



Papua New Guinea

Department of Information and Communications Technology

Government
Domain Name Standards
2023

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Government Domain Name Standards and Guidelines 2023.

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Papua New Government Domain Name Standards 2023.

PART I. - PRELIMINARY.

1. NAME.

This instrument is the PNG Government Domain Name Standards 2023.

2. COMMENCEMENT.

This instrument commences on 1 July 2023.

3. AUTHORITY.

This instrument is made under Section 64 of the *Digital Government Act 2022*.

4. SIMPLIFIED OUTLINE.

(1) This instrument prescribes standards and guidelines for government domains. All public bodies must comply with this instrument.

(2) This instrument has been developed by the Department of Information and Communications Technology.

(3) Part 1 sets out preliminary matters.

(4) Part 2 sets out Standard 1 and Part 3 sets out Standard 2. Part 2 and 3 contain mandatory standards.

(5) Part 4 contains other relevant matters together with Appendix 1.

(6) Notes are included in this instrument to help understanding by drawing attention to other provisions information or explanations. The notes are in small type, so that they don't disrupt the text. They do not contain statements of law.

5. DEFINITIONS.

In this instrument, unless the context otherwise requires -

“Alias domain name” means an additional or alternate domain name;

“ccTLD” means Country Code Top-Level Domain which is an internet top-level domain and reserved for a country;

“DICT” means the Department of Information and Communications Technology;

“Domain name” means a unique, and readable form of an IP address;

“Domain license” means a license to use a domain name for a specified period;

“Email” means electronic mail which is a method of transmitting and receiving messages using electronic devices;

“Government domain” has the same meaning as in the *Digital Government Act 2022*;

“Government Domain Naming Standards” mean the standards set out in Part 3;

“Government Domain Registration Standards” mean the standards set out in Part 2;

“Parent domain” means a domain that holds a sub-domain;

“PNGDNA” means the Papua New Guinea Domain Name Administrator;

“PNGUOT” means the Papua New Guinea University of Technology;

“Public body” has the same meaning as in the *Digital Government Act 2022*;
“subdomain” means a domain that is a part of a larger domain which is typically known as a sub-website and is indicated by the section to the left of the parent domain;
“website” means a collection of web pages and related content that is identified by a common domain name.

6. OBJECTS OF STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.

The objects of this instrument are to -

- (a) ensure consistency, and provide for an effective and coordinated management system for assigning domain names to public bodies; and
- (b) regulate the creation of “. gov.pg” domain names and enforce the use of the “. gov.pg” in Papua New Guinea for domains used by public bodies; and
- (c) facilitate easy identification of official government emails and websites; and
- (d) improve security by lowering the likelihood of fraudulent websites or phishing attacks; and
- (e) promote the PNG Government brand for all PNG public sector online information and services and present them as authoritative sources of trusted and accurate content.

7. SCOPE AND APPLICATION.

(1) This instrument applies to the use of an existing or new domain name for any purpose by a public body, and the management of any “. gov.pg” domain.

(2) Only public bodies are eligible to apply for the “. gov.pg” domain.

(3) This instrument does not apply to the following matters:

- (a) the registration and management of non-government domains such as: “. com.pg”, “.net.pg,” or “. edu.pg” and “.org.pg”; and
- (b) the registration and management of “. ac.pg” domain names; and
- (c) tertiary Institutions (e.g., Universities, colleges, TAFEs), and the application and registration of “. ac.pg” domains which are to be undertaken through the PNGUOT; and
- (d) the registration and management of domain names by non-Papua New Guinea Government organisations.

8. GOVERNMENT DOMAIN.

(1) A public body must use and maintain the government domain, .gov.pg.

(2) A public body requiring a new domain name for any purpose¹ must register it within the “. gov.pg”² domain.

(3) A public body requiring a domain name for a government website must comply with the PNG Government Website Standards and Guidelines 2023.

¹ A domain name may be used for a website, email address, brand, and other specialised online functions such as virtual servers and identity management.

In the context of internet domains, the top-level domain (TLD) “.pg” represents Papua New Guinea. The “.gov” second-level domain is used specifically for government entities.”

² In the context of internet domains, the top-level domain (TLD) “.pg” represents Papua New Guinea. The “.gov” second-level domain is used specifically for government entities.”

(4) A public body requiring a domain name for a government email must comply with the Papua New Guinea Government Email Standards and Guidelines 2023.

(5) All public bodies must comply with the Papua New Guinea Government Cybersecurity Standards and Guidelines 2023.

(6) On and after the date this instrument comes into force, all public bodies must cease using any other domain names (including any associated subdomains) unless approved by DICT.

(7) All public bodies are to be given a period approved by DICT to ensure they register using the government domain, and a forwarding will be set up for that period. The domain owner must delete all records relating to the public body after the end of that period. A failure to convert the domain to the government domain is likely to result in sanctions for public bodies utilizing domains other than “. gov.pg.”

9. APPROVAL AUTHORITY AND ASSESSMENT OF DOMAIN NAME APPLICATION.

(1) The Government has delegated the responsibility of managing the domain name standards for both “.pg” and “.gov.pg” domains to Papua New Guinea University of Technology (PNGUOT).

(2) Unitech manages the “.pg” ccTLD independently while DICT regulates the.gov.pg domain.

(3) DICT has the authority to regulate only the “. gov.pg” domains. This includes overseeing the creation of.gov.pg domain names and ensuring that all public bodies use the government domain for all websites and emails.

(4) A domain name application by a public body under this instrument must be made to DICT in a form approved by DICT. An application may be made in hard copy or electronic form.

(5) Domain names that do not comply with this instrument are not to be approved.

(6) Applications for new domain names must state a valid reason and purpose as required by the approved form.

10. PAPUA NEW GUINEA DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION POLICY.

(1) This instrument is consistent with the PNG Digital Transformation Policy 2020 which requires all public bodies to have their domain name ending with .gov.pg.

(2) In accordance with the PNG Digital Transformation Policy 2020, this instrument establishes the coordination and governance framework for the effective standardization of the.gov.pg domain.

PART II. - GOVERNMENT DOMAIN REGISTRATION STANDARDS.

11. OVERVIEW.

(1) This Part sets out the standards for government domain registration.

- (2) The objects of these standards are to -
 - (a) ensure that all public bodies are aware of how to register government domains; and
 - (b) ensure proper management of all government domains.
- (3) These standards are mandatory for public bodies.

STANDARD 1.1. - REGISTRATION PROCESS.

- (1) All public bodies must comply with the process set out in this clause when applying for a new domain.
- (2) A public body must -
 - (a) check the availability of the proposed domain name by doing a domain name search; and
 - (b) verify the requested domain name meets “.gov.pg” domain name eligibility and allocation policy criteria; and
 - (c) verify the requested domain name complies with the requirements of the Government Domain Name Standards.
- (3) After complying with subclause (2), the public body may proceed with the registration by completing the application to register the domain name through the Department of Information and Communication Technology.
- (4) DICT and PNGDNA must assess the domain name application and respond to the applicant as necessary to keep them informed of the progress of their application.
- (5) If the domain name does not comply with the Domain Name Standards or domain name policies, then that application will not be approved.
- (6) If the domain is authorized, the public body is granted a one-year domain name licensing. When the domain name license has expired, the public body must pay mandatory fees to continue using the domain name.

STANDARD 1.2. - DOMAIN NAME DE-REGISTRATION.

- (1) The government domain name may be de-registered by the Department of Information and Communication.
- (2) All government domain names are subject to de-registration under the following cases:
 - (a) Inactive domain for more than 1 year; and
 - (b) Non-payment of compulsory fees; and
 - (c) Non-compliance of standards in Part II and III, domain name policies, or other instruments relating to Domain Name Systems; and
 - (d) Illegal and inappropriate use of government domains.
- (3) Public bodies must be given notice that its domain name will be de-registered by the Department of Information and Communication Technology.
- (3) After de-registration, the public body may re-apply to the Department of Information and Communication to use the existing domain name or may apply for a new domain name.

(4) The public body may also choose to cancel its domain name. In this case, the public body must submit a written request to the Department of Information and Communication Technology for the de-registration of the domain.

PART III. - GOVERNMENT DOMAIN NAMING STANDARDS.

12. OVERVIEW.

(1) This Part sets out the standards that public bodies must comply with when naming government domains.

(2) This Part prescribes the standards that public bodies must comply with when selecting a domain name and syntax for all government domains when selecting a domain name.

(3) The objects of these standards are to -

- (a) ensure all public bodies understand government domains; and
- (b) facilitate consistency across all government domains, especially emails and websites; and
- (c) provide naming conventions and requirements.

(4) These standards are mandatory.

STANDARD 2. - NAMING GOVERNMENT DOMAINS.

(1) The .gov.pg domain name is exclusively designated for the use of public bodies in Papua New Guinea and is overseen by the country's national domain name registry, which is DICT.

(2) DICT is the sole entity responsible for managing and publishing the list of .pg domain names. Additionally, DICT serves as a registrar for .gov.pg domains.

(3) Public bodies must apply for a “gov.pg” subdomain to host any online presence.

(4) The Standards 2.1 to 2.7 prescribe domain naming conventions and requirements and are mandatory for public bodies.

(5) Domain names must be globally unique and must correspond to the public body's name or services, so it is not misleading or confusing to the public. Exceptions will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

STANDARD 2.1. - APPLYING FOR A NEW DOMAIN.

(1) All public bodies must apply through the Department of Information and Communication Technology to use the government domain, **.gov.pg**.

(2) Public body websites take on a third level domain name.

Example:

ict.gov.pg; or finance.gov.pg;

(3) Public bodies operating in a commercial or semi-commercial environment may apply for a non-Papua New Guinean government domain.

Example:

- (a) National Development bank uses ndb.com.pg; or
- (b) Teachers Savings and Loan Society Limited uses tisa.com.pg; or

(4) Public bodies may safeguard their high-profile government 'brands' from being used in other domain spaces can register other domains outside of the government domain.

Example:

- (a) **papuanewguinea.com.pg**; or
- (b) **papuanewguinea.travel** - The official website for Papua New Guinean travel.

(5) Public bodies may apply for an alias domain name.

STANDARD 2.2 - NAMING GOVERNMENT DOMAIN.

(1) A public body must use the following naming conventions when naming their domain.

(2) The domain name of a public body must be in the following syntax.

<publicbody>.gov.pg

Where <public body> may be either acronyms of the public body or an alias.

(3) Figure 1 prescribes naming conventions for provincial bodies.

Figure 1: Naming conventions for public bodies.

<publicbody>	<p>Where <publicbody> is the name of the public body.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the name of the public body has only one word, use that as the alias in <publicbody>. • If the public body’s name contains more than one word, use acronyms of those terms in <publicbody>. The public body may choose to use an alias in this case. Refer to (5). • <publicbody> must be no more than three letters long and less than 20 characters. • Numerals, hyphens and underscores and other special characters must not be used in any public body domain names. • Domain names are not case-sensitive; however, public bodies must not use capital letters in their domains. • The use of full stops is restricted only to separate domains and subdomains. <p>Refer to Appendix 1 of the directory of recommended domains for public bodies which include national departments and statutory bodies.</p>
.gov.pg	Government domain

(4) The domain name of a public body must correspond to the name of the public body or its services to avoid misinformation and confusion to the public.

(5) Exceptions to the naming conventions indicated above may occur if the public body decides to make use of an alias domain name. The alias domain name must correspond to the services provided by the public body. A term used in the name of the public body may be used as the alias. Appendix 1 contains a list of suggested alias domain names.

STANDARD 2.3. - REGISTERING A NEW DOMAIN FOR A SPECIFIC TOPIC OR INITIATIVE LINKED TO THE PUBLIC BODY.

(1) A public body may use subdomains to create the domain it needs for a given product or service. As a result, each product or service offered does not require its own domain name.

(2) High-profile agency-specific initiatives or agency specific initiatives at a whole of government level may warrant a separate domain name or short URL for promotional purposes, which can redirect to the content within the.gov.pg website or agency website. A subdomain can be set up for this purpose.

(3) An example of the syntax for a subdomain is set out below:

new-initiative.publicbody.gov.pg

STANDARD 2.4. - REGISTER A DOMAIN NAME FOR A PROVINCIAL BODY.

(1) Although provincial government bodies are not within the scope of the Digital Services Policy and the Digital Services Policy Framework, they may apply to DICT for the.gov.pg domain.

(2) The domain name for provincial bodies must be in the following syntax.

<provincial_body>.gov.pg

(3) Figure 2 prescribes naming conventions for provincial bodies.

Figure 2: Naming conventions for provincial bodies.

<provincial_body>	<p>Where <provincial_body> is the name of the province</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the province's name has a single word, use that in <provincial_body>. • If the province's name contains more than a single word, use abbreviations for each word in <provincial_body>. • <provincial_body> must be more than 3 letters and less than 15 letters. <p>Refer to Appendix 1 of the directory of recommended domains for provincial bodies.</p>
. gov.pg	Government domain

(4) Exceptions include domain name for Provincial Health Authorities. These bodies may apply for a government domain in the following syntax.

<provincial_body>pha.gov.pg

Example:

New Ireland Provincial Authority: “nipha.gov.pg

Refer to Appendix 1 for some recommended domains for Provincial Health Authorities.

STANDARD 2.5 - REGISTER A DOMAIN NAME FOR A DISTRICT OR LOCAL-LEVEL GOVERNMENT (LLG) BODY.

(1) Although District and Local-Level Government bodies are not within the scope of the Digital Services Policy and the Digital Services Policy Framework, they may apply to DICT for the.gov.pg domain.

(2) The domain name for the district bodies must be in the following syntax.

<district_body>.gov.pg

(3) The domain name for the LLG bodies must be in the following syntax.

<llg_body>.gov.pg

(4) Figure 3 prescribes naming conventions for district and LLG bodies.

Figure 3: Naming conventions for district and LLG bodies.

<p><district_body></p>	<p>Where <district_body> is the name of the district;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the district's name has a single word, use that word in <district_body>.• If the district's name contains more than a single word, use abbreviations for each one or common district names in <district_body>.• If the district name is hyphenated, use one of the two names or the most common area in <district_body>.• <district_body> must be at most three letters and less than 20 letters. <p>Refer to Appendix 1 of the directory of recommended domains for district bodies.</p>
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<llg_body>	<p>Where <llg_body> is the name of the LLG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the Local Level Government's name has a single word, use that in <llg_body>. • If the Local Level Government's name contains more than a single word, use abbreviations of each word in <llg_body>. • <llg_body> must be at most three letters and less than 15 letters. <p>Refer to Appendix 1 of the directory of recommended domains for LLG bodies.</p>
. gov.pg	Government domain

(5) Exceptions may include when the name of the province is the same as the district or LLG, then the domain name may contain a unique identifier of either “district’ or ‘llg” respectfully. The following syntax must be used in the following cases.

**<district_body>district.gov.pg; or
<llg_body>llg.gov.pg**

Note: the province, district and LLG mentioned in the syntax are represented by the name of the province, district and LLG.

PART IV. - MISCELLANEOUS.

13. RELATED POLICIES, STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE.

(1) For guidance on domain names for the purpose of a new website, refer to the PNG Government Website Standards and Guidelines 2023.

(2) For guidance on domain name for the purpose of government emails, refer to the PNG Government Email Standards and Guidelines 2023.

(3) This instrument must be read in conjunction with the PNG Digital Transformation Policy 2020 suite of policies, standards, and guidance materials.

(4) For guidance on information on name server changes, transfer of existing domain names and how to decommission domain names, refer to DICT website and contact the Digital Standards Manager.

14. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.

All public bodies must adopt the standards in Part 2 and 3 on or before 1 July 2024.

15. COMPLIANCE AND MONITORING.

(1) DICT may conduct an assessment and evaluation report of the compliance of public bodies with this instrument.

(2) If a public body in Papua New Guinea wants to use the government domain, the public body must ensure that the domain name complies with Papua New Guinea’s Domain Name Policy and relevant legal and regulatory requirements.

- (3) Without limiting subclause (2), a public body must -
- (a) check for trademark or intellectual property infringement; and
 - (b) avoid offensive language; and
 - (c) adhere to naming conventions; and
 - (d) comply with privacy and data protection laws.

16. SUPPLEMENTAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINE.

DICT may issue supplemental standards and guidelines to support this instrument.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX 1. - DOMAIN NAME DIRECTORY.

Appendix 1 is a directory of domain name considerations for public bodies and non-government organisations. It also indicates whether a public body has an online presence or already uses the government domain.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
Domain Name Directory				
	PUBLIC BODY	DOMAIN NAME	ALIAS DOMAIN NAME	CHECKLIST (x) No assigned domain name used.
1. National Departments				
1.1	Department of Agriculture and Livestock	dal.gov.pg	agriculture.gov.pg	×
1.2	Department of Commerce and Industry	dci.gov.pg	commerce.gov.pg	×

1.3	Department of Community Development and Religion	dcd.r.gov.pg	community.gov.pg	×
1.4	Department of Defence	defence.gov.pg		-Department of Defence, no online presence. - Defence Force uses defense.gov.pg
1.5	Department of Finance	finance.gov.pg		Domain in use: finance.gov.pg
1.6	Department of Education	education.gov.pg		Domain in use: education.gov.pg
1.7	Department of Environment and Conservation	dec.gov.pg	environment.gov.pg	×
1.9	Department of Information and Communication Technology	ict.gov.pg		Domain in use: ict.gov.pg
1.10	Department of Health	health.gov.pg		Domain in use: health.gov.pg (By Ministry of Health)
1.11	Department of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology	dherst.gov.pg	herst.gov.pg	Domain in use: dherst.gov.pg
1.12	Department of Implementation and Rural Development	dird.gov.pg	rural.gov.pg	×
1.13	Department of Justice and Attorney General	justice.gov.pg		Domain in use: justice.gov.pg

1.14	Department of Labour and Industrial Relations (Foreign Employment Division)	dlir.gov.pg	labour.gov.pg	Domain in use: workspermit.gov.pg
1.15	Department of Lands and Physical Planning	dlpp.gov.pg	lands.gov.pg	Domain in use: dlpp.gov.pg
1.16	Department of Mining	dom.gov.pg	mining.gov.pg	×
1.17	Department of National Planning and Monitoring	dnpm.gov.pg	planning.gov.pg	×
1.18	Department of Personnel Management	dpm.gov.pg	personnel.gov.pg	Domain in use: dpm.gov.pg
1.19	Department of Petroleum and Energy	dpe.gov.pg	petroleum.gov.pg	Domain in use: petroleum.gov.pg Recommended domain: dpe.gov.pg
1.20	Department of Provincial and Local-Level Government affairs	dplga.gov.pg	plga.gov.pg	Domain in use: dplga.gov.pg
1.21	Department of Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary	rpngc.gov.pg	police.gov.pg	Domain in use: rpngc.gov.pg
1.22	Department of Transport	transport.gov.pg		Domain in use: transport.gov.pg
1.23	Department of Treasury	treasury.gov.pg		Domain in use: treasury.gov.pg
1.24	Department of Works	works.gov.pg		Domain in use: works.gov.pg
1.25	PNG Correctional Services	correctionalservices.gov.pg		Domain in use: correctionalservices.gov.pg

2. Statutory Authorities				
2.1	Bank of Papua New Guinea	bpng.gov.pg	bankpng.gov.pg	Domain in use: bankpng.gov.pg
2.2	Independent Consumer Competition Commission (ICCC)	iccc.gov.pg		Domain in use: iccc.gov.pg

2.3	Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission	ippcc.gov.pg	parties.gov.pg	Domain in use: ippcc.gov.pg
2.4	Intellectual Property Office of Papua New Guinea (IPOPNG)	ipo.gov.pg	property.gov.pg	Domain in use: ipopng.gov.pg
2.5	Internal Revenue Commission	irc.gov.pg		Domain in use: irc.gov.pg
2.6	Investment Promotion Authority	ipa.gov.pg	investment.gov.pg	Domain in use: ipa.gov.pg
2.7	National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority	naqia.gov.pg	quarantine.gov.pg	x
2.8	National Capital District Commission	ncdc.gov.pg	captial.gov.pg	Domain in use: ncd.gov.pg
2.9	National Disaster Centre (NDC)	ndc.gov.pg	disaster.gov.pg	x
2.10	National Fisheries Authority (NFA)	fisheries.gov.pg		Domain in use: fisheries.gov.pg
2.11	National Gaming Control Board (NGCB)	ngcb.gov.pg	gaming.gov.pg	x
2.12	National Information and Communication Technology Authority	nicta.gov.pg		Domain in use: nicta.gov.pg
2.13	National Institute of Research (NRI)	nri.gov.pg	research.gov.pg	Domain in use: pngnri.gov.pg Recommended domain: nri.gov.pg
2.14	National Institute of Standards and Industrial Technology	nisit.gov.pg	standards.gov.pg	Domain in use: nisit.gov.pg
2.15	National Statistics Office	nso.gov.pg	statistics.gov.pg	Domain in use: niso.gov.pg

2.16	National Maritime Safety Authority (NMSA)	nmsa.gov.pg	maritime.gov.pg	Domain in use: nmsa.gov.pg
2.17	National Procurement Commission	npc.gov.pg	procurement.gov.pg	Domain in use: npc.gov.pg
2.18	Office of Censorship	censorship.gov.pg	censorship.gov.pg	Domain in use: censorship.gov.pg
2.19	PNG Customs Service	customs.gov.pg		Domain in use: customs.gov.pg
2.20	PNG Immigration and Citizenship Authority	ica.gov.pg	immigration.gov.pg	Domain in use: ica.gov.pg
2.21	PNG Accidents Investigation Commission	aic.gov.pg	accidents.gov.pg	Domain in use: aic.gov.pg
2.23	PNG Ombudsman Commission	ombudsman.gov.pg		Domain in use: ombudsman.gov.pg
2.24	PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA)	pngfa.gov.pg	forestry.gov.pg	Domain in use: pngfa.gov.pg
2.25	Public Service Commission	psc.gov.pg	publicservices.gov.pg	Domain in use: psc.gov.pg
2.26	Road Traffic Authority	rta.gov.pg	roads.gov.pg	Domain in use: rta.gov.pg
2.27	Papua New Guinea Electoral Commission	pngec.gov.pg	electoral.gov.pg	Domain in use: pngec.gov.pg
2.28	Tourism Promotion Authority	tpa.gov.pg	tourism.gov.pg	Domain in use: papuanewguinea.travel; papuanewguinea.travel/corporate-site

3. Provincial/District Bodies			
Highlands Region:			
3.1	Chimbu Province	chimbu.gov.pg	
	Chuave District	chuave.gov.pg	
	Kundiawa-Gembogl District	kundiawa.gov.pg	
	Kerowagi District	kerowagi.gov.pg	
	Sinasina-Yonggomugl District	sinasina.gov.pg	
3.2	Eastern Highlands Province (EHP)	ehp.gov.pg	
	Goroka District	goroka.gov.pg	
	Lufa District	lufa.gov.pg	
	Okapa District	okapa.gov.pg	
	Kainantu District	kainantu.gov.pg	
	Obura-Wonenara District	obura.gov.pg	
	Unggai-Bena District	bena.gov.pg	
	Daulo District	daulo.gov.pg	
	Henganofi District	henganofi.gov.pg	
3.3	Enga Province	enga.gov.pg	
	Kandep District	kandep.gov.pg	
	Kompam-Ambum District	kompam.gov.pg	
	Lagaip-Pogera District	pogera.gov.pg	
	Wabag District	wabag.gov.pg	
3.4	Hela Province	hela.gov.pg	
	Komo-Hulia District	komo.gov.pg	
	Komo-Magarima District	magarima.gov.pg	
	Koroba-Lake Kopiago District	kopiago.gov.pg	

	Tari-Pori District	tari.gov.pg	
3.5	Jiwaka Province	jiwaka.gov.pg	
	Anglimp District	anglimp.gov.pg	
	South Waghi District	southwahgi.gov.pg	
	North Waghi District	northwahgi.gov.pg	
3.6	Southern Highlands Province	shp.gov.pg	
	Ialibu-Pangis	ialibu.gov.pg	
	Imbbongu	imbbongu.gov.pg	
	Kagua Erave	kagua.gov.pg	
	Mendi Munihu	mendi.gov.pg	
	Nipa-Kutubu	nipa.gov.pg; or kutubu.gov.pg	
3.7	Western Highlands Province (WHP)	whp.gov.pg	
	Dei District	dei.gov.pg	
	Hagen central District	hagen.gov.pg	
	Mul-Baiyer District	mulbaiyer.gov.pg	
	Tambul-Nembilyer District	tambul.gov.pg	
Momase Region:			
3.8	East Sepik Province (ESP)	esp.gov.pg	
	Wewak District	wewak.gov.pg	
	Ambunti-Dreikikir District	ambunti.gov.pg	
	Angoram District	angoram.gov.pg	
	Maprik District	maprik.gov.pg	
3.9	Madang Province	madang.gov.pg	

	Madang District	madangdistrict.gov.pg		
	Bogia District	bogia.gov.pg		
	Rai Coast District	raicoast.gov.pg		
	Sumkar District	sumkar.gov.pg		
3.10	Morobe Province	morobe.gov.pg		
	Lae District	lae.gov.pg		
	Huon Gulf District	huon.gov.pg		
	Markham District	markham.gov.pg		
	Nawaeb District	nawaeb.gov.pg		
	Bulolo District	bulolo.gov.pg		
	Finschhafen District	finchhafen.gov.pg		
	Kabwum District	kabwum.gov.pg		
	Menyamyia District	menyamyia.gov.pg		
	Tewae-Siassi District	sassi.gov.pg		
3.11	West Sepik Province (WSP)	wsp.gov.pg	sandaun.gov.pg	
	Green River District	greenriver.gov.pg		
	Nuku District	nuku.gov.pg		
	Telefomin District	telefomin.gov.pg		
<i>New Guinea Islands Region:</i>				
3.12	Autonomous Region of Bougainville	abg.gov.pg	bougainville.gov.pg	
	North Bougainville District	northbougainville.gov.pg		
	Central Bougainville District	centralbougainville.gov.pg		
	South Bougainville District	southbougainville.gov.pg		

3.13	East New Britain Province (ENB)	enb.gov.pg	
	Rabaul District	rabaul.gov.pg	
	Kokopo District	kokopo.gov.pg	
	Pomio District	pomio.gov.pg	
	Gazelle District	gazelle.gov.pg	
3.14	Manus Province	manus.gov.pg	
	Manus District	manusdistrict.gov.pg	
3.15	New Ireland Province (NIP)	nip.gov.pg	
	Kavieng District	kavieng.gov.pg	
	Namatanai District	namatanai.gov.pg	
3.16	West New Britain (WNB)	wnb.gov.pg	
	Kandrian-Gloucester District	kandrian.gov.pg	
	Talasea District	talasea.gov.pg	
<i>Southern Region:</i>			
3.17	Central Province	central.gov.pg	
	Abau District	abau.gov.pg	
	Goilala District	goilala.gov.pg	
	Kairuku-Hiri District	kairuku.gov.pg	
	Rigo District	rigo.gov.pg	
3.18	Gulf Province	gulf.gov.pg	
	Kerema District	kerema.gov.pg	
	Kikori District	kikori.gov.pg	
3.19	Milne Bay Province (MBP)	mbp.gov.pg	milnebay.gov.pg

	Alotau District	alotau.gov.pg	
	Esa'ala District	esaala.gov.pg	
	Kiriwina-Goodenough District	kiriwina.gov.pg	
	Louisiade Rural District	louisiade.gov.pg	
3.20	National Capital District (NCD)	ncd.gov.pg	
	Moresby North-West District	moresbynorthwest.gov.pg	
	Moresby North-East District	moresbynortheast.gov.pg	
	Moresby South District	moresbysouth.gov.pg	
3.21	Oro Province	oro.gov.pg	
	Popondetta District	popondetta.gov.pg	
	Sohe District	sohe.gov.pg	
3.22	Western Province	western.gov.pg	
	North Fly District	northfly.gov.pg	
	Middle Fly District	middlefly.gov.pg	
	South Fly District	southfly.gov.pg	
	4. Provincial Health Authorities		
4.1	Autonomous Region of Bougainville Provincial Health Authority	abgpha.gov.pg; or health.bougainville.gov.pg; or health.abg.gov.pg	
4.2	Central Provincial Health Authority	centralpha.gov.pg; or health.central.gov.pg	
4.3	Chimbu Provincial Health Authority	chimbupha.gov.pg; or health.chimbu.gov.pg	
4.4	East New Britain Health Authority	enbpha.gov.pg; or health.enb.gov.pg	
4.5	East Sepik Provincial Health Authority	espha.gov.pg; or health.esp.gov.pg	

4.6	Eastern Highlands Provincial Health Authority	ehpha.gov.pg; or health.ehp.gov.pg	
4.7	Enga Provincial Health Authority	engapha.gov.pg; or health.enga.gov.pg	
4.8	Gulf Provincial Health Authority	gulpha.gov.pg; or health.gulf.gov.pg	
4.9	Hela Provincial Health Authority	helapha.gov.pg; or health.gulf.gov.pg	
4.10	Jiwaka Provincial Health Authority	jiwakapha.gov.pg; or health.jiwaka.gov.pg	
4.11	Madang Provincial Health Authority	madangpha.gov.pg; or health.madang.gov.pg	
4.12	Manus Provincial Health Authority	manuspha.gov.pg; or health.manus.gov.pg	
4.13	Milne Bay Provincial Health Authority	mbpha.gov.pg; or health.mbp.gov.pg	
4.14	Morobe Provincial Health Authority	morobepha.gov.pg; or health.gov.pg	
4.15	National Capital District Health Authority	ncdha.gov.pg; or health.ncd.gov.pg	
4.16	New Ireland Provincial Health Authority	nipha.gov.pg; or health.nip.gov.pg	
4.17	Oro Provincial Health Authority	oropha.gov.pg; or health.oro.gov.pg	
4.18	Southern Highlands Provincial Health Authority	shpha.gov.pg; or health.shp.gov.pg	
4.19	Western Highlands Provincial Health Authority	whhs.gov.pg; or health.whhs.gov.pg	
4.20	Western Provincial Health Authority	westernpha.gov.pg; or health.western.gov.pg	
4.21	West New Britain Provincial Health Authority	wnbpha.gov.pg; or health.wnb.gov.pg	
4.22	West Sepik Province	wspha.gov.pg; or health.wsp.gov.pg	