



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA



### BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 7 171 000

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012)

**Internet users,** percentage of population: 6.50%

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), 2013)

## 1. CYBERSECURITY

### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

#### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Papua New Guinea does not have specific legislation on cybercrime.

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Papua New Guinea does not have specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity.

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Papua New Guinea does not have an officially recognized national CIRT.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Papua New Guinea does not have officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Papua New Guinea does not have any officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

Papua New Guinea does not have an officially recognized national cybersecurity strategy.

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Papua New Guinea does not have a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

#### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The National Information Communication and Technology Authority ([NICTA](#)) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

#### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

Papua New Guinea does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercises or referential used to measure cybersecurity development.

### 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

#### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

Papua New Guinea does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

#### **1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

Papua New Guinea does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific educational and professional training programs for raising awareness with the general public, promoting cybersecurity courses in higher education and promoting certification of professionals in either the public or the private sectors.

#### **1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

Papua New Guinea does not have any public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

#### **1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

Papua New Guinea does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

### **1.5 COOPERATION**

#### **1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION**

Papua New Guinea does not have officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states.

#### **1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION**

Papua New Guinea does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector.

#### **1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP**

Papua New Guinea does not have any officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

#### **1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Papua New Guinea is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. Papua New Guinea is among the beneficiary countries of the EU/ITU co-funded project “Capacity Building and ICT Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks Support for Pacific Island Countries” ([ICB4PAC](#)).

Papua New Guinea is also a member of the APT and participates in APT organized Forum on cybersecurity.

## **2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION**

### **2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:  
-[Sections 229C and 229R-T](#) of the Criminal Code.

### **2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL**

Papua New Guinea has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).

### **2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT**

Papua New Guinea does not have any officially recognized agency that offers institutional support on child online protection.

### **2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM**

Papua New Guinea does not have any officially recognized agency that offers an avenue for the reporting of incidents related to child online protection.

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