



Office of the

**PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**

**Annual Report**

**2004 - 2005**



Office of the  
**PUBLIC PROSECUTOR**  
Annual Report  
2004 - 2005

Attorney-General's Department

14 September 2006

His Excellency

**Grand Chief Sir Paulias Matane** GCL, GCMG, KStJ, KT, CMG, OBE

Governor-General of Papua New Guinea

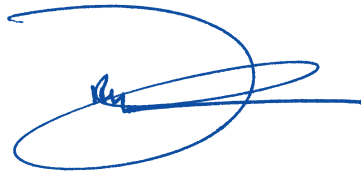
Government House

PORT MORESBY

Your Excellency,

In accordance with Section 19 of the Organic Law on Certain Constitutional Office-Holders, I have the honour to submit to you for presentation to the National Parliament the 2004-2005 Annual Report of the Public Prosecutor.

Yours sincerely,



CHRONOX MANEK

Public Prosecutor

## OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

### VISION

A just and peaceful society.

### MISSION

To deliver timely, independent, fair, efficient and effective prosecution and related services to the people of Papua New Guinea.

### CORE VALUES & PRINCIPLES

#### Independence

To make decisions independently of investigating agencies and the government, according to the Constitution.

#### Fairness & Equality

To exercise all duties and responsibilities without fear or favour. All persons are equal before the law. All decisions will be impartial, based on an independent assessment of the available evidence and the public interest, in accordance with the Prosecution Policy of the Office.

#### Transparency & Accountability

To ensure transparency and accountability in the provision of prosecution and related services.

#### Excellence

To strive for excellence in the provision of prosecution services in accordance with its core values and principles, in an efficient and timely manner, so as to promote justice for victims, witnesses, accused persons and the public.



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# 1 OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR 2004 – 2005

## PUBLIC PROSECUTOR



### Chronox Manek LLB UPNG

2001 to 2007 Public Prosecutor  
1999 to 2001 Public Solicitor  
1994 to 1999 Acting Deputy Public Prosecutor  
1992 to 1994 Senior State Prosecutor  
1989 to 1992 State Prosecutor  
1987 to 1989 Legal Officer

## DEPUTY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR



### Ravunama Auka LLB UPNG

1993 to 2006 Deputy Public Prosecutor  
1987 to 1992 Senior State Prosecutor  
1983 To 1986 State Prosecutor  
1981 to 1982 Legal Officer

## STATE PROSECUTORS

Joseph Waine (Mt Hagen)  
Raphael Luman (Port Moresby)  
Tracy Ganaai (Port Moresby)

## LEGAL OFFICERS

Rod Gankarch (Lae)  
Sheila Ruben (Port Moresby)  
Timothy Ai (Port Moresby)  
Joel Done (Lae)

## DEPUTY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR



### Jack Pambel LLB UPNG

2001 to 2006 Deputy Public Prosecutor  
1994 to 2001 Senior State Prosecutor  
1992 to 1994 State Prosecutor  
1989 to 1992 Legal Officer

## SENIOR STATE PROSECUTORS

Nicholas Miviri (Lae)  
Camillus Sambua (Port Moresby)  
Joseph Kesan (Mt Hagen)  
Jim Wala Tamate (Madang)  
Kathwa Umpake (Goroka)  
Pondros Kaluwin (Port Moresby)  
Lukara Rangan (Kokopo)  
Daniel Mark (Port Moresby)  
Steven Kesno (Wabag)  
Francis Popeiu (Kimbe)  
Mary-Anne Zurenuoc (Port Moresby)  
Anthony Kupmain (Port Moresby)  
Michael Ruarri (Madang)  
Peter Kelly (ECP, Port Moresby)  
Teresa Berrigan (ECP, Port Moresby)  
Andrew Hicks (ECP, Port Moresby)  
Martin Corkery (ECP, Port Moresby)

## ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Office Manager, Zachary Sitban (Port Moresby)  
Case Management Administrator, Francesca Tamate (Port Moresby)  
Administrative Officer, Margaret Buakia (Port Moresby)  
Secretary, Dorothy Kakot (Port Moresby)  
Secretary, Dinah Yanzinga (Lae)  
Secretary, Agnes Kerua (Mt Hagen)  
Secretary, Marianne Soni (Madang)  
Secretary, Margaret Sabumei (Goroka)  
Information Management Officer, Jacob Maki (Mt Hagen)  
Information Management Officer, Paul Gerowa (Goroka)  
Information Management Officer, Alice Limu (Lae)  
Information Management Officer, Samuel Wonkau (Madang)  
Information Management Officer, Joanne Marampau (Kokopo)  
Information Management Officer, Germaine Miro (Port Moresby)  
Driver, David John (Port Moresby)  
Driver, Brian Boire (Port Moresby)  
Cleaner/Assistant, Simon Agafio (Lae)  
Casual, Roslyne Koliadi (Port Moresby)  
Casual, Grace Aipit (Port Moresby)

## 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

### First Annual Report Since 1987

The production of an Annual Report is a Constitutional requirement and forms an important part of the system of democracy in demonstrating openness and accountability to the people of Papua New Guinea.

This Office has not produced an Annual Report for several years since 1987.

During the period 2001 to 2004 (the period of my appointment) brief reports have been produced and processed through the office of the Minister for Justice for consumption by Parliament.

Various inhibiting factors that stood in the way of producing Annual Reports included the necessary resources to gather data and process raw materials into the expected format to produce the report. We are still working on ways to resolve some of these factors.

### Powers and Functions of the Public Prosecutor

The Office of the Public Prosecutor is a creature of the Constitution (S 176) and, in summary, is empowered by the Constitution (S 177) and the Public Prosecutor (Office & Functions) Act (S 4) to perform the following functions:

- (a) control the exercise and performance of the prosecution function of the State (including appeals, the refusal to initiate and the discontinuance of prosecutions) before the Supreme Court, National Court and all other courts established by law;
- (b) discharge the leadership code prosecution function before leadership tribunals established under the Organic Law on the Duties and Responsibilities of Leadership (OLDRL);

- (c) exercise the discretion to grant immunity from prosecution with or without condition to any person in relation to any offence with which he is charged; and
- (d) advise the State or any statutory authority or instrumentality of the State, the Minister, the Secretary for Justice, the State Solicitor, the Law Reform Commission and any other person or body as required by law.

In the performance of these duties the Public Prosecutor is not subject to any direction or control by any person or authority except in the following two instances:

- (a) the head of State acting with and



in accordance with the advice of the National Executive Council (NEC), may give direction to the Public Prosecutor on any matter that might prejudice the security, defence or international relations of Papua New Guinea.

However, in such cases, the Prime Minister must table the direction in the National Parliament at the next sitting of the Parliament after the direction is given, unless after consultation with the leader of the opposition, he considers its tabling is likely to prejudice the security, defence or international relations of Papua New Guinea;

- (b) when it falls under the general exceptions provided by Schedule 1.19 of the Constitution which state that where a Constitutional law provides that a person or institution is not subject to control or direction,

or otherwise refers to the independence of a person or an institution, that provision does not affect;

- i) control or direction by a court;
- ii) the regulation, by or under a Constitutional law or an Act of Parliament, of the exercise or performance of the powers, functions, duties or responsibilities of the person or institution; or
- iii) the exercise of jurisdiction under Division III.2 (leadership code), Subdivision VIII.1.B (the Auditor-General), or Subdivision VIII.1.C (the Public Accounts Committee)

and does not constitute an appropriation of, or authority to expend, funds.

### **Cost-Effective Separation of the Office from the Attorney-General's Department**

The responsibilities and powers of the Office of the Public Prosecutor under the Constitution are enormous and demanding. However the practical reality of having this important public institution to be operating as a branch within the Department of Justice and Attorney General is a far cry from what was intended by the Constitutional Planning Committee when all other constitutional offices are independently funded and operating such as the Electoral Commission, Ombudsman Commission and Auditor General's Office.

To date this important public institution has been compromised by the governmental process and system by providing inadequate manpower and resources to properly and professionally perform its function and yet the demand to deliver quality prosecution is very high.

I have commissioned, with the support of the Attorney-General's Department, an inquiry into the cost-effective separation of this Office from the Attorney-General's Department, to be conducted in 2006 by Sir Robert Woods, formerly Justice Woods of the Supreme Court.





### Developments & Achievements in 2005

The year 2005 has seen many good and positive achievements for the Office of which the production of this Annual Report is but one.

The report will canvass the work of officers and staff in many cases with limited resources both in terms of staff, office equipment and legal tools. It reflects the notion "do with what you've got" but coming from the hearts of the 2005 prosecution team.

The 2005 prosecution team were boosted with the inclusion of 4 Australian prosecutors in March 2005, under the Enhanced Cooperation Programme (ECP) between the governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia only to be almost shot down by the Wenge Supreme Court Reference. Pending resolution of the ECP the prosecutors did not appear in court in 2005. However, this did not dampen their spirit and they continue to assist in many initiatives undertaken that form part of this report. We continue to enjoy high quality prosecutorial partnership.

The number of cases dealt with in 2005 were significant including the successful prosecutions of one Iori Veraga for Misappropriation (NPF matter), Governor Yali for Rape, and the prosecution of four police officers for the murder of a school student in Mt Hagen. The last case involved the officer in charge of the Mt Hagen Branch of the Office of the Public Prosecutor as a key prosecution witness which subsequently led to him being threatened and almost attacked by friends and relatives of the accused upon their conviction and sentence of life imprisonment. This scenario is a common occurrence as far as security of officers and staff of the Office of the Public Prosecutor are concerned in relation to their role in discharging the prosecutorial function for the people of Papua New Guinea.

This office is never guaranteed any security for its officers, staff, family members or its facilities and infrastructure.

In addition to the above matters the Office continues to exercise its leadership function under the Constitution. Currently, there are 22 leaders which have been referred by the Ombudsman Commission for possible prosecution before the appropriate leadership tribunals. These matters are being prepared for processing soon.

The year 2005 also saw the Office of the Public Prosecutor given additional power and responsibility following the enactment of the Proceeds of Crime Act, Extradition Act and the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act. This added responsibility will require additional manpower and related resources for effective supervision and implementation of the legislations.

The various ongoing initiatives undertaken in 2005 will be continued in 2006 and beyond to uplift the image of the office and service delivery to the people of Papua New Guinea.

The Office of the Public Prosecutor is taking off for higher ground and your assistance will be a boost.

I take this opportunity to thank my officers and staff for their tireless efforts in processing the prosecution function of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea in the appalling conditions both in terms of infrastructure, security and welfare.



**CHRONOX MANEK**  
Public Prosecutor



## HEAD AND REGIONAL OFFICE REPORTS

### Introductory Note

The statistics below are incomplete. Work is underway to standardise the recording and compilation of statistics across all branches of the Office. Further, the figures do not include matters assessed by this Office for ex officio indictment or election to proceed summarily in the case of certain indictable offences. The Office also appears from time to time in District Court Appeals.

### SUPREME COURT

#### Criminal Appeals (SCRA) and Reviews (SCREV) 2005

Case Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Tot
SCRA	1		5	11	6	7	1	2	1	1	13	4	52
SCREV	2		1	7	2	5	2			4	9		32
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>84</b>



**Criminal Appeals (SCRA) and  
Reviews (SCREV) 2005 by Grounds**

Grounds	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Tot
<b>Against conviction</b>			3	4	1	3	1			3	2	1	18
<b>Conviction &amp; Sentence</b>	2		1	7	3	2	2	1	1	2	10	1	32
<b>Sentence</b>	1		2	7	4	7		1			6	2	30
<b>Criminal</b>											4		4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>84</b>

**NATIONAL COURT**

**WAIGANI  
2002-2005**

Year	No of Cases Referred to the Office Following Committal
2002	223
2003	222
2004	226
2005	230

**LAE**  
February to October 2005

<b>Month</b>	<b>Cases Completed</b>
Feb	9
March	13
April	14 (trials 10, pleas 3, declarations 1)
May	13 (trials 9, pleas 3, declarations 1)
June	17 (trials 8, pleas 8, nolle 1)
July	14 (trials 7, pleas 7)
August	14 (trials 6, pleas 8)
September	26 (trials 10, pleas 14, declarations 2)
October	19

**WABAG**  
November 2004 to September 2005

<b>Month</b>	<b>Cases Completed</b>
Nov 04 to Sept 05	14

**KIMBE**  
February to November 2005

Month	Cases Completed
Feb (Kimbe)	8 (trials 1, pleas 9)
March (Kimbe)	5 (trials 1, pleas 4)
April (Kimbe)	11 (trials 3, pleas 7)
May (Buka)	10 (trials 1, pleas 8, declarations 1)
June (Kokopo)	1 (trials 1)
July (Kimbe)	8 (trials 1, pleas 7)
August (Kimbe/Bialla)	9 (trials 3, pleas 6)
September (Buka)	12 (trials 1, pleas 9, nolles 2)
October (Mt Hagen)	NA
November (Buka)	3 (trials 1, pleas 2)

**KOKOPO**  
October to December 2005

Month	Cases Completed
October	4 (trials 1, pleas 3)
November	12 (trials 2, pleas 9, no evidence 1)
December	11 (trials 2, pleas 9)

**MADANG**  
Not Available

**GOROKA**  
Not Available

**MT HAGEN**  
Not Available

### 3 SIGNIFICANT MATTERS

This was another busy year for the Office. Amongst the many trials run this year we also saw the successful conduct of several significant matters, including:

#### State v James Yali

This concerned the trial of the Governor of Madang, James Yali for the sexual assault of a minor. The trial was vigorously defended over 3 weeks. Mr Yali was found guilty of sexual penetration without consent.

Mr Yali was sentenced early this year to 12 years' imprisonment. He has appealed against both conviction and sentence.

#### State v Iori Veraga

This matter follows the inquiry into the collapse of NPF. Mr Veraga was tried and found guilty of conspiring with others, including senior executives of NPF, to defraud NPF of K60,300 and K175,000, by fraudulently charging valuation fees that were excessive.

Mr Veraga was sentenced on 17 June 2005 to a total of 6 years. He has appealed against conviction and sentence. This Office has appealed against sentence.

Several others have been committed to stand trial in the National Court including Jimmy Maladina and those that will be processed through the exercise of my ex-officio powers after non-committal by the committal court are pending a Supreme Court decision brought by Herman Leahy.

#### Leadership Matters

There are currently 22 matters referred to this Office by the Ombudsman Commission for possible prosecution before appropriate Leadership Tribunals. They include political leaders, heads of departments and statutory bodies and Constitutional Office-holders.

Matters relating to Constitutional Office-holders will not be processed as yet until an opinion is sought from the Supreme Court in April 2006 on certain Constitutional provisions.



Leadership Tribunals have not been adequately catered for under the current budget. Some of these cases need witnesses that require us to fly them in and provide accommodation and security. On other occasions the tribunal will be requested to conduct its inquiries within the leader's electorate, which will require prosecutors and investigators to travel. Therefore consideration should be given to increasing the budget for this purpose and for security.

**Amendments to the Criminal Code & Evidence Act**

Amendments to the Criminal Code and Evidence Act were passed in April 2003. In 2005 this Office asked the Court in a number of cases to utilise the amendments to allow sexual assault victims to give evidence with the benefit of a screen so as not to be intimidated by the accused, or with the benefit of a relative in the court room. In addition the prosecution



has submitted victim impact statements to the court on sentence. The Office has also conducted two successful workshops on the amendments in Port Moresby and Kokopo and will facilitate two more in Goroka and Lae.



## 4 ACHIEVEMENTS

In addition to conducting our bread and butter work of prosecutions my officers also worked hard outside the court room to improve themselves.

In August 2005 I attended and participated in the International Association of Prosecutors World Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark. I was honoured to be elected as one of three Vice Presidents at this conference and chaired several panel discussions. Following the conference I participated in the Heads of Commonwealth Prosecutors meeting in Belfast and Dublin. Apart from all other important issues affecting prosecution offices in the Commonwealth, I agreed with the Directors of Public Prosecutions in New South Wales and the Northern Territory, upon request by the Public Prosecutor of the Solomon Islands, to facilitate the attachment of his Deputy for training in both professional and managerial aspects. The Deputy Director of

Public Prosecutions in Solomon Islands, Ronald Talasasa, was subsequently attached to our office for 2 weeks.

A Senior State Prosecutor, Steven Kesno, Officer-in-Charge Wabag, attended the Australian Association of Crown Prosecutors Conference in Canberra in June 2005. The conference discussed various aspects that affect prosecutors and the criminal justice process.

Two working prosecutors from my office participated at a week long regional workshop on money-laundering and proceeds of crime in Fiji in November 2005. Upon their return they imparted what was learnt to other prosecutors at the in-house Continuing Legal Education Programme in November.

Two senior members of my Office, Nicholas Miviri (Officer-in-Charge of Lae) and Joseph Kesan (Officer-in-Charge of Mt Hagen), were fortunate enough to participate in the first ever organised Executive Leadership Training Course co-ordinated by PATTAF for the Law & Justice Sector Program. It involved coaching by eminent senior citizens including the former Chief Justice of Papua New Guinea, Sir Arnold Amet, and other internationally recognised academics and commentators including the Chief Ombudsman, Ila Geno, Chief Magistrate, John Numapo, and myself.

In addition in 2005 for the first time the Office of the Public Prosecutor in collaboration with the Law & Justice Sector Program and



the Victorian Bar of Australia organised an Advanced Appellate Advocacy Programme that saw Senior State Prosecutors and other senior lawyers from the Department of Justice & Attorney-General being put through intensive one week training.

In 2005 this Office continued its participation in the Court Users Forums, both here in Port Moresby and in the provinces. This forum enables all parties in the criminal justice process chain to come together and discuss common practical issues affecting the day to day business of each institution from arrest to final disposition of criminal matters. The response

has been very good hence the engagement of the civil society and community leaders including presidents of local level governments and members of the provincial governments. It is envisaged that this forum will be introduced to every other province that has a resident judge on the ground to co-ordinate and administer its work.

I was lucky to have four Australian prosecutors join the Office in 2005 under the Enhanced Co-operation Programme (ECP). The prosecutors work for the Office of the Public Prosecutor in Papua New Guinea but their costs are met by the Australian Government. The prosecutors

assisted me with the conduct of the sexual assault workshops in Waigani and Kokopo. In addition with their assistance we have seen the introduction of a number of training programmes, including:

- The production of Schedules of Comparative Sentences for homicide, sexual assault, robbery and misappropriation offences. The use of these schedules has been received favourably by the Court in a number of cases.
- The establishment of an in-house Continuing Legal Education (CLE) programme in which training sessions are conducted at the end of every month with legal officers in Waigani. The sessions are conducted by lawyers from within the office. Materials are sent out to the provinces and it is envisaged that sessions will be conducted in the provinces in 2006.
- The production of the 2nd Edition of the Prosecution Manual in a revised



format to enable its regular update, including the incorporation of CLE materials.

- The drafting of a Prosecution Policy, to be published this year.
- The drafting of a Leadership Manual.
- The drafting of a manual in relation to the new functions imposed under the Proceeds of Crimes Act, the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act and the Extradition Act.

These programmes will be co-ordinated in 2006 by the Legal Training Committee within the Office.

In addition, we are working well together in relation to the management of the Office. For example, following the meeting of Branch Heads in Goroka in September, we have seen the introduction of a programme requiring the preparation of standard monthly reports by the Officers-in-Charge in Waigani and the Branch Heads in the regions. The reports provide valuable information regarding the number of

cases processed around the country and the resources needed to provide our service. In this regard we have been trialling a revised case management system in Waigani. 2006 will see a similar review process in the regional offices.

This Office has also been assisted by the Law & Justice Sector Program which is funding renovations to the Office in Waigani and the provision of legal resources.

In this regard I was assisted by the Law & Justice Sector Program with the provision of



a sexual offence advisor in Therese McCarthy in conducting, with my ECP prosecutors, workshops in Port Moresby and Kokopo in relation to the amendments to the Criminal Code and Evidence Act concerning sexual offences. This was important in that it affected the vulnerable members of the community in the form of women and children and the continued abuse of them that has been prevalent in the recent past.

This Office also participated in the Attorney-General's Department Independence Day Celebrations at which several of my staff and I were recognised for long service to the Office and a merit award was given to me. My staff also won the singing competition in true prosecutors' style!

We hope to build on all these achievements in 2006 and improve our performance in the delivery of services to the people of Papua New

Guinea. With the inquiry into the cost-effective separation of the Office to commence in April 2006 we are hopeful that the Government of Papua New Guinea will assist us in accordance with the recommendations of the inquiry that will enable us to have the necessary resources we need to provide the best prosecution service to the people of Papua New Guinea.



## 5 NEW FUNCTIONS

In 2005 Parliament passed a package of 3 Acts that give the Public Prosecutor new powers and functions. These Acts are the Proceeds of Crime Act, the Extradition Act and the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act. The Acts came into effect on 1 March 2006.

### Proceeds of Crime Act

The Proceeds of Crime Act is designed to deprive criminals of the benefits of their crimes and to attack money-laundering in its broadest sense. To achieve this, the Act provides a comprehensive scheme to trace, restrain and confiscate the assets derived by criminals from those unlawful activities. Under the Act, there are 2 streams of confiscation action: a conviction-based stream which is similar to that adopted elsewhere in the world and a civil-based stream under which forfeiture will occur where it can be established on the balance of probabilities that the property is the proceeds of crime. The Public Prosecutor will be responsible for taking action under the Act to restrain property in the first instance and then apply for the forfeiture of the property under either the conviction-based or civil-based stream.

### Extradition Act

The Extradition Act modernises and simplifies extradition law in PNG. In relation to Pacific Island Forum countries, the Act recognises that there is a need for a simplified system of extradition for island countries that share common borders. Extradition between these countries will only require a process referred to as the "backing of warrants". A more formal process will be required for extradition to other countries. The legislation is designed

to permit extradition generally subject to a discretion in the Minister to refuse extradition on specified grounds. The Public Prosecutor is required under the Act to appear on behalf of the requesting country in all applications seeking the surrender of a person from Papua New Guinea.

### Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matter Act

Finally, the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act is designed to enable Papua New Guinea to give assistance to foreign countries

in relation to criminal investigations being conducted in those countries. This may take the form of executing search warrants in Papua New Guinea seeking evidence in relation to an offence committed in a foreign country, arranging for witnesses to produce documents to, or give evidence in, a court in Papua New Guinea relating to a foreign offence, or providing assistance to the foreign country in relation to the enforcement of a proceeds of crime order made in the foreign country. The



Act provides that certain applications under the Act are to be made by the Public Prosecutor.

These new powers and functions will inevitably have an impact on the resources of the office and consideration will need to be given to increasing the staffing levels of the office to effectively carry out these functions.

## 6 FINANCIAL REPORT

To provide effective, independent, impartial, efficient and timely prosecution and related services to the State, the Office of The Public Prosecutor must be properly funded.

The financial report summarizes the budget allocation that was given to the Office of the Public Prosecutor in the last three year period and gives reasons why there is a need for increase budget allocation.

Below are the budgets allocated for the Office of The Public Prosecutor.

Year	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual Spent
2004	2,305,200.00	2,292,200	2,114,149
2005	2,192,700.00	2,767,000	2,766,888
2006	2,485,400.00	NA	NA

Under the recurrent budget total allocation for 2006 financial year stands at K2, 485,400 a reduction by K167,300.00 out of K2,652,700 on total budget estimates submitted.

The amount allocated for 2006 was insufficient to cater for the following:

1. Travel
2. Utilities
3. Office materials
4. General Stationary
5. Transport & Fuel
6. Routine Maintenance
7. Renovations
8. Office Furniture & Equipment
9. Other Operational Expenses

Some of the activities that are not funded by the recurrent budget are now supported by the Law & Justice Sector Program and our development partner AusAID:

Name of Project	Activity Number	Activity Description	Activity Budget
Improve Managements in Public Prosecutors Office/Case Management System	2.1.2	Enhance Courts & Commissions Systems and processes	50,000
	2.3.1	Access to Legal Information	20,000
	4.1.2	Fraud & Corruption Initiatives	500,000
	5.1.4	Facilities & Assets Management	360,000
<b>Total Allocation</b>			<b>930,000</b>

Successive governments both past and present view the Office of the Public Prosecutor as just another branch within the Department of Justice & Attorney General, hence providing inadequate budget allocation which resulted

in the office being unable to implement all its planned activities and achieve its goals.

## 7 HEAD AND REGIONAL OFFICES CONTACT DETAILS

### Head Office, Port Moresby

Address: Level 4, TISA Investment  
Haus  
PO Box 662 Waigani  
National Capital District  
T: 301 2600 F: 325 2795

### Lae

Address: PO Box 2185 Lae  
Morobe Province  
T: 472 3223 F: 472 5410

### Madang

Address: PO Box 868 Madang  
Madang Province  
T: 852 3036 F: 852 3036

### Kokopo

Address: PO Box 407  
Kokopo  
East New Britain Province  
T: 982 8716 F: 982 8726

### Kimbe

Address: PO Box 280  
Kimbe  
West New Britain Province  
T: 983 4844 F: 983 4599

### Goroka

Address: PO Box 977  
Goroka  
Eastern Highlands Province  
T: 732 1814 F: 732 1851

### Mt Hagen

Address: PO Box 1203  
Mt Hagen  
Western Highlands Province  
T: 542 3477 F: 542 3519

### Wabag

Address: PO Box 289  
Wabag  
Enga Province  
T: 547 1121 F: 547 1121





