



TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

2021

ANNUAL REPORT



ABOUT US

Transparency International PNG Inc (TIPNG) is a national chapter of Transparency International. Following a business ethics seminar in 1996, a number of concerned Papua New Guinea individuals came together and established a national chapter of TI to promote transparency in public and private dealings. TIPNG was then launched in January 1997 and has since been in the forefront of anti-corruption campaigning in Papua New Guinea.

We are committed to helping people understand what corruption is and what they can do about it. Our work is focused on working with people & partners, developing a strong movement of integrity champions and promoting justice.

Cover Image: Painting by Laben Sakale John

2021

Annual Report

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WELCOME FROM THE BOARD CHAIR



Dear Members, Friends and Supporters,

On behalf of the Board and Management team, I thank you for your continued support in 2021 of the Transparency International Papua New Guinea. This widespread support by ordinary individuals and socially responsible organizations is invaluable in the fight against corruption. It gives our team at TIPNG the courage to call for accountability and the credibility to convene high-level meetings with key actors across all sectors in our country. It is these two strands of anti-corruption efforts in the past year, out of the many in this Annual report, on which I would like to reflect.

The most visible aspect of TIPNG's calls for accountability were, of course, our public statements in both traditional and social media on corruption issues. In 2021 this included statements on the poor judgement of the

State in issuing contracts to Borneo Pacific Pharmaceuticals, the need to respect the independence of industry regulators such as the Financial Analysis and Supervision Unit (FASU) and the National Gaming Control Board (NGCB), the lack of current Audits on all public bodies and, of course, the need for constitutional adherence and integrity with regards to the conduct of the Moresby Northwest By-Election and 2022 National General Election preparations.

However, these statements and their results are only the end-point of the anti-corruption effort. They were only made possible by the initial personal commitment of our supporters, and their expectation of transparency and accountability to prevail in our society.

This is further exemplified by the second strand of anti-corruption efforts, and which is stated in TIPNG's strategic vision as our commitment to "working with like-minded individuals and organisations to combat corruption."

In 2021, we harnessed TIPNG's national recognition made possible by your support, to convene meetings, forums and workshops to promote integrity and reduce corruption in Papua New Guinea. Most notable of these engagements was the 1st National Integrity Summit, a 2-day event made possible

with support from the European Union. The Summit involved all three arms of government, state agencies, constitutional bodies, the private sector, civil society and international friends of Papua New Guinea sharing openly on both the challenges and the opportunities to strengthen national integrity.

In September 2021, in partnership with the Department of National Planning and Monitoring as government and civil society co-chairs respectively, we hosted the PNG Open Government Partnership (OGP) National Seminar which saw the co-creation of the 2nd PNG OGP National Action Plan.

These strategic dialogues were again, only the visible end point of anti-corruption efforts that would not be possible without your support. The freedom we have to demand better for our country should not be taken for granted, and certainly should not be relinquished if we are to stand a fighting chance against corruption. As you read this publication, I urge you to bear this in mind and reflect on your own capacity as an agent for change.

Do not let the fire go out, be good people who do something – oppose corruption in all its forms, wherever you encounter it.

We at TIPNG in turn, stand committed to support you.

Peter J. Aitsi, MBE

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO



Members, Friends and Supporters,

Two years after the start of the pandemic, 2021 has brought its own set of challenges for TIPNG. In 2021, our team demonstrated tremendous resilience, commitment and resolve to support one another, our members, our partners and our supporters. In doing so, they have continued to deliver on our 2019 – 2023 Strategic Plan. I am incredibly proud of them.

In 2021, we embarked on an ambitious plan to deliver on 25 of the 52 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) under the four Strategic Priority Areas in our Plan.

Highlights of our work under **Strategic Priority Area 1 - Maintaining and Enhancing our Brand**, were the development of a Marketing Strategy, launching of the Integrity Initiatives of Excellence awards and the Investigative Journalism awards,

hosting of the 1st National Integrity Summit and launching 2 key reports: PNG's UNCAC Shadow Report and the 2021 National Integrity System Assessment Report.

In line with **Strategic Priority Area 2 - Enhancing our Organizational Capacity**, we developed and trained staff under the new Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Harassment Policy, developed a comprehensive Risk Management Framework and launched our first Work Culture Program commemorating work anniversaries and celebrating staff milestone achievements.

In our efforts for **Strategic Priority Area 3 - Stronger and more active partnerships**, we signed five (5) MoUs with five (5) key agencies to develop customized internal anti-corruption strategies and welcomed our first intake of trainees for the Legal Aid Program, under an MoU with the PNG Legal Training Institute.

As a not-for-profit organization, it has been crucial to secure the support required for **Strategic Priority Area 4 - Enhance our Financial Sustainability**. You will see from our 2021 Audited Financial Statements that we changed the way we recognize income from donors, have significantly reduced the mortgage payments on our property and received a payment from the Internal Revenue Commission for overpaid Salaries and Wages Tax that has been owing to TIPNG since 2016. We

are in a stronger position after welcoming the Building Elections Integrity through Partnership (BEIP) Project in July 2021 and look forward to implementing our plans set for 2022.

The discipline required to commit to and meet the objectives in our corporate strategy will ensure that as an organization we are able to achieve our corporate vision to be Papua New Guinea's leading and well-established organisation working with like-minded individuals and organisations to combat corruption

I am proud of the what our small team has achieved in 2021. I make special mention of the Deputy Director – Communications Ms. Yvonne Ngutlick and Deputy Director – Partnerships & Policy Mr. Yuambari Haihuie who have both worked tirelessly alongside me to lead our dynamic team and our committed team who passionately serve the organization with courage. I thank the Directors of our Board for their commitment to the cause in a voluntary capacity.

I thank every individual and organization who has supported our work. I extend our deepest gratitude for your support in funding our operations and more importantly our mission, to empower people in Papua New Guinea to act against corruption.

Arianne Kassman

OUR DIRECTION

Transparency International Papua New Guinea (TIPNG) is a chapter of Transparency International, a global non-profit, non-government ORGANISATIONS dedicated to empowering people in Papua New Guinea to take action against corruption. TIPNG was formed in 1997 with the aim of combatting corruption in Papua New Guinea and promoting openness, honesty and accountability in public and private dealings.

TIPNG is a membership-based association, guided by a voluntary Board of Directors who are leaders in the respective sectors in which they work.

TIPNG believes that corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain, and it hurts everyone whose life, livelihood or happiness depends on the integrity of people in a position of authority.

OUR VISION

TIPNG envisages being PNG's leading, reputable and well-established organisation working with like-minded individuals and organisations to combat corruption.

We see our ourselves as being the leading institution to combat corruption in Papua New Guinea. We understand that developing relationships and working closely with individuals and organisations who share similar values across PNG is essential to ensure that corruption is reduced.

MISSION

To empower people in PNG to act against corruption.

Our mandate is to 'empower' others (individuals and organisations) to act against corruption. This includes educating, informing, advocating, partnering, referring and sharing information with others so that we all can take action against corruption.

THE FOCUS OF OUR WORK 2019 – 2023

Our Strategic Plan covers four (4) Strategic Priority Areas over a 5-year period, and we remain committed to doing the work and making our vision a reality:

Strategic Priority Area 1 – Maintain & Enhance Brand: to increase brand recognition through more marketing initiatives and through partnering with local organisations throughout the country to deliver programs.

Strategic Priority Area 2 – Enhance Organisational Capacity: pursue specific strategies, including providing learning opportunities for Board and Staff members, development of standard operating procedures, activities that enhance work culture and strengthening Governance procedures.

Strategic Priority Area 3 – Stronger (and more active) Partnerships: Formalise systems around partner and member

engagement and engage more actively with partners and members.

Strategic Priority Area 4 – Enhance Financial Sustainability: Diversify revenue sources and increase in the number of financial members, update procedures and manuals, and ensure timely delivery of audits.

STRATEGY UPDATE: PRIORITIES & PROGRESS

In 2021, we completed the third year of implementation of TIPNG's Strategic Plan (2019-2023). This year also marked the midway point of the Plan, which was a point of reflection for the team to evaluate rate of completion of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) and to identify areas of improvement for the organisation. In this regard, throughout 2021 the TIPNG staff through both internal and externally facilitated sessions, focussed on honing the skillset required to be a high performing team, so as to deliver on the vision articulated in the Strategic Plan.

The realignment exercise that commenced in 2020 has made 2021 implementation easier to track by staff, management and the Board. The decision to develop an internal KPI dashboard

to track implementation progress has greatly aided this process. This is most notable in improved reporting to the Full Board, Sub-Committees and Working Groups of the Board. The KPI Dashboard is an example of a priority action that has contributed to progress in implementation.

However, it is also clear from the data that more discipline will be required to achieve the 5-year targets captured in the Strategic Plan. At the midway point in 2021, we are still short of the 50% of KPI's that need to be achieved, this will require specific focus on Strategic Priority Area (SPA) 1 – Maintain & Enhance 'Brand', which has the majority of KPI's.

To deliver the progress required to achieve the Strategic Plan will need a team that is focused on

vision and achieving of that vision. In 2021, we have doubled efforts to have SPA Leads and SPA teams work together to track progress and report to each other, to management and the Board. We have started with strengthening capacity of each member of our team to speak confidently on our strategy. This has given TIPNG the capability to better evaluate options and to correspondingly better position ourselves to achieve our strategic vision.

While this a learning process, the benefits are clear; by 2023 we will have a more efficient and effective organisation that can better fulfil its mandate, to empower people in Papua New Guinea to take action against corruption.

Keeping track of our performance

As we progress in implementing our five-year Strategic Plan 2019 – 2023, keeping track of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) is necessary. In 2021, a Strategy Dashboard was developed to improve monitor, report

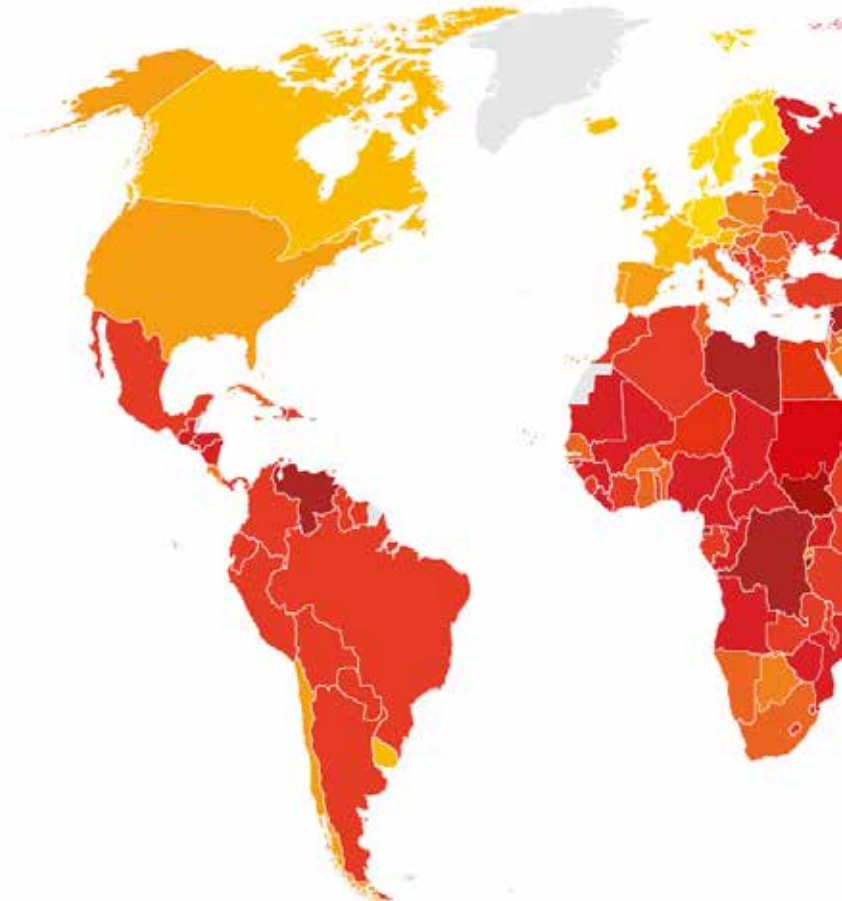
and evaluate the KPIs. TIPNG's Strategic Plan has 52 KPIs and as of the end of 2021, 14 of the KPIs were achieved. TIPNG continues to work to achieve 75% of all KPIs by 31 December 2022.





CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries/territories around the world.



SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY
88	Denmark	67	Chile	53	Cyprus	42	Burkina Faso	38	Moldova
88	Finland	67	United States of America	53	Rwanda	42	Bulgaria	38	Panama
88	New Zealand	65	Barbados	53	Saudi Arabia	41	Timor-Leste	38	Paraguay
85	Norway	64	Bahamas	52	Oman	41	Belarus	36	Togo
85	Singapore	63	Qatar	52	Slovakia	41	Trinidad and Tobago	35	Albania
85	Sweden	62	Korea, South	49	Armenia	40	India	35	Bosnia and Herzegovina
84	Switzerland	62	Portugal	48	Greece	40	Maldives	35	Malawi
82	Netherlands	61	Lithuania	48	Jordan	39	Kosovo	35	Mongolia
81	Luxembourg	61	Spain	48	Namibia	39	Colombia	35	Thailand
80	Germany	59	Israel	48	Malaysia	39	Ethiopia	34	El Salvador
79	United Kingdom	58	Latvia	47	Croatia	39	Guyana	34	Sierra Leone
79	Hong Kong	58	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	46	Cuba	39	Morocco	34	Egypt
78	Canada	58	Cabo Verde	46	Montenegro	39	North Macedonia	33	Nepal
76	Iceland	58	Costa Rica	45	China	39	Suriname	33	Philippines
76	Ireland	57	Slovenia	45	Romania	39	Tanzania	33	Zambia
76	Estonia	56	Italy	45	Sao Tome and Principe	39	Vietnam	33	Algeria
74	Austria	56	Poland	45	Vanuatu	38	Argentina	32	Eswatini
73	Australia	56	Saint Lucia	44	Jamaica	38	Brazil	32	Ukraine
72	Belgium	55	Botswana	44	South Africa	38	Indonesia	31	Gabon
72	Japan	55	Dominica	44	Tunisia	38	Lesotho	31	Mexico
72	Uruguay	55	Fiji	43	Ghana	38	Serbia	31	Niger
71	France	55	Georgia	43	Hungary	38	Turkey	31	Papua New Guinea
70	Seychelles	54	Czechia	43	Kuwait	37	Gambia	30	Azerbaijan
68	United Arab Emirates	54	Malta	43	Senegal	37	Kazakhstan	30	Bolivia
68	Bhutan	54	Mauritius	42	Solomon Islands	37	Sri Lanka	30	Djibouti
68	Taiwan	53	Grenada	42	Bahrain	36	Cote d'Ivoire	30	Dominican Republic
				42	Benin	36	Ecuador	23	Honduras
								30	Laos
								30	Paraguay
								30	Togo
								29	Kenya
								29	Angola
								29	Liberia
								29	Mali
								29	Russia
								28	Mauritania
								28	Myanmar
								28	Pakistan
								28	Uzbekistan
								27	Nepal
								27	Cameroon
								27	Kyrgyzstan
								27	Uganda
								26	Bangladesh
								26	Madagascar
								26	Mozambique
								25	Guatemala
								25	Iran
								25	Tajikistan
								24	Lebanon
								24	Nigeria
								24	Central African Republic
								23	Cambodia
								23	Honduras
								23	Iraq
								23	Zimbabwe
								22	Eritrea
								21	Congo
								21	Guinea Bissau
								20	Chad
								20	Comoros
								20	Haiti
								20	Nicaragua
								20	Sudan
								19	Burundi
								19	Democratic Republic of the Congo
								19	Turkmenistan
								17	Equatorial Guinea
								17	Libya
								16	Afghanistan
								16	Korea, North
								16	Yemen
								14	Venezuela
								13	Somalia
								13	Syria
								11	South Sudan



#cpi2021
www.transparency.org/cpi

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**PAPUA NEW GUINEA CPI 2021 RESULTS
SHOW MINOR IMPROVEMENT.
GREATER FOCUS NEEDED IN ENFORCEMENT.**

THE ENVIRONMENT WE WORK IN

The 2021 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) of Transparency International revealed new data indicating a minor improvement in Papua New Guinea's score, from previous years.

With a score of 31 out of 100 and a ranking of 124 out of 180 countries surveyed this year, Papua New Guinea's score revealed a 4-point increase from last year (2020). Although coming in at 14 points below the Asia Pacific Average of 45, and 12 points below the global average of 43, the results also indicated that there is still a lot of work to be done in combatting corrupt individuals, networks and systems in the country.

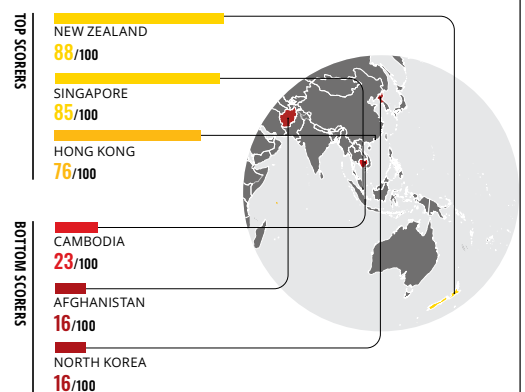
Global trends from the data have also highlighted a strong link between the CPI scores of ranked countries and the civil liberties enjoyed by their citizens. In particular, that citizens from countries which scored higher on the CPI generally enjoyed greater freedoms and civil liberties than citizens from lower scoring countries.

ASIA PACIFIC

While the Asia Pacific region has made great strides in controlling petty corruption over the last decade, a failure to address grand corruption has kept the average score stalled at 45 out of 100 for the third year running. Some higher-scoring countries have dropped down the index, amid the erosion of the very freedoms that once facilitated successful mass movements against corruption in the region.

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COUNTRIES ASSESSED



While Papua New Guinea has seen and welcomed the introduction of a number of new laws and amendments to existing laws in the last few years, the laws on their own cannot be effectively implemented without a strong enforcement framework. And enforcement is still a very big problem for Papua New Guinea.

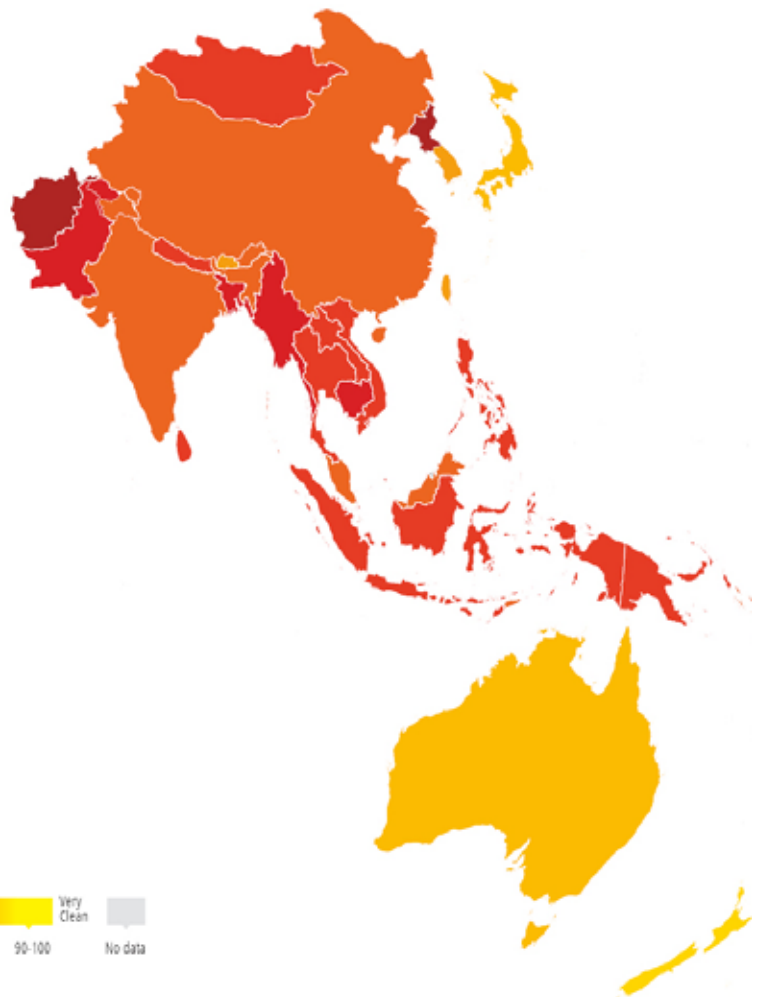
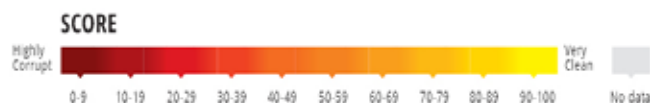
The provisions of law must first be invoked, in order to enable the protections and penalties that are contained within them. And enforcement agencies like the Police, the Independent Commission Against Corruption, and the Ombudsman Commission must therefore be fully empowered to serve this purpose.

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

ASIA PACIFIC

45/100

AVERAGE SCORE



Efforts to reinforce law enforcement frameworks in Papua New Guinea must include the provision of adequate support, through relevant supporting policies within agencies across all sectors in public, private and civil society, and adequate resources such as funding and manpower, to support their effective operation and engagement in the communities.

Transparency International PNG has also made a number of recommendations to government and other stakeholders in the private sector and civil society on anti-corruption priorities, which include;

- Strengthening and empowering law enforcement frameworks and processes,
- Improving citizen access and availability of public information; and
- Strengthening the independence of democratic institutions.

SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY

88	New Zealand
85	Singapore
76	Hong Kong
73	Australia
73	Japan
68	Bhutan
68	Taiwan
62	Korea, South
55	Fiji
48	Malaysia
45	China
45	Vanuatu
43	Solomon Islands
41	Timor-Leste
40	India

40	Maldives
39	Vietnam
38	Indonesia
37	Sri Lanka
35	Mongolia
35	Thailand
33	Nepal
33	Philippines
31	Papua New Guinea
30	Laos
28	Myanmar
28	Pakistan
26	Bangladesh
23	Cambodia
16	Afghanistan
16	Korea, North



Channell Anwai / Shawk23 Design & Media

GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER PACIFIC

A FIRST FOR PEOPLE'S VOICES ON CORRUPTION.

In what has now been one of the most ambitious public opinion surveys of corruption in the Pacific, the official launching of the first ever Pacific component of the Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer (GCB), has now underscored a silver lining, in what is an otherwise burgeoning trend of corruption across the Pacific representing the views of over 6,000 people across ten countries and territories including Papua New Guinea.

The Pacific GCB is now the most extensive public opinion survey on corruption ever gathered in the region. While most of the data from the GCB painted a generally grim picture of the status quo of governance and corruption in the Pacific, over 70 per cent of respondents expressed that ordinary people are able to help fight corruption

in their communities. While 60 per cent stated that they felt their government was doing a good job in combatting corruption.

Perhaps one of the most worrying trends reflected in the GCB data was the rising prevalence of corruption in the business sector (45 per cent of people surveyed indicated that they saw corruption in the business sector increasing) and specifically where this intersected with public finance management, through government contracts.

The process of public spending has been a particular concern for TIPNG since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Especially with many countries in the region (including Papua New Guinea) having resorted to exempting COVID-19 emergency procurement from existing

public finance accountability mechanism, in order to keep pace with the pandemic.

TIPNG's foremost concern in this regard has been that while these measures may have been warranted by exceptional circumstances, we have not seen a return to established norms, or the creation of new processes to accommodate for recurrences in the future. The longer it takes to accommodate for this lapse in accountability, the more exposed we are to corruption and those who might seek to exploit this vulnerability.

While the TI movement has made several recommendations to Pacific Island nations from the data collected in the GCB, governments must take heed of the appetite for greater accountability and transparency.



PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S LEADING, REPUTABLE AND WELL- ESTABLISHED ANTI-CORRUPTION ORGANISATIONS

LEADING...

By propagating and sustaining a strong positive image and brand association, TIPNG has become the unquestionable leader of the anti-corruption movement in Papua New Guinea. While we have made massive strides towards establishing this as a fact through our activities and marketing, this reputation now requires focused efforts to boost staying power and top-of-mind awareness.

EXPANDING THE ANTI-CORRUPTION CONVERSATION TO NEW AUDIENCES

Core to our work is providing media commentary on governance issues. In 2021 we released more than 30 media statements, drawing attention to processes that need to be adhered to and respected.

The most prominent press statements were:

- *An Effective and Independent FASU is Essential Towards Curtailing Money Laundering in PNG* – we issued a statement calling on the Private Sector and Government to respect the Independence of the Bank of Papua New Guinea's Financial Analysis and Supervision Unit (FASU) and allow due process to be followed. TIPNG took this position in light of comments made relating to the actions taken by the FASU in issuing a 'show cause' notice to the BSP Financial Group Ltd. A diligent independent regulator is expected to undertake its responsibilities and dutifully assess the conduct of operators against the relevant laws.
- *K65 million contract for Borneo Pacific Pharmaceuticals signals a failure to learn from costly mistakes* - We called on the Government to ensure lessons learnt from multiple Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee Public Hearings dating back to 2014, on the poor performance by contractors of medical supplies, are not ignored for political convenience following a cabinet decision to award Borneo Pacific Pharmaceuticals Limited a Certificate of Inexpediency for the Contract for Provision to supply 100% health center and aid post kits throughout Papua New Guinea at a cost of K65 million for 1 year only.
- *Appoint a competent Electoral Commissioner and update the common roll for 2022 National Elections* - We raised concerns on the importance of having competent and stable leadership within the PNG Electoral Commission (PNGEC) if the country were to have deliver a reasonable national election in 2022. We also called on the Prime Minister and Government to give priority to 2022 National Elections by restoring the integrity of the administration of the PNGEC and

to ensure the electoral roll was updated and protect the enrolment process for new voters coming on to the roll.

- *Full disclosure of Paga Hill Casino K150 million deal with state agency, National Gaming Control Board* - When the National Gaming Control Board (NGCB) and the Paga Hill Development Corporation signed an MOU to build a casino costing at least K150 million, we came out strongly in a press statement calling out NGCB to be undermining its independence as the industry regulator. Regulators like the NGCB have the important role to uphold and maintain the probity and the integrity of operators in the gaming sector and of individuals involved in

the sector. We called for full disclosure of the terms of the recent agreement, especially in light of a very concerning track record of lapses in NGCB corporate governance. To date, the terms of this agreement has not been made public.

We released four quarterly newsletters that covered all our activities and kept supporters abreast of all our wins and challenges. Following trainings on social media and Rapid Response Communications facilitated by the TI Secretariat, our Communications and Campaign team continued to push out engaging content on Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter and YouTube, boosting our digital media presence.

TRAIL BLAZERS OF THE REGION

As the big sister chapter in the Pacific Region, TIPNG continues to trail blaze some of the most important events and activities in the region and reach new milestones.

1st National Integrity Summit

In 2021, TIPNG hosted the first National Integrity Summit that brought together government, civil society, the media and citizens to discuss a range of topics around corruption and to improve the country's response to tackling corruption. This summit was a point of convergence for all concerned agencies to raise collective awareness of the challenges ahead and to engage in conversations to identify the most successful solutions,

as well as how they may be replicated across different agencies.

There were three sessions with specific objectives of discussions on Ending Impunity, Preventing Corruption and Empowering Citizens and Journalists.

We acknowledge and value the diverse discussions from each panel speaker and stand ready to join forces with them to restore integrity in all our sectors.

PANEL 1: PROSECUTING CORRUPTION | Speakers:

Josephine Pitmur - Department of Justice & Attorney General, Matthew Damaru- National Fraud and Anti-Corruption Directorate, Jerome Sesega, TIPNG Board Director

PANEL 2: COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT: The role of Regulators | Speakers: Clarence Hoot - Investment Promotion Authority, Brian Lillywhite - PNG Customs, Douveri Henao - Business Council of PNG

PANEL 3: FOLLOW THE MONEY: Financial sector and Corruption in Papua New Guinea | Speakers: Benny Popoitai, MBE - Financial





Analysis Supervision Unit, Nuni Kulu- Business Council of PNG
Fabrizio Fioroni - United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime

PANEL 4: DANGEROUS INFORMATION: Whistleblowing and Investigative Journalism | Scott Waide - Journalist. Peter Bosip - Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights, Steven Matainaho - Department of Information and Communication Technology

PANEL 5: PASSING THE TORCH: Generational Conversation on Integrity | Speakers: Dame Meg Taylor, DBE, David Pepson, Peter Aitsi, MBE

Papua New Guinea - National Integrity System Assessment Report 2021

Papua New Guinea's National Integrity System Assessment (NISA) report was launched and presented during the 1st National Integrity Summit in 2021. The NISA report examines both the formal framework of 14 pillars and the actual institutional practice. The analysis highlights discrepancies between the formal provisions and reality on the ground, making it clear where there is room for improvement.

The NISA report highlighted that there was an Integrity Gap due to the inadequate implementation of integrity laws in Papua New Guinea. The assessment was based on information collected

through thorough extensive research, interviews with anticorruption experts and in consultation with 28 agencies in Papua New Guinea. It is incumbent on us all to work together to bridge this Integrity Gap, and while it will be a collective effort, it is also clear that firm and decisive action is required by our leaders.

In the NISA PNG 2021 Report TIPNG has pillar-specific recommendations based on integrity strengths and weaknesses. More broadly, TIPNG has also identified 5 thematic areas of action for the next 5 years:

1. OPEN UP PARLIAMENT!
Broadcast full Parliament session, Demand MP Constituent Meetings, Release Annual Report





on Parliament Performance, and restore Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates.

2. MAKE EVERY VOTE COUNT!

Prioritize the National Census, register every eligible voter, and implement the electoral laws, to ensure integrity within the electoral process.

3. LET THE PEOPLE KNOW!

Protect our media, empower our citizens and welcome informed investment by delivering an effective way for us all to access public information.

4. START ICAC STRONG!

Recruit competent staff, use the National Anti-Corruption Task Force to coordinate anti-corruption partnerships, and protect the integrity of our new anti-corruption agency.

5. BRIDGE THE INTEGRITY GAP!

Develop and Recognize integrity initiatives in agencies, enable

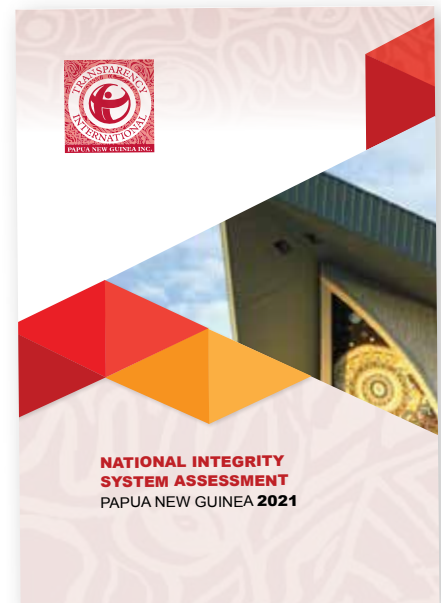
citizens to hold public servants accountable, align Police Conduct with integrity provisions in Police Act and support multi-stakeholder forums.

TI Strategy Reference Group

TIPNG's Chief Executive Director, Ms Arianne Kassman, was nominated as the chapter representative at the TI Strategy Reference Group. The Strategy Reference Group composes of 15 National Chapter representatives from diverse national contexts, reflecting the diversity of the TI Movement.

The Strategy Reference Group advises the Secretariat and the National Chapters in the implementation of the TI Strategy 2021-2023.

The roles and responsibilities of the Strategy Reference Group are to:



- Support TI Secretariat in its task to operationalise the strategy in coordination with National Chapters at national, regional and global levels.
- Contribute knowledge, experience and expertise to inform the review and

GLOBAL BRIEFING

SESSION 1
9:00 a.m. CEST

16 June 2021

SESSION 2
5:00 p.m. CEST



DELIA FERREIRA RUBIO
TI Chair



GIORGI ONIANI
Strategy Reference Group
TI Georgia



ARIANNE KASSMAN
Strategy Reference Group
TI Papua New Guinea



DANIEL ERIKSSON
Chief Executive Officer
TI-S



preparations of the strategic cycles and the implementation of the strategy.

- Support TI-Secretariat and the National Chapters in deciding the priorities in each strategic cycle, revisions of the framework for change, and updating of the strategy itself.

- Support TI-S in the engagement of the TI Movement in strategic revision and planning processes.

In June 2021, Ms Kassman did the global briefing on the TI Strategy to all chapters and has been involved in setting the Movement priorities and development of the

Strategy monitoring framework. Ms Kassman's engagement in the Strategy Reference Group is a plus for the Pacific Region in terms of pushing priorities and sharing context that are important for solidifying the anti-corruption movement in the region.



Click to save.

Arianne Kassman, Strategy Ref...

FROM STRATEGY...

SEVEN OBJECTIVES...15 OUTCOMES



STOP CORRUPTION

ANTI-CORRUPTION LAW

transparency.org @anticorruption

“ These are all public funds for everyone to have a **look at how we are spending money** here.”

“[T]here's no one here misusing or abusing funds.”

Hon. James Marape
Prime Minister

“Audit Report of COVID-19 Funds will be made Public, says PM”
Post Courier 21/05/2020

Photo: PM speaking at the launch of the Corruption Perceptions Index 2019 Results (23/01/20)



CAMPAIGNING FOR THE COMMON GOOD

COVID1-19 Accountability - Public funds should be public knowledge!

During the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in Papua New Guinea in March 2020, the Government declared a State of Emergency (SoE) and public funds were allocated to address the emergency, however the clear details of funding and evidence of procurement processes were not made public.

The goal of our Covid 19 campaign was to protect & promote expectations of accountability amongst citizens, regarding the spending and management of public funds during the SOE.

Our position was simple - that the Government publish and present an Audited Expenditure Report in Parliament. So, we kept track of internal and external funding that was publicly announced for COVID-19 in Papua New Guinea. Even though the Prime Minister and senior cabinet ministers made public commitments to provide an audit, there still has not been an independent audit released to the public of the funds spent during the 2-month State of Emergency in 2020.

In 2021, we drew from the World Health Organisation's situation reports on Papua New Guinea and published information on funds received and spent by the Government through the

Health Sector Improvement Program (HSIP) trust account for Provincial Health Authorities (PHA) in Papua New Guinea.

We compiled the information to trigger and encourage informed discussion on accountability of provincial COVID-19 public spending and to put pressure on key decision-makers to implement better financial management.

An Accountability soundcheck

In August 2021, TIPNG published a scorecard to highlight that the majority of public bodies have failed to submit annual financial statements, as required

under the Public Finance (Management) (Amendment) Act (PFMAA) 2016. Many have failed to provide reports for multiple years. As the end of the term of the 10th Parliament approaches, TIPNG called on the Members of Parliament and the Department of Finance to support the Auditor General's Office (AGO) in making a commitment to ensuring public audit reports are submitted and tabled in Parliament, as a measure to improve the accountability of these entities in spending public funds.

TIPNG's "ACCOUNTABILITY SCORECARD" used the last available report from the AGO (in August 2021) to show which public bodies and statutory authorities have been accountable. Shockingly, only seven of these agencies have demonstrated some level of accountability since 2016, the rest of the 65 agencies have failed to report how they have spent billions of public funds provided to them via the budgetary process. This trend reflects a serious breakdown in financial management and represents a direct violation of the PFMAA 2016, Section 63 provision on Reports and Financial Statements.

TIPNG made a strong call to public bodies and statutory authorities to check their score on

the Scorecard and work with the Department of Finance and the Auditor General's Office to ensure the provision of timely, accessible, and accurate public audit reports from all State agencies.

To further ensure accountability in the public sector, TIPNG recommended that:

- Members of Parliament must ensure Accountability in the management of public finances through robust parliamentary debate and ensuring the work of committees is effective.
- Parliament must keep a regular meeting calendar for Parliament sessions, to ensure all public finance reports are tabled in a timely manner.
- The Auditor General's office must be provided adequate budgetary support to carry out its constitutional role
- All executives of government departments, agencies, and SOEs must be required to provide timely reports under the PFMAA and tabled in Parliament and mandated to make these reports available online so the information is accessible to the people of PNG.

The Process of creating new electoral boundaries

In 2021, we put produced an infographic outlining the process

of redistributing and creating new electoral boundaries, as prescribed under the Organic Law on National and Local Level Government Elections.

While this process was initiated by the PNG Electoral Boundaries Commission, it is also important to note that any recommendations for redistribution and creation of new electoral boundaries must be supported by proper consultation and accurate/updated census data.

With the 2022 National General Elections (NGE's) fast approaching, fair and equal representation in Parliament must be upheld through a strong and democratic electoral process. This is to ensure the fair distribution of our country's resources and that our government is truly representative of us, its people. One of the functions through which the legitimacy of our elections is upheld, is through the regular review/adjustment and creation of electoral boundaries. This process ensures that each electorate has about the same number of voters, to accommodate for our country's growing population.





REPUTABLE...

We have again achieved another successful unqualified audit opinion. We have continued to operate under prudent accounting and financial practises. The following chapter provides a full report on our financials in 2021.

FINANCE REPORT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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Report of the Directors

For the Year ended 31 December 2021

Directors Report

The Directors have the pleasure in presenting their report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

1. Directors

Names	Position	Status
Philip Samar	Director	Continuing
Christopher Elphick	Director	Continuing
Jerome Sesega	Director	Continuing
Richard Kassman	Director	Continuing
Brian Alois	Director	Continuing
Michael McWalter	Director	Continuing
Mary Udu	Director	Continuing
Belinda Kanau	Director	Continuing
Paul Barker	Director	Continuing
Seini Fisi'ihoi	Director	Appointed
Lawrence Stephens	Director	Resigned – 17/06/2021
Bill Neill	Director	Appointed – 26/06/2021
Other Executive Positions		
Peter Aitsi	Chairman	Continuing
Akae Beach	Treasurer	Continuing
Michelle Hau'ofa	Secretary	Continuing

2) Auditors

DFK Mayberry Chartered Accountants | PO Box 1829, Port Moresby NCD, Level 5 Avara Annex, Brampton Street, Port Moresby, NCD.

3) General Information

Country of Incorporation: Papua New Guinea

Date of Incorporation : 2ND December 1996

Registered Office : 2ND Floor IPA Haus, Cr Lawes Road & Munidubu Street, Konedobu, Port Moresby, NCD

Principle place of Business: Section31, Lot54, Lokua Avenue, Boroko, NCD

Postal Address : PO Box 591, Port Moresby, NCD

Number of Employee : 15

Banker : Bank South Pacific Ltd –Habour City BSP Haus, PO Box78, Port Moresby, NCD
: Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd–Habour City | PO Box 115, Port Moresby, NCD

4) Association Registration Number: 5-769

5) Directors Statement

- There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due and payable
- The financial statements (statement of financial position & income and expenditure) and notes thereto are in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act 1966, including compliance with the International Accounting Standards presents fairly the financial position and performance of the Association as at 31 December 2021.

Statement by the Executive Committee

1. The surplus for the year ended 31 December 2021 amounted to K28,048 (2020 – (K441,845) deficit).
2. The payment of any dividend or any payment in the nature of a dividend to its members is prohibited under the rules of Transparency International Papua New Guinea Inc. (the Association).
3. As stated in Note 1 to the financial statements, this is a special purpose financial report that has been prepared to comply with the rules of the Association and must not be used for any other purpose.
4. The financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with accounting policies as described in Note 1.
5. In the opinion of the Committee Members of the Association:
 - (a) the financial statements and notes, set out on pages 6 to 19, present fairly the financial position of the Association as at 31 December 2021
 - (b) and the results and cash flows of the Association for the year ended 31 December 2021;
 - (c) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Association Committee:



Mr. Peter Aitsi
Chairman



Ms. Akae Beach
Treasurer

Dated in Port Moresby, 25th June, 2022

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Transparency International Papua New Guinea Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Unqualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Transparency International PNG Inc. ("the Association"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, the statement of comprehensive income, and cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion:

- (i) the accompanying financial statements of the Transparency International PNG Inc. are drawn up so as to present fairly the Association's financial position as at 31 December 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in Papua New Guinea and the Associations Incorporation Act 1966;
- (ii) proper accounting records have been kept by the Association; and
- (iii) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

Basis of the Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our unqualified opinion.

The Committees' responsibilities for the financial statements

The Committee are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in Papua New Guinea and the Associations Incorporation Act 1966. The committees' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Association determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that present fairly and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, committees are responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

DFK Mayberry Chartered Accountants

Telephone: (675) 321-2466, (675) 320-1988, Facsimile: (675) 321-7548, (675) 320-1989

Level 5 Avara Annex Building, Brampton St, Port Moresby, NCD | PO Box 1829, Port Moresby, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards of Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

We communicate with the members regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any deficiencies in internal control that we identify during the audit.

We have no relationship with the Association other than that of auditor.

Restrictions on distribution or use

This report is made solely to the participants of the Association, as a body. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the participants of the Association those matters which we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. We do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Association and the participants of the Association, as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

DFK Mayberry
Chartered Accountants



Greg Berry, B. Com FCPAPNG
Partner

Dated in Port Moresby, 25th June 2022

DFK Mayberry Chartered Accountants

Telephone: (675) 321-2466, (675) 320-1988, Facsimile: (675) 321-7548, (675) 320-1989
Level 5 Avara Annex Building, Brampton St, Port Moresby, NCD | PO Box 1829, Port Moresby, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 K	2020 K
Income			
Project income	4	1,609,645	819,401
Core income	4	<u>411,492</u>	<u>342,64</u>
Total income		<u>2,021,137</u>	<u>1,161,682</u>
Expenditure			
Project expenses	10	1,609,645	819,041
Core expenses		383,444	784,486
Total expenditure		<u>1,993,089</u>	<u>1,603,527</u>
Net income/(deficiency) for the year		<u>28,048</u>	<u>(441,845)</u>

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes set out on pages 9 to 19

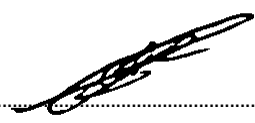
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 K	2020 K
MEMBER'S FUNDS			
Member's funds brought forward		2,610,570	3,052,415
Net income/(deficiency) for the year		28,048	(441,845)
Total members funds		2,638,618	2,610,570
Represented by:			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	2,707,674	2,629,235
Total non-current assets		2,707,674	2,629,235
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash at bank and on hand	6	1,571,868	506,344
Trade & other receivables	7	196,387	552,014
Total current assets		1,768,255	1,058,358
Total assets		4,475,930	3,687,593
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	60,143	137,849
Unspent project funds	10	1,719,741	863,418
Employee provisions	11	-	28,738
Total current liabilities		1,779,884	1,030,030
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee provisions	11	57,428	46,993
Total non-current liabilities		57,426	46,993
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,837,312	1,077,023
NET ASSETS		2,638,618	2,610,570

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee:



 Mr. Peter Aitsi
 Chairman



 Ms. Akae Beach
 Treasurer

Dated in PORT MORESBY, 26th June 2021

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes set out on pages 9 to 19

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 K	2020 K
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Subscription and donations received		3,100	7,627
Core income		764,019	90,587
Payments to suppliers and employees		(356,733)	(1,563,326)
Net cash flows from operating activities		410,386	(1,472,739)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(123,478)	(59,700)
Net cash (used in)/flows from investing activities		(123,478)	(59,700)
CASH FLOW USED IN FUNDING ACTIVITIES			
Project funding receipts		2,465,969	2,545,877
Project funding utilised		(1,687,353)	(1,009,387)
Net cash flows from/(used in) funding activities		778,616	1,536,490
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH		1,065,524	4,051
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		506,344	502,294
CASH AT THE END OF THE YEAR	6	1,571,868	506,344

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes set out on pages 9 to 19

Notes to the financial statements

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. These special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act and the accompanying accounting policies below (which may differ from the full requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards). The Committee has agreed that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the members.

A. GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The fundamental accounting assumptions recognised as appropriate for the measurement and reporting of results, cash flows and the financial position have been followed in the preparation of these financial statements.

In particular, the following conventions have been applied:

a) Historical cost convention

The financial statements are prepared using the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain assets. This convention does not take into account the changing value of money nor does it take into account current values of non-current assets, unless stated otherwise.

b) Accruals convention

The financial statements are prepared under the accruals convention whereby income and expenditure are recognised in the period in which they are derived or incurred respectively.

B. PARTICULAR ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Income recognition

- Project Funding - Funding received by the Association as manager for specified projects is treated as a liability (unspent project funds) and recognized as income as project expenses are incurred.
- Core Funding - Funding received by the Association for core funding is treated as income if there is reasonable assurance that the funds will be received.
- Donations and grants received are defined according to their purpose. Unspecified donations and grants are credited to the income statement when received. Grants received from donors for specified projects are credited to the unspent funds account in liabilities upon receipt and are recognised in the income statement as the specified project expenditure is incurred. Unspent funds on completed projects are either returned to the grantor or, upon receipt of approval from the grantor, recognised in the income statement.

b) Expense recognition

- Interest expense is brought to account on an accrual basis.
- Expenses relating to fundraising events are brought to account in the year the income from the event is recognised.

Notes to the financial statements

c) Property, plant and equipment

The cost of purchased property and equipment is the value of the consideration given to acquire the assets and the value of other directly attributable costs which have been incurred in bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for their intended service.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals of property and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the statement of income and expenditure.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income and expenditure during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Association. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

d) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing value basis so as to write off the cost of fixed assets over their effective working life. Additions are depreciated from the month of acquisition, or the date they are first used, whichever may be more appropriate.

The principal rates in use are:

Land & building	2.5%
Motor vehicle	30%
Office equipment	20%
Office furniture	15%

e) Taxation

The Association is exempt from income tax under Section 25A as a charitable body and under Section 26 of the Papua New Guinea Income Tax Act. Donations to the Association are tax deductible to the donor.

Donations to the Association are also deductible to the person/entity under Section 69E of the Income Tax Act.

f) Cash

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash is considered to be cash on hand and deposits at call with financial institutions, net of bank overdrafts.

g) Trade and other receivables

These represent amounts recoverable from donors for expenses incurred on operating and managing donor funded programs, and operational support grants.

h) Trade and other payables

These represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Association prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Notes to the financial statements

i) Employee Provisions

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as a current liability and are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of employees' services up to that date.

The liability for long service leave which is not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees rendered the related services is recognised in employee provisions as a non-current liability.

2. INCORPORATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Association was launched on 24 January 1997 and was incorporated under the Associations Incorporation Act in Papua New Guinea as a non-profit ORGANISATIONS on 2 December 1996.

The principal activities of the Association are:

- (i) to raise public awareness and advance the general education of the public in matters relating to the nature and consequence of corruption in international business transactions, including overseas development initiatives and existing and other guidelines which exist to combat corruption; and
- (ii) to promote, undertake or commission research for the public benefit in matters relating to the nature and consequence of corruption in international business transactions and the cost of effectiveness of overseas development initiatives and to disseminate the useful results of any such research; and
- (iii) to support and promote the charitable educational aims and objectives of Transparency International, a not for profit ORGANISATIONS under German Law, and in particular to assist in securing support in Papua New Guinea for standards of conduct designed to promote transparency and accountability in international business transactions, and to cooperate with other charitable ORGANISATIONS throughout the world with similar objectives; and
- (iv) to provide assistance and expertise to parties to international business trade, investment and economic and social development to assist them in ensuring compliance with economic and social development, to assist them in ensuring compliance with existing anti-corruption legislation and Standards of Conduct established in conjunction with Transparency International in Germany and other bodies of similar orientation; and
- (v) to give the legislative and public bodies and other facilities for conferring with and ascertaining the views of persons and institutions engaged in combating corruption as regarding matters directly or indirectly affecting that activity; and
- (vi) to arrange, provide organize or promote alone or with others the provisions of conferences, lectures, seminars, meetings, courses, exhibitions, training, information and advisory services and other events and services in furtherance of the objects of the association; and
- (vii) to write, make, prepare, edit and print, publish, issue and circulate gratuitously or otherwise reports, periodicals, books, pamphlets, leaflets, articles, films, video tapes, computer software, electronic devices, materials for study or other documents in furtherance of or necessary for the promotion of the objects of the association, or procure any of the above acts.

Notes to the financial statements

3. LIABILITY TO MEMBERS

The members of the Association are not liable to contribute towards the payments of the debts and liabilities of the association or the costs, charges, and expenses of the winding up of the association.

4. PROJECT AND CORE INCOME

Project income for the period is as follows:

Note	2021 K	2020 K
Project income – DFAT	712,612	500,000
Project income – EMPNG	20	-
Project income – TIS Secretariat	486,044	497,972
Project income – US Government	20	10,000
Project income – EU	374,774	674,486
Project income – Other GST	36,175	-
	1,609,645	1,682,459

Core income for the period is as follows:

Other income		
Administration fees	20,000	5,055
Registration fees	-	3,000
Donation	3,100	7,627
Membership fee- Individual	4,697	3,899
Membership fee-Corporate	131,500	118,600
Rent income	69,429	82,300
Management fees	26,460	79,793
Other	156,306	42,367
	411,492	342,641

Notes to the financial statements

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Motor Vehicle K	Office Equipment K	Office Furniture K	Land & Building K	TOTAL K
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	126,229	316,987	36,497	2,554,616	3,034,329
Additions	117,860	4,754	864		123,478
At 31 December 2021	244,089	321,741	37,361	2,554,616	3,157,807
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	244,089	316,987	37,361	2,554,616	3,157,807
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	118,649	206,134	18,746	61,565	405,094
Charge for the year	2,274	22,171	2,663	17,931	45,039
At 31 December 2021	120,923	228,305	21,409	79,496	450,133
Net Book Value					
At 31 December 2021	123,166	93,436	15,952	2,475,120	2,707,674
At 31 December 2020	7,581	110,853	17,751	2,493,050	2,629,235

Notes to the financial statements

6. CASH AT BANK AND ON HAND

	2021 K	2020 K
BSP Operating A/C 1000038232	318,332	41,522
Project Funds Clearing Account	1,109,764	5,202
YDC - BSP 1001327201	18,097	18,144
ALAC Project Account	5,220	5,239
SBCE Bank Account - BSP	27,247	27,349
UNDEF - ANZ 12822916	881	881
PAIS Bank Account - BSP	89,912	407,276
Interbank transfers	-	(270)
Travel contingencies float	925	-
Excess Luggage float	490	-
Petty Cash	1,000	1,000
	1,571,868	506,344

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade debtors	9,240	270,291
Group tax refund	-	121,933
Prepayments	34,616	19,916
Other receivables	139,874	139,874
	196,387	552,014
Allowance for doubtful collection – other receivables	-	-
Total accounts receivable, net	196,387	552,014

8. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors	11,195	7,345
Bank Loan	9,899	124,202
Other	39,047	6,302
Total creditors and accruals	60,143	137,849

Notes to the financial statements

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year under review there were no related party transactions nor were there amounts receivable from or payable to related parties.

10. UNSPENT PROJECT FUNDS

These funds are unspent project funds held in the respective project bank accounts as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021.

	2021 K	2020 K
JSS4D Project		
Balance Carried Forward	294,910	-
Receipt	1,797,312	500,000
Expenditure	(730,845)	(205,090)
Balance Carried Forward	1,361,377	294,910
YDC US Government		
Balance Brought Forward	9,940	-
Receipt	-	10,000
Expenditure	(20)	(60)
Balance Carried Forward	9,920	9,940
PAIS		
Balance Brought Forward	415,750	-
Receipt	-	647,486
Expenditure	(374,645)	(258,736)
Balance Carried Forward	41,105	415,750
IPP STRONGG		
Balance Brought Forward	106,753	-
Receipt	668,657	497,972
Expenditure	(504,116)	(391,218)
Balance Carried Forward	271,294	106,753
EMPNG		
Balance Brought Forward	31,044	31,044
Receipt	-	-
Expenditure	-	-
Balance Carried Forward	31,044	31,044

Notes to the financial statements

Grant - Others

Balance Brought Forward	5,000	5,000
Receipt	-	-
Expenditure	-	-
Balance Carried Forward	5,000	5,000

Grand Total

Balance Brought Forward	863,418	-
Receipt	2,465,969	1,682,459
Expenditure	(1,609,645)	(819,041)
Unspent Project Funds	1,719,741	863,418

11. EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

	2021 K	2020 K
Current		
Annual leave	-	28,738
Non-current		
Long service leave	57,428	46,993
Total employee provisions	57,428	75,756

12. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The Association is dependent on various major donor agencies disclosed in Note 10. of the Notes to the financial statements, for its funding of various projects. At the date of this report, the directors have no reason to believe the various major donor agencies will not continue to support the Associations activities.

13. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The World Health Organisation declared an international pandemic in relation to the COVID 19 virus on 11 March 2020. The Papua New Guinea (PNG) Government declared State of Emergency ("SOE") which lasted until 16 June, 2020 with an easing of some restrictions subsequently.

While the outbreak did not have significant impact on the Association's business immediately prior to and since the announcement of the SOE, a reduction in economic activity resulting from the pandemic has potential impacts: to reduce demand for the Association's products or services; interrupt supply chains causing products and supplies used in operations to become unavailable; to cause unavailability of the workforce and reduce the Association's asset values.

The pandemic represents a non-adjusting post balance date event. As such no changes have been made to these financial statements. The Association believes the use of the going concern assumptions remains appropriate.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Association, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Association in future financial years.

OUR GOVERNANCE

2021 Board Directors



Peter Aitsi, MBE
Chair,
appointed June
2021 Chair
of Executive
Committee
Member of: Trust
Committee,
Management Sub

Committee
First elected: 1999
Positions Held: Chair



**Michael
McWalter, OL**
Director
Chair of Trust
Committee
Member of:
Management
Sub-Committee,
Internal Working

Committee, Fundraising Committee
First elected: 2004



Belinda Kanau
Director
Member of:
Project & Program
Sub-Committee,
Internal Working
Committee
First elected: 2019



Michelle Hau'ofa
Secretary,
appointed June
2021
Chair of Project &
Program
Sub-Committee
and Project
Activities Working

Committee
First elected: 2013
Positions Held: Treasurer, Secretary



**Christopher
Elphick**
Director
Member of:
Management
Sub-Committee,
Elections
Working
Committee

First elected: 2017



Brian Alois
Director
Member of: Project
& Program Sub-
Committee
First elected: 2014



Akae Beach
Treasurer,
appointed June
2021
Chair of
Management
Sub-Committee
and Internal
Working

Committee
First elected: 2018



Jerome Sesega
Director
Member of: Trust
Committee,
attached to
Management Sub
Committee
First elected:
2019



Mary Udu
Director
Member of:
Project & Program
Sub-Committee,
Fundraising
Committee
First elected: 2020



**Richard Kassman,
OBE**
Director
Chair of Elections
Working
Committee
Member of:
Management
Sub-Committee

First elected: 1997
Positions Held: Secretary



Paul Barker
Director
Member of:
Management
Sub-Committee
First elected:
2015



Philip Samar
Director
Member of: Project
& Program Sub-
Committee
First elected: 2019

Board Activities

Details of the main areas of focus of the Board and its Committees during the last 12 months, summarized below:

Area of Focus

Strategic Matters

- received quarterly progressive updates on the financial status
- received quarterly progressive updates on the strategy progress Operational Matters
- reviewed and endorsed the annual budget and annual plan Governance, Assurance & Risk Management
- received reports from Board working committees
- set the board calendar of meetings
- approved the set up of the Elections Working Committee

Board Committees

Oversight Committees

1. Management Sub-Committee
2. Project & Program Sub-Committee

Adhoc Committees

1. Trust Committee
2. Fundraising Committee

Working Committees (2021 – 2022 Board)

1. Internal Working Committee
2. Elections Working Committee

	Trust Committee	Elections Working Committee	Fundraising Working Committee
Members	M. McWalter - Chair J. Sesega P. Aitsi	R. Kassman – Chair P. Aitsi J. Sesega C. Elphick B. Kanau B. Neill	C. Elphick – Chair B. Neill M. Udu S. Fisi'ihoi
Number of Meetings	4 committee meetings held 3 external meetings held	4 committee meetings held	4 committee meetings held
Work during 2021	- Draft trust deed - Tax advice on trust - Legal advice on trust	- Elections issues tracking - Recommendations to full board on positions	

Board Composition

At the 2019 AGM, the members approved changes to the Rules of Association.



Section 30 (a) The Board of the Association shall consist of: the Chairperson, the Secretary, the Treasurer and twelve (12) Directors, each of whom shall be Financial Members, and shall consist of at least four (4) Board Members who shall be female, and shall hold office for a term of one (1) year. Unless otherwise resolved by the Association membership of the Board shall not exceed fifteen (15) members.

The Board was made up of the fourteen directors: 3 Office bearers and 11 directors. There was 1 vacancy. The Board is happy to report that in line with section 30 (a), five (5) women were on the 2021 – 2022 TIPNG Board.

Board attendance

Directors attendance recorded at the AGM, scheduled Board meetings and board committee meetings, for the year end 30 June 2021, is set out in the table below.

DIRECTOR	AGM	Induction	FBM (max 4)	P&PSC (max 4)	MSC (max 4)
P.Aitsi	1	1	4	N/A	4
A.Beach	1	0	3	N/A	2
M.Hau'ofa	1	1	3	4	N/A
R.Kassman	1	1	4	N/A	3
P.Barker	1	1	4	N/A	4
McWalter	1	0	4	N/A	4
S.Fisi'ihoi	1	0	2	N/A	3
C.Elphick	1	1	3	N/A	3
B.Kanau	0	1	3	4	N/A
B.Alois	0	1	1	1	N/A
M.Udu	1	0	3	3	N/A
B.Neill	1	1	2*	2*	N/A
J.Sesega	0	1	3	N/A	N/A
L. Stephens	1	N/A	2**	N/A	2**
P.Samar	0	1	1	3	N/A

*appointed June 2021

**resigned June 2021



WELL ESTABLISHED ORGANISATION...

At TIPNG, we are committed to further strengthening our internal organisation to make our anti-corruption movement more effective. The hope is that a stronger organisation will ensure TIPNG's endurance in anti-corruption advocacy more sustainable and that TIPNG's management structure will be more transparent and accountable.

STRENGTHENING ORGANISATION INTERNALLY

Preventing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment Policy

The Preventing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) policy was developed as a tool to ensure the protection, safety and wellbeing

of vulnerable people, groups and communities engaged in TIPNG activities by not committing any act of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse or Harassment within the premises of TIPNG or places in which TIPNG is working. The Policy encourages its employees to report any incidents experienced

or witnessed regardless of who the offender may be or what their position is in the organisation. TIPNG management will treat all incidents with due care, with respect for individuals and utmost confidentiality.

Risk Framework

In 2021, we developed a Risk Management Framework to identify possible risks, their likelihood and impact on resources and how we could manage these risks. Our Risk Management framework details the requirements for identifying, managing and monitoring risk and uncertainty. It clarifies how risk and opportunity are considered in strategic planning, review, approval and execution of TIPNG initiatives and the monitoring of operational performance. The Framework, adopting the ISO-31000:2009 principles, addresses how we will embed the management of risk into our culture and practices.

Management

Demonstrating our values through our work

TIPNG's values are accountability, fairness and justice, respect, passion and perseverance, courage and commitment and good governance. Our values are underpinned on the principles of Transparency and Integrity. We always seek to demonstrate and advocate these values through our work. We have fostered a work culture based on these values and celebrate staff members that demonstrate these values in their work.

In 2021, we recognized our Campaigns and Coalition Lead, Ms Barbra Ruin, as the value ambassador for the value Courage and Commitment for her determination and commitment to the TIPNG campaigns and working with stakeholders.

Celebrating our Team

At TIPNG, we nurture a culture of celebrating each other and give credit where it is due. We celebrate each staff member's work anniversary and commitment to the anti-corruption cause. These events are organized by the staff and are themed to the role that each member plays in the organisation. Work anniversary celebrations are a way for staff to acknowledge each other's strengths, professional achievements and most importantly their contribution in realising TIPNG's vision.



FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Membership

In 2021, we raised K 136, 197.47 through financial membership; the funds were from 130 individuals, 6 families, 4 Civil Society Organisations, 1 Institutions and 25 corporate organizations. Our annual target was K146,998.26; despite not reaching our target, we are extremely grateful for the support we received from our members. TIPNG's Rules of Association defines membership status as follows:

• Financial Member – means a member who has paid a 'Joining Fee' in respect of members in their first year of membership or a member who has paid an Annual Financial Contribution in a subsequent year of membership (Section 1(g), for further reference, see Section 8 and 12)

• Member – means a member for the time being of the Association (Section 1(k), for further reference, see Section 17)

TIPNG's Membership consists of the following fundamental types of Members:

1. Individual Member – individual persons over the age of 18
2. Corporate Member – includes corporations, partnerships, and other business enterprises
3. Institutional Member – includes institutions, public or private, including faith-based organisations
4. Civil Society Organization Member – includes other civil society organisations and groups
5. Family Member – includes several members of a family
6. Youth Member – includes young people between 12 and 18 years of age
7. Honorary Member – at the discretion of the Board only to non-member of the Association of merit and distinction in helping to fight corruption and/or promoting integrity or good governance.
8. Emeritus Member – at the discretion of the Board to members who have contributed greatly to the fight against corruption and upholding integrity through service to or support of the Association.

Membership Engagement

We strive to keep our members engaged and up-to-date with our work. As such, we continued to push out our Member Bi-monthly updates to give our members high-level information on the progress of our campaigns and important Government announcements and decisions released through gazettes. TIPNG believes that by consistently keeping members engaged, you would feel empowered and make more informed decisions in your area of work or community in the interest of integrity and transparency.

Individual Members

1	Abia	BAI
2	Adelbert	ALOIS
3	Akae	PA'ASIA BEACH
4	Alice	AREORI
5	Allan	DONIGI
6	Allan	DAVE
7	Andy	MOLE
8	Angeline	ANGWIN
9	Angoea	HAYARA
10	Anton	SIMBAI
11	Api	BENARD
12	Arianne	KASSMAN
13	Arthur	DAYLE
14	Avril	MATAWAN
15	Barbra	RUIN
16	Baunde	AURE
17	Ben	MAKATE
18	Bill	DOA NEILL
19	Billy	HUANAROMO
20	Bonaventura	TALINGAPU
21	Brian	ALOIS
22	Bruno	SIARE
23	Bruno	SIMON
24	Calvin	GOPMI
25	Cameron	GIGIBA
26	Carolyn. Madonna	MURRAY
27	Chris	OROH
28	Christopher	ELPHICK
29	Clad. Jibu	MAMTA
30	Claire Marcelline	KOURO
31	Clyde	KENNETH WILLIS
32	Connie	WAGIAM
33	Daera	GANIGA
34	Daiana	APAI
35	Dail	MOKEN
36	Daivini	WILLIE
37	Daniel	MARTIN
38	Deborah	ALOIS
39	Dempstar. John	KIASAKA
40	Dulcie	GUINA
41	Edrick	BAZU
42	Elizabeth	ARIBI
43	Elvis	JOHN
44	Everlyn	KEPA
45	Fiu	JACOB
46	Gamea	MEGAIYA
47	Gareth Edward	WELSBY
48	Gaven	BENNY
49	Gina	SAMAR
50	Grace	NARI
51	Hannah	NERO

52	Hercules	JIM	79	Lumen	DENNIS	106	Rebekah. Leimina	WATINGA
53	Hezron	WARIKE	80	Marjorie	ANDREW	107	Renee	SIAGURU
54	Irene	DAINGO	81	Marlyna	KISPE	108	Rhonda	TEVLONE
55	Jacob	NINKAMA	82	Martyl	TAU	109	Richard	KASSMAN
56	James	LUNGE	83	Mary	Jacintta UDU	110	Richard Jonathan	KINAVAI
57	Jasmine	KULINIASI	84	Mathew	PANAI	111	Roger	RALAI
58	Jeffery Bong	KOBILA	85	Mathew Solomon	LUCAS	112	Sam Budue	MONDU
59	Jerry	HENSON	86	Mathias	VARITE	113	Samson	NILKARE
60	Jerry	PISAI	87	Mavis	PETER	114	Samson	KANDATA
61	Jimmy	KOBILA	88	Michael	ARNOLD	115	Seini	FISI'IHOI
62	John	MOLAM	89	Michael	MCWALTER	116	Semie	MANSU
63	John	JACOB	90	Michael	KARAO	117	Sigis	MUNA
64	John	VADA	91	Michelle	RONDOKE	118	Simon	NUTLEY
65	John	GLYNN	92	Michelle	HAU'OFA	119	Stanley STANIS	KAKA
66	John Mame	HOMBUEKE	93	Michelle. Ame	NILKARE	120	Tabitha	NERO
67	Jonathan	BARE	94	Moses Parker	KURARI	121	Thercla	LEI
68	Joshua	SEP	95	Mugale	DAVID	122	Thomas	DUGI
69	Kalia	MARAGA	96	Nadia	MISIRAIT	123	Wallis	YAKAM
70	Kamea	RALAI	97	Nera	KUME	124	Wilhemina	BEKI
71	Kola	KUMO	98	Nerah	MICHAEL	125	William	UMIA
72	Kuu	BEROLE	99	Nou	VADA	126	Yauka	LIRIA
73	Larry	AGDOP	100	Papua	JOE	127	Yaukai	SAMERA
74	Lawrence	STEPHENS	101	Patience	PIP	128	Yuambari	HAIHUIE
75	Lazaro	HEMETSBERGER	102	Paul	BARKER	129	Yvonne	NGUTLICK
76	Lega	YOKKAR	103	Philip	SAMAR	130	Zha	AGABE - GRANFAR
77	Lelebo	BETUELA	104	Phillie	JULAI			
78	Leonnie	PARANDA	105	Raga	VALI			

Family Members

- 1 Aitsi Family
- 2 Elphick Family
- 3 Kassman Family
- 4 Kanau Family
- 5 Samar Family
- 6 Pa'asia Beach Family

Civil Society Organisation Members

- 1 Institute of National Affairs
- 2 Archdiocese of Mt. Hagen
- 3 Melanesian Institute
- 4 Centre for Environmental Law & Community Rights Inc

Institutional Member

- 1 Catholic Bishops Conference

Corporate Members

- 1 Airswift
- 2 Bank of PNG
- 3 Constantinou Group of Companies
- 4 Credit Corporation(PNG) Ltd
- 5 Dentons PNG
- 6 ExxonMobil PNG Limited
- 7 Hastings Deering (PNG) Ltd
- 8 Investment Promotion Authority
- 9 Island Mobile Hire Cars Limited
- 10 Johnston's Pharmacies Ltd
- 11 Kenmore Group of Companies
- 12 Melanesian Trustee Services Limited

- 13 Mineral Resource Authority
- 14 Monian Ltd
- 15 National Superannuation Funds Limited
- 16 Newcrest Mining Ltd
- 17 Niunet PNG Limited
- 18 Oil Search Limited
- 19 Pascoe Promotions
- 20 PNG Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
- 21 PNG Ports Corporation Limited
- 22 South Pacific Brewery Ltd
- 23 Steamships Trading Company
- 24 Tohouwa (PNG) Ltd
- 25 Total Waste Management PNG Ltd



WORKING WITH LIKE-MINDED INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANISATIONS

PEOPLE...

EXPANDING OUR YOUTH AND CIVIC AWARENESS SPACE

Acing civic engagement in Bougainville

In September 2021, we facilitated our Active Civic Engagement program in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville with members of the Bougainville Youth Federation (BYF).

Forty-eight participants representing 17 youth associations and three secondary/high schools from all 13 districts of Bougainville attended the program, including the five from Konnou area in what was the first time for youths from within the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) designated "red-zone," to interact and participate with their peers from other districts.

The primary focus of the Bougainville Active Civic Engagement (ACE) program was to raise awareness of civic potential and engagement among Bougainvillean youths.

As well as to build the capacity of the BYF youth network in identifying and analyzing issues within their respective communities and developing and implementing realistic solutions at the community level. Participants were also guided through a series of sessions, discussions, and activities which reinforced positive leadership values and their application in real-world scenarios.

The need for civic participation and engagement in both our national and sub-national governance frameworks is just as critical as ever. Our ACE program is specifically designed to moderate the general over-reliance on the government to solve our issues at the community level by promoting and encouraging greater personal responsibility and teaching young people how to effectively model and implement initiatives, using whatever resources are at their disposal.

The ACE program supports our mission to empower Papua New Guineans to take action against corruption by training young people and supporting better governance outcomes at the community level.

Empowering legal professionals

Through an existing partnership with the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) School of Law, TIPNG took on its 5th batch of law students under the 2021-2022 Legal Internship Program (LIP). Through the LIP, we are able to offer 3rd and 4th Year UPNG Law School students the opportunity to gain valuable work experience as part of our mission to empower people in PNG to take action against corruption. The legal interns were Jasmine Murray, 3rd Year LLB, Lloyd Kombe, 3rd Year LLB and Andrea Maru, 3rd Year LLB.

We also took on our first batch of law trainees from the Legal Training Institute. The trainees spent two weeks with TIPNG, learning key skills including client management, case management, document control, legal briefs and clerical skills. TIPNG signed a 5-year Memorandum of Understanding with the PNG LTI in 2020 for the sharing of resources through the LTI's work placement and legal aid programs. The inaugural LTI Trainees for 2021 were Matalyne Monts, Rex Yawa and Roselyn Tataeng.

CIVIC awareness on voter rights

In preparation for the upcoming 2022 National General Elections, our Building Elections Integrity

through Partnerships (BEIP) Project extended our Civic Voter Awareness to four provinces at the backend of 2021. We covered Central, Milne Bay, East Sepik and East New Britain. The provincial awareness included an information workshop with key election stakeholders to foster greater community collaboration and more informed civic participation in the upcoming elections. We also conducted public outreach with schools in an effort to encourage young people to register to vote. The other provinces will be covered in 2022. We aim to do civic awareness in eight provinces.

Anti-Corruption Help Desk

Our Anti-Corruption Help Desk is a community service for people who need to report corruption. In 2021, we took our Anti-Corruption Help Desk to East New Britain and ran a mobile legal clinic for people in the province. We registered 20 genuine corruption complaints and a turnout of people from all four districts in East New Britain. The one-day clinic gave us an encouraging demonstration of the appetite for anticorruption and justice in East New Britain.

We also continue to sustain our corruption complaints toll free number 180 6000 for people in other centres to reach out to us.





LIKE-MINDED ORGANISATIONS...

Reviving the Community Coalition Against Corruption

We relaunched the Community Coalition Against Corruption (CCAC) in November 2021. Initially co-founded by TIPNG and the Media Council of PNG in 2002 with the support of churches, chambers of commerce, the Ombudsman Commission and the office of the Public Solicitor, the CCAC is a collective of PNG community networks committed to standing together against the evil of corruption in our

country. At its core, the CCAC is a model for national unity against corruption.

Over the years, the CCAC has led a number of successful campaigns of national significance including: A War on Corruption Campaign which was launched just before the National General Elections (2002). In 2005, CCAC mobilized against the Maladina amendments to the Leadership Code, during which

26,000 signatures were collected to petition the government. In 2014, CCAC also mobilized on the Special Agriculture and Business Lease controversy and the Borneo Pharmaceutical contract. While TIPNG plays an administrative role in the establishment of the CCAC, its operations, agenda and priorities will be determined by CCAC members.

OUR ENGAGEMENTS

A year ahead in PNG Politics: a panel session by Lowy Institute

Our Deputy Director - Partnership & Policy participated in panel session hosted by Lowy Institute that looked at the year ahead in PNG, highlighting some of the issues and themes such as the Independent Commission Against Corruption and next steps to establish the anti-corruption agency.

Mr Hahuie shared the panel with an academic from the University of Papua New Guinea and a journalist from one of PNG's daily newspapers. He spoke about ICAC and Whistle-blower regulations, amendments to the Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates, and the Freedom of Information law.

Contributing to Papua New

Guinea's Universal Periodic Review

CIVICUS is a global alliance of civil society organisations (CSOs) and activists dedicated to strengthening citizen action and civil society around the world. In March 2021, CIVICUS invited TIPNG to participate in a joint submission with CIVICUS and Pacific Island Association of Non-Government Organisations (PIANGO). PIANGO is a regional umbrella body of member national umbrella CSOs in 24

countries and territories of the Pacific Islands region.

The joint submission was focused on civic space (freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association). The joint call made to the PNG Government by TIPNG, CIVICUS and PIANGO was to create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society, in accordance with the rights enshrined in the ICCPR, the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders and Human Rights Council resolutions 22/6, 27/5 and 27/31.

Working with partners at the Provincial Election Steering Committee

TIPNG was part of the NCD Provincial Election Steering Committee (PESC), to work with other stakeholders to deliver the Moresby North West by-election.





This working committee was bounded by an MoU that aims to strengthen and improve the election process in partnership with all relevant external stakeholders by co-operating and jointly co-ordinating resources in the province, district and LLGs. The PESC is a mechanism that was introduced in 2012 by the PNGEC following poor conduct of the elections.

The intent behind the PESC is to structure coordination amongst the seven prime actors involved in the successful conduct of elections in a Province, with the actors being; the Provincial Administration, the PNGEC Provincial Office, the Provincial Police Command, Provincial Treasury Office, the Provincial Education Authority, Provincial Churches, Media, and Civil Society Groups representing interests such as Women, Youth, Persons Living With Disability.

In NCD, the PESC is chaired by the National Capital District Commission (NCDC) which is established under legislation and takes carriage of functions such as Treasury and Education coordination. The PNGEC is represented by the NCD Provincial Electoral Manager, and the Police by the NCD Metropolitan Superintendent. TIPNG has been involved as a

civil society representative in the NCD PESC since the 2017 National Elections.

The meetings of the NCD PESC were held on a fortnightly basis, becoming weekly closer to the conduct of polling.

Through its role on the PESC, TIPNG was able to report to the committee on the conduct of the Moresby North West by-election.

Ensuring greater Integrity during the Moresby North West by-election

TIPNG provided a report on the conduct of the Moresby North West (MNW) by-election to the NCD PESC through NCDC as PESC Chair. The report was not a Domestic Election Observation report as TIPNG had no accredited observers during the MNW By-Election. It was given to the NCD PESC to assist with future coordination by the PESC of future elections within NCD.

Broadly TIPNG's main recommendation is for the PNGEC to ensure coordination of NCD elections amongst partners in the PESC and empowering of constituents through proactive sharing of timely, accurate and accessible information. A secondary and supporting recommendation,

is that given the risk of failure of elections, the PNGEC should not introduce at short notice any innovations e.g. biometric ID or primary counting venue, that significantly disadvantage voters and or scrutineers engaging in the electoral process. It is unconstitutional to sacrifice democratic rights or electoral integrity solely for administrative ease.

Open Government Partnership

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) Civil Society ORGANISATIONS Update Session was facilitated by TIPNG to provide to CSOs the progress of PNG governments' implementation on the OGP National Action Plan (2018-2020). TIPNG prepared the CSOs to be able to engage in the forum. Our coordination of the gathering enabled CSO perspective to inform the PNG OGP National Action Plan (NAP) 2. Then did the same for FOI cluster.

We co-chaired the National Forum and facilitated government with the drafting of the NAP2. The NAP 2 draft is now with government to finalise and launch. Further to our coordination of the CSO workshop under OGP, and with the support of the TI Secretariat,

we contributed to reviewing the National Right to Information draft and submitted feedback to Government. The Right to Information draft is now in policy stage.

Media engagements and the Investigative Journalism Awards

As part of our ongoing efforts to boost media capacity and build a stronger synergy between media and civil society, we initiated several networking events with major media newsrooms. The media events were targeted at establishing relationships with reporters and newsrooms editorial committees and how they can engage with us.

On World Press Freedom Day 2021, we launched the 2021 Investigative Journalism Awards to recognize and encourage local journalists to take on the challenge of investigative reporting. The contest was open to all mainstream media journalists throughout PNG, under the following categories:

1. INVESTIGATION INTO STATUTORY APPOINTMENTS AND USE OF PUBLIC MONEY
2. INVESTIGATION INTO SEPARATION OF POWERS
3. OPEN CATEGORY: This category encourages journalists to discover and expose facts on cases of corruption at all levels of society and to expose any scandals.

Integrity awards for agencies

The I-RATE awards are open to all agencies in the public sector, civil society and the private sector with existing integrity initiatives in place. To qualify, another institution must nominate a pre-existing initiative in place at a particular agency.

I-RATE stands for:

- Innovative
- Replicability
- Accountability
- Transparency:
- Empowering

CATEGORY ONE: Digital Accessibility and Inclusion

CATEGORY TWO: Robust Governance Strategy or Policy

CATEGORY THREE: CITIZENS CENTERED INNOVATION

Both awards are initiatives by TIPNG under our Promoting Anti-corruption & Integrity Strategies (PAIS) project, which is funded by the European Union. Winners will be announced in 2022 at the 2nd National Integrity Summit.

Ensuring Transparency in the extractive sector

In 2013, TIPNG took leadership in facilitating a civil society workshop on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) concept. The EITI is a global standard that promotes revenue transparency from natural resources. The EITI is a system of reconciling payments from companies and revenues that the country receives and shares this information with citizens.

TIPNG engages with the EITI through the Multi-Stakeholder Group and through our position as Secretary of the PNG Resource Governance Coalition (PNGRGC).



COMBATting CORRUPTION

BOOSTING THE ANTI-CORRUPTION ARSENAL...

National Anti-Corruption Strategic Task Force

In 2021, TIPNG was co-opted as a member of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Task Force (NACSTF). The NACSTF was established in 2012 with the primary role to implement the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2010 - 2030, which PNG had been ratified by the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in May 2007.

The task force is made up of key government departments including the departments of the Prime Minister, Justice & Attorney General, Police, Treasury, the Ombudsman Commission, Auditor General and the Public Prosecutor's office.

The NACSTF is responsible for guiding the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Plan of Action (NACPA). Other tasks include

- Establishing a National

Integrity Commission or the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC);

- Developing legislation to protect whistle-blowers;
- Developing a Freedom of Information (FOI) Act; and
- Implement outstanding COI recommendations such as SABLs.

Reporting on Papua New Guinea's Anti-Corruption efforts

TIPNG was engaged by the UNCAC colition to provide a parallel report to that of the PNG Government's report, for the purpose of ensuring accountability, transparency and credibility of the review process. Under the UNCAC, member states are to provide a report on the implementation and fulfilment of obligations on the multi-year periodic basis. Towards the end of February 2021, interviews were conducted with

key agencies such as the National Procurement Commission and as the Public Services Commission to obtain information crucial to the Report. The report will provide an independent assessment of the country's overall progress by highlighting the level of implementation and enforcement of Papua New Guinea's obligations under UNCAC.





A cure for corruption - Freedom of Information law underway

Last year, the Government through the Department of Information and Communication Technology announced and kick-started public consultation on a Freedom of Information (FOI) Policy. TIPNG welcomed the announcement and called on parliamentarians to support the Freedom of Information Act as and when it is presented in parliament.

Section 51 of Papua New Guinea's National Constitution is clear, Papua New Guineans have a right to know more about the activities of their Government and importantly how public monies are spent and how important decisions that impact their lives are made.

An FOI Law would greatly assist the work of citizens such as journalists, environmental protectors, academia and the business community by enabling improved access to public information which in turn should lead to greater levels of transparency in the conduct of government business. The Freedom of Information Policy is a precursor to a legislation and subsequent regulations that will require holders of public information by

law to properly record, manage and store information and to ensure it is available for access as and when applications are made by citizens under an FOI act. The Policy addresses relevant issues pertaining to access to public information, sets out key objectives and provides a directional statement that will translate into a legislative framework.

We believe the ability of the public to access timely, accurate and factual information is vital to reinforcing accountability and efficiency in service delivery and will go further to strengthen our democracy.

Beefing up anti-corruption mechanisms in state agencies

In 2021, we signed Memorandums of Understanding with five agencies to develop internal anti-corruption strategies. These agencies are:

1. National Economic & Fiscal Commission
2. Public Service Commission
3. Interim Independent Commission Against Corruption
4. National Judicial Staff Services
5. Constitution Law Reform Commission.

TIPNG commends the leadership demonstrated by all these

agencies in signing an MoU to develop an agency-level anticorruption strategy. This decision speaks to the foresight of the each agency in ensuring that it is further equipped to fulfil its constitutional role.

The strategies will be shared with citizens and journalists so that they can more effectively engage with the public sector to take action against corruption. We have engaged the expertise of Square Circle, a Brisbane-based development consultancy company offer services in collaborative investment design and adaptive programming in various thematic areas.

This work has been informed by TIPNG's 2021 National Integrity System Assessment (NISA) Report which found that all 14 National Integrity pillars in PNG were less than adequate. Furthermore, the NISA identified a clear integrity gap between the existing laws and practice by agencies. The internal anti-corruption strategies developed by TIPNG in partnership with selected agencies will go towards bridging this integrity gap.

This initiative is part of TIPNG's PAIS Project funded by the European Union to strengthen public trust in national integrity institutions.

MEET THE TEAM...



Arianne Kassman
Chief Executive Officer



Raga Vali
Finance Officer



Yuambari Haihuie
Deputy Director – Partnerships & Policy



Amahlia Laka
Finance Support Officer



Yvonne Ngutlick
Deputy Director – Communications



Semie Mansu
Digital Communications Officer



Michael Arnold
Communications & Marketing Lead



Kalia Maraga
Events & Membership Officer



Barbra Ruin
Campaigns & Coalition Lead



Dulcie Guina
Admin and Operations Officer



Alice Areori
Project Lead – Building Elections Integrity through Partnership

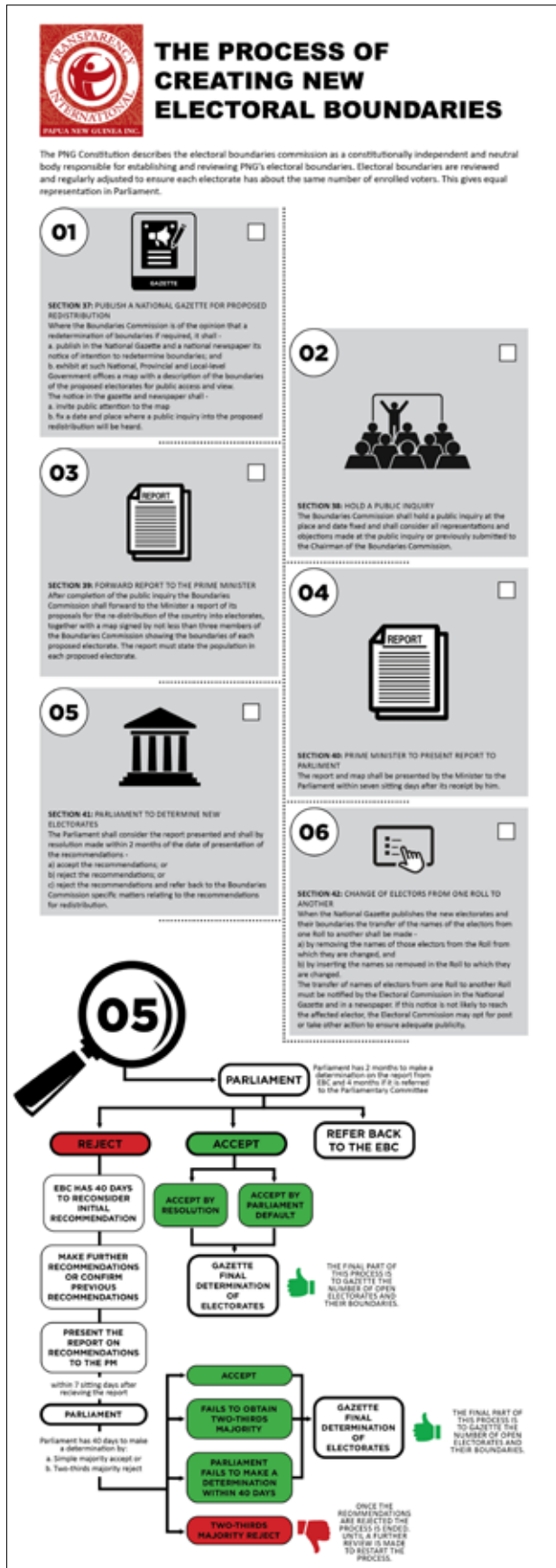


Lumen Dennis
Admin Driver



Daera Ganiga
Project Lead – Promoting Anti-Corruption and Integrity Strategies

Our campaigns



FACT SHEET ON BY- ELECTIONS IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA



Vacancies in the Moresby North West and Kerema Open seats, warrant a By-Election to be held for both electorates. According to the Constitution, a by-election must be held and concluded before the 5th Anniversary of the return of writs, for the previous national election.

What is a By- Election?

A by-election is a special election other than a national election. It is held for the purposes of filling a vacant position in parliament. In PNG, a By-election is held when an electorate member of parliament resigns or dies at a time that is not within 12 months from the next general election.

What does the PNG Constitution say about By-Elections?

Section 106 of the Independent Constitution of Papua New Guinea provides that if the office of an elected member of parliament becomes vacant (not by expiry of a term of office) an election must be held to fill the vacancy.

What are the implications on an electorate when there is a vacancy?

Section 50 of the Constitution gives every citizen the right to vote, this is because the power, authority and jurisdiction of the people is vested in the government.

Each electorate in the country MUST have an elected representative to ensure the citizens are able to exercise their power and authority.

When a Vacancy is not filled, the people of the electorate are deprived of their constitutional right to vote, and are not given the opportunity to express their views, which would normally be done through an elected parliamentary representative

Who is responsible for coordinating a By-Election?

The Electoral Commission is the body responsible for coordinating elections to parliament in the country. (Section 126(1) of the Constitution)

Who can vote in a By-election?

A citizen of voting age, who resides in the electorate where the by-election is being conducted.

What is the process of a by-election?

The Process of a by-election is set out under the Organic Law on National and Local Level Government Elections (OLNLLGE) as follows:

- 1) When a Vacancy occurs, the Head of state acting on advice, issues his writ for the election of a new member. (Section 74 OLNLLGE)
- 2) Nomination begins for a period of not more than 7 days. (Section 78 OLNLLGE)
- 3) Polling begins on a Saturday, not more than 11 weeks after the date the writ was issued. (Section 79(1) OLNLLGE)
- 4) Writs are to be returned not more than 21 days after polling ends. (Section 80(1) OLNLLGE)
- 5) The Returning Officer OR The Electoral Commission will publicly declare the result and name of the candidate elected, as soon as it is determined. (Section 175 OLNLLGE)
- 6) Once a declaration has been made, the Returning Officer certifies the name of the person elected on the writ and returns it to the Head of state through the Electoral Commission. (Section 175 OLNLLGE)
- 7) From the Head of State, all writs are forwarded to the speaker of parliament. (Section 175 OLNLLGE)

Can a By-Election be Deferred?

Yes, if the Head of State acting on advice, is satisfied that 'special circumstances' exist, a by-election may be deferred. (section 177 OLNLLGE)

It is within the discretion of the Electoral Commission to determine what is considered a 'Special Circumstance'

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AN INSIGHT INTO HSIP AND PHA'S IN PNG

(Inclusive of highlights from the WHO Situation Report No.63 jointly with the National Department of Health as at March 8th 2021)

PART 1: WHAT IS HSIP?

WHAT IS HSIP?

HSIP stands for Health Services Improvement Program. The HSIP Trust Account was established by the Health Sector Development Program in 1998 and became a major funding mechanism for development assistance to the health sector in PNG.

Development partners such as the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) provide support to the HSIP using systems established by the Public Finance (Management) Act 1995.

The HSIP Trust Account is managed by the National Department of Health (NDOH).

WHAT IS THE HSIP REPORTING PROCESS?

The Public Finance (Management) Act 1995 sets out the reporting process for Trust Accounts in PNG.

Under the act, the Departmental Head responsible for the trust account must do the following:

- At the beginning of every year submit to the finance minister an estimate of receipts and payments made to and from the account.
- Submit to the finance minister, 7 days after the end of each month, details of the accounts transactions.
- At the end of every year submit to the finance minister a statement of account.

TOTAL AMOUNT IN THE HSIP & SOURCES OF FUNDING

According to WHO's Health Situation Report Number 63 on the 8th of March 2021 (Reporting Period 1st-7th February 2021), the sources and total amount brought forward into the HSIP in 2021 is as set out below.

HSIP Brought Forward to 2021	
Total:	K41.05 million
Funding Sources Break-up:	
GoPNG – PHA's	K 15,300,000
GoPNG – NdoH Clusters	K 22,764,502
DFAT	K 2,202,845
Other Development Partners	K 783,654

The above figures relate to funds that were transacted through the NDOH HSIP Trust Account ONLY, it does not cover all COVID-19 support made available through other modes.

PROGRESSIVE EXPENDITURE SUMMARY OF GOPNG-NDOH CLUSTERS

K12.9 million remains as outstanding commitments brought forward to 2021. From the GoPNG's NdoH Clusters (K22,764,502), K1,600,125 will go towards settling outstanding commitments and the remaining K21,164,377 is expended as set out below.

Key:

- GoPNG Allocation
- Expenditure to Date
- Committed Funds
- Balance Remaining

Note: For more information refer to WHO Sit. Report No.63, pp 12-13

WHAT IS A TRUST ACCOUNT? AND WHY IS IT NECESSARY?

A Trust account is a financial or bank account where money and assets of a person referred to as a 'trustor' are looked after by a third party referred to as a 'trustee', for the benefit of another party known as a 'beneficiary'.

Trust accounts are set up for the purpose of providing protection over funds and assets of the trustor to make sure they are distributed according to their wishes, or the purpose for which they are intended.

The HSIP is a Trust Account. The Trustor's are Development Partners, The Trustee is the National Department of Health and the Beneficiary is the people of PNG.

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AN INSIGHT INTO HSIP AND PHA'S IN PNG

(Inclusive of highlights from the WHO Situation Report No.63 jointly with the National Department of Health as at March 8th 2021)

PART 2: WHAT IS A PHA?

WHAT IS A PHA? AND WHAT IS IT FOR?

PHA stands for Provincial Health Authority. PHA's were established by the Provincial Health Authorities Act 2007. The purpose of PHA's under this act are as follows:

- Provide relief to sick and injured persons through the provision of care and treatment.
- Promote, protect and maintain the health of the community.
- Make the PHA accountable to the local community.
- Encourage the local community to participate in planning and in the decision-making process of the PHA.
- Deliver public health services appropriate and acceptable to the local community.
- Deliver curative services from the premises of a provincial hospital or PHA.

WHO COMPRISES THE PHA?

A PHA comprises of the following in accordance with the Provincial Health Authorities Act 2007:

- A 9 member PHA Board who oversees and governs the PHA
- A Chief Executive Officer (CEO) responsible for directing and managing the affairs of the PHA
- Director Curative Services
- Director Public Health Services
- Director Corporate Services
- Other officers appointed by the CEO
- Temporary and Casual Employees as appointed by the CEO

PHA FUNDING: BALANCE AND EXPENDITURE TO DATE

Total funds transferred to PHAs from GoPNG and Development Partners to date amounts to K51.0 million. Expenditure to date for all PHAs is K22.5 million. Available funds still not used and in the provincial accounts is K28.5million.

The World Health Organization (WHO) Situational Report No.63, March 8th 2021 (pp. 13)

WHAT IS THE FINANCIAL REPORTING PROCESS FOR PHA'S?

A PHA is a public body within the Public Finance (Management) Act 1995 therefore, it must comply with the normal process for financial reporting. The Process is as follows:

- 1) A PHA must submit Financial Statements to the Auditor General.

Note: Financial statements must be approved by the Finance Minister in consultation with the Auditor General.

- 2) Before the 30th of June each year, a PHA must submit to the finance minister, the approved financial statements as well as a performance and management report of its operations (ending 31st December of the previous year).
- 3) The Finance Minister presents the PHA's report and financial statements before parliament.

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TIPNG ACCOUNTABILITY SCORECARD



- Papua New Guineans pay taxes to the State to ensure vital services and processes are delivered.
- These State institutions are allocated public funds, which must be spent in the public interest.
- The Public Finance (Management) Act 2016 requires the production of annual audited reports by applicable agencies.
- These reports must be **timely, accessible and accurate**, and yet TIPNG has found that **out of all State agencies that we checked online, only 7 have demonstrated some accountability since 2016** - this is **UNACCEPTABLE!**

Reporting Requirements (Part VIII Public Finance Management Act 2016)

- All Statutory Bodies are required to submit annual reports in accordance with governing laws, which will specify the date the reports are due and the manner in which they are provided.
- All other public bodies are required to submit financial statements in a form approved by the Finance Minister in consultation with the Auditor-General.

Name of Department*	Recent Auditor General Part II Report (2015) & Annual Report	Annual Financial Statements Available Online
Department of Agriculture & Livestock	2016	2012
Central Supply & Tenders Board	2017	Unavailable
Department of Commerce, Trade & Industry	2017	Unavailable
Department of Community Development, Youth & Religion	2017	Unavailable
PNG Correctional Services	2017	2012
Department of Defence	2017	Unavailable
Department of Education	2013-2015	2008
Conservation Environment Protection Authority	2014	Unavailable
Department of Finance	2017	Unavailable
Fire Services	2014	Unavailable
Foreign Affairs & Trade	2013-2015	Unavailable
Governor General	2013-2015	Unavailable
Department of Health	2017	Unavailable
Higher Education Research Science & Technology	2017	Unavailable
Implementation and Rural Development	2013-2015	Unavailable
Information Communication Technology	2017	Unavailable
Internal Revenue Commission	2013-2014	Unavailable
Justice & Attorney General	2017	Unavailable
Labour & Industrial Relations	2013-2015	Unavailable
Lands & Physical Planning	2016	Unavailable
Magisterial Services	2017	Unavailable
Mineral Policy & Geo-hazard Management	2016	Unavailable
National Intelligence Organization	2016	Unavailable
National Judicial Staff Services	2017	Unavailable
National Parliamentary Services	2015	Unavailable
National Planning and Monitoring	2017	Unavailable
National Statistics Office	Not submitted	Unavailable
Office of Bougainville Affairs	2017	Unavailable
Office of Tourism, Arts & Culture	Not submitted	Unavailable
Office of Urbanization	2017	Unavailable
Personnel Management	2015	Unavailable
Petroleum and Energy	2015	2010
PNG Customs Services	2013-2014	Unavailable
PNG Electoral Commission	2015	Unavailable
PNG Immigration & Citizenship Services	Not submitted	Unavailable
Department of Police	2017	Unavailable
Prime Minister & National Executive Council	2017	Unavailable
Provincial and Local Government Affairs	2018	Unavailable
Transport	2016	Unavailable
Treasury	2017	Unavailable
Works & Implementation	2013-2015	Unavailable
CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES/INSTITUTIONS*		
Ombudsman Commission	2018	2015
Public Service Commission	2015	2019
Public Prosecutors Office	2017	Unavailable
Public Solicitors Office	2016	Unavailable
Supreme Court & National Court of Justice (NJSS)	2017	2019

*NOTE: This list includes only government bodies which were audited by the Auditor General's Office, as published on the AGO website.

Why are Government Departments & Statutory Bodies being allowed to blatantly violate the reporting requirements set out under the PFMA 2016, without any apparent consequences?

How long will the people of Papua New Guinea allow this lack of financial accountability, and transparency to continue?

WE ASK THAT:

1. Members of Parliament must ensure Accountability in the management of public finances through debate and committees.
2. Parliament must keep a regular meeting calendar for Parliament sessions, to ensure all public finance are tabled in a timely manner.
3. The Auditor General's office must be provided adequate budgetary support to ensure greater accountability.
4. All Public Bodies should be more responsible to avail reports tabled in Parliament to be accessible to the people of PNG.

LEGEND:

- Failed to submit to Auditor General's Office 2013-2020
- Audited by Auditor General's Reports but NOT online
- Audited by Auditor General's Report & Available online 2012-2015
- Audited by Auditor General's Report & Available online 2016-2020

Reporting Requirements (Part VIII Public Finance Management Act 2016)

- All Government owned Companies are required to submit annual reports in accordance with governing laws, which will specify the date the reports are due and the manner in which they are provided.

Public Bodies and Government Owned Companies*	Recent General Part IV Report (2019)	Annual Financial Statements Available Online
Civil Aviation Safety Authority of PNG	2018	Unavailable
Independence Fellowship Trust	2018	Unavailable
Independent Consumer and Competition Commission	2018	Unavailable
Investment Promotion Authority	2018	Unavailable
Kokonasi Industri Koporesen	2018	Unavailable
Kumul Consolidated Holdings	2018	2019
Kumul LNG Limited	2018	Unavailable
National Agricultural Research Institute	2018	Unavailable
National Capital District Commission	2018	Unavailable
National Economic and Fiscal Commission	2018	Unavailable
PNG Ports Corporation Ltd	2018	2019
Post PNG Ltd	2018	2019
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS NOT SUBMITTED TO AUDITOR GENERAL		
Public Bodies*		Year missing
Climate Change and Development Authority		2018
Internal Revenue Commission		2018
Mineral Resource Authority		2017 - 2018
Mineral Resource Development Company Ltd (MRDC)		2018
National Broadcasting Corporation		2018
National Gaming Control Board		2018
National Housing Corporation		2018
PNG Forest Authority		2017 & 2018
PNG Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority		2018
PNG Maritime Transport Ltd		2013 - 2018
PNG Sports Foundation		2016 - 2018
Public Curator of PNG		2018
NCD Water and Sewerage Ltd		2018
PNG Air Services Ltd		2016 - 2018

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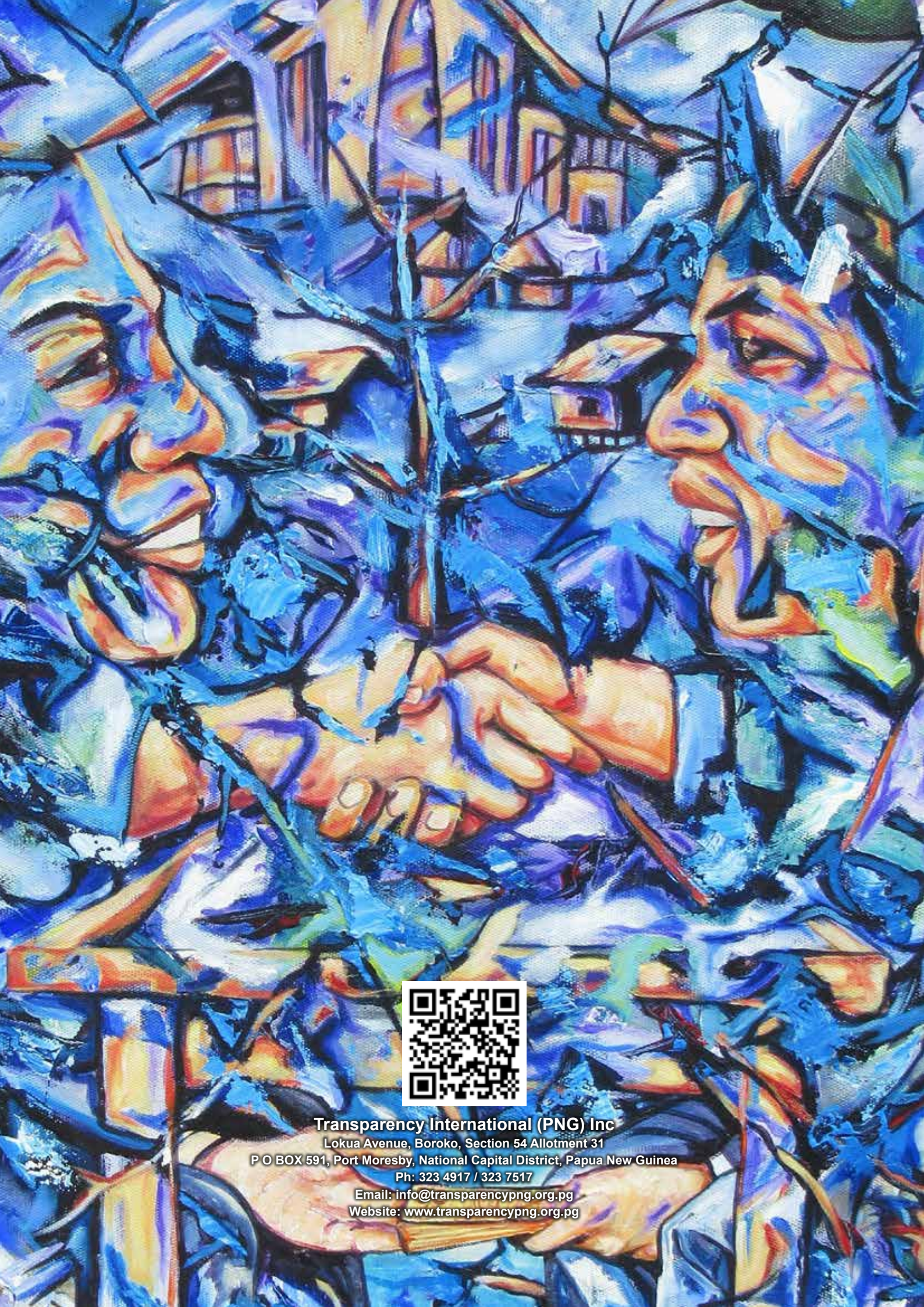
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