



NATIONAL CENSORSHIP POLICY II

2021 - 2025



'Protect, promote and uphold the moral and ethical values of the Society'



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OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

NATIONAL CENSORSHIP POLICY II

2021 - 2025

***'Protect, promote and uphold
the moral and ethical values of the Society'***



DEDICATION

**'For we are God's workmanship, created in
Christ Jesus to do good works, which God
prepared in advance for us to do'**

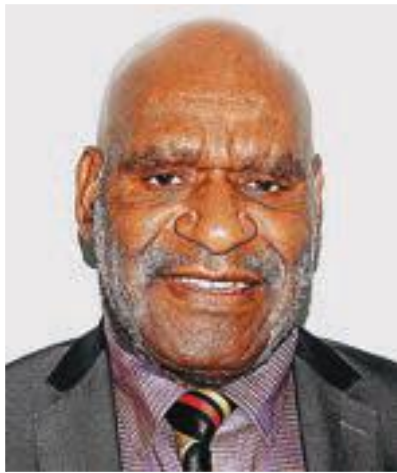
Ephesians 2: 10

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FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



Papua New Guinea intends to be a 'smart, wise, fair, healthy and happy society' by the year 2050, guided by our Vision 2050. This vision is further supported by other medium and short-term development strategies such as the Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030, the rolling Medium Term Development Plans, the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS) and many other sectoral plans, including meeting the global development targets such as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Our development trajectory must be holistic and balanced between all facets: the economic, social, and environmental, and reflect our authentic elements as guided by the National Development and Directive Principles. Strengthening our social, cultural and moral values, and strengthening our national security are essential to our nation building and this policy will make a critical contribution.

PNG is at a crossroad between the dichotomy of our traditional value system aggressively challenged by the waves of change influenced by the Western and other cultures. Much of this external influence is transmitted through information and communication mediums such as literature, arts, films, songs and the internet. Admittedly, not all foreign introduced elements are good. But we can pick and choose from different cultures to build a viable and authentic contemporary culture relevant to our prevailing context.

The onset of aggressive transformation with the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) revolution has significantly altered the way information is communicated and shared within PNG and globally. The speed at which we are changing is phenomenal! Change is necessary and inevitable whether natural or man-made but must be cautiously directed to add value and improve the quality of our lives. In PNG, within a short span of time, we have seen information and communication mediums significantly changed from traditional mediums to paper-based print materials, and now electronically transmitted with smartphones. Government will continue to invest and improve the critical enablers such as infrastructure, enabling more accessibility to internet, ICT and other innovations.

While improved communications have enhanced our ability to share and receive information better, its abuse is also inevitable and endemic. The rate of misinformation, propaganda and other such abuses continues to increase, especially with the unregulated social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, TikTok, YouTube, etc. Transformation in technology has streamlined and digitized all forms of media, access to television and movies, making music, videos, advertising, literature, photography and many other forms of information content sharing. That is why our ability to filter and ensure 'clean feed' information consistent with the *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act*

1989 and our moral values for a decent society is urgent and critical. It is also critical that the Acts and necessary laws are updated, consistent and relevant to our present needs.

I hope this policy will intrigue our interest and curiosity by bringing all relevant stakeholders together to dialogue in strengthening our moral values in building a contemporary, unique and relevant nation. I thank all our strategic partners, both at national and sub-national levels who have contributed immensely to this policy. I also thank the National Censorship Board, the Chief Censors (former and current) and the Censorship Office for driving the policy development process.

I call upon all our strategic partners and stakeholders to join the National Censorship Board, the Chief Censor and the Office of Censorship in fully implementing this policy. With the challenges posed by the ICT revolution, we must stand up to protect our children and vulnerable population groups. I believe censorship starts at home – it is a personal responsibility for all of us, as individuals, institutions or communities to take a stand to upholding self-respect and human decency. To that effect, I believe this policy will make an important contribution to the ideals and development outcomes of the Marape Government, therefore, as minister responsible, I invite all partners to join me in implementing it to move PNG towards a better future for present and future generations to enjoy.



Hon. WAKE GOI, MP
Minister for Community Development, Youth & Religion

STATEMENT BY CENSORSHIP BOARD CHAIRPERSON



Censorship in Papua New Guinea is more concerned with addressing issues pertaining to morality, decency and misinformation in order to promote a high moral and ethical society. The challenge is more complex, especially with the revolution in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and its impact on mass media and public information, which in turn infringes on our national security.

The Censorship Board of Papua New Guinea is established under the *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989* to oversee censorship activities on behalf of the Government and reports through the Minister responsible. The Board comprises men and women with wealth of knowledge and experiences representing their respective key partners to strengthen the function of censorship and national security.

The Board commends the Office of the Censorship under the leadership of the Chief Censor, Mr Jim Abani for finalising the revised National Censorship Policy which is also a milestone achievement for the Board. The Board envisions that the Office of Censorship will be able to fully achieve its mandate through the consistent implementation of the key strategies outlined in this policy.

Successful implementation of the Policy also requires all organisations highlighted in the Policy document as well as others, including private sector operators and civil society organisations to fully carry out their respective responsibilities within their respective jurisdictions. Therefore, strategic partnerships and collaborations with all stakeholders is critical.

The Board acknowledges and appreciates the strong leadership and direction provided by Hon. Wake Goi, MP, Minister for Community Development, Youth & Religion for the Board to work with the Censorship Office Management and staff in fast tracking the review process and completion of this National Policy.

This policy also provides the basis for some important strategic activities the Board had set out to do, including reviewing the *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989* and its Regulations; supporting the Decentralisation of Chief Censor's Powers to the sub-national levels, and commissioning the Office of Censorship's Corporate Plan among other things.

As the Chairperson of the Board, I thank the Government for the confidence placed in the current Board to lead and advise on censorship matters juxtaposed with this policy. With the collective capacity and experience we bring; I am very optimistic that we will deliver on this policy and other important government agendas covered under the *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989*.

I encourage all the stakeholders to take ownership in the implementation of this policy to achieve the desired outcomes for PNG.



Ms. KAREN HAIVE

Chairperson, National Censorship Board of Papua New Guinea

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY CHIEF CENSOR



The work of the Office of Censorship in ensuring 'clean feed' media and information content for public consumption is more challenging than ever with the advancement in Information and communication Technology (ICT). Therefore, building formidable partnerships is an important priority under this policy to effectively implement it.

Firstly, let me thank Hon. Wake Goi, Minister for Community Development, Youth and Religion also responsible for the Office of Censorship for his leadership and interest to complete this policy. The Minister was present in three of the four regional consultative workshops for this policy. I also acknowledge the contribution and

support of Ms. Karen Haive, the Chairperson of the Censorship Board, who also participated in couple of the regional workshops. Their leadership by example encouraged and inspired us.

I thank all our strategic partners for your valued contributions in formulating this National Censorship Policy 2021-2025. I acknowledge the following national departments and agencies: Department of Justice and Attorney General, Department of National Planning and Monitoring, National Department of Health, PNG Customs Services, The Royal Constabulary of PNG (Family Sexual Violence Unit), National Department of Education, Department of Information and Communications Technology, Kumul Telikom PNG, PNG DataCo., National Cultural Commission, Department for Community Development and Religion, National Broadcasting Corporation, and the PNG Media Council.

The policy process had good broad-based participation by all provincial representatives. I pay special thanks to the following Provincial Governments and the Provincial Administrators who partnered with us to host the regional consultative workshops: the New Ireland Province for hosting the New Guinea Islands regional workshop in Kavieng; the Madang Provincial Government for hosting the Momase regional workshop in Madang; the Eastern Highlands Province for hosting the Highlands regional workshop in Goroka, and Milne Bay Province for hosting the Southern Regional Workshop in Alotau.

I also thank the students and staff of Divine Word University, Madang and the University of Goroka for their feedback received on the policy. I thank representatives from private sector, academia, civil society and community-based organisations for your contributions.

I pay special tribute and thanks to Mr. Steven Mala, the former Chief Censor, for his leadership in driving the growth of the Office of Censorship, and initiating the review and development of this policy process. Despite many challenges including the global COVID-19 pandemic, we are glad to finally complete this policy and looking forward to

its implementation.

I thank all our Executive, Senior Management and Staff for their contributions towards this policy. My special acknowledgement to Ms. Ilikomau Ali, Acting Deputy Chief Censor, for her leadership in driving this policy along with staff: Mr. Nickson Kaido, Manager Mass Media and Programs, and Ms. Angela Ap, Advisor Policy & Planning. The team was supported by our consultant Mr Kia-Henry Nema of Pinnacle Impetus Consultancy.

I look forward to implementing this policy in partnership with all of you to make PNG a better country for us all to live and enjoy.



Mr. JIM ABANI
Chief Censor

ABBREVIATIONS

APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
DCI	Department of Communication and Information
DDA	District Development Authority
DPM	Department of Personnel Management
DSIP	District Service Improvement Program
GESI	Gender Equality & Social Inclusion
HDI	Human Development Index
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMS	Information Management System
ISP	Internet Service Provider
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NDoE	National Department of Education
NEC	National Executive Council
NGI	New Guinea Islands
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NICTA	National Information & Communication Technology Authority
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSIP	Provincial Service Improvement Program
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEPs	Sex Enhancement Products
SIPs	Service Improvement Program
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound
SLOS	Social and Law and Order Sectors
SP&C	Strategic Policy & Coordination

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Papua New Guinea continues on the path of building a nation that is culturally, spiritually, and morally sound. Those principles and values are enshrined and articulated in our National Constitution and other strategic frameworks such as the Vision 2050, Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030, the rolling Medium Term Development Plans and numerous sectoral strategies and plans. As we interact and expand our associations with the global community, and as the world becomes more interconnected, both positive and negative change is inevitable and we must responsibly embrace those elements that are decent and compatible with our moral and societal values.

Our forefathers have included strategies to prevent disinformation and guard our moral and Christian values, including our national security. *The Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989* was enacted that established the National Censorship Board and the Censorship Office that censors the content of information communicated and transmitted through all mediums such as books, newspapers, magazines, arts, films, television, songs, commercials, etc. However, the speed of change in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has completely transformed the way information is transmitted in this new era.

Information is power and the currency of our modern world. Information that used to be available and transmitted through traditional mediums such as books, magazines, radio, television, etc. are now compressed and conveniently available through the internet. Internet and other such computer softwares and applications are rapidly digitising most of our business processes and how we live and interact onto the 'e' world and available on mobile phones and others such mobile gadgets making communications and business processes very easy.

While there are many benefits to improvements in ICT, its abuse is also inevitable and endemic. There is increasing evidence of abuse with the internet, especially in viewing, downloading or uploading illicit content such as pornography and propaganda. The abuse is also more pronounced with social media platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, TikTok, etc. With the widespread use of mobile gadgets and internet accessibility, potentially anyone can abuse it, especially by our youth population. Its social and mental impacts are well established in many countries and are growing phenomenon in PNG.

Indeed, PNG is at a crossroad between the dichotomy of preserving our traditional value systems and embracing the new waves of change influenced by the Western, Asian and other encroaching cultures. Much of these external influences are transmitted through information and communication. Admittedly, not all our foreign introduced elements are good, but we have the opportunity to pick and choose from all cultures to build a viable and authentic contemporary culture relevant to the prevailing context.

Under the leadership and direction of the National Censorship Board, the Office of Censorship has been implementing the *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989*,

but constrained by our limited resources and capacity. Over the last ten years, the Office of Censorship has expanded in size and capacity and will continue to grow to meet the growing demands for our services. Our first National Censorship Policy covered the periods 2013-2018; and this policy is building on the gains made in the last. It also provides grounding for the reviewing and amendment of the *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989* (Classification of Films, Publications & Online Services Bill) to be compatible and relevant to our present needs.

This policy focuses on the following areas:

- *Sustainable partnership with all levels of Government and key stakeholders (development partners, NGOs, CBOs, etc.);*
- *Internet Content Filtering;*
- *Code of Conduct Guidelines for Industry Group;*
- *Regulation of Music Industry;*
- *Regulation of Commercial Advertisement;*
- *Regulation of Entertainment Industry;*
- *Regulation of Films and Television Industry;*
- *Information Management System for the Office of Censorship;*
- *Staff Development and Capacity Building for the Office of Censorship;*
- *Research on issues that fall directly and or indirectly under the auspice of the Office of Censorship and the Censorship Act of 1989;*
- *Awareness and Advocacy on censorship issues, moral and spiritual development, culture and sustainability; and,*
- *Cross-cutting issues pertaining to sexual enhancement products, gender-based and online discrimination, violence and radicalisation, and cultural attire.*

This policy intends to meaningfully contribute to the overall development outcomes of the country in building a morally sound, peaceful and sustainable future of all. The policy has been developed through broad-based and inclusive participation by all strategic partners both at national and subnational levels. The same energy is required in forging strong partnerships at all levels of government and implementing this policy to continue to uphold the dignity and moral values our forefathers have passed on to us for our future generations.



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Since the establishment of the Office of Censorship it was operating by enforcing the provisions of the *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989*. There was never a Corporate Plan or Policy in place. In 2007, the Office undertook a shift in its management structure with the arrival of the new Chief Censor. The new management saw the need to expand and create a pathway for the development of a Policy and a Corporate Plan. In 2012, the organization began the preparation for its first National Censorship Policy (2013 – 2018), followed by the development of its five (5) year Corporate Development Plan.

Following the end of the policy period, the Office initiated the review and development of this policy. Based on internal reviews, the Office has completed most of its programs captured in the last Policy period. The Office has undertaken broad consultations involving all stakeholders, both at national and sub-national levels to frame this policy.

Importantly, much of what has been captured in the current policy are a continuation from the last policy building on the core functions and ongoing programs of the Office. In fact, the achievements under the last policy have established a strong foundation for the Office to move forward and expand. The Office is building its capacity and is proactive towards emerging issues and concerns pertaining to censorship and protecting the national security of PNG. The Office is now garnering momentum towards becoming more administratively independent.

The National Censorship Policy II is to move the Office of Censorship forward in the next five years from 2021 to 2025. The Policy is built on the gains and achievements of the last policy and look to complement the policy priorities and development agenda of the current government as well as international development priorities such as the Sustainable Development Goals. Given that a lot has changed, especially with the advancement in information and communication technology in the way information is disseminated, this Policy hopes to leverage on opportunities to mitigate the potential

harm through the abuse of advanced technology, especially on our young and vulnerable population.

The Policy outlines what the Office of Censorship intends to do between 2021 to 2025. The key priority areas are: establishing and strengthening partnerships, awareness and advocacy; review of the Censorship Act of 1989; decentralization of Chief Censor's powers; establishment of the internal information management system; and the regulation of the music industry and advertisements. These priority areas are expanded from the last Policy (2013-2018) with lessons learnt, gains made and insights to harnessing new and emerging opportunities through innovative solutions.

Therefore, it is building on from the first Policy rather than building a new one from scratch. For some areas, this Policy looks to strengthen such as the enforcement and compliance functions of the office. It also looks at redressing emerging concerns such as to regulate the entertainment industry, filter inappropriate internet content and cyber security for 'clean feed', working with National Cultural Commission on protocols against abuse and commercialisation of traditional and cultural knowledge and practises.

Concerns relating to cybernetic abuse is one that the country needs a lot of investment in building our capacity to adequately respond to the magnanimity of the challenge. Cybernetics is evasively evolving and tapping into every aspect of life making modern living dependent on access to it, abuse of it to disseminate inappropriate content such as pornographic materials, fake news and propaganda, radicalisation for extremist views, piracy of music, video and other media content avoiding classification protocols are prevalent and endemic. They are not only violating our censorship laws but threatening our traditional and moral fabric of our society and key tenets of our Christian principles.

Some rudimentary measures to mitigate the aggressive onslaught of cybernetics have been established. For example, the Government passed the *Cybercrime Code Act 2016* to control the abuse of cybernetics such as through the use of internet and mobile phones. With the increase penetration of mobile phones and internet, especially the 3G and 4G networks, and the increased uptake of social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp, YouTube, TikTok, Snapchat, LinkedIn, Google+, etc, not only has it democratised information sharing, but allows anyone to disseminate any information, whether inappropriate or not without filter. Also, the establishment of a Cyber Security Centre, as part of the APEC 2018 security preparations, to monitor the Cybercrime to bring control and 'clean feed' to the country and closely monitoring potentially damaging trends is critical for our national security.

The development of the National Censorship Policy and Corporate Plan were direct results of the Censorship Board's direction endorsed through the NEC decision No: 128/2008 directing the rebranding and revitalisation of the Office of Censorship. The Office has invested time and resources in the rebranding and building a new outlook complemented by its improved capacity under the new structure towards becoming autonomous from previously a division under the Department for Community Development and Religion.

Through the APEC 2018 meeting (hosted in PNG) enabled the PNG government to establish a Cyber Security Centre to monitor the Cyberspace, in particular cybercrime activities. The facility can be further capacitated to have internet filtering ability to ensure 'clean feed' of information content flowing through our cybernetics. With such a system in place, the Office of Censorship will collaborate with relevant authorities to build on this existing system. Political will and support through the Ministry for Information and Communications Technology is essential for the Office of Censorship to establish partnerships and build on such existing resources.

Other key enablers that this policy looks to strengthen include: Information Management System (IMS) - strengthening the IMS system to integrate and centralize all different types of databases existing within the office. Currently there is progress on establishing databases; on going operational research, another significant areas which are equally important for evidence-based policy and programming; development of the Code of Conduct guidelines for industry groups, entertainment and industry operators to ensure proper code of conduct and ethical behaviours are practised. The review of the *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989* and development of its Regulations is critical for the legal impetus to progress on many aspects of the policy.

We also recognise that staff training and capacity development is a key area to ensure staff are aptly qualified to meet the demand and challenge posed by the changing world. In the same way, our enforcement and compliance capacity will be beefed up with staff taking specific training in terms of prosecution and investigation.

1.2 Need and Intent of the Policy

The Vision 2050 aims for PNG to be Happy, Healthy, Wealthy and Fair and be among the top 50 countries by Human Development Index (HDI) ranking. The government has developed other subsequent policies and strategies such as Development Strategic Plan (2010-2030), series of Medium Term Development Plans, Alotau Accord (I and II) and other sectoral policies and plans to achieve improved quality of life and an equitable and peaceful society of all. These development objectives, especially the StaRS and Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2022 also mainstreamed and localised the Agenda 2030, Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs). The SDGs outlined the 17-development goal and with specified targets to be met by 2030. It also has a very strong social justice agenda for inclusiveness and equity with the theme of 'leaving no one behind'.

The Office of Censorship, through this Policy, aims to contribute to an improved societal outcome for PNG. This policy lays out a framework to ensure 'clean feed' dissemination of information to the public through various mediums such as media, internet, video, music and certain forms of entertainment that contradicts decency and appropriate social norms. The Policy inherently perpetuates the generally accepted norms and values of the people and communities of PNG that sustained our inheritance and authentic attributes that defined us as reflected in our National Constitution.

The ultimate outcome of this Policy is to advocate and promote healthy mindsets for a strong and thriving society to help achieve our development aspirations as outlined in

Vision 2050 and other development strategies. The Policy will serve as an advocacy tool that the Office of Censorship will use to establish broad-based partnerships with all relevant stakeholders to build a healthy and vibrant society against harmful information and content aimed to destroy our time-tested moral values and social norms.

In addition, this policy will provide the basis for the National Censorship Board to review the *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989*. The Act was established during the time when information and communication technology was paper-based and less sophisticated. Since then, especially over the last 20 years, developments in ICT have completely revolutionized how information is communicated and transmitted. The revolution in internet, social media, and handheld mobile gadgets to access, share and communicate has been transformed. These changes warrant the *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989* to be reviewed and updated to cater for the new challenges. An attempt was made in 2014 but has not progressed. Therefore, the National Censorship Board will also use this policy for other relevant areas for legislation to fully implement this policy.

1.3 Intended Audience

This policy is intended to guide all censorship activities in PNG, with the central understanding of promoting and upholding societal norms and values, as well as Christian principles. It is intended to guide the conduct of key government partners that regulate and enforce information and communication, music, media and the entertainment industry. The key partners to collaborate with the Office of Censorship include but are not limited to the Department of Prime Minister and NEC, National Information & Communication Technology Authority (NICTA), PNG Customs Services, PNGRC and Department of Information and Communication Technology and all the industry operators such as media, ICT/ISP operators, recording studios, film producers and video retailers.

The policy also recognizes the work of civil societies such as non-government organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), churches, other government organizations, and donor agencies that are important partners in the development of the social, spiritual, and communal welfare of PNG. Most civil society partners work very closely with communities engaging in nation building activities, often in remote and most vulnerable communities. This policy is an invitation for public-private partnerships to further strengthened our relationships and bring forth our comparative advantages to collectively build the strong community and society our forefathers envisioned in the National Constitution.

1.4 Policy Development Process

The Office of Censorship led a very consultative policy review and development process to frame this policy starting in 2019. The process began with an office-led internal review on the progress made on the last policy (National Censorship Policy 2013-2018). The review exercise involved staff at all levels reviewing the performance of their respective units. The draft policy was then developed, discussed and commented on by the Office of Censorship before handing to the consultant supporting the policy development process.

The consultant then did further consultations with the Office of Censorship and other key stakeholders, including a desk review. The first draft was shared and discussed with stakeholders during the New Guinea Islands (NGI) regional workshop held from 02nd to 03rd of May, 2019 in Kavieng. The feedbacks received incorporated into the second draft (002) shared with stakeholders for the Momase regional workshop held in Madang from the 15th to 16th August, 2019. A public discussion was also held at the Divine Word University, Madang on 15th August, 2019 that received very good feedback that further enriched the dialogue on the draft policy. The draft policy was then updated incorporating the comments from Momase and shared with stakeholders from the Highlands regional consultations held in Goroka from 19th to 20th September, 2019. The workshop generated a lot of interest with very strong participation especially from the community-based organisations in Eastern Highlands Province. A presentation was also made at the University of Goroka followed by discussion and good feedback. The draft policy was further updated with comments and feedback received and then shared with stakeholders from Southern region consultation held from 24th to 25th June, 2020, in Alotau, Milne Bay Province. The outcome of the workshop informed the updated draft (004).

The draft policy was then updated with the inputs received from all the regional workshops and further consultations and discussion within the Office of Censorship. A national validation workshop was held on 16th October 2020 with all the national level stakeholder before finalising the policy. The final inputs were then incorporated into the policy and presented to the National Censorship Board by the Chief Censor during the Board meeting No.4 on the 21st December, 2020 at Loloata Island Resort. After their comments were incorporated and endorsed, the Minister for Community Development & Youth and Religion presented the draft policy to the SLOS and then endorsed by the National Executive Council (NEC).

The policy went through a very inclusive and consultative process for all relevant stakeholders, both in public, private and civil societies to ensure their views were fairly represented. In that way, all stakeholders take full ownership and leadership in implementation and appropriate resourcing to collectively achieve the desired outcomes in the policy.





CHAPTER 2: GROUNDING OF THE POLICY

2.1 Policy Direction

The National Censorship Policy maintains the Vision, Goal, Mission Statement, and overall Policy Objectives.

Have a responsible mass media and public communication system that respects the inherent dignity of human being and their value system, and protect and promote decent behaviours of people in communities.

Vision

The Censorship Board through the Office of Censorship ensures that all form of information and communications, services and application, whether from outside or within Papua New Guinea, are assessed and classified, and that appropriate action is taken so Papua New Guineans are protected from all materials that may be detrimental to their physical, mental, and spiritual wellbeing.

Mission Statement

Goal

To ensure mass media and public communication system are free from all forms of unwanted and offensive content which is incompatible with the Christian values and traditional social norms of the people of Papua New Guinea.

Policy Objectives

The three broad objectives of the National Censorship Policy are to:

- Assist in the creation of a healthy social environment;
- Ensure that all harmful materials entering the public communications systems is prevented; and,
- Improve the capacity of the Office of Censorship through partnerships with key stakeholders.

2.2 Supporting Legal and Policy Frameworks

The Policy is in alignment and complements the following national strategies and legislative frameworks:

2.2.1 Preamble of the Constitution of Papua New Guinea

The National Censorship Policy is grounded in the opening declaration of the Preamble of the Constitution of Papua New Guinea as follows:

“ We, the people of Papua New Guinea, are united in one nation, pay homage to the ancestors – the sources of our strength and origin of our combined heritage, acknowledge the worthy customs and traditional wisdom of our people – which have come down to us from generation to generation, pledge ourselves to guard and pass on those who come after us our noble traditions and the Christian principles that are ours now.”

This policy recognizes and adopts Christian values and principles and the norms of Papua New Guinea’s noble traditions. Furthermore, it acknowledges and respects all good and positive human values that are found in other traditions and ideologies. It has shunned points of views and practices that detract from Christian values and are disrespectful of traditional cultural and social values and degrade human dignity.

2.2.2 National Goals and Directive Principles (National Constitution)

The National Censorship Policy takes into consideration the Fifth Goal of the National Constitution. For traditional communities to remain viable units of Papua New Guinean society, the Fifth Goal states that, ‘active steps need to be taken to improve their cultural, economic and ethical quality’.

The nation’s founding fathers were very visionary to safeguard the country from unsolicited influences by outsiders to our societal and moral standards. They have pulled cultural, spiritual and moral aspects to build the foundation of the country’s Constitutions. These values are now tested more than ever by the evasive advancement in science and technology, especially in the information, communication and technology sector. We are currently witnessing a society that is infiltrated and saturated by an influx of information that has shifted and threatens our national mindset and value systems. The country has fallen victim to moral ills fuelled by abuse of cybernetics and ICT in general.

A nation’s public life is always a reflection of its moral and spiritual values, and if current social ills in Papua New Guinean society are any indication, then it does not take much to conclude that the moral fabric of our society is in crisis. This policy is a specific initiative and contribution to restore the moral fabric of our society.

2.2.3 PNG Vision 2050

The need for a National Censorship Policy is further affirmed by Article 3.16.1 in the PNG Vision 2050. Which declares that:

‘Mind pollution, resulting from exposure to unethical communication mediums, remains a threat to gender discrimination and the maintenance of a respectful society. The

current generation seems to have lost respect for our culture and tradition.'

The PNG Vision's statement reiterates the intention of the founding fathers of the Constitution to uphold the dignity of, and respect for, the ancient cultural traditions of our people that will serve as a firm foundation on which any authentic development can take place.

2.2.4 Agenda 2030 - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Agenda 2030 containing the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was agreed and passed by all the Member States of the United Nations and came into force starting 2016. PNG, as a member of the UN, inevitably ascribed to the SDGs, which contains 17 development goals and its subsequent targets and indicators unpinning by social justice and equity with the theme 'leaving no one behind'.

PNG has gone through the process of mainstreaming and localizing the SDGs, especially aligned and harmonised into the MTDP 2018-2022. PNG embraced the SDGs as lessons learnt from its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) experience, where it has not performed well starting very late after 10 years. SDGs are an expansion and unfinished business of the MDGs, which PNG hopes to do well in meeting the global development targets. PNG presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) in July 2020.

2.2.5 PNG Development Strategic Plan (2010-2030)

The PNG Development Strategic Plan (2010-2030) was developed under the Somare-led Government to establish a 20-year long-term blueprint for the country's development direction. It translated the National Goals & Directives Principles of the Constitution and the Vision 2050 that outlined broad objective under 1) Integral Human Development, 2) Equality and Participation, 3) National Sovereignty and Self Reliance, 4) Natural Resources and Environment, 5) PNG Ways. The PNG DSP expanded the above ideals to include 1) The opportunity for all citizens to achieve their potential, 2) Equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from national endeavours, 3) Good governance and broad-based economic growth, to build a prosperous nation, 4) Maximise the benefits from resources while managing the environmental sustainability; and 5) Development to incorporate and build upon PNG cultural heritage.

The 20 - year long PNGSDP aims for the following anticipated outcome areas; i) Quality education for all, building a highly skilled workforce; ii) Creating opportunities for PNG entrepreneurs; iii) Prosperity to rural areas with extension of transport, utilities, education, health and business opportunities; iv) million jobs, economy growth on average of 8.4% a year, governance assured, facilitating PNG investors; v) Resources revenues retained by PNG for nation building while protecting our environment; and vi) Law and order restored, customary land owners given access to markets, society developed into PNG ways. The plan encourages Papua New Guinean to take ownership and leadership in the development of the country by exploiting the available resources and engage in the development process. The plan is further streamlined into a rolling series of five-year Medium-Term Development Plans.

2.2.6 Medium Term Development Plan III (2018-2022)

The Government adopted the theme, **“Securing our future through inclusive sustainable economic growth”**, for the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2018-2022 to drive economic and social development. The Government intends to build on the gains made in the past MTDPs. The Government has made significant investments in its signature policies, especially in primary and secondary education, primary health, capital infrastructure, and sub-national service delivery reform and direct financing through the Service Improvement Programmes at the Province and District levels (PSIP/DSIP). While the country has made some improvements in key development indicators, the Government acknowledged that more needs to be done for inclusive and sustainable development to improve the overall quality of life for the citizens, especially the underserved populations in rural areas and the urban poor.

The MTDP 2018-2022 is ambitious and determined to build a robust, inclusive and sustainable broad-based economy as the basis to spur sustainable and equitable social and human development. Learning from its challenges in underachieving global development benchmarks under the United Nation's led Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the MTDP 2018-2022 has integrated and mainstreamed the Agenda 2030, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), that calls for inclusive sustainable development to end all forms of poverty.

To meet national development aspirations in line with global SDGs, the MTDP 2018-2022 is focused on attaining the following outcome areas:

- Increased revenue for wealth creation;
- Quality infrastructure and utilities;
- Sustainable social development;
- Law, justice and national security;
- Improved service delivery;
- Improved governance;
- Responsible sustainable development; and,
- A sustainable population.

2.2.7 National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS)

The StaRS revisits and expands on the National Goals and Directive Principles of the National Constitution. It reflects the Government's thinking of the paradigm shift on our development practise on use and exploitation of our natural resources and environment to reposition ourselves on how we must use our strategic resources to offer sustainable development solutions. This is the Government's response to domestic and international concerns pertaining to unsustainable development practises whose consequences, such as climate change, have now become existential threat to the future of the plant. Global discussions have culminated into the United Nations led Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The paradigm shift StaRS propagates for development activities is underpinned by principles that guide our individual and collective responsibility. It advocates for responsible behaviour beginning with our individual and collective actions towards ourselves and

society. Responsible behaviours are therefore extending to all levels of society and layers of governments to provide the best enabling conditions for development and human well-being for citizens to develop their full potential and prosper and contribute meaningful to responsible and sustainable development. StaRS initiative is also highly regarded by the international development partners as PNG's proactive approach to localise the Agenda 2030's Sustainable Development Goals.

2.2.8 Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989

The premise of the National Censorship Policy is centred around the articles of the Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989. The regulations and restrictions of the Act have taken into account the precept of the National Goals and Directive Principles, regarding the basic social obligations of all to attend to public interest, order, and welfare. While the Act does not arbitrarily take away individual rights, it considers the significance of maintaining public order and serving the common good. Consequently, the guidelines for the classification of publications should be in line with the standards of morality and decency that are expected to be found in Papua New Guinean societies. The Office of Censorship is progressing to amend and update this Act compatible with the present day challenges.

2.2.9 Customs Act 1951 and Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1973

In line with the *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989*, the *PNG Customs Act 1951* and *(Prohibited Imports) Regulation 1973* provide the National Censorship Policy with a legal basis for its enforcement. The *PNG Customs Act 1951, Section 16D (1 and 2)*, authorizes an officer to search for and seize prohibited goods. According to the Act:

16.1 An officer may detain any person found in, or on a customs-controlled area on reasonable grounds that the person has secreted on, or about his or her person:

- anything in respect of which a customs-related law has been or might be contravened; or
- anything that would afford evidence with respect to the contravention of any customs related law; and
- any goods the importation or exportation of which is prohibited, controlled, or regulated under this or any other Act of Parliament.

16.2 An Officer may seize anything found on a person as a result of a search conducted under Subsection (1) that -

- would afford evidence with respect to a contravention of any Customs-related law; or
- are goods the importation or exploitation of which is prohibited, controlled or regulated under this or any other Act of Parliament.

Attempts may be made to smuggle prohibited materials into the country through customs-controlled entry points, as well as clandestinely in unchecked border crossings. Custom Officers are authorized to confiscate all such items.

PNG Customs Act 1951 also upholds all the customs-related laws as defined under the provisions of Section 44 of the National Constitution which are administered by the Chief Commissioner of Customs.

2.2.10 Papua New Guinea Digital Transformation Policy 2020

The Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT) is responsible for developing government's policy on Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) to drive the development of digital economy. According to a review by the World Bank and DICT, the ICT sector is fragmented, limited in resources and capacity and without a structured plan to guide its activities. Therefore, through the PNG Digital Transformation Policy 2020, the Government, through DICT, intends to enhance its oversight of the ICT sector with an overarching structured plan to guide policy development of the sector. The policy provides the overarching guidance and articulates GoPNG's thinking on digital transformation: on how to improve the availability of ICT services, access to ICT and to improve the usage and uptake of ICT in PNG. It unpacks the plan to deliver PNG's digital infrastructure, digital government, digital skills, innovation and entrepreneurship, digital cyber security and privacy, and financial inclusion across the whole-of-government and sub-nationally.

The PNG Digital Transformation Policy also intends to ensure PNG benefits from the significant potential ICT brings about. Based on global experience, ICT had shown to bring significant economic growth in many economies and it can deliver great benefit to citizens and transform the delivery of business and government services alike. ICT sector can bring about major employment opportunities, make industries more productive and efficient, deliver significant economic benefits to citizens, and use ICT for e-government for improved delivery of public services. The policy outlines the following areas to address:

- 1) Digital Infrastructure - for establishment of the Internet Exchange Point and new submarine cables;
- 2) Digital Government – for Digitalising data collection, develop e-government policy, and National ID programme;
- 3) Digital Services – Mobile cash, and mobile banking;
- 4) Digital Skills – ICT in universities, and ICT in schools;
- 5) Digital business environment – financial inclusion, PNG ICT clustering; and,
- 6) Digital Safety – Cyber-crime and cyber security, and PNG Computer Emergency Response Team for PNG (CERT).

2.2.11 Cyber Crime Code Act 2016

The use and accessibility of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications and gadgets are rapidly growing with their penetration. The introduction of competition in the mobile phone communications, particularly with the entry of Digicel, access and services have expanded dramatically across the country to new markets and

demographics, especially to outer regions and rural areas. Likewise, the growth of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and the introduction of 4th Generation (4G) network services by both Telkom and Digicel has enabled increased use of internet accessibility, especially on mobile gadgets. This has enabled improved business, communications, learning, etc. but is also open to malicious use and abuse by others.

The Government acknowledges with the increased use of ICT and associated gadgets and applications there is also a growth rate of abuse and misapplication. This gives rise to concerns pertaining to a growing threat to our National Security posed by cybercrime and cybersecurity. Cybersecurity refers to tools, policies, security concepts, security safeguards, guidelines, risk management approaches, actions, trainings, best practises, assurances and technologies that can be used to protect the cyber environment and organisations and users' assets. In essence, cybersecurity refers to deterrence of cyber-crime.

Cybercrime refers to offences committed using electronic devices, systems and network which are categorised in the following four subcategories: i) offences against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of electronic data, systems and networks; ii) content related offences; iii) copyright related offences; and, iv) other offences including cyber fraud, forgery, identity theft and other abuses.

The Cybercrime Policy provides the necessary policy framework and impetus for the development of the *Cybercrime Code Act 2016* that criminalises offenses and incidences of cybercrime. Robust and coherent implementation of this policy and its subsequent Act and associated polices and legislative frameworks will provide a clean and healthy cyber environment that the National Censorship Policy is also aiming to achieve, especially relating to pornographic and illicit content.

2.2.12 Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government

The Organic Law on Provincial Governments and Local-Level Governments (OLPGLLG) effectively abolished the provincial government system established in the 1970s. The Act provides with respect to local government in accordance with section 187B of the Constitution, which requires an Organic Law to provide for, or make provision in respect of, the form and the manner of establishment of the Provincial Governments and the Local-level Governments.

The Provincial and Local-Level Service Monitoring Authority (PLLSMA) was established under the Act comprising representatives of several national departments and agencies chaired by a representative of the Department of Provincial Government and Local-Level Government, whose function is to coordinate national policies at the provincial and local level and monitor various aspects of the system, including assessment of 'the effectiveness and efficiency of the provincial governments and local-level governments' (s.110 (4)(e)).

Both the Act and PLLSMA are important mechanisms for the devolution of the Chief Censors' powers to the sub-national governments. The Office of Censorship will work with the Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs in matters pertaining to

the devolution of powers to the provinces and strengthening their capacity through existing provincial mechanisms for censorship activities, ensuring that it is aligned to the Government's overall decentralisation agenda.

2.2.13 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy (GESI)

As a commitment by Government to address human rights and equal opportunity issues for all as enshrined in the National Constitution, the Government, through the Department of Personnel Management (DPM), developed the Public Service Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Policy. GESI Policy was developed to address gender equality, fairness and exclusiveness of women the opportunities in career advancement in the public service. Thus, it is consistent with the guiding principles articulated in the National Policy for Women and Gender Equality 2011-2015 and the various international conventions PNG ratified. It allows the Government as a major employer to positively influence change in the public service workplaces and in turn our communities and the country as a whole.

The Public Service GESI policy addresses several key issues in public service where individuals are directly or indirectly being disadvantaged or discriminated against, including people living with disabilities, HIV/AIDS, discrimination on the basis of race, sex, gender or other personal attributes. The policy has a two-fold approach, focusing on GESI values and principles being exercised in the workplace and embracing GESI values and principles in the design and delivery of services into the community. The Public Service GESI policy is designed to develop and maintain a positive, respectful work culture that ensures equity and diversity for all employees and is free from discrimination. GESI is defined and mainstreamed into business processes and systems (For example: in recruitment, induction, training, promotion and performance management) in our workplace.

2.3 Underlying Policy Principles

The underlying policy principles upon which the National Censorship Policy is based are integral human development, moral and spiritual development, human rights, people's empowerment, cultural basis sustainability and decentralisation.

2.3.1 Integral Human Development

The policy recognizes the need and importance for all citizens to have access to useful information that will genuinely contribute to their overall development and prosperity. The policy takes into account all aspects of development for citizens, including physical, psychological, intellectual, moral, or spiritual, and envisages the integration of them all.

2.3.2 Moral and Spiritual Development

Within the spirit of the Constitution, the driving force of the policy deals with the protection of citizen's spiritual development. It is firm on creating a social environment that must be guarded against immoral standards and practices.

2.3.3 Human Rights

There is no dispute concerning the fact that access to mass media and public communication is a basic right. However, this right comes with the mutual responsibility that one has towards others. The policy is vigilant in ensuring that the common good is promoted, and evil and destructive influences are rejected or minimized. Furthermore, the policy protects the rights of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, adolescents, and minority groups. Any form of discriminatory based on gender, race, religion or place of origin are opposed by this policy.

2.3.4 People's Empowerment

The fundamental outcome this policy intends to achieve is empowered and active citizenry. It is not intended that this policy unnecessarily restricts people's right and freedom, but that it assists in promoting good behaviour amongst people to ensure positive engagement on the mass media and public communication platforms.

2.3.5 Cultural Basis

As Papua New Guinea is very rich in cultural diversity, the promotion of culture and the preservation of cultural practices and norms are of paramount importance to this policy. The policy development took account of debatable cultural issues that are confronted in the mass media and on public communication platforms.

2.3.6 Sustainability

Implementation of the National Censorship Policy should be sustained through a variety of reviews and feedbacks. When appropriate recommendations of the reviews are acted upon, the flow and vitality of this policy intervention would be maintained. Determination, consistency, persistence, and patience are valuable qualities that are required by those who implement the policy, if the policy is to be sustained.

The policy also acknowledges PNG as a member state of the United Nations that ascribed to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Achievement of key outcomes under this policy will contribute to the country's overall achievement of the SDGs.

2.3.7 Decentralisation

The Government renewed its decentralisation agenda with *District Development Authority (DDA) Act 2014*. The DDA Act aims to streamline service delivery mechanisms at the subnational levels with more authority to manage its operational elements, including raising internal revenue. To support the flow of public goods and services, government has committed a lot of funds through the Service Improvement Programs (SIPs) through the District and Provincial Service Improvement Programs (PSIP/DSIP). Within the same agenda, some provinces have been given greater autonomy status for devolution of powers from central to sub-national levels. On the same token, the Office of Censorship is in discussions with some provinces to decentralise certain power of the Chief Censor to the provinces and districts to administer. So far dialogue have been established with six provinces and through the life of this policy, partnership with provinces will further increase through MOUs.



CHAPTER 3: POLICY FOCUS AREAS AND STRATEGIES

The National Censorship Policy II 2021-2025 of Papua New Guinea is building on the activities and programs of the last policy. It also ensures that its well aligned to the broader national development outcomes as outlined in the Vision 2050, DSP 2010-2030 and the MTDP 2018-2022. Its achievements will also contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other international treaties and obligations PNG ascribed to.

This policy serves to guide the censorship activities for all stakeholders from government, private sector, civil societies, development partners, communities and others. It is also intended to promote partnership at all levels from national, sub-nationals and community to strengthen our moral standards and national security. It intends to contribute towards making PNG a 'Smart, Wise, Fair, Healthy and Happy Society by 2050' as envisioned in our Vision 2050.

A critical pillar to achieving the overall policy objectives is the revision of the Censorship Act 1989 and the Regulations. The Censorship Act 1989 was established at the time less sophisticated than the present and future in terms of technology such as ICT. Therefore, the revised Censorship Act will provide the necessary legal impetus for strategies to ensure a safe and secure information content compatible to our values. The policy focus areas and specific strategies and activities to address them are outlined below:

- Sustainable partnership with all levels of Government and key stakeholders (developers, NGOs, CBOs etc.);
- Internet Content Filtering;
- Code of Conduct Guidelines for Industry Group;
- Regulation of Music Industry;
- Regulation of Commercial Advertisements;
- Regulation of Entertainment Industry;
- Regulation of Films and Television Industry;
- Information Management System for the Office of Censorship;
- Staff Development and Capacity Building for the office of Censorship;
- Research on issues that fall directly and or indirectly under the auspice of the Office of Censorship and the Censorship Act of 1989.

- Awareness and Advocacy on censorship issues, moral and spiritual development, culture and sustainability; and
- Cross-cutting issues.

3.1 Sustainable partnership with all levels of Government and key stakeholders (developers, private sector, NGOs, CBOs, etc.)

Establishing dialogue, cooperation, and relationship-building with different stakeholders are important for the implementation of this policy and achieving the desired outcomes. We recognise that different partners play important function specific to your area of jurisdiction and speciality. Achieving your objectives contribute to the aggregate outcome of this policy, hence an improved society. Therefore, enhancing partnerships and promoting the spirit of cooperation is critical relative to competition and rivalry, which are counter-productive. The successful implementation of this policy will only come about through mutual involvement and cooperation.

STRATEGY ONE

To create an effective and efficient partnerships with all levels of Government and key stakeholders to assist disseminate the roles and functions of the Office of Censorship. The specific areas of targeted action include:

- *Establishing partnerships with all sub-national levels of government (through signing of instrument of delegation of Chief Censor's power);*
- *Establishing partnerships with churches, NGOs and civil society groups.*
- *Strengthening partnerships through MOU with PNG Customs Services, the PNGRC, Department of Education and other stakeholders; and,*
- *Developing a handbook on the delegation of Chief Censor's power.*



3.2 Internet Content Filtering

As the population of Papua New Guinea is rapidly adapting to changes of new technology, existing laws and policy guidelines such as the current *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989* becomes inapplicable due to its enactment prior to the introduction of the internet. The internet and other emerging ICT in the mass media and mobile phones present a wide range of opportunities and challenges thus Governments globally are taking appropriate actions to ensure in particular the safety and security of its citizens online. Internet Content Filtering is one way of ensuring a 'clean feed' from the internet to its users to ensure that the cyber environment we are exposed to is conducive and immune from unsuitable content. PNG is only beginning to build its capacity for cybersecurity and it needs a lot of relevant legislative and technical support to have a functional cybersecurity capacity.

STRATEGY TWO

To have appropriate legal basis and partnerships for a Cyber Security System to monitor and regulate Internet Service Providers on content issues. The specific areas of targeted action include:

- **Conducting a feasibility study to provide options relevant for PNG;**
- **Establishing partnerships with Department of Prime Minister and NEC, Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), National Information and Communication Technology Authority (NICTA), PNG DataCo and other stakeholders to ensure control measures are in place using the Cyber Security Operation Centre;**
- **Reviewing the Censorship Act 1989 and its Regulations to consider appropriate provision for Internet Content Filtering; and,**
- **Staff undertaking specialized training of system management and maintenance.**



3.3 Code of Conduct Guidelines for Industry Groups

In any industry operation, a 'Code of Conduct' is set to guide the manner and standards in which business operations are conducted. The 'Code of Conduct' must essentially encompass aspects of morality, decency, and respectability that are generally accepted with the given industry, as well as by society at large. With respect to the publication and broadcasting groups, the standards must take into account the principles that matured adults are entitled to read and view what they wish, but by the same token, are not completely at liberty to access or to disseminate materials that are communally considered inappropriate. In addition, vulnerable populations, such as children, are entitled to protection from exposure to indecent and harmful material.

The *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989* does not provide for a 'Code of Conduct' for publication and broadcasting groups. This deficiency has made it difficult for the Office of Censorship to monitor, regulate, and scrutinize the types of information and materials that the information sharing industry is providing for public consumption.

The 'Code of Conduct' guidelines are fundamentally important, as they will be used to curtail unwarranted and illegal activities which are not in harmony with the overriding spirit of this policy.

STRATEGY THREE

Office of Censorship to develop 'Code of Conduct' guidelines for publication and broadcasting industry operators to comply with in all aspects of their operations.

The specific areas of targeted action include:

- ***Developing the 'Code of Conduct' guidelines;***
- ***Reviewing the Censorship Act 1989 and its Regulations to ensure appropriate provision for Code of Conduct for industry groups;***
- ***Facilitating workshops with the industry groups to develop the Code of Conduct;***
- ***Finalising and registering the Code of Conduct for the industry groups; and,***
- ***Conducting awareness on the Code of Conduct for the industry groups.***



3.4 Regulation of Music Industry

Music is an integral part of our social and cultural lives. It is a way to express ourselves as individuals, and it is a form of art that helps us define who and what we are. We use it to express our feelings, our views, and our ideas. Over-time the music industry in Papua New Guinea has produced song lyrics that are considered inappropriate for general public consumption, in particular young children. The Office of Censorship has received complaints from the public and acted on certain types of song lyrics that were categorized as indecent and promoted promiscuity, adultery, prostitution, sexist and other forms of hatred such as misogyny to our female members of the society.

Inappropriate compositions of songs by artists and music industries increased in recent times and are producing and publishing them on social media such as Facebook, YouTube, twitter, and other social media platforms. Many of these compositions were set against our traditional beliefs and values. Resultantly, the Office of Censorship is now prioritizing the regulation of the music industry through development of music standards to obliterate the production of songs/lyrics that are considered inappropriate and therefore promote decent music that is conducive to our music followers, especially the youth population of the country.

STRATEGY FOUR

To establish operating standards for composers/artists and recording studios to comply with. The specific areas of targeted action include:

- *Conducting workshops with the music industry players;*
- *Reviewing the Censorship Act 1989 and its Regulations to ensure appropriate provision for Music Industry;*
- *Developing a code of conduct for the music industry;*
- *Identifying and registering of all recording studios; and,*
- *Conducting mass awareness on compliance.*



3.5 Regulation of Commercial Advertisement

As more businesses are being created in PNG, commercial advertisements associated with business products and services have also increased due to competition. Advertising commercial products can involve and feature women/men in an exploitive manner to sell and promote their products and brands with the ultimate aim of attracting consumers. This is a fine line that we have to ensure that industry operators are not just exploiting women, men or children for commercial purposes.

Likewise, advertisements on consumer products such as alcohol and cigarettes are strictly monitored through stringent operating guidelines and laws which must be adhered to by those responsible business houses.

STRATEGY FIVE

To establish operating standards for all Advertisements and Media Production companies to comply. The specific areas of targeted action include:

- **Conducting workshops with the commercial advertisement industry;**
- **Identifying and registering of all commercial advertisement companies;**
- **Reviewing the Censorship Act 1989 and its Regulations to ensure appropriate provision for commercial advertisement;**
- **Developing a Code of Conduct for commercial advertisement, and,**
- **Conducting mass awareness on compliance.**



3.6 Regulation of Entertainment Industry

New areas such as the Entertainment Industry which encapsulates entertainment provided in night clubs and cultural entertainments must be regulated and protected from abuse. This industry is growing in the country and has crossed the line to unacceptable levels and behavioural practices by the participants in the industry. Some of these include indecent and inappropriate exposing of certain tabooed practises in Melanesian culture, sexualised activities such as modelling with indecent exposure in night clubs, including wet t-shirt competitions, mud wrestling, naming of cocktail drinks, and unregulated commercialisation of traditional cultural performances.

Whilst this remains the responsibility of organizations such as the National Cultural Commission, National Museum and Art Gallery, and the Tourism Promotion Authority, it is also the moral obligation of the Office of Censorship to ensure PNG traditionally inspired cultural performances are protected and respected. Inappropriate use of PNG's cultural and traditional practises either mocked or abused should be patented thus to maintain its integrity and authenticity. This is a moral responsibility all Papua New Guineans have so that we can pass on our cultural and traditional values and identities to our future generations.

On the other hand, the entertainment industry also has the potential to raise revenue for the government. Therefore, those practises allowed must be certified by the relevant competent authority for a balanced approach. If existing regulations have no provision that cater for this, an appropriate regulation is required to cater for this element making it clear for all interested parties.

STRATEGY SIX

To establish operating standards for the Entertainment Industry to comply. The specific areas of targeted action include:

- **Conducting workshops with the entertainment industry;**
- **Identifying and registering all entertainment companies or groups;**
- **Reviewing the Censorship Act 1989 and its Regulations to ensure appropriate provision for the Entertainment Industry;**
- **Developing a code of conduct for the entertainment industry operators including comedians; and,**
- **Conducting mass awareness on compliance.**



3.7 Regulation of Film and Television Industry

The film industry or motion picture industry, comprises of the technological and commercial institutions of filmmaking, i.e., film production companies, film studios, cinematography, animation, film production, screenwriting, pre-production, post production, film festivals, distribution and actors, film directors and many others. Television on the other hand is a medium used to disseminate information, news, and entertainment that includes moving pictures and sound.

Production of Films itself has not been seriously considered and more emphasis and effort are needed to drive the industry forward. It is one way to showcase and promote the biodiversity of this country to the outside world for Tourism and potential investment purposes which can benefit the country. On the other hand, Local film makers and producers see this as an opportunity to showcase their talents and also raise revenue to sustain themselves.

Whilst technology is advancing every single day, production of films and broadcasting of films through television and other media platforms seems to be unregulated. Papua New Guinea's social norms and values are fast degrading with the production, telecasting and promotion of especially the foreign films, which brings in foreign ideals and knowledge contrary to the societal values and principles of our society. Collaborative effort with relevant authorities plays a significant role to improve the industry with some guidelines to ensure production of films and broadcasting are decent for public consumption.

STRATEGY SEVEN

***To establish operating standards for Films and Television Industry to comply with.
The specific areas of targeted action include:***

- ***Conducting workshops with all Films and Television companies;***
- ***Identifying and registering of all Films and Television companies; and,***
- ***Reviewing the Censorship Act 1989 and its Regulations to ensure appropriate provision for Code of Conduct for Film and Television industry operators; and,***
- ***Conducting mass awareness on compliance; and***
- ***Developing a code of conduct for Film and Television industry operators.***



3.8 Information Management System for the Office of Censorship

The Establishment of the modern Information & Communication Technology (ICT) include; Information Management System and the Training of Officers who will be administering and maintaining the ICT systems and the equipment to meet the demands of rapidly growing technological advances within the organisation.

The establishment of an Information Management System and the training of ICT officers are activities that are captured as development programs. However, the maintenance of all faulty ICT equipment will be carried out all year round with the use of the recurrent allocated funds.

The ICT section within the Office of Censorship has an important role in establishing a networking system whereby all data and information is centralized for easy access both on and offline. In accordance with the rebranding exercise, the Office of Censorship is pursuing, the need to establishing an internal Information Management System (IMS). Information on rated films, registered publication premises, code of conduct guidelines including research report and findings are public information hence will be published online. While some information is isolated, there are others that need publicity through a controlled and administered approach. As such the establishing of the IMS is paramount and must be in place as soon as practical.

STRATEGY EIGHT

To build an effective Information Management System by centralizing the different types of information systems for storage and usage. The specific areas of targeted action include:

- ***Establishing of the ICT infrastructure;***
- ***Establishing the IMS and develop Desktop Applications;***
- ***Developing the Web Applications;***
- ***Establishing an Online Payment System; and,***
- ***Reviewing the existing systems and develop the ICT's plan for the next 5 years.***



3.9. Staff Development and Capacity Building for the Office of Censorship

Over the last ten years the Office of Censorship has expanded rapidly in staff capacity and will continue to grow. In 2017 the office had an organizational restructure exercise that saw an expansion of staff ceiling. The Office will continue the staff development and capacity building as a key objective to:

- improving staff performance;
- improving staff satisfaction and confidence;
- addressing bottle-necks and weaknesses;
- maintaining work performance at consistent level; and,
- increasing productivity and adherence to the Public Service General Orders.

Staff development and capacity building presents a great opportunity to expand and upgrade staff's skills and knowledge base. This gives all the members the opportunity to understand their roles and responsibility and in turn build confidence. Building confidence enhances their competence level and overall performance thus contributing to benefit the organization in achieving its objectives.

STRATEGY NINE

To upgrade Officers with required skills and knowledge to achieve effective and efficient performance. The specific areas of targeted action include:

- ***Undertaking a Training Needs Analysis (TNA);***
- ***Reviewing of the Training Plan 2017- 2021 and develop next 3 years training plan 2022-2024; and,***
- ***Reviewing current organisational structure.***



3. 10. Research on issues that fall directly and or indirectly under the auspice of the Office of Censorship and the Censorship Act of 1989

Data and evidence on censorship issues are very limited. In order to build evidence-based policy, legislation and programming, the Office has been very keen on establishing relevant data. The Office has established a research team and has started embarking on operational research on topics regarding pornography, prostitution and sexual content. The main objectives were to collate data on the effects of pornography on women and casual links to effects on marriage and family life. The findings of the research were intended to build a baseline and a case to establish the Internet Content Filtering System for regulating and monitoring content of mass media and public communication systems.

Part of the research is focused on schools, especially pupils' exposure and usage of mobile phones. Young people represent a significant segment of our population. They have interest, energy and the desire for innovative approaches to addressing issues of concern to nation building and prosperity. They can be a bridge between our traditional and modern cultures, as they are responsive to information and communication technologies and they are in a position to act as effective agents of positive social change that will produce greater economic and social wellbeing with respect to sustainable development for generations to come. Therefore, the Research team will continue to explore views of young people through various operational research projects.

STRATEGY TEN

To conduct research on censorship issues and other areas of concern. The specific areas of targeted action include:

- ***Conducting research on censorship and emerging issues;***
- ***Publishing and present research findings;***
- ***Establishing partnership with research institutions, universities and other such bodies; and***
- ***Training for research officers.***



3.11. Advocacy and Awareness on censorship issues, moral and spiritual development, culture and sustainability

Advocacy and awareness are important in disseminating information to empower our citizens to be informed so they can be proactive and take preventative actions. In this regard, the Office of Censorship has embarked on carrying out advocacy and awareness program to all age groups to educate them on the censorship issues, protect our moral and Christian values that would vanish as a result of the advancement in technology such as the use of mobile phones and Internet.

Moral censorship is a responsibility everyone must take at home and our communities. The churches, education institutions and some of our civil society organisations are taking more responsibility in shaping our social standard and consensus. More and more families are negating our parental and communal responsibility to shaping and building our families and allowing TVs, computers, mobile phones and such technology to do it. In many urban homes, TV has replaced the roles of parents and grandparents in storytelling and family conversations.

Therefore, the Office of Censorship will continue to strengthen and expand its nationwide advocacy and awareness program.

STRATEGY ELEVEN

To carry out Advocacy and Awareness and to build and promote strong spiritual, cultural and social values for prosperity and nation building. The specific areas of targeted action include:

- ***Advocating and conducting awareness to the general populace targeting children, youth, parents/caregivers & vulnerables;***
- ***Developing effective awareness raising strategies for implementation at National, Provincial & Local Levels;***
- ***Working closely with National Department of Education to develop a Curriculum on moral values and ethics; and,***
- ***Collaborating with Government & Non-Government Organisations for effective delivery of awareness programs.***



3.12 Cross-Cutting Issues

As we expose ourselves to the outside world with the aid of technological advancements, new crosscutting challenges are emerging. This Policy has identified the following crosscutting issues listed below as to address them:

3.12.1 Sexual Enhancement Products (SEPs)

The use and illegal importation of Sexual Enhancement Products (SEPs) have become widespread in the country. According to the PNG Institute of Medical Research sero-surveillance of HIV/AIDS and STIs, many SEPs are coming from across Indonesia and Asian countries. The abuse of SEPs have led to many health problems for both the users and those that were victims of it. It also led to many family and domestic problems, including high levels of sexual abuses. This warrants an appropriate approach jointly with the Department of Health, Customs and others for measures and guidelines on access and use of SEPs.

STRATEGY:

- Working in collaboration with the National Department of Health to identify the establishment of SEPs and develop a protocol for legal SEPs; and,
- Advocating and creating awareness on SEPs.



3.12.2 Gender based and online discrimination

Cyber abuse, harassment and discriminations of different types are becoming more endemic in recent times. The increased use of cybernetics, especially social media such as Facebook, Twitter, TikTok and personal Blogs has enabled people to express their opinions without much filter. In PNG, much of the abuse and discriminations are targeted towards, vulnerable populations such as homosexuals, women and girls, and expressing tribalism and regionalism and amongst diffident regions. While PNG communities are mixing and integrating through intermarriages, education, work or professional associations, such regionalism sentiments or other discriminatory sentiments can trigger anti-social and anti-unity behaviour. As such, offensive and discriminatory content found in films, books, magazines, songs and online platforms can perpetuate discrimination against women, children and vulnerable persons.

The introduction of *Cyber Crime Code Act 2016* is beginning to penalise offenders of cyber abuse thus sounding a strong warning, although a lot needs to be done, especially with those hiding behind fake accounts. Regulating the mass media and public communication systems in collaboration with relevant stakeholders will identify and minimize content that may trigger or cause any forms of discrimination and harm.

STRATEGY:

- **Working in collaboration with Department of Community Development, the Police and others to address gendered based discrimination and abuse; and,**
- **Collaborate with National Department of Education to integrate into the education curriculum.**



3.12.3 Violence and Radicalization

Films and publications that contain violence and other unacceptable cult and religious practices and propaganda can influence negative behaviour in society. Globally and within the region, bullying, anti-social and radical behaviours against religion, race, place of origin, political affiliation, and sexual orientation have become an outrageous phenomenon. At the time of this policy consultation, a gunman open-fired on worshipers of two Muslim mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, and killed 50 people and injured 39 others while live-streamed the horrific event via Facebook. Also, during an Easter Mass, six suicide bombers linked to the Islamic group terrorist organisation ISIS bombed churches and luxury hotels killing 359 people and injuring 500 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. In PNG, with the exponential uptake of social media, cyber bullying, harassment, and many other anti-social behaviours have dramatically increased, leading to court prosecutions, several reported suicides, tribal fights and many other negative anti-social consequences. Many such killings and anti-social behaviours are ubiquitous with everyday happenings globally in recent years. The proliferation of violence and such practices is gaining momentum as a result of the advancement in modern technology. This Policy aims to advocate on these issues through awareness programs with a view to preventing its occurrence in PNG.

STRATEGY:

- **Advocacy and Awareness on legal implication of Cyber Crime Code Act 2016; and,**
- **Collaborate with the National Department of Education to integrate into the education curriculum.**



3.12.4 Cultural Attire

Papua New Guinea is blessed with very rich and diverse cultural practices and celebration of our traditional identities. Some of our practices involve partial exposure of body where people are minimally attired. In some instances, women are bare-breasted and wear grass skirts, or men wear nothing more than penis gourds or loin cloths. Such exposures could be contentious in today's modern PNG that is influenced by different religious practices and Western and other cultures. However, body exposure through cultural attire is still acceptable as dignified in the context and cultural setting that a performed.

However, recent modern developments have contributed to the change in mindsets of society to consider such cultural practices as unacceptable when taken out of their cultural settings. This Policy therefore aims to contribute to the promotion, protection and restoration of dignity in traditional cultural practices that is practiced within its appropriate context. The Office of Censorship will also work with National Cultural Commission, Tourism Promotion Authority and other relevant bodies to ensure that traditional cultural values and practices are respected and valued and not abused outside its context.

STRATEGY:

- **Collaborate with National Cultural Commission and Tourism Promotion Authority to define cultural appropriateness of attire; and,**
- **Undertake awareness.**





CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Overview

To effectively implement this Policy, the Office of Censorship will develop Annual Implementation Plans with a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. The Annual Implementation Plan will outline the specific activity, financial and technical resources needed, funding source and the timeframe to implement towards achieving the desired outcomes. This has been the standard practice across many government and statutory bodies.

Based on the review of the experience of the Office of Censorship, it has performed well in implementing the key activities outlined in the last National Censorship Policy (2013-2018) achieving over 95% of planned activities. Learning from the last policy, Office of Censorship will conduct independent evaluation on its performance against its set outcomes and activities to generate knowledge and evidence to feed into the planning and programming cycle.

With the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework, the Office of Censorship will develop a results framework. This will outline the indicators with short-term output indicators and long-term outcome and impact indicators. Regular monitoring will be done to constantly inform the management and board on the implementation and the performance of the Office. This will enable improved evidence-based programming and reporting to not only improve the Annual Management Reports but identify resource or capacity constraints and address bottlenecks in implementation. The Office will develop suitable technical capacity within the Strategic Policy and Coordination Division to lead the M&E aspect of this policy.

With the above backdrop, the Office of Censorship is determined to improve on its performance building on the gains from the last Policy. As the Office expands with more human capacity and technical resources coupled with its financial autonomy, it will confidently implement this Policy to achieve improved social and developmental outcomes as envisioned. This will contribute to the overall achievement of the country's development aspirations as outlined in the Medium Term Development Plan 2018 - 2022, Vision 2050 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

As observed with many government sectors, the policies, programs and projects lack routine monitoring and reporting, let alone been evaluated. As this Policy has a five-year implementation timeframe, the Office is determined to constantly monitor the programs that derive from the strategies on a quarterly or yearly basis, and have reports produced for the Office of Censorship, the Censorship Board, and ultimately, the Minister for Community Development, Youth & Religion and Parliament. The Strategic Policy and Coordination Division of the Office of Censorship will take lead to monitor all aspects of the programs and provide reports quarterly and annually.

4.2 The Mechanism of Policy Implementation

The Chief Censor with the support of the Strategic Policy and Coordination Division (SPC) will oversee and ensure that all strategies and action areas outlined in this Policy are implemented. The SPC will provide reports to the Office of Chief Censor and senior management, which will in turn reports to the National Censorship Board, the Minister of Community Development, Youth and Religion and eventually the SLOS and National Parliament.

The Office of Censorship will apply the SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound) approach in delivering the key activities outlined in this Policy to attain maximum value and impact for positive social outcomes. The approach includes focusing on activities with immediate impact at the societal level drawing from lessons learnt and evidence established, harnessing the full potential of all the stakeholders, explore innovative and most effective ways for maximum benefit, and fostering strong partnership with all level of stakeholders.

4.3 Technical Advisory Committee - National Censorship Policy Monitoring

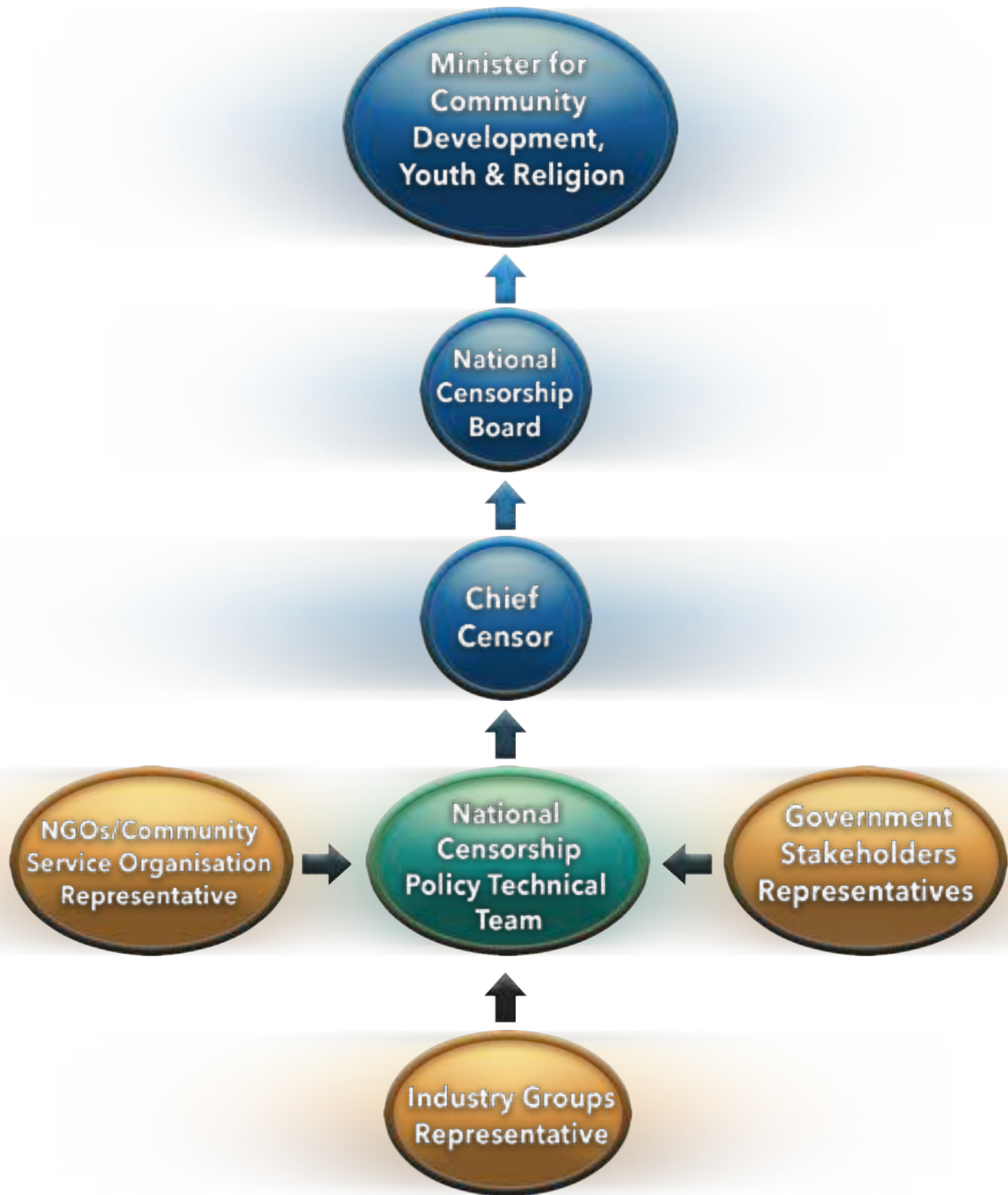
A Technical Advisory Committee will be established under the auspices of the Chief Censor to support the strategic oversight of the implementation and evaluation of the policy. They will meet from time to time to track the progress and implementation of the policy and provide other relevant advice to the Chief Censor to meeting the key outcomes set out in this policy.

The committee will be represented by key stakeholder constituencies; namely the Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Industry Groups representative, and Government. Other key populations, interest groups and technical stakeholder institutions will be co-opted where appropriate. This will enable Office of Censorship to gather objective, robust and independent views on progress and implementation of the policy.

The Committee will be chaired by the Deputy Chief Censor and will report to the Senior Executive Management. The Chief Censor will then provide updates to the National Censorship Board on the Committee's activities. Other executive managers and senior managers from the Office of Censorship will also be part of the committee. The Committee will be supported by an internal Technical Working Group on policy implementation, monitoring and reporting under the leadership of the Executive Manager – Policy and Coordination. The Policy and Coordination Branch will provide the secretariat support. The Terms of

Reference of the Technical Advisory Committee and the Technical Working Group will set out meeting frequency and other details.

Technical Advisory Committee - Policy Implementation and Reporting Mechanism



Internal Technical Committee- Monitor and Evaluate the Policy Implementation



4.4 Delegation of Responsibilities

In order to effectively implement the National Censorship Policy, the Office of Censorship will establish provincial structures, comprising of institutions to which responsibilities will be delegated. The delegated responsibilities will be specifically identified and catered for in the upcoming amended Act.

While all of these structures can serve as an inbuilt monitoring mechanism, major evaluations can be undertaken every year. For this purpose, the Office of Censorship can engage external consultants as and when the need arises.

4.4.1 National Level

The key driver of this policy at the National level will be the National Censorship Board. The Board is comprised of all the key Government agencies and departments whose mandate completes the work of the Censorship Office.

The Board will provide the overall oversight of the work of Censorship Office and this policy and advice the NEC through the Minister responsible.

The Board will also lead strategic activities, such as partnerships, legislative and policy development, decentralisation, and resource mobilisation. Implementation will be done through the Office of Censorship as its secretariat.

4.4.2 Provincial Administration

The role of provincial administration is to:

- Liaise with the Censorship Board on new policies and directives;
- Invite, receive, consider, and refer to the Censorship Board complaints in respect of films, publications, and radio and television programs;
- Consider the effects of films and publications on the lives of people, given their traditional values and Christian principles, and make recommendations to the Censorship Board;
- Provide quarterly implementation reports to the Censorship Board;
- Make referrals to the Censorship Board on any matter that requires investigation; and,
- Report to the Technical Advisory Committee, through the Chief Censor.

4.4.3 District Administration

The role of the district administration is to:

- Ensure that the local-level governments are informed about new policies and directives;
- Ensure that the policy is effectively implemented at the district level;
- Monitor and report any illegal activity in the district to the provincial administration; and,
- Report to the provincial committee.

4.4.4 Local Level Governments

The role of local-level government administrations is to:

- Ensure ward councillors are informed about new policies and directives;
- Ensure that the policy is effectively implemented at ward levels;
- Monitor and report any illegal activity in the community to the district administration;
- Refer any illegal activity in the local-level governments or wards to the district administration; and
- Report to the district committee.



CHAPTER 5: RESOURCING FOR THE POLICY

To satisfactorily implement this policy, appreciate resources, both financial and technical, are required. The resources are required to build and strengthen the internal capacity of the office as well as programs and interventions as articulated in the policy.

At present, the Office of Censorship relies mostly on the National Government through its annual recurrent budgetary appropriations to fund on-going activities. Previously, the Office of Censorship was a unit under the Department of Community Development, Youth and Religion, hence funding was channelled through it. However, since 2014 the Office has expanded to become autonomous with self-accounting status. This has significantly streamlined and reduced administrative processes, enabling the Office timely approvals for activity implementation as well as other administrative functions such as human resources.

5.1. Government Funding

Apart from the recurrent annual budget appropriations from the Department of Treasury for administrative operations such as staff salaries and utilities, the Office of Censorship is beginning to access Public Investment Program (PIP) funds for projects through the Department of National Planning & Monitoring. For example, funds for this policy development process, schools' national awareness program and research program has been received funding from the PIP.

There are several strategic activities in this policy far which the Office of Censorship will apply for PIP capital expenditure grants from the National Government for financing. Some of them will lead to revenue generation for the government.

Currently, the Office consistently raises enough revenue for the government through certain statutory fees and charges. For example, as at 04th of June, 2020, the National Government revised the determination of statutory fees and charges for the Office of Censorship pursuant to Section 71A of the Public Finances (Management) Act 1995 (National Gazette No. G3301). The Office intends to further strengthen and regularize measures for internal revenue generation in this policy period.

5.2. Internal Revenue

In the revised determinations stated above, certain new fees have been approved with regards to importation, recording studios, online advertising, and computer games. Through the implementation of this policy, especially with our enforcement and compliance functions, the Office will ensure to register all the operators for television and film, advertising, radio broadcasting, internet service providers, video libraries and cinemas, recording studios, and publishing agents through statutory fees and charges.

Overall, in the life of this policy, the Office of Censorship will continue to improve and strengthen its capacity for its sustainable internal revenue sources to contribute to the national government. The Section 71A of the *Public Finances (Management) Act 1995* (National Gazette No. G3301) provides the legal impetus. Where feasible, further clarity for appropriate powers to do so will be included in the revised Censorship Act.

5.3 Development Partners

In terms of accessing financial or technical assistance from bilateral or multilateral and other development partners, censorship activities have not attracted any support. However, under this policy, the Office intends to actively find relevant partners for both technical and financial resources. We will ensure to collaborate with Department for Community Development and Religion and Department of National Planning and Monitoring to align as such partnership in accordance with the PNG Development Cooperation Policy 2018-2022.

The Office will also explore opportunities for Public Private Partnership under the Government's overarching partnership policy (PPP) framework. Technology, both infrastructure and programs continue evolve to enable better and faster flow of information, which government may lack capacity to access. Private Sector is usually quick to access such resources thus strategic partnerships with them can allow the Office to harness and leverage their capacity.





CHAPTER 6: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEWS

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plays a vital role in ensuring specific strategies and planned activities outlined in this policy are achieved. The purpose of monitoring is to improve the performance towards the outcomes and make adjustments where bottlenecks are identified. It is a key management tool for accountability, learning and to guide resource mobilisation and implementation towards the overall impact and outcome of this policy.

Measuring performance is essential as we all want to see improvements in performance and realisation of the planned outcomes. The Office of Censorship will apply SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound) approach in delivering the key activities outlined in this Policy to attain maximum value and impact for positive social outcomes. The M&E function also generates program-level data for evidence-based implementation and to inform future planning, programming and M&E framework design. The approach includes focusing on activities with immediate impact at the societal level drawing from lessons learnt and evidence established, harnessing the full potential of all the stakeholders, explore innovative and most effective ways for maximum benefit, and fostering strong partnership with all level of stakeholders.

In this policy, the strategic outcome areas are set based on the core functions of the Office of Censorship. Then the sub-outcome areas are set under each of the strategic activities under the different functions of the office. Some of the activities are outside the remit of the Office of Censorship, however, it is important for the Office to keep a tab on them. The achievement of these activities will be through strategic partnerships with the respective stakeholders responsible.

To effectively implement this Policy, the Office of Censorship will develop Annual Implementation Plans with a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. The Annual Implementation Plan will outline the specific activity, financial and technical resources needed, funding source and the timeframe to implement towards achieving the desired outcomes. This has been the standard practice across many government and statutory

bodies.

A Technical Advisory Committee will be established under the Chief Censor to closely monitoring the implementation of this policy and reports to the Executive Management and the National Censorship Board. The Committee Members will include both senior managers of the Office as well as external stakeholders for independent, unbiased and robust views. A Technical Working Group will also be established under the auspices of the Executive Manager, Strategic Policy and Coordination which will serve as internal M&E working group. Both, the Technical Advisory Committee and the Technical Working Group will be supported by the Strategic Policy and Coordination Division as the secretariat. Both technical committees are also explained in Chapter 4.

6.1 Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework will be developed to ensure quality monitoring, evaluation and reporting of key outcomes envisaged in this plan. The Chief Censor will oversee the monitoring and regular evaluation of all strategies and planned activities, which will be carried out by the Strategic Policy and Coordination Division.

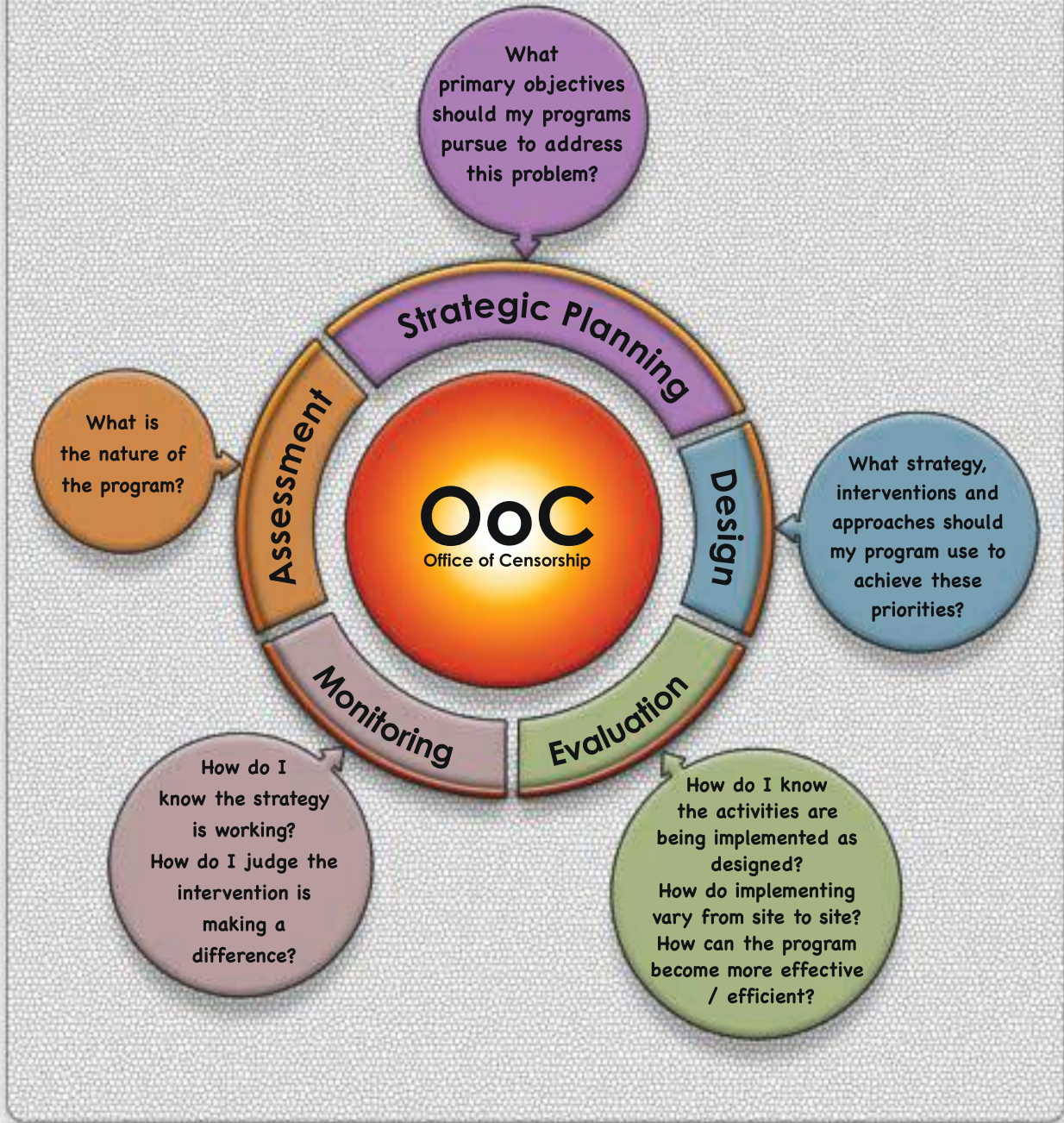
The Office will continue to undertake quarterly progress monitoring on its key activities and will provide a summary in its annual reports to track implementation and provide a sound account of performance and results. The Policy and Coordination Division will continue to build its capacity to undertake effective M&E function to drive evidence-based programming of this policy. The M&E function will be further complemented by the Research unit within the division.

At the provincial and sub national levels, relevant existing committees will be delegated the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the policy.

6.2 Mid-Term Evaluation

Depending on the resources available, the Office will carry out an independent mid-term evaluation in line with the norms, standards and guidance from international best practise. The findings of this evaluation will help inform the management on whether or not to make any adjustment on the implementation. The Office will then make a comprehensive and strategic end of policy evaluation involving a broad range of stakeholders and partners to inform the next policy. This will ensure the Office of Censorship continue to contribute to the national priorities and our activities are relevant, effective, efficient and sustainable. M&E and evaluation are fundamental components of evidence-based strategy, policymaking and implementation. This is the approach the office envisaged for an evidence-based policy and programming.

Role of M&E in a Program Life Cycle



APPENDICES

Annex 01. Results Framework

Outcome # 1: By 2025 Office of Censorship established sustainable partnership with all levels of Government and Key Stakeholders (developers, CBOs, etc.)			
Sub outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>1.1 Partnership established with all sub-levels of government.</p> <p>1.2 Partnership established with Churches, NGOs and civil society groups.</p> <p>1.3 Partnerships established and strengthened with key GoPNG stakeholders for implementation.</p> <p>1.4 Handbook on the delegation of Chief Censor's power developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of MOU instrument signed for delegation of Chief Censor's Powers • No. of MOU instruments signed with implementing partners. • No. of MOU instruments signed with implementing partners. • Publication of Handbook on delegation Chief Censor's Power 	<p>Provincial and District reports</p> <p>Decentralisation Reports</p> <p>NGOs stakeholder's annual reports</p> <p>Censorship M&E and research reports</p>	<p>Strong partnerships between different levels of government – national, provincial and districts.</p> <p>Smooth leadership transition of Chief Censors.</p> <p>Appropriate financial and technical resources for policy and program implementation.</p>
Outcome # 2: By 2025 Office of Censorship has as functional Internet Content Filtering System			
Sub outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>2.1 Feasibility study on Internet content filtering is completed.</p> <p>2.2 Partnership is established with DCI, NICTA, PNG Data Co and relevant stakeholders and control measures are instituted with Cyber Security Operation Centre.</p> <p>2.3. Specialized training of system management and maintenance are conducted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility study conducted • No. of MOUs signed • No. of staff trained for specialised training for system management and maintenance 	<p>Stakeholders' reports</p> <p>Censorship's research and annual reports</p> <p>Reports on Cyber Crime Code Act 2016</p>	<p>Provincial and District reports.</p> <p>Appropriate financial and technical resources for policy and program implementation.</p> <p>Strategic partnerships for training and capacity building.</p>

Outcome # 3: By 2025 Office of Censorship established Code of Conduct Guidelines for Media Industry Groups

Sub outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
3.1 Guidelines Code of Conduct for Media Industry is developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guideline for Media Industry Code of conduct developed 	PNG Media Council and other stakeholders' reports.	Working partnership with PNG Media Council
3.2 Workshops conducted for the Media Industry on the Code of Conduct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of workshops conducted for media industry partners 	Censorship's research and annual reports	Appropriate financial and technical resources for policy and program implementation.
3.3 Awareness on the Code of Conduct for the Media industry groups are conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of advocacy and awareness activities for Media Industry 	Reports from Government agencies working with media.	

Outcome # 4: By 2025 Office of Censorship established the regulation of Music Industry

Sub outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
4.1 Workshops conducted with the music industry players	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of music studios that attended the workshop 	Reports from industry operators	Working partnership with industry operators
4.2 All Recording Studios Identified and registered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of music studios registered 	Reports from Government agencies working with Media industry,	Appropriate financial and technical resources for policy and program implementation.
4.3 Mass awareness on compliance conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of awareness conducted for music studios 	Censorship's research and annual reports	

Outcome # 5: By 2025 Office of Censorship established Regulations for Commercial Advertisement

Sub outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
5.1 Workshops with the commercial advertisement industry conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of commercial advertisement industry operators attended workshop 	Reports from industry operators	Working partnership with advertisement industry operators
5.2 All commercial production companies identified and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of 	Reports from Government agencies working with advertising	Appropriate financial and technical resources for

registered. 5.3 Mass awareness on compliance conducted.	commercial advertisement industry operators registered • No. of awareness conducted for advertisement industry operators	industry Censorship's research and annual reports	policy and program implementation.
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Outcome # 6: By 2025 Office of Censorship established regulation of Entertainment Industry

Sub outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
6.1 Workshops conducted for the entrainment industry operators 6.2 All the entertainment industry identified and registered. 6.3 Mass awareness on compliance conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of entertainment industry operators attending workshop • No. of entertainment industry operators identified and registered. • No. of mass awareness on compliance conducted. 	<p>Reports from industry operators</p> <p>Reports from Government agencies working with Media industry,</p> <p>Censorship's research and annual reports</p>	<p>Working partnership with entertainment industry operators</p> <p>Appropriate financial and technical resources for policy and program implementation</p>

Outcome # 7: By 2025 Office of Censorship established functional Information Management System (IMS).

Sub outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
7.1 IMS infrastructure of the Office established. 7.2 IMS and desktop applications developed and functional. 7.3 IMS and web applications developed and functional. 7.4 Review of the existing systems and develop ICT's Plans for the next 5 Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMS infrastructure established • IMS applications developed and in use • IMS web application developed and in use • ICT systems reviewed and plan developed 	Censorship's research and annual reports	Appropriate financial and technical resources for ICT program implementation

Outcome # 8: By 2025 Office of Censorship established Staff Development and Capacity Building

Sub outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
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<p>8.1 Training Needs Analysis (TNA) reviewed</p> <p>8.2 Training Plan 2017-2021 reviewed and 3 years training plan 2022- 2024 developed.</p> <p>8.3 Current organizational structure reviewed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training analysis conducted • Training plan developed • Organisational structure reviewed 	Censorship's research and annual reports	Appropriate financial and technical resources for HR program implementation
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Outcome # 9: By 2025 Office of Censorship established sustainable Research capacity on issues that fall directly and or indirectly under its auspice.

Sub outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>9.1 Research on censorship and emerging issues conducted.</p> <p>9.2 Research findings published and presented.</p> <p>9.3 Capacity building training for research officers conducted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of research projects undertaken • No. of research papers published and presented • No. of officers trained for research capacity building 	<p>Publications from established research and academic institutions and journals</p> <p>Censorship's research and annual reports</p>	<p>Appropriate financial and technical resources for research program implementation</p> <p>Strong partnerships with research and academic institutions for capacity building and research collaboration</p>

Outcome # 10: By 2025 Office of Censorship established program for awareness and advocacy on censorship issues, moral and spiritual development, culture and sustainability

Sub outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>10.1 Awareness and advocacy strategy established and implemented.</p> <p>10.2 Reviewed and developed the next five years Awareness Strategic Plan.</p> <p>10.3 Work relationship with NDoE established and curriculum on censorship issues developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of advocacy and awareness campaigns conducted. • Awareness Strategic Plan reviewed and new plan developed. • Relationship with NDoE established and curriculum on censorship issued developed. 	<p>Government national program evaluations reports such as MTDP review</p> <p>Reports from Department of Education</p> <p>Censorship's research and annual reports</p>	<p>Strong partnership with Department of Education</p> <p>Appropriate financial and technical resources for research program implementation</p>

Outcome # 11: By 2025 Office of Censorship established program and activities addressing the cross-cutting issues pertaining to SEPs, Gender and GBV, traditional cultural appropriateness, and violence and radicalisation.

Sub outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>11.1 Strategy developed to regulate Sexual Enhancement Products (SEPs)</p> <p>11.2 Strategy developed to address gendered based and online discrimination</p> <p>11.3 Awareness conducted on appropriate use of cultural attire with National Cultural Commission</p> <p>11.4 Awareness conducted on Violence and Radicalization on media and internet platforms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy developed on addressing SEP • Strategy developed on addressing gendered based online discrimination • Partnership established with National Cultural Commission on addressing appropriateness of cultural attire • No. of mass awareness on violence and radicalisation conducted 	<p>Evaluation and annual reports from Department of Health and other medical research institutions</p> <p>Evaluations and reports from Dept of Community Development, UN and other partners working on Gender Equality and GBV Programs</p> <p>Evaluations and report from National Cultural Commission, Tourism Promotion Authority and other appropriate GoPNG entities on cultural and traditions.</p> <p>Evaluation and reports from NIO, research and academic institution on national security.</p>	<p>Nations , NCDC and others working on Gender and GBV issues, National Cultural Commission.</p> <p>Appropriate financial and technical resources for crosscutting program implementation.</p>

02. GLOSSARY

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) – any not-for-profit and non-government organisation that is engaged in providing services to the community such as a community-based organisation (CBO) or a faith-based organisation (FBO).

Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989 – the Act approved by the National Parliament which sets out the parameters of the functions of the Censorship Board and the Office of Censorship and specify the different regulatory measures.

Cyber Crime - any criminal activity that either targets or uses a computer, a computer network or a networked device such as a mobile phone.

Decency - behaviour that conforms to acceptable standards of morality or respectability or things required for a reasonable standard of life.

Industry Groups – refers to the different sectors that, in one way or another, deal with censorship related issue. For example, video libraries, internet service providers (ISPs), radio broadcasting stations, books, mobile phone companies, and music recording studios.

Internet - an electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the world

Mass Media – refers to information generated for the public through mediums such as newspapers, televisions, radio broadcasting stations, books and the internet.

Morality – a particular system of values and principles of conduct concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.

National Censorship Board - the committee consisting of members representing various sections of the society appointed by the Minister responsible for censorship, who deliberate on policy issues relating to censorship. Their appointments are made, using a provision in the *Classification of Publication (Censorship) Act 1989*.

Office of Censorship – the Secretariat that reports directly to the National Censorship Board and headed by the Chief Censors. The Office performs and manages censorship affairs and activities.

Pornography (porn) – depiction of erotic, explicit and indecent material (as in pictures, writings, videos that tends to cause sexual arousal.

Publications - publishing and issuance of literature, information, musical scores, recording or art for public consumption.

Public Communications – all means and modes of verbal and visual interactions between individual and groups of people.

Sexual enhancement products (SEPs) – products that assist in performance of sexual acts. It can be a manual apparatus, ointment, as well as capsules and tablets.



