project or program outcomes are achieved. This is an ongoing commitment that from forward from the NAP II. The Office of the Auditor General is mandated by the Audit Act 1989 to produce four parts of the annual audits, however, they are not annually produced and published as expected of by the citizens. The financial statements are not release by the agencies and capacity issues continue to limits the ability of the auditor general in delivering the annual audit reports on a timely manner.

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Commitment 7.5.2: Annual Audit Report Production and Publication

To improve transparency and accountability in public expenditure						
Objective				Activities	Lead agency	
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.		Government	CSO
	DIP	Annual production and publication of the audit reports			OAG	INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
							Government	CSO
1	Write to all agencies that are receiving public funds to release their financial statements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DNPM	CIMC
2	Coordinate and do follow-ups to the agencies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DoT	
3	Write warning letters to agencies that fails to release financial statements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DoF	
4	Conduct meetings and workshops	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
5	Produce the annual audit reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
6	Publish annual audit reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective coordination and leadership	MTDP IV
2	Awareness, workshops, and meetings	Digital Government Act 2022
3	Follow-ups and letters	Digital Transformation Policy
4	Publication and production of annual audit reports	
5	Effective Awareness on annual audits	

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Improvement production of annual audit reports		45%	50%	70%	80%	100%	100%
2	Improvement on the publication of annual audit reports		45%	50%	70%	80%	100%	100%

7.6 BENEFICIARY OWNERSHIP TRANSPARENCY

The beneficiary ownership transparency SPA is a critical SPA under the NAP III. It focusses on promoting transparency in the extractive sector. The SPA is brought forward from the NAP II which focused entirely on the extractive industry transparency. The broadening of the SPA signifies the OGP's commitment to work on commitments other than the EITI commitments. The transparent approach to delivering mining and petroleum projects in PNG will optimize the socio-economic benefits of the citizens.

PNG is described as land of coal, sitting on the sea of oil, and powered by gas which defines wealth of the country. The focus of the OGP through the NAP III is to promote transparency and accountability practises in the extractive sector. There are two commitments that will be pursued to improve good governance, transparency and accountability in the extractive sector. There will be two commitments implemented during the NAP III period.

7.6.1: Production and Publication of the Annual EITI Reports

7.6.2: PNG EITI Commission Act

Commitment 7.6.1: Production and Publication of the Annual EITI Reports

As required by the EITI International Secretariat, it is a mandatory requirement each EITI member countries to produce and publish EITI Reports on an annual basis. The reports prescribe and disclose the benefits distributions among government, developers, and land owners. The disclosure of the portion of benefit distributions increases the level of satisfaction and confidences to landowners and the investors.

Commitment 7.6.1: Production and Publication of the Annual EITI Reports

Objective	To improve transparency and accountability in extractive sector				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIPs	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency Implementing
	DIP	Annual production and publication of the annual EITI reports		Produce the four annual EITI reports and publish them	Government CSO EITI Secretariat INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025					Supporting Agencies		
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Government	CSO	
1	Development work plan, cashflow, and ToR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DNPM	CIMC	
2	Engage the experts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DoT		
3	Coordinate meetings and conduct workshops	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DoF		
5	Produce the annual EITI Reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
6	Publish annual EITI audit reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective coordination and leadership	MTDP IV
2	Awareness, workshops, and meetings	EITI Policy
3	Resources mobilisation	Mining Act
4	Publication and production of annual EITI reports	Oil and Gas Act
5	Effective Awareness on annual EITI Reports	

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	Improvement production of annual EITI Reports		45%	50%	70%	80%	100%	100%
2	Improvement on the publication of annual EITI reports		45%	50%	70%	80%	100%	100%

Commitment 7.6.2: PNG EITI Commission Act

This commitment is brought forward from NAP III. The Bill was not success in pursuing the Certificate of Necessary, Certificate of Compliance, and NEC Submission and finally enactment of the Bill to Act. The Bill once passed on the Floor of the National Parliament will enable the EITI Commission to be established and has the capacity to effectively conduct activities aim at promoting transparency and accountability in the extractive industry.

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Commitment 7.6.2: Enactment of the EITI Commission Law

Objective	To establish the EITI Commission				
OGP Global Commitment	MTDP IV DIP's	OGP Commitment	No.	Activities	Lead agency Implementing
	DIP	Enactment of the EITI Law		Draft the EITI Commission Law	Government CSO EITI Secretariat INA

Table 2: Key Result Areas

No	Deliverables	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Supporting Agencies	
							Government	CSO
1	Development work plan, cashflow, and ToR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DNPM	CIMC
2	Engage the experts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DoT	
3	Coordinate meetings and conduct workshops	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	DoF	
5	Draft the EITI Commission Law	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
6	Conduct Consultation Workshops	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
7	Seek Certificate of Necessary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
8	Seek Certificate of Compliance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
9	Enactment of the Bill to Act	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
10	Seek Gazetted Notice and Commencement Date	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

Table 3: Strategies

No	Implementation Strategy	Policy Reference
1	Effective coordination and leadership	MTDP IV
2	Awareness, workshops, and meetings	EITI Policy
3	Resources mobilisation	Mining Act
4	Enactment of EITI Commission Law	Oil and Gas Act

Table 4: Indicators

No	Indicator	Source	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets				
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1	EITI Commission Established		Nil	Nil	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Improved performance of the EITI Reporting functions		%	50%	70%	80%	100%	100%

CHAPTER EIGHT: NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2025-2028

8.1. National Action Plan 2025-2029

The National Action Plan 2025-2029 is the third OGP Action Plan for PNG, and it has x commitments and six Strategic Priority Areas (Cluster Commitments) that must be delivered in the four-year term (March 2025–March 2029). The Cluster Commitments complement the government's priority policy initiatives.

8.2. Objective of the PNG OGP NAP 2025-2029

8.3. Planning Strategy

Each Cluster Commitment will be overseen by the key government agencies mentioned above, who will carry out their duties with zeal, pride, and dedication. The government will allocate sufficient funding to achieve the milestones and the particular objectives of each Cluster of Commitments. Because of new problems, such as the COVID-19 limitations that faced its implementation, less than half of the second NAP's pledges were fulfilled. These problems have been identified, and plans have been created to successfully carry out the NAP III obligations with or without less restrictions.

A significant reform in the information and communication technology (ICT) sector was started by the government during the second NAP period and will be completed in the NAP III period of 2025–2029; this reform will have a significant impact on business transactions and digitalize the nation's economy.

Youths, women, individuals with special needs, and regular citizens will all be included in the government process through efficient coordination, and the public dialogue process will continue to be supported. The GoPNG-CSO Policy, which will be developed under the Public Participation Cluster Commitment, will be used to engage the leadership and coordination of those parties.

Through the OGP process, the fiscal policies and procedures will be reformed in order to set up the nation's economic framework and basis. These reforms will allow for a paradigm change in reporting, implementation, and budgeting.

After implementing the NAP I and NAP III, the NAP III was carefully and cautiously prepared. Future implementation of the NAPs will be facilitated by the lessons learned following the similar processes.

8.4. Strategic Policy Areas

The NAP II has six SPAs (Clusters) which are maintained in the NAP 2025-2029 since some of the milestones/commitments within those cluster commitments are going through midway implementation while others have been delivered.

More Cluster Commitments are added to the existing Commitments which aspired to shift the country's leadership and focus. The NAP III is designed with a particular consideration to PNG's situation politically, economically and bureaucratically in relation to citizens' demand for basic service delivery, while also considering the practical realities of actual implementation of the NAP III.

The six Strategic Priority Areas are;

- 1) *Freedom of Information*
- 2) *Digital Transformation*
- 3) *Inclusive Participation*
- 4) *Fiscal Transparency*
- 5) *Government Integrity*
- 6) *Beneficiary Ownership Transparency*

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CHAPTER NINE: GOVERNANCE, COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

9.1. Governance and Coordination

The Minister of National Planning and Monitoring continues to serve as OGP's point of contact in Papua New Guinea. The PNG OGP Steering Committee, which is comprised of important implementing agencies and cluster commitment leaders, receives updates from the OGP Secretariat in DNPM. The focal point oversees the OGP and has authority over coordination between the OGP Steering Committee, state agencies, CSOs, multilateral organizations, and the OGP Global Secretariat.

Annual CSO and government stakeholder meetings will be held by the Civil Society coalition on OGP in conjunction with the OGP Secretariat to assess the NAP's implementation success during the two-year period from March 2025 to March 2029. Effective monitoring, assessment, and reporting on the corresponding Cluster Commitment to reflect the NAP outcomes will be made possible by a progressive tracking of implementation. Reports for the biannual meeting will evaluate the accomplishment of the milestones, and reports following each meeting will offer feedback.

Regarding the implementation of the NAP, specifically its monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, the OGP will closely collaborate with the Government Working Groups and the OGP Steering Committee. Additionally, the OGP will serve as the secretariat for the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) assessment and evaluation of the NAP. The current NAP is founded on the difficulties faced, knowledge gained, and issues and challenge found during the execution of the third NAP 2025–2029.

Table 3. NAP Development Schedule

The implementation of the NAP III will be coordinated through an effective mechanism to effectively deliver the commitments. The PNG OGP Secretariat will coordinate the implementation of this NAP with passion and commitment to realize the objectives of the OGP in PNG.

Table X: NAP III Implementation Schedule

Implementation Activities	2025 -2029					Responsible Agency
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Complete and launch the NAP III.						OGP Secretariate and relevant stakeholders.
Conduct awareness to stakeholders on the NAP III.						OGP Secretariate and relevant stakeholders
Prepare for MOU with DPs and stakeholders to implement the NAP III.						OGP Secretariate and DPs
Stakeholder coordination meeting-Government						OGP Secretariate and relevant

						GoPNG agencies
Stakeholder coordination meeting- CSO and private sectors						OGP Secretariate and CSOs and private sectors
Establish the NAP coordination and management at provincial, district and LLG levels.						OGP Secretariate
Annual OGP Forum						OGP Secretariate and TIPNG
Produce quality quarterly and annually full implementation reports on the NAP III and SPA implementation of the NAP to CACC, NEC and Parliament.						OGP Secretariate
Conduct the Mid-Term Review of the NAP diligently.						OGP Secretariate and TIPNG

Civil Society Organizations will provide an oversight in the implementation process.

Respective CSOs are the co-chairs to each of the Clusters which will play a supporting role to ensure the co-creation is achieved. The following table 4 provides the government and civil society lead agencies which also are the co-chairs to the Cluster Committees.

Table 4: List of Government and Civil Societies Lead Agencies

No#	Strategic Areas	Priority	Government	CSO
1	Freedom of Information		Department of Information and Communication Technology	TIPNG
2	Digital Transformation		Department of Information and Communication Technology	TIPNG
3	Inclusive Participation		Department for Community Development and Religion	CIMC
4	Fiscal Transparency		Department of Treasury	INA
5	Government Integrity		Office of the Auditor General	INA
6	Beneficiary Ownership Transparency		EITI Secretariat	INA

9.2. Partnership in Implementation

Strategic partnership is key for driving the successful implementation of the NAP III. The private sector, civic society, and government are significant coalitions that will be essential to fulfilling the NAP Commitments in the future.

In order to improve service delivery and embrace good governance, the OGP platform encourages collaboration between the public and business sectors, civic society, development partners, and regular residents. The extent to which a society can raise the standard of living and prospects for the future of all its members, especially those living in PNG's rural areas, will be used to gauge the effectiveness of good governance. Partnership arrangements will effectively enable the implementation of the NAP III.

The Co-Creation is established and promoted between the Government and the Civil Societies, hence they Co-Chair the OGP National Steering Committee Meetings (PNG OGP's Peak Body). The Private Sector and Development Partners will be engaged in the implementation of the NAP II through special arrangements. The distinct roles of respective parties are stated in the following sections.

9.2.1 Government

The Government of Papua New Guinea has played a lead role in the implementation of the OGP Commitments of the NAP I and NAP II and will continue to be a lead implementer of the NAP III. The NAP III Commitments complement the key policy priorities of the Government and aspired to bring in much needed reforms into the economy with the aim of promoting effective service delivery and enhancing inclusive, sustainable and robust economy.

As part of implementing NAP III, the Government aspires to enter into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with private sectors and Development Partnership to enable effective implementation.

Despite this, the government will continue to lead the implementation of NAP III with the goal of making government systems and procedures more responsible, transparent, and responsive to the demands of the people. Through the regular budgeting procedure, the government will provide adequate funding for the NAP III's implementation. In addition, the government will communicate with the development partners in order to counter fund the pledges.

9.2.2 Civil Society Organizations

The CSOs are co-chairs for all Commitments under the first NAP and will continue with this NAP III. The Transparency International PNG represents the CSOs to co-chair the OGP National Steering Committee with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring as a government representative. The co-chair arrangements will be maintained throughout the course of implementing OGP Commitments into the future. Notably, the Government will implement the commitments while the CSOs will monitor and report on the progress of the implementations. The CSOs will ensure that the Government uphold transparency and accountability in its normal business processes and diligently implement the NAP III commitments. This partnership will be elevated through the Go-PNG – CSO Partnership Policy.

9.2.3 Private Sector

Similar to the implementing of NAP III, PNG OGP Secretariat will enter into significant NAP III implementation arrangement with the Private Sector. Private Sector will partner with the government to effectively implement the NAP commitments.

It is everyone's responsibility to fight corruption and to promote accountability and openness. In order to successfully execute the NAP III Commitments, GoPNG will collaborate with the private sector, which is a key economic actor that maintains accountability and transparency. To fulfill its obligations under NAP III, the government will rely on this collaboration. In essence, the government will require a large financial commitment from the private sector to combat corruption and advance accountability, transparency, and service delivery. The Public-Private Partnership Policy (PPP) and the PPP Law will be used to advance this collaboration.

9.2.4 Development Partners

Development Partners are key players in the socio-economic development of Papua New Guinea. Essentially, the existing partnerships built upon mutual trust and commitment provide a platform for ongoing dialogue among development partners. For the last two years, the Building Community Engagement PNG (BCEP) Program of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and European Union (EU) have supported the implementation of the NAP I and NAP II.

The PNG OGP Secretariat appreciates the support of the UNDP and the EU. The OGP secretariat is looking forward to advancing the OGP work and forge number of partnerships with Development Partners to implement this NAP III with commitment and aspirations. Development Partners will fund the implementation of the NAP.

The OGP will ride on the existing development cooperation framework to accelerate and deepen the partnerships with development partners in both financial and technical supports.

9.3. Establishment of Memorandum of Understanding

Open Government Partnership will be delighted to deepen its partnership with other key stakeholders both in the private and private sectors including development partners as a close and invaluable partner in implementation this NAP III. We will join forces to accelerate joint activities and support for the achievement of the key cluster objectives, with particular emphasis peace, justice and inclusive institutions as well as equal participation riding in the digital transformation. Recognizing the stakeholders' reach and expertise compliments OGP's ability to leverage technical and policy support and enhance collaboration through OGP action plan.

CHAPTER TEN: RESOURCING OF THE NAP 2025-2029

The challenge in poor resource allocation to implementing PNG's commitment to OGP continues to remain but this will be given prominence in the NAP III. Their yearly allocations will be used to finance the Commitments because they are a component of the major government changes. Nonetheless, the funds will be required to support the government's efforts through private sector and development partner initiatives to improve the efficient delivery of these commitments.

The Government is aspired to deliver the commitments; hence the funding will be provided through the normal budget appropriations. The OGP Secretariat needs sufficient resources to build its capacity to a standard to effectively coordinate the implementation of the NAP III.

The NAP III will be implemented in close collaboration with the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as reflected above. The CSOs are there to ensure that the Government is committed to deliver the set commitments and at the sometime supports the implementations. The CSOs will publish independent reports on an annual basis and that shall be coordinated through CIMC.

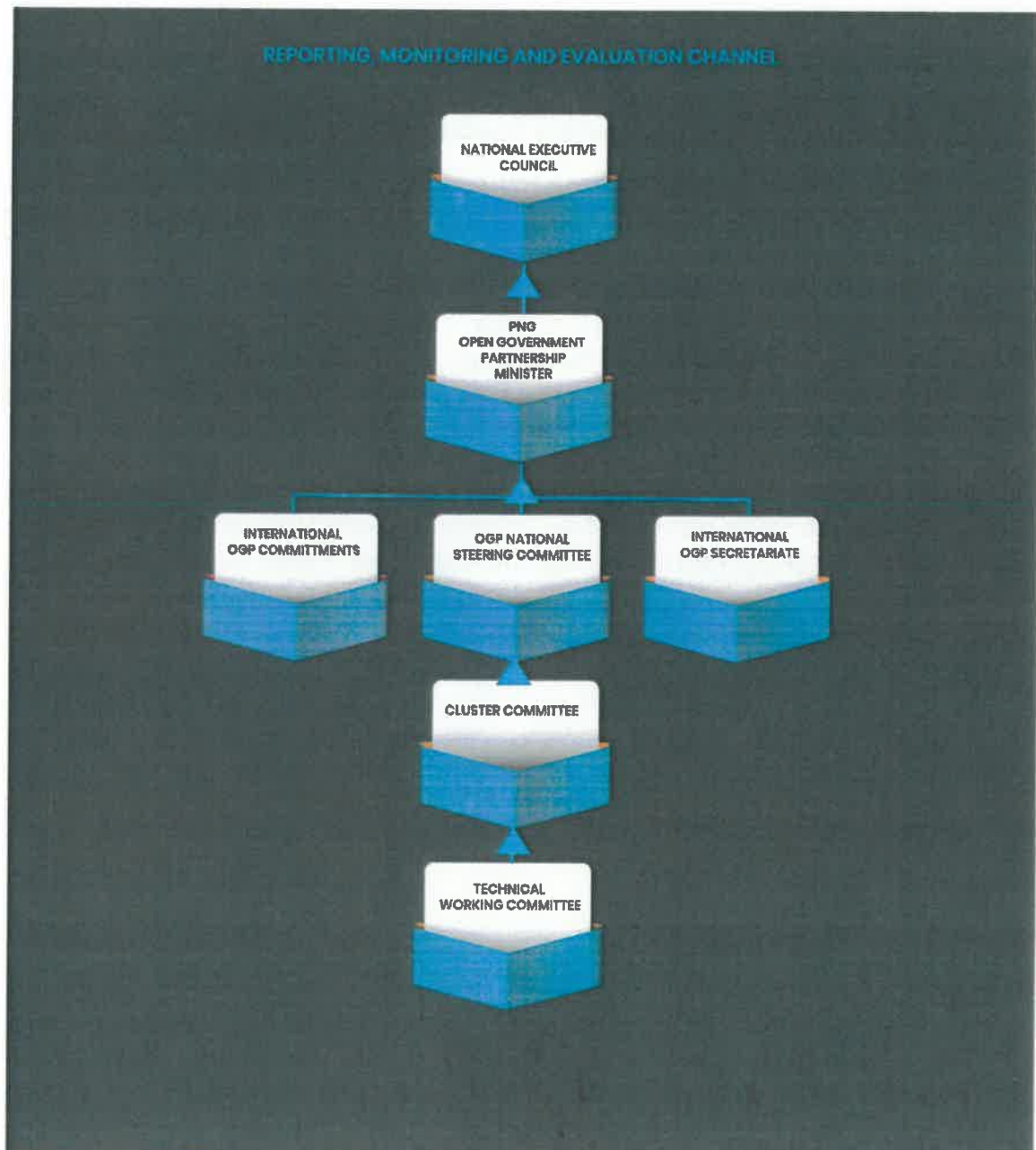
Both Government and the CSOs will be monitoring the process on the 6 SPAs and the 24 Commitments. Those commitments are to be delivered within the four years but some are ongoing which are carried forward from the NAP II.

All reports will be kept in a database maintained by the OGP Secretariat. Using a specified form, the implementation reports will be gathered at each National Steering Committee meeting. All lead agencies will receive the form to complete in order to submit their quarterly implementation reports for each SPA. Two days before the actual meeting date, all SPA leaders will send their informational forms to the Co-Chairs.

The reporting chart is provided below.

Figure 5: Monitoring and Evaluation Structure of the PNG OGP National Action Plan

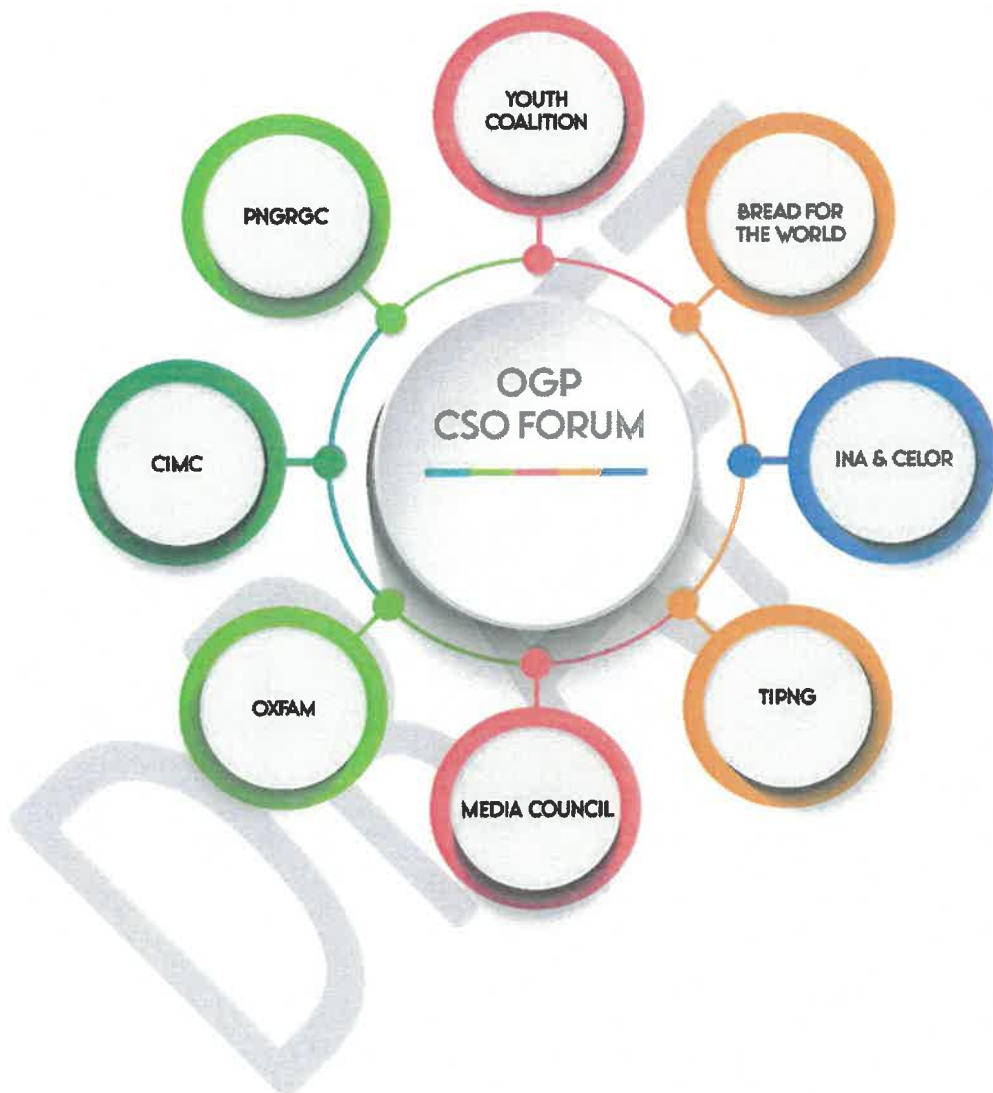
GOVERNMENT REPORTING STRUCTURE



The private sectors and development partners are also encouraged to report to the OGP Secretariat in writing without fear or favor. Those reports will also be considered for publication.

The Civil Society Organizations will do their own independent monitoring and reporting which will be coordinated through the CIMC which is the Co-Chair to the OGP National Steering Committee. CSO reporting structure is provided below.

Figure 6: Civil Society Organization Reporting Structure



CHAPTER ELEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF NAP 2025-2029

For the OGP NAP 2024-2029 to be effective and have an impact, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is essential. This entails monitoring development, evaluating implementation quality, and drawing lessons from past mistakes to enhance subsequent action plans. According to this NAP III, the procedure entails establishing clear indicators, obtaining information, carrying out frequent evaluations, and asking stakeholders for input.

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CHAPTER TWELVE: RISK MANAGEMENT

Risks in resourcing and implementing OGP commitments are inevitable in NAP III implementation. The OGP Secretariate with the support of all key stakeholders will address and redress the identified risks in an orderly manner. The main potential risks to be addressed will be political Influences, lack of effective governance and corruption, financial constraints to fund the budget and unsolicited project financing.

12.1. Political Influences

One of the primary risks associated to implementing the NAP III is the political interference on investments and change of political leadership. While the political ownership for OGP is critical, the annual capital investment budget prioritization and other funding mechanisms for SPA commitments should be dictated by the NAP III commitments.

Strategy for managing risks includes;

- i. Alignment of OGP commitments in the respective sector and subnational development plans
- ii. Alignment of OGP commitments in the private sector and civil society corporate social responsibility plans
- iii. Effective advocacy on the OGP

12. 2. Lack of Effective Governance & Corruption

Lengthy and cumbersome government processes and lack of interagency coordination imposes great risks in achieving the goals of the NAP III. In this NAP III period, the governance reform interventions under SPA 7 of the MTPD IV lay the platform to trigger improvements in governance and reduction of corruption rating.

12. 3 Financial Constraints to fund the Budget

Lack of adequate funding for the OGP NAP commitments and SPAs would demean the intent of achieving the goals of the NAP.

Lack of coordination over expenditure has been a recurring issue over the years which have constraint the realization of development aspirations. This issue will be addressed through strengthening the reporting and accounting systems.

Lack of effective M&E over OGP Commitments is also one of the key risks to realizing the objectives of the plan. The M&E and reporting template will be to certainly assist in verifying the inputs, outputs and outcomes of the commitments.

NAP III RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

KEY RISKS	CONSEQUENCE 4. Extreme 3. High 2. Medium 1. Low	Probability 4. Almost certain 3. Likely 2. Possible 1. Unlikely	RATING (Multiply table 2 and 3)	STRATEGY
Political Influences	4	4	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Alignment of integrated provincial and district 5-year development plans to NAP III ii. Advocacy and marketing of the NAP III
Lack of Effective Governance & Corruption	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen the implementation of Open Government Partnership
Financial Constraints to fund the Budget i. Lack of adequate funding ii. Lack of coordination over expenditure iii. Lack of effective M&E over capital investments iv. Duplication of interventions between national and sub nationals	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Solicit support from partners ii. Rolling out of IFMS iii. Routine M&E on DIPs and strengthening governance mechanisms iv. Alignment and integration of provincial and district development plans
Un-solicited Project Financing	2	3	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. strict OGP guidelines and processes to ensure that the NAP III Commitments implemented ii. PPP project will be scrutinized and filtered to ensure it meets certain funding thresholds and requirements as well as the objectives are aligned to NAP III commitments

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