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**Name**  
Oceania Customs Organization (OCO)

**Headquarters**  
Suva, Fiji

**Web site**  
[www.ocosec.org](http://www.ocosec.org)

**Short description**  
OCO promotes the effectiveness and efficiency of its members’ customs administrations. It coordinates and fosters cooperation, communication, and assistance among its members, and between its members and private sector bodies, as well as with international organizations.

**Membership**  
24 members (15 are UN member states)

**Notes**  
OCO was established in 1999 with 23 members. The Customs Head of Administration Regional Meeting (CHARM), which has met annually since 1986, decided in 1998 to disband and that OCO should take its place. OCO’s Secretariat, first based in Brisbane and then in Noumea, moved to Suva—its expected permanent location—in 2006. Timor-Leste joined OCO in May 2011, becoming the organization’s 24th member.

**Funding**  
The OCO Secretariat reports that it is obliged not to disclose details of contributions from members or donors. However, the core budget of the Secretariat is funded by Australia and New Zealand, and a small portion comes from the rest of the members as annual contributions. Public reports have noted that in December 2011 the EU provided OCO with a multimillion euro grant.

**Overlapping memberships with other ROs**  
OCO members represent:
- 3 of 21 APEC members (Australia, New Caledonia, and Papua New Guinea are APEC members)
- 21 of 21 PICP members (OCO members Norfolk Island, Timor-Leste, and Wallis and Futuna are not PICP members)
- 16 of 16 PIF members (PICP members American Samoa, CNMI, French Polynesia, Guam, and New Caledonia, are not PIF members)

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**PoA POC**

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**PoA-related activities**  
OCO’s Law Enforcement and Security Division (LES), established in 2009, promotes and facilitates information sharing and provides technical assistance, training, and policy advice to develop its members’ customs services. To enhance border security in the region, in 2010 LES developed an OCO Small Craft Movement Reporting Framework with other regional bodies and actors, as well as managing the Customs Regional Intelligence Network (CRIN) reporting. In support of its 2011–13 Strategic Plan, OCO acknowledged that the unlawful importation of firearms, ammunition, and their parts remains an important issue for the customs community to address. CRIN and the Small Craft Movement Reporting Framework are instrumental tools towards this end.

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**PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs**  
OCO worked in partnership with the SPC and the Government of New Zealand in developing the Small Craft Movement Reporting Framework. OCO also works with the Forum Regional Security Council (which includes PIF, the PIDC, the PICP, and the SPC) to share information and develop supportive strategies.
Legally binding regional instruments
- None

Other official documents of interest
- None

PoA-related programmes and initiatives

Current members*
- American Samoa, Australia, CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk Island, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna

Bold: founding member

Former members: None

Membership pending: None

* Information accurate as of 17 May 2012
Regional Organizations and the PoA Handbook

Name
Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP)

Headquarters
Wellington, New Zealand

Web site
www.picp.org

Short description
The PICP facilitates training of its members’ police forces and seeks to improve information sharing and cooperation among them to enhance their three broad strategies of ethics and integrity, regional cooperation, and sustainable capacity development.

Membership
21 members (14 are UN member states)

Notes
The PICP has its origins with the South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference (SPCPC), which was created in 1970. The original members were British Solomon Islands (now Solomon Islands), Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands (now Kiribati and Tuvalu, respectively), Nauru, New Hebrides (now Vanuatu), and Tonga. The SPCPC’s membership had expanded to 16 by the end of the 1970s, while five additional states joined between 1990 and 1992. The organization assumed its current name in 2005 to better reflect the composition of its membership. The PICP suspended Fiji in December 2006.

Funding
The PICP is funded by the New Zealand Aid Programme, New Zealand Police, and Australian Federal Police. The organization has received supplemental support from the US government for its armouries project.

Overlapping memberships with other ROs
PICP members represent:

- 21 of 24 OCO members (Norfolk Island, Timor-Leste, and Wallis and Futuna are not PICP members)
- 16 of 16 PIF members (American Samoa, CNMI, French Polynesia, Guam, and New Caledonia are not PIF members)

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PoA-related activities
The PICP has been training the region’s police forces for 40 years and promoting best practices and information sharing to promote law and order and combat transnational crime. Besides possessing expertise and providing frameworks for meetings, seminars, and working groups, the Secretariat also assists its members with generating financial support for their programmes and initiatives. During the 1980s and 1990s, 12 PICP members received 22 patrol boats under PICP auspices to help protect these countries’ fisheries. In 2005 the PICP worked with nine of these recipients’ police forces to use these PICP-procured patrol boats for broader law enforcement purposes and to share information among their police forces, as well as other bodies, including customs, the military, and immigration. A more recent project of particular relevance to the PoA concerns strengthening the region’s stockpile management practices. The PICP reviewed the safety of its members’ police armouries and identified those most in need of enhancement. It obtained financial support to upgrade depots in six of its members. As of August 2011 new sales
had been installed in, or structures built for, five members’ police services: Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Niue, and Tuvalu. The PICP has drafted and shared a model armoury and firearms policy for the recipients of this equipment and new buildings.

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs
The PICP participates in the Working Group on Border Management Issues (WGBMI) and the Working Group on Information Sharing (WGSIM) (comprising representatives from four other regional organizations: OCO, the Pacific Immigration Directors Conference (PIDC), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), and the PIF Secretariat (PIFS). Working group meetings discuss mechanisms and processes that Pacific police forces can use to share information on all crime types, including firearms offences.

Legally binding regional instruments
- None

Other official documents of interest
- None

PoA-related programmes and initiatives

* Information accurate as of 4 May 2012
Name
Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)

Headquarters
Suva, Fiji

Web site
www.forumsec.org

Short description
PIF seeks to stimulate economic growth and enhance political governance and security for its members by providing policy advice, and strengthening regional cooperation and integration.

Membership
16 members (14 are UN member states)

Notes
PIF began as the South Pacific Forum in 1971 with seven members. It changed its name in 2000 to reflect its expanded membership. The organization’s secretariat—the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)—took its current name that same year (replacing the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation, known as SPEC). Besides its 16 members, it has two associate members: French Polynesia and New Caledonia.

Funding
All PIF members and associates contribute to the regular budget. Australia and New Zealand together contribute about 75 per cent of the dues. Papua New Guinea pays the third-largest assessment: about 5 per cent. Members’ assessed contributions represent a small percentage of the overall operating budget. External supplemental support for PoA-related activities has come from Australia, New Zealand, and Japan.

Overlapping memberships with other ROs
PIF members represent:
- 16 of 24 OCO members (American Samoa, CNMI, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, Timor-Leste, and Wallis and Futuna are not PIF members)
- 16 of 21 PICP members (American Samoa, CNMI, French Polynesia, Guam, and New Caledonia are not PIF members)

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PoA-related activities
The Forum Regional Security Committee (FRSC) serves as the principal PIF body for addressing regional law enforcement and security issues. It was tasked in 1996 to explore options to combat arms proliferation in the region. The FRSC, building on the Honiara and Aitutaki Declarations (which promote regional cooperation in law enforcement and security), oversaw the development of the document Towards a Common Approach to Weapons Control, known as the Nadi Framework, which establishes principles, objectives, and guidelines for PIF members to consider adopting and led to the Model Weapons Control Bill in 2003. Under the framework of the Biketawa Declaration (the framework for regional crisis management and conflict resolution), PIF members in 2003 undertook the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI). In 2008 PIF established a committee to formally provide oversight and governance of RAMSI operations. RAMSI collected several thousand weapons and initiated many SSR activities, including police training. Some of the weapons collected have been destroyed. More recently, in 2009, the FRSC established a Working Group for Strengthening Information Management (WGSIM).
ROs coordinate efforts to enhance national effectiveness toward these ends. In 2010 the FRSC amended the 2003 Model Weapons Control Bill to include brokering provisions, and forum leaders endorsed the PoA Regional Implementation Guidelines, which included the provision of technical assistance to members (within available resources).

PoA-relevant cooperation with other ROs
PIFS has long worked with ROs such as the PICP and OCO in a number of security-related activities. OCO and the PICP collaborated with PIFS in developing the Nadi Framework and the PIF Model Weapons Control Bill. These two regional bodies, plus several others (including the FFA, PIDC, PTCCC, and SPC) participate in FRSC meetings on law enforcement and security threats and collaborate on a number of law enforcement initiatives. PIFS chairs an annual meeting of this grouping to: (1) coordinate and prioritize activities; and (2) develop the Pacific Transnational Crime Assessment, which identifies current and emerging transnational crime trends.

Legally binding regional instruments
- None

Other official documents of interest
- Honiara Declaration on Law Enforcement Cooperation (1992)
- Aitutaki Declaration on Regional Security Cooperation (1997)
- Bilietava Declaration (2000)
- Nasonini Declaration on Regional Security (2002)
- PoA Regional Implementation Guidelines (2010)
- PIFS Model Weapons Control Bill (2003; amended 2010)