



THE NATIONAL  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# PNG POLITICAL PARTIES' POLICIES SEMINAR SERIES 2021



## SEMINAR PROCEEDINGS REPORT

Tuesday 09 November – Tuesday 14 December, 2021

inquire  
inform  
influence

March 2022





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The Papua New Guinea National Research Institute (PNG NRI) is an independent statutory authority established by an Act of Parliament in 1988 and confirmed by the IASER (Amendment) Act 1993.

PNG NRI is mandated by legislation to carry out independent research and analysis on development issues affecting PNG. The legislation states that the functions of the PNG NRI are:

- (a) The promotion of research into Papua New Guinea society and the economy; and,
- (b) The undertaking of research into social, political and economic problems of Papua New Guinea in order to enable practical solutions to such problems to be formulated.

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# List of Acronyms

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| ALGP     | Allegiance Party  |
| BPNG     | Bank of Papua New Guinea (Central Bank)                                 |
| BSP      | Bank South Pacific  |
| CDP      | Christian Democratic Party  |
| COP26    | Conference of the Parties 26th Session                                  |
| COVID-19 | Corona Virus Disease 2019   |
| CPC      | Community Project Committee   |
| DDA      | District Development Authority  |
| DFAT     | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)                     |
| DPLGA    | Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs                   |
| DSIP     | District Services Improvement Program                                   |
| EBC      | Electoral Boundaries Commission   |
| GBV      | Gender Based Violence   |
| GDP      | Gross Domestic Product  |
| GESI     | Gender and Social Inclusion   |
| GST      | Goods and Services Tax  |
| HDI      | Human Development Index   |
| ICAC     | Independent Commission Against Corruption                               |
| ICT      | Information and Communication Technology                                |
| IHD      | Integral Human Development  |
| ILG      | Integrated Land Group   |
| IPPCC    | Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission                |
| IRC      | Internal Revenue Commission   |
| KPC      | Clan Project Committee  |
| LLG      | Local Level Government  |
| LNG      | Liquefied Natural Gas   |
| LP       | Levites Party   |
| M&E      | Monitoring and Evaluation   |
| MAP      | Melanesian Alliance Party   |
| MDG      | Millenium Development Goal  |
| MDI      | Media Development Initiative  |
| MLP      | Melanesian Liberal Party  |
| MNP      | Model Nation Party  |
| MP       | Member of Parliament  |
| MRA      | Mineral Resources Authority   |
| NA       | Not Available (in reference to certain information not being available) |
| NAP      | National Alliance Party   |
| NAQIA    | National Agriculture Quarantine Inspection Authority                    |
| NARI     | National Agriculture Research Institute                                 |
| NASFUND  | National Superannuation Fund Limited                                    |

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| NBC     | National Broadcasting Corporation                                |
| NGDP    | National Goals and Directive Principles                          |
| NGE     | National General Elections                                       |
| NGO     | Non-Governmental Organisation                                    |
| ODP     | Our Development Party  |
| OLIPPAC | Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates |
| PANGU   | Papua and Niugini Union Party                                    |
| PAP     | People's Action Party  |
| PFP     | People's First Party   |
| PLP     | People's Labour Party  |
| PNC     | People's National Congress Party                                 |
| PNG     | Papua New Guinea   |
| PNG NRI | PNG National Research Institute                                  |
| PNGBC   | Papua New Guinea Banking Corporation                             |
| PNGCP   | Papua New Guinea Country Party                                   |
| PNGEC   | Papua New Guinea Electoral Commission                            |
| PNGGP   | Papua New Guinea Greens Party                                    |
| PNGLDP  | Papua New Guinea Liberal Democratic Party                        |
| PNGNP   | Papua New Guinea National Party                                  |
| PNGONP  | Papua New Guinea One Nation Party                                |
| PNGP    | Papua New Guinea Party   |
| PP      | People's Party   |
| PPP     | People's Progress Party  |
| PRAP    | People's Resources Awareness Party                               |
| REAP    | Rural, Enterprise, Agriculture and Prosperity                    |
| RP      | Republican Party   |
| RPNGC   | Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary                              |
| SAP     | Stars Alliance Party   |
| SDG     | Sustainable Development Goal                                     |
| SDP     | Social Democratic Party  |
| SME     | Small to Medium Enterprises                                      |
| STEM    | Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics                 |
| SWF     | Sovereign Wealth Fund  |
| TPNGP   | Trust PNG Party  |
| TVET    | Technical and Vocational Education and Training                  |
| ULP     | United Labour Party  |
| UNDP    | United Nations Development Programme                             |
| UPNG    | University of Papua New Guinea                                   |
| WARD    | Ward Administration Reform and Development                       |

# Acknowledgement

In staging the seminar series, the PNG NRI has received financial, logistical, media, and participatory assistance from various parties for which it wishes to acknowledge and thank. In that regard, the PNG NRI would like to acknowledge and thank the following institutions and individuals for their contributions in successfully staging the seminar series:

- The Registrar and the Office of the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates led by the Registrar, Dr. Alphonse Gelu, who also opened the Seminar Series;
- The Australian High Commission through its Governance Program for funding the seminar series;
- Mr. Geoff King, Minister Counsellor of the Australian High Commission who gave a speech at the opening of the seminar series;
- Decentralisation and Citizenship Participation Partnership team at ABT Associates;
- The NBC and other participating media outlets in recording, broadcasting, publishing and live streaming the seminar series;
- The participating political parties led by their various party officials — Presidents, General Secretaries, Treasurers and Parliamentary Leaders;
- The following Members of Parliament — Hon. Lekwa Gure (Deputy Parliamentary Leader, United Labour Party), Hon. Bryan Kramer (Parliamentary Leader, Allegiance Party), and Hon. Richard Maru (Parliamentary Leader, People’s First Party)—that took time from their busy schedules to make a presentation representing their party;
- Director of PNG NRI, Dr. Osborne Sanida for oversight of the seminar series and Jeremy Goro, Coordinator of the seminar series;
- Seminar Organising Committee comprising, Dr. Sanida, Associate Professor Eugene Ezebilo, Jeremy Goro, Emmanuel Pok, Naona Ageva and Samuel Kehatsin;
- Note takers (Jocey Kabiu, Samuel Awayang, Naomi Wase, Joseph Kaile and Logea Nao) and logistical team from NRI; and
- The members of public who attended and participated, including those who joined the proceedings through the various online platforms.

# Note from the Author

This report documents the proceedings of the 2021 Political Parties' Policies Seminar Series. The seminar series was staged by the Papua New Guinea National Research Institute (NRI) consistent with its mandate of being the lead research institute responsible for inquiring into, analysing, and informing the country on a diverse range of policy and developmental matters. The seminar series was part of NRI's broader effort to strengthen political parties as viable political institutions, effectively contributing to the country's parliamentary democracy. More specifically, by broadcasting live online and later through the National Broadcasting Corporation's (NBC) nationwide broadcast network, the seminar provided a conduit for political parties to engage with the PNG populace and inform them of their party policies, in the lead-up to the 2022 National General Elections (NGE). By doing so, it is hoped that voters can be better prepared and voter preference on candidates can be swayed by party policies rather than on the persona of candidates alone.

The NRI uses well-founded research methods and techniques in its inquiries and policy propositions, and publishes its reports using a strong scholarly/academic tradition, and where relevant, under the rubric of evidence-based research. This report is not scholarly in nature nor does it fall within the ambit of evidence-based research. Rather, the report documents the perceptions and views of the participating political parties in the seminar series as regards to their party policies and what they would like to do if they are in government post the 2022 NGE. As such, no scholarly and in-depth analysis or studies of political parties or party systems generally in PNG is discussed in this report.

Following the preliminary pages of the report and the Executive Summary, the report is organised in three parts. Part 1 provides the background of the seminar series. Part 2 presents the gist of the seminar series presentation, documenting what was presented by each participating political party. The final part, Part 3, provides some lessons for political parties drawn from observing the seminar series.

I am grateful for feedback and comments by Dr. Osborne Sanida (PNG NRI Director); Associate Professor Eugene Ezebilo (PNG NRI Deputy Director, Research); and Jeremy Goro (PNG NRI Research Fellow and Seminar Series Coordinator) on an earlier version of the report. Editorial work by Naomi Wase and formatting work by Samuel Kehatsin of the PNG NRI Publications and Communications Section are also duly acknowledged.

Dr. Lawrence Sause, Ph.D.

Seminar Series Moderator and Deputy Executive Dean, School of Business and Public Policy, UPNG

March 2022

# Foreword by the PNG NRI Director

At the outset, I acknowledge the PNG NRI Council for the strategic directions it provides for the Institute. The Seminar Series was organised jointly by the PNG National Research Institute (PNG NRI) and the Registry of Political Parties with the support of the PNG-Australia Governance Partnership Program and National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC). During the 6 weeks, 26 of the 52 registered political parties made presentations. The main objectives of the Political Parties' Policies Seminar Series 2021 were two-fold:

- first was to strengthen the political party system through making awareness of the party background and philosophies, vision statement and mission statement, and policies, for 2022 National General Elections (NGE) and beyond; and
- second was to encourage political parties to work in partnership with the key institutions of Government to prepare for a better 2022 NGE.

I made several observations during the six weeks in my opening and closing remarks of different seminar presentations by our political parties. One particular that I wish to mention in this foreword is that we live in very challenging times because of change. There are economic change challenges, social change challenges, and climate change challenges. Indeed, as the saying goes, "The only constant is change". Across the world, Political Parties have an important role to play in addressing issues brought about by some form of change, no matter what side of the Parliament they sit. PNG is no exception. Considering this, the seminar series made an important contribution to highlighting and strengthening the role of political parties and policies to address the various challenges in PNG brought about economic, social and environmental changes.

I wish to offer my appreciation and thank all involved in making the 2021 Political Parties Policies Seminar Series, a success. First of all, I thank all the 25 political parties that accepted our invitation to make the presentations. The audience, both those in physical attendance and those in virtual attendance, are duly acknowledged for their contributions. I thank Dr. Alphonse Gelu and his team at IPPCC whom we worked closely with. Thank you to the Australian High Commissioner to PNG H.E. Jonathan Philp and the Australian DFAT for funding support to host this seminar series and the Abt Team, particularly the Decentralisation and Citizenship Participation Partnership program I also thank Managing Director Kora Nou, Mr Kevin Marai and the NBC team.

I thank the Seminar Moderator, Dr. Lawrence Sause for not just moderating the sessions but also putting together this report with the assistance of the Note Takers. I also thank the Seminar Coordinator, Jeremy Goro; the Organising Committee which I chaired (comprising Associate Professor Eugene Ezebilo, Jeremy Goro, Emmanuel Pok, Samuel Kehatsin and Naona Ageva); and all the NRI, IPPCC, NBC, MDI and Abt personnel that worked together to ensure the success of the seminar series. Last but not the least, I take my hat off to the media, a very key partner in the mission to Inform and Influence for good public policy making and implementation.

Dr. Osborne O. Sanida, Ph.D.  
Director, PNG NRI

# A Reflection by the Registrar of Political Parties

Papua New Guinea (PNG), as a developing democracy, has within itself institutions and ideals that stand to promote democracy. One such institution is the political parties that have become part of the political landscape since the late 1960s. Political parties emerged even before the country became an independent sovereign State. In the experiences of some former colonies, the parties were outlawed as they were perceived as political groups or movements that stand against the interests of the colonial administration. But for PNG it was different, the parties that emerged around the late 1960s were allowed to exist and promoted their interests that allowed them to compete in the 1967 and 1972 elections for the House of Assembly.

Since then political parties have flourished in the country contesting all the elections by endorsing candidates and campaigning in the country. It was from the political parties that brought about Leaders that became prominent and shaped the course of the country in terms of its political, economic and social development. Leaders that came out of the political parties included the late Sir Michael Somare, late Sir Iambakey Okuk, late Sir Tei Abal, Sir Julius Chan, late Bernard Narokobi, and many more. The rise of Paias Wingti, Rabbie Namaliu, late Bill Skate, late Sir Mekere Morauta, Peter O'Neil and James Marape were all leaders of political parties and they all made huge contributions to the development of the country. They provided varying styles of leadership in terms of their performances and the decisions they made but they all stood as leaders of political parties.

The emergence of the political parties in PNG can be seen through waves. The first wave was from the late 1960s; the second wave was from 1977; the third wave was from 2001; and the fourth wave was from 2011 until the present. The waves would indicate the growth of the party system and the characteristics of the party system in the country.

It is through the waves of the party system in existence in the country that led to the Registry of Political Parties to identify various means to develop the party system. Since 2013, the Registry embarked on a program called the Learning and Development Plan which was to build the capacities of the political parties. Building capacity includes Programs that the Registry implemented which included awareness on political parties as its main focus. Political parties need to work to get the people to know about them and their policies.

The dissemination of party policies and their character is therefore important to building a strong party system in the country. Through the assessment by the Registry, it will take a while for this to happen as political parties have not fully accomplished this role. Parties are still very much detached from the people. The bond between the parties and the people is still weak and fragile. This is the area that the Registry has targeted and has worked for the last 8 years to strengthen.

Dr. Alphonse Gelu, Ph.D.

Registrar of Political Parties

# Executive Summary

By design, Papua New Guinea's parliamentary system and the composition and operations of its executive government heavily rely on political parties. Political parties contest elections, consolidate and form the government, and influence the formation of laws and public policy in parliament. In this regard, the effectiveness of political parties—in the way they are organised to contest and win elections, form government, and influence public policy within parliament—matter. However, since the first National General Elections (NGE) in 1977 after political independence in 1975, there has been a gradual weakening of PNG's political parties, leading some observers to characterise them as fluid and unstable (Reilly, 2002; Okole, 2005; May 2008). The influence of political parties on voter preference for parties in election, it can be argued, is minimal and political parties have become more useful only during the formation of a new government. As well, party popularity among the voting masses is left wanting: candidates are more popular than political parties, and a great majority of political parties tend to be Port Moresby-based and only surface during elections (Reilly, 2000). So, there is a need to have political parties cementing their roots in provinces and districts where they can get mass support. Overall, the weakening of political parties has placed enormous strain on PNG's democracy and will continue to be so. This should be a concern to us all. It is therefore imperative that consistent and coordinated efforts are carried out to build strong and stable political parties, who in turn can be able to influence the voting culture in preference for political parties and their policies, rather than on the individual persona of candidates alone.

The 2021 Political Parties' Policies Seminar Series by the PNG NRI was spurred by the above concerns. The seminar constitutes a part of the PNG NRI's effort to strengthen political parties and get them to engage with the voting population in preparation for the national elections. Since 2007, the NRI began providing a platform for all political parties to review their political philosophies, policies and election platforms and at eve of each National Elections, and hosted Policy Forums for political parties to outline their policies and visions for the country. Consistent with this, the NRI Council took a decision for the Institute to engage with the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission (IPPCC), National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC), Office of the Prime Minister, Office of the Opposition Leader and the National Parliament, to commence the 2021 weekly Seminar Series on Political Parties' Policies, leading up to the 2022 National General Elections (2022 NGE).

As a precursor to and in lending support to the weekly seminar series, a stakeholder bonding and consolidation meeting was staged by the PNG NRI which saw key stakeholders responsible for administering the NGE 2022 attending with the intent to assess gaps and coordinate their efforts. Those that attended include the PNG Electoral Commission (PNGEC), the Registry of the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission (IPPCC), the Electoral Boundaries Commission (EBC), the Royal PNG Constabulary (RPNGC), Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs (DPLGA), Office of the Clerk of the National Parliament, and NBC. The key stakeholders gave their overwhelming support for staging the seminar series and the IPPCC and the NBC participated fully in the seminar series thereafter. The NRI has given its undertaking to continue to host the bonding and consolidation stakeholder meetings leading up to the issue of the writs of the NGE 2022 where possible, and it is hope that stakeholders will fully utilise the opportunity to coordinate and strategise their preparation for carrying out the 2022 NGE.

The first documented presentation by political parties on their party policies was carried out by the NRI in conjunction with the IPPCC on the eve of the 2017 NGE (see report at <https://www.ippcc.gov.pg/>). The 2021 seminar series, whose proceedings is documented in this report, is the second of such arrangement.

The seminar series officially commenced on Monday the 8th of November 2021 and ended on Tuesday 14th of December 2021. Altogether, it took six weeks to run the seminar series. The seminar series was officially launched by Dr Alphonse Gelu, Registrar of Political Parties witnessed by Mr Geoff King, Minister Counsellor of the Australian High Commission, Dr Osborne Sanida, Director for NRI, members of the media fraternity, invited participants representing political parties and registered members of the public.

There were two main purposes for the seminar series:

- To strengthen the political party system in preparation for the 2022 NGE and beyond through making awareness of their philosophies, vision and mission statements, policies, and

- To encourage political parties to work in partnership with the PNG Electoral Commission (PNGEC), Royal PNG Constabulary (RPNGC), IPPCC, NBC and other stakeholders to prepare for a better 2022 NGE.

In addition, there were several key outcome deliverables expected of the seminar, which included:

- Discussion and thinking on strengthening political parties' policies and political party system is promoted.
- A systematic process of communicating parties' policies to the mainstream media for public consumption is promoted to inform voters to vote along party lines rather than voting along tribal lines or "big-man" politics.
- Intending candidates become more informed on party policies in order for them to make an informed decision on which party to affiliate with in the election.
- An information or discussion forum is established that can promote coalition building among various political parties with similar policies in preparation for the formation of the government after the 2022 NGE, and
- Political party research is strengthened at NRI beyond the elections to assist IPPCC, Electoral Commission and the Government to improve political governance in PNG.

At the commencement of the seminar series, 46 political parties were registered and recognised by the Registrar of Political Parties in accordance with the Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates (OLIPPAC). All were invited to participate in the seminar series. Despite that, only 26 political parties had appeared and presented their party policies. While all were represented by their party officials, three were represented by their parliamentary leaders. They were the United Labour Party (represented by Hon. Lekwa Gure, Deputy Parliamentary Leader), the Allegiance Party (represented by Hon. Bryan Kramer, Parliamentary Leader), and People's First Party (represented by Hon. Richard Maru, Parliamentary Leader). It is to be mentioned that by the end of the seminar series, six more political parties had registered with the Registrar of Political Parties, bringing the total up to fifty-two (52) registered political parties. It is expected that all will contest the 2022 NGE.

Several notable observations can be gleaned from the seminar series. First, while there were variations, there were also common policy themes running throughout the seminar presentations; for example, on social and human development, economic growth and developing local economies, small business development, infrastructure and rural development. This being said, there were also variations in emphasis.

Second, the presentations showed variations in the calibre and level of thinking put into addressing different policy issues. There were political parties that had carefully thought through and framed their policy propositions—which shows their level of maturity and seriousness in crafting policies—and there were those that had broad propositions without thinking through the issues, and perhaps correctly comprehending them. The majority were in the former category so more work will be required in this area in preparation for the 2022 NGE.

Third, political parties have admitted in the seminar that they lack the necessary resources to run the party machinery and it is most certain that this will be a key issue affecting the parties' electioneering in the 2022 NGE.

Fourth and relating to the above, is the way political parties are organised and administered. Apart from perhaps the PANGU Party, what came out clearly in the seminar is that most parties are not well established, in terms of staffing and running the party affairs, and many newer parties were a one-man/woman party. As well, many do not have branches around the country thus making it difficult to connect with the masses and get popular support—something that is common in other democracies.

Fifth, it was evident that all political parties did not have the requisite registered members that would give the required support to the party. This is created in part by the lack of presence in the provinces and districts. Registration and consolidation of membership was something that political parties did not really strive for and it is difficult to see where political parties will draw support from in the national elections.

Finally, and as mentioned earlier, during the seminar series, six more political parties were added to the list of

political parties recognised by the Registrar of Political Parties. This has brought the list from 46 to 52 parties. The proliferation of political parties against the backdrop of an already weakening party system in PNG is a cause for concern. For one, one wonders whether they will operate any better to the existing political parties, or be dragged and inundated with the sort of problems currently faced by the existing political parties. For another, having more parties thrown into the mix will see more parties contesting the 2022 NGE but this could potentially weaken further the already ailing multi-party system used in forming government as more parties join in. It remains to be seen whether this will happen post the 2022 NGE.

In terms of the gains from the seminar, several points can be made. While creating vibrant and effective political parties—which is the ultimate goal of the seminar series — will be an ongoing, long-term project, which the PNG NRI continues to encourage and contribute to, the 2021 Political Parties’ Policies Seminar Series has made several gains. First, the seminar series has provided an important platform for exchanging ideas between political parties and members of the public that have attended or participated online.

Second, the seminar series has provided an important point of learning. Overall, the feedback was positive, with many political parties indicating that they have learnt from the policies of others, while at the same time being given the opportunity to think more deeply and craft their policies using the many experiences shared in the seminar.

Third, the questions and discussions raised by the participating members of the public at the seminar was also helpful in pitching policy ideas and in reminding political parties of the big issues confronting the country. The criticisms in particular were helpful and had assisted political parties to reassess their policy approach and strategies. It is hope that this experience will help political parties strategise better and prepare themselves to contest the 2022 NGE. The biggest gain perhaps was the live streaming and the consequent weekly broadcasting of the seminar series by the NBC across the country. By doing so, political parties were introduced to a mass audience and were able to talk directly to the voters across the country. Although a small step, it is a step towards the right direction, and it is hoped that voter preference and voting will gradually shift in favour of political parties and their policies.

Lastly, it is to be mentioned that strengthening political parties will require long-term effort combining various strategies and involving a range of state and non-state actors working together. The effort by PNG NRI is commendable and although small, is one necessary step to strengthen political parties in PNG.

# Part 1: Background to the Seminar Series

## Background

The Political Parties Policies Seminar Series 2021 was carried out in a time span of six weeks, between Tuesday 9th of November to Tuesday 14th of December 2021, and was staged on Tuesdays and Thursdays. There was an average of two to three presentations organised for each day, and 46 political parties were invited by the PNG NRI and the IPPCC to present. Of the 46, only 26 political parties, representing about 56.5 percent of political parties had presented. Although a guide was provided to all participating political parties beforehand, presenters were at liberty to present on whatever format they chose, so the presentations were varied in terms of style and emphasis. Some presentations were done orally, while others were presented using power-point and aided by pictures. Only one party, the People's First Party, used video as a substantial part of its presentation. Of the 26 that presented, 23 parties were represented by their party officials and the remaining three were represented by their parliamentary leaders. The parliamentary leaders are mentioned in the Executive Summary of the report.

## Focus of the Report

The report documents the presentations made by each political party. Each presentation took about an hour, with another 45 minutes spent on the questions and discussions after the end of each seminar session. The majority of the presentations went over an hour and everyone was happy to participate on the extended time. The proceedings in each session were recorded by five individuals tasked to record the presentations. The record of the presentations was based on an approved checklist containing key party data that recorders were required to capture using an approved information matrix developed by the NRI.

The main information recorders were looking for and were instructed to record include:

- A. Historical Background of the Party;
- B. Vision, mission, goal, values and principles;
- C. Policy Platform;
- D. Main agenda if the party forms the Government; and
- E. Questions and Discussion from the audience.

In Part 2 of the Report, the above information is captured for each of the 26 political parties that made presentations at the seminar.

## Participating Political Parties

Table 1 provides a list of the 26 political parties that participated in the seminar series. A total of 12 seminar days were held over six weeks for the 26 parties to make their presentations, at an average of 2 to 3 parties per day.

**Table 1: List of Participating Political Parties in the Seminar Series**

| No. | Political Party   | No. | Political Party                           |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1   | Levites Party (LP), previously known as the "Mapai Levites Party" | 14  | PNG Party (PNGP)                          |
| 2   | People's Action Party (PAP)                                       | 15  | Republican Party (RP)                     |
| 3   | United Labour Party (ULP)   | 16  | Christian Democratic Party (CDC)          |
| 4   | Papua And New Guinea Union Party (PANGU)                          | 17  | Allegiance Party (AP)                     |
| 5   | People's Party (PP)   | 18  | Melanesian Liberal Party (MLP)            |
| 6   | National Alliance (NA)  | 19  | People's Labour Party (PLP)               |
| 7   | Stars Alliance Party (SAP)  | 20  | PNG Liberal Democratic Party (PNGLDP)     |
| 8   | PNG Greens Party (PNGGP)  | 21  | PNG One Nation Party (PNGONP)             |
| 9   | Melanesia Alliance Party (MAP)                                    | 22  | People's Resources Awareness Party (PRAP) |
| 10  | Trust PNG Party (TPNGP)   | 23  | PNG National Party (PNGNP)                |
| 11  | Social Democratic Party (SDP)                                     | 24  | Model Nation Party (MNP)                  |
| 12  | Our Development Party (ODP)                                       | 25  | People's Progress Party (PPP)             |
| 13  | PNG Country Party (PNGCP)   | 26  | People First Party (PFP)                  |

# Part 2: Record of Political Parties Policy Presentations

## Introduction

Policy choices and themes often vary but not always, among political parties in their presentations. Also, within the same policy themes, some differences in policy styles, prioritisation and emphasis were observed. In terms of policy comprehension, some parties under 2.1. Introduction

Policy choices and themes often vary but not always, among political parties in their presentations. Also, within the same policy themes, some differences in policy styles, prioritisation and emphasis were observed. In terms of policy comprehension, some parties understood more the policy issues they were talking about, while others had limited and generalised knowledge on policy. Some had clear solutions and strategies for achieving them, while others did not. There is therefore a lot of room for improvement in these areas. Furthermore, differences exist in terms of policy experience and in contesting elections. Older parties seem to have more practical experience in handling policy and contesting elections, while the young parties did not have that experience.

There were some policy themes that were common throughout the presentations. The main ones, albeit not all, can be summarised as follows (Table 2).

**Table 2: Common Policy Themes**

| Main Policy Themes   |
|--|
| • Economic growth/economic empowerment and economic independence.  |
| • Targeted growth in specific economic sectors.  |
| • Reserved economic activity and businesses.   |
| • Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).   |
| • Increase revenue generation.   |
| • Public debt.   |
| • Agriculture development.   |
| • Downstream processing/value added production.  |
| • Reorganizing the system of government- Unitary versus federal system.                                    |
| • Protection of customary rights and resource ownership.   |
| • Employment creation and job protection.  |
| • District and rural development/service delivery.   |
| • Law and order.   |
| • Education-teacher education, Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET), curriculum improvement. |
| • Improving health and health infrastructure.  |
| • Trade and trade relations for economic gain  |
| • Improved governance and accountability.  |
| • Observation and practice of Christian values in state institutions and the government.                   |
| • Land ownership, use, and management.   |

## Layout of the Presentations

There were 26 presentations. These presentations are presented in this section in the order each political party has appeared in the seminar series. The documentation of each presentation is straightforward and as mentioned in the previous section, uses a pre-arranged matrix developed by the NRI to report on each political party. The key information extracted from each political party may differ depending on the way it was recorded, however, the emphasis on party policies and what each party would like to do should it be in government post the 2022 NGE, remains a central theme throughout the presentations.

## Political Parties and Party Policies

This section presents a summary of the presentations made by each of the 26 political parties that presented using a pre-arranged matrix to capture key aspects of each party. The matrix includes the following common aspects:

- Background of party;
- Vision, mission, goal, values and principles;
- Policy platforms;
- Main agenda if voted into Government after the 2022 NGE; and
- Questions and Discussions with the audience.

The information presented is primarily based on presentations at the seminar in the form of verbal presentation, handouts, audio recordings, and notes taken by the note takers.

## Levites Party (LP)

Presenter: Mr. Paul Kamakande, General Secretary

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |  |
|---|--|
| Party formation                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Levites Party (LP), previously known as Mapai Levites Party, is modelled on politics in the Nation of Israel, where the formation of the party was motivated by David Ben Gurion, founding Prime Minister of Israel when it was formed in 1948.</li> <li>• The party was incorporated in PNG in 2007 by Mr Paul Kamakande.</li> <li>• The party believes in Christian principles and regards itself as a Christian party.</li> <li>• Levites is the name taken from one of the 12 tribes of Israel that was mandated by God to serve in the temples administration as priests.</li> </ul> |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: None</li> <li>• President: Guise Kula</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Paul Kamakande</li> <li>• Treasurer: John Wau</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: None</li> </ul>  |
| Additional information about the party        | The LP claims to have a business arm that is used to finance its candidates during campaign. The business arm takes part in trading in the US stock exchange. The capital for trading is sourced from intending candidate's registration fee of K500. Finance of the party comes from Life membership fee of K500 and corporate donations.   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |  |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Look Israel" serves as the mantra for the party.</li> <li>• Develop and implement Look Israel policy.</li> <li>• Appoint Godly Leaders and endorse candidates based on Christian values.</li> <li>• Serve spirit, soul and body of God.</li> </ul>   |
| Goals/values/principles                       | <p>LP has five Party Pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wisdom</li> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Rich</li> <li>• Wealth</li> <li>• Honour</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |  |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                 | <p>LP has four policy platforms:</p> <p>Platform 1: Nation Building based on Godly principles.</p> <p>Platform 2: Experts in all fronts (Education for youths).</p> <p>Platform 3: Achieve self-reliant and competent economy.</p> <p>Platform 4: Honourable servanthood nation.</p>   |

**Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE**

Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections.

- Form a godly government.
- Intends to endorse 50 candidates and hopes to win 25 seats (50%).
- Government to be established by the spirit of God.
- Access donor funds to fund projects?
- Stands on the belief that the God of Israel shall intervene and bless PNG and its people.
- Establish Israel Embassy in PNG and PNG Embassy in Israel.
- Establish national youth academy in PNG and Israel trainee support to recruit displaced youths.
- Develop the Look Israel Policy in an effort to acquire blessing from the God of Israel.
- Lay foundation of industrialisation.
- Give 10 percent of total Government income to the work of God (churches) and some offerings to bless Israel.
- Work with landowners to finance and develop projects.
- Ensure 3 million families are placed on K500 per month as PNG is Rich.

**Questions and Discussions with Audience**

Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.

*Question by Bradley Valenaki:*

- Why do political parties wait until the elections to promote party policies?
- Why has it taken 14 years for the revised Organic Law on Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates (OLIPPAC) to be tabled in Parliament, and would you support it?
- Do you think you have done enough, as a party, to bring your policies to the rural areas?

*Response by Mr. Kamakande:*

- Political parties follow the election cycle. However, political parties as institutions need to use the full five years to go out to the people to make them aware of the party policies. We need to do more to market our policies.
- New political parties are asked by Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission (IPPCC) to inform the Commission of their policies so that IPPCC can see overlaps, even to consider not registering parties because of overlaps in policies.

*Question by Professor Kenneth Sumbuk:*

There was an article on 28 September 2020 which highlighted then that PNG is the least literate and educated nation in the Asia-Pacific region. This can be considered a by-product of the education system we have. What do we do to address this?

*Response by Mr. Kamakande:*

Policies need to address problems. LP will address the issue of ‘improving literacy’ through its Policy No. 2.

*Additional statements by presenter*

- Young people of PNG must cease from crime and lawlessness.
- Official PNG declaration of Jerusalem as National Capital of Israel.
- Funding support is provided for the spread of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

## People's Action Party (PAP)

Presenter: Brigadier General (Retired) Ted Diro, Party Founder

| <b>Background of the Party</b>  |   |
|---|---|
| Party formation   | PAP was formed in 1987 by Retired General Ted Diro. There was a vacancy in the governor's seat of Central Province so Mr Diro left the military, formed the PAP and joined politics to contest for that vacant seat. The name People's Action Party was borrowed from Singapore's People's Action Party ("Look to Singapore" approach).   |
| Party structure   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: None</li> <li>• President: Vacant</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Ishmael Tamuata Nelson</li> <li>• Treasurer: Vacant</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party  | The founder wants PNG to be the third Singapore after the second Singapore in Rwanda, Africa. Reform, reconstruct and modernise PNG by strengthening state institutions and have corrupt-free government.   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b>   |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra   | <p><i>Vision:</i> To Reform, Reconstruct and Modernize PNG by Strengthening and Providing A Stable and Corruption-Free Governance Drive and to Strive for National Unity through an Open, Honest and Collaborative approach.</p> <p><i>Mission:</i> to strengthen the Pillars of Democracy; to improve rule of law; to Elevate the Living Standards in PNG; and to achieve Technological Change to take its place in the modern society of the world.</p> |
| Goals/values/principles   | PAPs goal is to achieve equal partnership and equality in respect, self sufficiency and recognize Papua New Guinea as a Power in the Geophysical and Geopolitical aspects in the Pacific and the World.   |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>   |   |
| Main policy platforms/pillars   | <p>Policies are based on the following five factors which are deemed to be responsible for success:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Pragmatic Leadership;</li> <li>ii. Effective public bureaucracy;</li> <li>iii. Effective control of corruption (combat corruption from the top down);</li> <li>iv. Accountability from the onset; and</li> <li>v. Strong institutions of state.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |   |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | To push for regional governments and put electronic voting system in place to end corruption during elections (wants to uphold morals and values). Party will also aspire to have its policies geared towards upholding morals and values such as combating corruption, accountability, etc.  |

## Questions and Discussions with Audience

Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.

Who owns political parties?

A: The party is a combination of the executives plus the council members.

Additional views by presenter:

- PNG must be restructured into five regions with autonomous regional governments.
- In Ted Diro's living memory, there has never been a honest election, hence, he is of the view that electronic voting be introduced to encourage honest and fair elections.
- Study the successful nations and learn from them.
- If you want to be a good leader, study the characters of other good leaders.
- Fr John Momis was a champion of our constitution. He supported our forefathers towards PNG's independence. Therefore, we should give the Bougainvilleans their Independence.
- Regarding the issue of corruption, it is a conflict of culture.
- Singapore secured the future of their politicians/leaders so they would not touch public funds.
- Political parties to work together.

## United Labour Party (ULP)

Presenter: Hon. Lekwa Gure MP, Deputy Parliamentary Leader

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |  |
|---|--|
| Party formation                               | ULP was formed by nine sitting members of Parliament on 5 November 2019 led by Hon Sam Basil, Member for Bulolo. The party emerged from re-branding and re-naming of National Conservation Party.  |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Sam Basil MP</li> <li>• President: Sir Bob Sinclair</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Varigini Badira</li> <li>• Treasurer: Ruben Giusu</li> <li>• Public Officer: Kelamon Maven</li> </ul>  |
| Additional information about the party        | ULP claims to have a growing number of financial members and other members nationwide.   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |  |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | <p><i>Vision/Motto:</i> Working towards new horizons</p> <p><i>Mission:</i> To protect basic human rights by ensuring that every person is able to live in peace, be treated fairly and justly in Papua New Guinea.</p>  |
| Goals/values/principles                       | To ensure that relevant institutions address, adhere to and ensure a conducive environment that allows for the enjoyment of basic human rights.  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |  |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                 | <p>ULP has 16 Policy Platforms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Good governance and political stability               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Ensure fair just and fair elections.</li> <li>» Electronic voting.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Diplomatic, economic, development and church-based partnerships:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Programs of development partners must be synchronised with government priorities for the development of PNG for sustainability, equity and fairness.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Peaceful, fair and just society for all               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Fight to protect basic human rights</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Rural district development focus through integrated service delivery model:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Ensure that basic infrastructure, utilities and land, maritime/water and air transportation as well as government services are readily available in rural areas.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Addressing working conditions:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Focus on improving and harmonising workers conditions including minimum wages determination and phasing out retirement benefits tax in line with international best practice and national best fit.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Main policy platforms/pillars   | <p>6. Affordable and quality households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Focus will be on the rural setting</li> <li>» Two of their members are already implementing this policy</li> </ul> <p>7. Healthcare access for all:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» ULP will strive to build capacity, and work on partnerships including churches to ensure that affordable and quality health services is readily available for citizens and residents of PNG.</li> </ul> <p>8. Responsible family planning based on PNG socioeconomics for population growth: promote and encourage incentivised family planning to ensure decent and affordable care for all children in households.</p> <p>9. Educating our youth for life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Subsidised education up to grade 12 for the first three children in every family.</li> <li>» Promote capacity-building for a skills-based vocational and technical areas in consultation with growing industry labour needs with the view to accommodate growing youth.</li> </ul> <p>10. Promoting real economic independence</p> <p>11. Harnessing energy for industrialisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» ULP will seek to harness all forms of energy (hydro, solar, wind, geothermal, and fossil fuels) including various energy mixes to power PNG's industrialisation.</li> </ul> <p>12. Continuous reviews of resource laws including land protection and freeing of land for development issues.</p> <p>13. Ongoing review and broadening of the tax base based on user-pay policy principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» ULP will review the impact of "tax holidays" and the move towards levying of resource developers as opposed to current questionable practice of tax based on profit.</li> </ul> <p>14. Small and medium enterprises and reserved businesses and cottage industry with funding and technical support strictly for Papua New Guineans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» ULP will ensure that certain businesses are reserved strictly for Papua New Guineans.</li> </ul> <p>15. Enhancing financial markets and financial inclusion for citizens and workers' economic independence.</p> <p>16. Data, statistics and research and development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Information is power and good data is vital.</li> </ul> <p>The party also sees climate change and disaster reduction to be important. The COP26 delegates to Glasgow presented the dire need to address climate change in PNG. PNG needs to tap into green climate change fund pledged by wealthy western nations.</p> |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |   |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | To implement its 16 policies plus the issue of climate change and disaster reduction.   |

| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>   |  |
|--|--|
| Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why do political parties wait till before elections to make known their policies? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is better to market party policies to citizens just before elections because people can remember them well. Too, during the 5 year term, members are busy doing governance work.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Has the party done enough to market their party policies right to the rural areas? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The party is only 2 years old, formed in 2019. In January 2020, the party conducted its first national convention as is required by law. Then COVID-19 came and suspended all party activities.</li> <li>• The party then conducted 2 workshops in 2020 for their party policies.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Held provincial conventions to establish their provincial branches this year, 2021. First one held in East New Britain Province early this year, then Morobe convention was held in Buang, then Central province in June, then Madang Province.</li> <li>• Party policies were promoted during these conventions. The party has done enough.</li> <li>• Early 2022, ULP will conduct its 2nd national convention where they will announce their candidates for the general elections.</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. What are the party's positions on the revised OLIPPAC law? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members must remain loyal to their political parties and their policies. Most members campaign using one party's policies which got them to win but when they win, they jump to a different party with different policies, which is not good.</li> <li>• The amended OLLIPAC has been distributed to members of parliament. Hopefully, this policy gets voted in, in the next parliament sitting.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. PNG is the least literate and least educated nation in the Asia Pacific region, is this the by-product of the education reforms. What can be done to address this issue? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In PNG there is growing population and inadequate facilities, student teacher ratio is 1:50 or 1:60. These things are not conducive for quality learning. ULP will look to tackle this issue using their policy 9. Need to reduce the student teacher ratio</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. How do we achieve economic independence? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use land and natural resources to improve and gain economic independence.</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. How do you promote rural development? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Push for good roads, good school, etc. to improve quality of life in rural areas of PNG.</li> </ul> </li> <li>7. Affordable (decent) housing/rental for the urban workforce: People are earning an income but cannot afford good housing. How do we address that? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the Singapore experience for the housing policy.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>Additional comments by presenter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political Spectrum: Left wing and right wing was coined in France</li> <li>• Any party can be to the left or to the right or have good policies but if bad people are in the government, they will run a bad government, and vice versa.</li> <li>• One might not have good policies but if good political leaders are in government, there will be a good governance.</li> <li>• Political parties are institutions not based on personalities and individuals. They should be institutions that have continuity.</li> <li>• There are good leaders in parliament, but most times others plot against them to have them removed.</li> </ul> |

## Papua and New Guinea Union Party (PANGU)

Presenter: Mr. Morris Tovebae, General Secretary

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |   |
|---|---|
| Party formation                               | PANGU was formed on 13th June 1967 under the leadership of late Sir Michael Somare. It is the first political party to be established in the country and is the longest surviving political party. Some of the founding fathers of the country were members of Pangu Pati, for example, Sir Peter Lus, etc.   |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon James Marape MP, Member for Tari-Pori Open and current Prime Minister</li> <li>• President: Erigere Singin</li> <li>• Vice President: None</li> <li>• General Secretary: Morris Tovebae</li> <li>• A/Treasurer: Albert Mokae</li> <li>• Public Officer: No information given</li> </ul>  |
| Additional information about the party        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Played a major role in the push for self-governance and independence.</li> <li>• Played a major part in the formulation of PNG's home-grown constitution.</li> <li>• Gave PNG's first Prime Minister, Sir Michael Somare.</li> <li>• Established the democratic system of government.</li> <li>• Established PNG's economic framework starting with 8 Point Plan.</li> <li>• Controlled and ran the government at various points in time since 1975.</li> <li>• Participated in all national elections conducted since 1968.</li> <li>• Most of its members have contributed, in one way or another, to the economic, social, and political development of PNG.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | "Take back PNG": PANGU stands to "Take back PNG" from the wrong road filled with potholes of corruption and complacency.  |
| Goals/values/principles                       | To make PNG the Richest Black Christian Nation through Economic Independence where no one is left behind.   |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |   |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                 | <p>PANGU has 11 main Policy Platforms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Economic independence</i>: Increase wealth for all Papua New Guineans. Also take back greater and equitable share from our nation's wealth such as in mining, oil, gas, forests, etc.</li> <li>2. <i>Social and administrative support</i>:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Education - Entrance 1-6-6 structure; grade 12 certificate will be the only recognised certificate after year 12. Improve education infrastructures and increase number of technical and vocational and tertiary institutions in the next 10 years. Improve quality education</li> <li>ii. Health: All hospitals should be modernised by 2030; every district to have district level hospitals; establish a new medical university to train more world class doctors; and aim to build specialised hospitals in Port Moresby and Lae by 2025.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. <i>Infrastructure Sector</i>: Already embarking on connect PNG programs in regional and rural PNG as a whole in terms of ports, jetties, airports, airstrips and cheap reliable power and internet. Infrastructures and physical planning to have western standard.</li> <li>4. <i>Housing and Land Sector</i>.</li> <li>5. <i>SME Sector</i>.</li> </ol> |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | <p>6. <i>Law and Justice Sector.</i></p> <p>7. <i>Good governance and transparency.</i></p> <p>8. <i>Reforms.</i></p> <p>9. <i>Direct Election of Prime Minister and Regional Seats for Women in Parliament.</i></p> <p>10. <i>Bougainville and Provinces.</i></p> <p>11. <i>Environment and Future.</i></p>  |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |   |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | To take back PNG, restore its political and economic independence through economic and business development, particularly PNG businesses.   |
| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>  |   |
| Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | <p><i>Q1. Why do political parties wait till before elections to make known their policies?</i></p> <p>Political parties are not money-making organisations. Political parties are duty bound to make known their policies to the people. However, as much as they want to sell their policies to people, they most times face resistance from the people. When parties go out to make known their policies, people say they are doing early campaigning. Due to these challenges and funding constraints, parties do not make enough awareness about their party policies.</p> <p>Political parties are state institutions; however, Papua New Guineans are not taking ownership of political parties and the political system in the country. This is a big problem in PNG. Citizens therefore need to affiliate and start taking ownership of political parties. Also, we need to see changes in the personality based politics shifting to policy based politics. This calls for massive awareness (mass media awareness) so the bulk population can be educated about these; to affiliate and take ownership of the political party system in PNG.</p> <p><i>Q2. Has the party done enough to market their party policies right to the rural areas?</i></p> <p>PANGU has done enough. It is a household name; very synonymous to the foundation of this country. It has established 22 provincial branches in the country. It aims to establish branches in districts and LLGs. It has just concluded its national convention. As any other party, PANGU will be telling people about its policies. But more work still needs to be done.</p> <p><i>Q3. What is the party's position on the revised OLIPPAC law?</i></p> <p>Dr. Gelu and other stakeholders have contributed towards this and all they want is for it to go into parliament. Unfortunately, it took almost 14 years. This agenda has been continually pushed by the party and hopefully it goes through the November sitting which will be a bonus for PANGU.</p> <p><i>Additional views presenter:</i></p> <p>Resource laws need to be amended since most of them are outdated. Government departments and institutions need to also address their issue of compliance. Despite this, people are still blaming their leaders in parliament for not realising our aspirations for PNG. Our leaders in government are legislators. Those who make these policies work are government departments and institutions; however most of them are not doing their job to implement government policies. These challenges need to be addressed in order for PNG to realise its agenda for economic independence.</p> |

## People's Party (PP)

Presenter: Mr. William Palme (General Secretary)

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |  |
|---|--|
| Party formation                               | <p>The People's Party (PP) was formed on 6 November 2006 by some like-minded Papua New Guinean great leaders in the likes of the late Morobean, Utula Samana, and senior citizens, Loani Henao, Frank Senge Kolma, Wera Mori, Davis Steven, John Eggins and others, after seeing that there must be a party to provide alternative leadership to an executive government.</p> <p>The party then invited Sir Peter Ipatas to be the parliamentary leader of the party.</p> <p>Hon. Wera Mori, the current Member for Chuave and Minister for Environment and Conservation was the founding National President of the party. Hon Davis Steven, the former Deputy Prime Minister and now Deputy Leader of People's National Congress is a founding member of the party.</p> <p>Dr. Alphonse Gelu, the Registrar of Political Parties was part of the team that put together the first policies of the People's Party.</p> |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Party Leader: Hon. Dr. William Tongap MP, Governor of Jiwaka</li> <li>• President: Dickson Samai</li> <li>• Vice President: David Ericho</li> <li>• General Secretary: William Palme</li> <li>• Treasurer: Mark Yakka</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>  |
| Additional information about the party        | PP currently has over 4,000 financial members all over the country with 2,000 in the Nation's Capital. However, since the establishment of the party PP had over 12,000 financial memberships in the country.  |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |  |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | <p><i>Vision:</i> PNG to become an Economically Stable and Prosperous Country by 2050.</p> <p><i>Mission:</i> To bring positive changes to the lives of every Papua New Guineans.</p>  |
| Goals/values/principles                       | <p><i>Goal:</i> Effectively promote sustainable and equitable use of our resources to enhance and improve the lives of our people.</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> Bring positive changes to the lives of every man, woman, and children and set a bright future for the generations to come.</p> <p>People's Party endorses and reasserts the founding father's declaration of our five National Goals and Directive Principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integral Human Development;</li> <li>2. Equality and Participation;</li> <li>3. National Sovereignty and self-reliance;</li> <li>4. Natural resources and environment; and</li> <li>5. Papua New Guinea Ways.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |  |
|   | <p>The PP policy platforms are based on 6 key sector areas:</p> <p>Policy Pillar 1 (Governance and administration sector): Promote and ensure stable, effective and efficient Governance and Administration.</p>   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Main policy platforms/pillars   | <p>Policy Pillar 2 (Law and order sector): Secure a Safe and Peaceful Society.</p> <p>Policy Pillar 3 (Infrastructure sector): Improve Transport, ICT, Energy, Housing and WaSH Infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy Pillar 4 (Social sector): Provide Quality Free and Subsidised Education, Health Care, Scientific Research and Sports.</p> <p>Policy Pillar 5 (Economic sector): Identify, improve and develop Land, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry, Tourism, Extractive Industries, SME and Informal Sector.</p> <p>Policy Pillar 6 (Provinces): Servicing rural Papua New Guinea.</p>   |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |   |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims to fight corruption (under Policy 1)</li> <li>• Put those MPs stealing from the people behind bars.</li> <li>• Provide quality education.</li> <li>• Gather support from Australia and New Zealand to equip the law and order sector in PNG.</li> <li>• Housing must be provided for new graduates who enter the public service through NASFUND housing scheme, which can be repaid through deductions.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>  |   |
| Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>The education system in PNG has dropped. Is it because of the continuous changes to the PNG education system (curriculum) or is it because of the teachers produced by the university of Goroka?</i><br/> <i>Mr Jeremy Goro:</i> The current curriculum is different from the old curriculum which once produced quality education in the country.<br/> <i>Mr Palme:</i> Sir Peter Ipatas has been on the drive to improve the quality of education. He changed a lot of things to bring quality education into Enga Province. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced the Teacher-Student ratio from 1:70 to 1:40.</li> <li>• Got trainers from overseas such as Australia and Philippines to train and mentor teachers in Enga Province.</li> <li>• Improved and increased infrastructures to cater for the increasing number of students.</li> <li>• Increased the number of education institutions in the province.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. <i>Public servants are not performing at the district and LLG level. Government presence is not being felt at the local level. How can we fix this?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Politicians must leave the public servants in their districts and LLGs to do their job. MPs must not interfere.</li> <li>• Increase pay for public servants to keep them at the district and LLG levels.</li> <li>• Provide housing for new graduates who enter the public service at the local levels through NASFUND Housing Scheme. As soon as a graduate joins the government service, NASFUND must provide housing which can be repaid through NASFUND deductions.</li> <li>• Reduce personal income tax.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. <i>What is your party's stance on the District Development Act (DDA) Act?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They want the supreme court to nullify the DDA Act.</li> <li>• Do away with the DDA and use the old system that was already there.</li> <li>• The K10 million for the districts must go to the provincial government to include in provincial government budget and to only release if districts provide financial reports.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> |

Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.

4. *What do you feel as a political party about candidate hopping?*
  - The party has come up with a revised constitution of the party that ensures that if candidates endorsed by the party win in the coming elections, they must remain with the party for the 5-year period. If they move, they will be brought to court.
5. *Regarding M&E and accountability systems in government, who can hold accountable members who make decisions that are not good?*
  - Give law and order a priority which is breaking down.
  - We need Australia and New Zealand intervention in the Law and Order system in PNG.
6. *What will the party do to make sure the 80% rural subsistence farmers benefit more from agriculture?*
  - Put a lot of money into agriculture.
  - Create more market opportunities for farmers:
    - » The party has created markets in Singapore for farms it established in Enga (Surinki farm) and in Jiwaka encouraging local farmers to plant more and provide for this market.
    - » This has caused farmers to increase production
  - Sir Peter Ipatas introduced Israeli company to run Surinki farm using Israeli agricultural technology.
7. *What is the party's stance on affordable housing?*
  - Before a graduate enters the workforce, there must be housing provided by Nasfund and can be repaid through Nasfund deductions.
8. *What is the party's stance on Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) agenda?*
  - PP promotes gender equality
  - Ana Kavana Bais was endorsed by the party to contest the Moresby North-West by-election.
9. *Does the party have a quota for women?*
  - Yes
10. *Will PP continue its merger with PNC?*
  - PP has left its coalition with PNC.

*Additional views by the presenter:*

The party has hosted five national conventions with the most recent in Kurumul in Jiwaka Province in September, 2021. The party contested three National Elections, two under Sir Peter Ipatas and one under the current Parliamentary Leader Hon. Dr. William Tongamp, PhD, MP, the Governor for Jiwaka. The party, as small as it is, has won 13 electoral seats of the 111 parliamentary seats since its formation, held a couple of senior Ministers as well the Deputy Prime Minister and contributed greatly to politics, governance and development of this great country, Papua New Guinea.

During the party's 14 years of existence in the political arena of PNG, the party has: Provided strong and decisive leadership; supported stability in government; promoted, supported and respected the rule of law; discouraged corrupt practices, and delivered much needed services to the people of PNG. For example:

- The party championed the Free Education Policy in PNG.
- Founding leader, Grand Chief Sir Peter Ipatas, transformed Enga Province to where it is today.
- Hon. Dr. William Tongap, current party parliamentary leader, is building Jiwaka, a new province from ground zero with the hope that in the next 10 years, Jiwaka will become a province to reckon with in the Central Highlands.
- Hon. Dr. Lino Tom, Member for Wabag Open, is transforming Wabag district in Enga Province with basic services that people have waited for many years.
- Hon Wake Goi, Member for Jimi Open, has now turned Jimi, one of the rugged and challenging districts in Jiwaka to access good roads, bridges and agriculture produce that is benefiting the people there.
- The political party system has always been corrupted by politicians. Politicians have also corrupted the public service sector. Politicians should leave service delivery and policy implementation to the public servants.
- Quality of education has dropped in PNG; therefore, educated Papua New Guineans cannot get jobs in countries overseas. Under Policy 4, under quality education, why not use Australian curriculum so to equip Papua New Guineans to be able to find work in other countries such as Australia, New Zealand, etc.
- To strengthen the systems in government, we need good leaders in parliament.
- In Law and Order Sector, PNG needs support from the Australian and New Zealand governments. We need outside intervention through support from Australia and New Zealand to equip our police force (under Policy 2)

## National Alliance Party (NAP)

Presenters: Mr. Steven Pokawin, President; Ms. Joyce Grant, General Secretary; and Mr. Thomas Bullen, Treasurer

| <b>Background of the Party</b>          |  |
|---|--|
| Party formation                         | The NAP was formed just before the 1997 elections. It was founded by Fr. John Momis, Late Bernard Narokobi with Moi Avei, Bart Philemon and Masket Iangalio, who then invited Sir Michael Somare to lead them to the 1997 elections. In a way, the NAP is an offspring of PANGU. The NAP has a spiritual and cultural connectivity which started in 1968. Some characteristics of PANGU were also adopted by NAP. In 2002, NAP had the highest number of winning candidates, hence was invited by the Governor General to form government.   |
| Party structure                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Patrick Pruaitch, Member for Aitape-Lumi</li> <li>• President: Stephen Pokawin</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Joyce Grant</li> <li>• Treasurer: Tom Bullen</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party. | <p>NAP had 45 members of parliament from 2007 to 2011. It currently has 11 members of parliament. It has 13 branches and an effective executive wing. These allows them to communicate easily and identify issues on the ground.</p> <p>Every member of parliament according to law allows for the office of the registry of political parties to receive K10,000 a year which are then drawn to political parties (not members of parliament) for the administration of political parties which are then acquitted for by the political parties and financial returns are returned to the commission. They ensure that their financial returns are returned yearly, immediately after general elections and every year, depending on the funding that is received.</p> <p>Key events in the life of the NAP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1999: NAP merged with other smaller political parties to be what it is today.</li> <li>• 2002: NAP did its first election and was invited to form government.</li> <li>• 2007: Invited the second time to form government.</li> <li>• 2011-2012: Involved in defending the constitution.</li> <li>• 2012: NAP was invited by PNC (the leading party then) after 2012 election to be a part of the coalition government.</li> <li>• 2017: NAP left PNC just before elections to prepare the party for the next election.</li> <li>• 2017: After election, NAP joined the opposition.</li> <li>• 2019: Became a minor party in the coalition government under Pangu Party</li> <li>• NAP had helped create three new political parties (these parties came out of NAP): New Generation Party, Triumph Heritage Empowerment Party, and Our Development Party.</li> <li>• NAP also helped revive old political parties: Melanesian Alliance Party, PNG National Party, PNG Party.</li> <li>• NAP was invited twice to form the government under the OLLIPAC; after 2002 elections and after the 2007 election.</li> </ul> |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NAP has experienced time in the government and also in the opposition.</li> <li>• NAP has been everywhere where a political party should be; on the inside, on the outside, following political parties and even leading political parties.</li> <li>• The executive committee combined have 100 years of experience within NAP</li> <li>• Because of the OLIPPAC, NAP had the privilege of being the first political party to start to put flesh and bones to that organic law.</li> <li>• The organic law stopped party hopping and allowed stability of political parties. From 2002 to 2011, NAP was able to maintain its membership because of the OLLIPAC. However, certain changes have been made to the organic law which allowed for party hopping and instability in government.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |  |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | <p><i>Vision:</i> The NAP adopted the national Vision 2050 as its vision. That is “PNG to be a Smart, Wise and Fair and Happy Society by 2050”.</p> <p><i>Mission:</i> The NAP’s mission is to provide leadership in government to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create the spiritual, political, social, economic, and cultural environment to empower citizens to meaningfully participate in improving their quality of life.</li> <li>2. Provide and guarantee a peaceful and secure environment in the country in which people can live without fear.</li> <li>3. Protect the National Constitution of the State that guarantees human rights for all, including the right to a minimum standard of life.</li> <li>4. Provide for the right of all people to elect a government of their choice in regular, free, and fair elections in a democratic political environment.</li> <li>5. Promote and protect democratic governments at provincial and local levels, with legitimate powers and resources to meet people’s needs.</li> <li>6. Protect an independent judiciary from any government or political interference.</li> <li>7. Provide and protect citizenry freedom from discrimination on racial, gender, religious or any other ground.</li> <li>8. Provide and protect citizenry right of association and the right to pursue their choice of faith.</li> </ol> |
| Goals/values/principles                       | <p>NAP adopted the National Goals and Directive Principles (NGDP) of the National Constitution as its own:</p> <p>NGDP 1: Integral Human Development;</p> <p>NGDP 2: Equality and Participation;</p> <p>NGDP 3: National Sovereignty and Self Reliance;</p> <p>NGDP 4: Natural Resources and Environment; and</p> <p>NGDP 5: Papua New Guinea Ways.</p>  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |  |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Good leadership and governance</li> <li>2. Public Institutional Capital</li> <li>3. Human Capital</li> <li>4. Natural Capital: Land and Resources</li> <li>5. Business and Entrepreneurial Capital</li> <li>6. Knowledge Capital</li> <li>7. Financial Capital and Investments</li> <li>8. Social Capital: Justice and Law and Order</li> </ol>  |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Economic Management</li> <li>10. Human Settlement and Service Delivery</li> <li>11. Poverty Eradication</li> <li>12. Regional and Global Affairs</li> <li>13. Upholding Democratic and Ethical Principles in our party</li> <li>14. Economic Management</li> <li>15. Human Settlement and Service Delivery</li> <li>16. Poverty Eradication</li> <li>17. Regional and Global Affairs</li> <li>18. Upholding Democratic and Ethical Principles in our party</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |  |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | Identification of candidates for the party for the 2022 elections is progressing. Preparations for 2022 national elections have already started.   |
| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>  |  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | <p><i>Q1: What is integral human development?</i><br/>Integral Human Development focuses on the human person. Everything else must be subject to the wellbeing of the human person. Integral Human Development (IHD) is already captured in the five National Goals and Directive Principles (NGDP). We therefore must allow different parts of the country to implement these in their own contextual situations. In relation to ourselves (NAP), we have adopted the five NGDP which has been converted to thirteen policy headlines. Under these policy headlines, there is a whole lot of policy statements right down to the rural levels (families, individuals). When these are combined, they address the different needs of a person both physical and spiritual.</p> <p><i>Q2. What is the political party's stance on resource ownership?</i><br/>In Policy # 7: Financial Capital and Investments, there is a short statement that says, "Realise a gold bullion bank as an alternative source of foreign investment" to provide security to our economy. NAP has that industry (mining industry) in its vision.</p> <p><i>Q3. How do the parties institutionalise their political parties so that we have grass roots following?</i><br/>All policies of political parties are legally constituted, however most of them share things in common (policies/interests). To institutionalise parties, these parties need to combine themselves, combine the resources that they have, combine the organisations (as NAP did in 1997; combined with other smaller parties), and become institutionalised.</p> <p>Some people don't want to be under the leadership of another person and therefore are forming parties here and there; some even without members. If parties do not win parliamentary seats, why do they continue to be parties. If parties go to sleep in between elections, do they deserve to continue as political parties? Funding also contributes to institutionalisation of political parties which is provided by the commission to those parties that have members in parliament. For parties to be institutionalised over time, they must stand on their own feet. Also, those parties with common policies and interest must merge in order to benefit from what the government has already put in place.</p> |

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|  | <p><i>Q4. How do we deal with law-and-order issues in the country?</i><br/> Issues of law and order is a human issue and not a police issue. It is dynamic and is determined by present circumstances in our respective provinces and communities.<br/> Policy # 8 on Social Capital-Justice and Law and Order, addresses this. Focus on social capital. It is linked with financial capital, it improves economic management, etc. All this combination contributes to the wellbeing of our societies.</p> <p><i>Q5. There are a lot of issues that PNG is facing, e.g., Covid 19, country has no money, etc.; what are some of your answers to these issues?</i><br/> PNG is not short of money, ideas, policies, good plans, etc. We have the solutions in PNG. Our development partners are either supporting us to get there or distracting us from getting there. This is one of the factors relating to the issue of service delivery. Regarding the establishment of the DDAs – K10 million is a lot at the district level to address the issues at the district levels. We just have to do things right to get there. We are not short of policies and we need good people to uphold these policies.</p> <p><i>Q6. How do we empower our rural population?</i><br/> Depends on the local MPs whether they are positively or negatively impacting their electorates/districts since districts are given equal amount K10 million each year. The people themselves decide on these leaders. Therefore, people must vote wisely.</p> <p><i>Q7. What is the party's policy in driving research and development particularly the role of research into policy design and policy implementation?</i><br/> Policy 2 &amp; Policy 1: The party recognises that information as critical in terms of public policies and getting it out into training institutions; knowledge capital. NAP would put equal importance to creating the opportunities in public institutions to not only research and provide research input, but to also inform those who are in position to refine or create good policies. Research information must be disseminated to political parties so they can look into and maybe adopted.</p> |
|  | <p><i>Additional views by the presenter:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Our work as a political party is to organize, contest and win elections. And after winning elections, we form government, allow the government to govern, and we go ahead to prepare for the next election” (President Simon T Kaiwi, 2006). This is the role of a political party since there are a lot of misunderstanding on why a political party exists.</li> <li>• In NAP, the administrative arm and political arm work together in harmony.</li> <li>• Momase is the powerhouse of the NAP.</li> <li>• If you are choosing a candidate, choose a candidate affiliated to a political party because after elections, political parties form government, not individuals.</li> <li>• It is easy to come up with policies, but it is hard to get them done.</li> <li>• Coming up with good policies is one thing, influencing the direction of the country with these policies is another thing.</li> <li>• We do not only have to develop good policies, but we need to design ourselves to get to the heart of things to realise it and affect policy making in the country.</li> <li>• We need to become revolutionised in order to change otherwise policies are as good as the papers.</li> <li>• Influence of our development partners; their agendas might be more effective than our policies. Our development partners are critical in determining the development of PNG.</li> <li>• Global agendas are backed by powers.</li> <li>• The survival of political actors does shape party policies.</li> <li>• Not easy to run political parties in PNG. It requires many of us to guide political parties.</li> </ul>  |

## Stars Alliance Party (SAP)

Presenter: Mr. John Arabel, General Secretary

| <b>Background of the Party</b>  |   |
|---|---|
| Party formation   | The SAP was formed in 2006 by Dr. Clement Waine, Dr. Bomai Kerenga and John Arabel.   |
| Party structure   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: None</li> <li>• President: John Arabel</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Hone Taylor</li> <li>• Treasurer: Reynolds Philip</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>  |
| Additional information about the party  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The party has gone through social media encouraging people to join the party as a member.</li> <li>• Party funding is through membership fees and donations.</li> <li>• Member for Obura Wonenara Open Electorate in Eastern Highlands Province retained that sit in 2012 national elections.</li> <li>• Won a single sit in 2007 national elections.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b>   |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra   | Peace, Progress & Prosperity  |
| Goals/values/principles   | <p>To initiate a process of national renewal under the Constitution of Papua New Guinea, and to attract to this cause others who share our concerns and wishes.</p> <p>The party in collaboration with the education department came up with the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) curriculum that was introduced this year into Schools of Excellence. The first-year science foundation program offered in universities has been synchronised into this curriculum. The first batch of students will be graduating from this STEM syllabus in 2022.</p> |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>   |   |
| Main policy platforms/pillars   | <p>SAP has 7 policy platforms:</p> <p>Platform 1: Property Ownership</p> <p>Platform 2: Reform mining and petroleum sector</p> <p>Platform 3: Economic and financial sector reform</p> <p>Platform 4: Comprehensive education reform</p> <p>Platform 5: Social Reform</p> <p>Platform 6: Limited Government</p> <p>Platform 7: Foreign Policy</p>   |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |   |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | To action its policies. One of key areas is to take actions to ensure a decline in the unsustainable growth of national debt, hence the need to increase revenue (less borrowing) and increase the value of PNG's currency (Kina).  |

## Questions and Discussion with Audience

Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.

*Q1. What is the political party's stance on resource ownership?*

SAP wants landowners to have higher equity participation however by law, landowners are entitled to 30 percent. We can negotiate for a higher percentage according to the party's Platform # 2, Reform Mining and Petroleum Sectors

*Q2. How can political parties be institutionalised so that we have grass roots following?*

We have no control over that. The commission provides funding to political parties that have members in parliament. Funding contributes to institutionalisation of political parties.

*Q3. How do we deal with law-and-order issues in the country?*

We have big institutions in place such as the police, courts, etc. to deal with this law-and-order situation. They need funding and support from the government. It is up to the political parties in government to support law-and-order agencies to take control of law-and-order situations in PNG.

*Q4. How do we empower our rural population?*

Depends on the local MP that we vote. Districts are given K10 million each year for the development of each district. Therefore, whoever we choose will determine the development of our rural population.

*Q5. What is the party's policy in driving research and development particularly the role of research into policy design and policy implementation?*

Research is the way forward for PNG. Increase funding for research especially in the sciences. For example, some people within the party devised some mechanisms to combat COVID-19, however lack funding.

*Additional views by the presenter:*

- We need political parties that drive policies in the country.
- Most political parties use their policies to drive their own agendas.
- National debt has grown over the last 10 years.
- Revenue collection has declined. Revenue has been going down over the last 10 years.
- Kina will be devalued if these trends continue.
- The next government must solve these issues.

## PNG Greens Party (PNGGP)

Presenter: Mr. Imel Manson, Youth Wing Coordinator

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |  |
|---|--|
| Party formation                               | PNGGP was registered in 2001 as a political party in PNG. The party is affiliated to Asia Pacific Greens Network and Global Greens. Greens parties exists in nearly 90 countries around the world; many are members of Global Greens. The party's principles and objectives are drawn from the Greens politics, such as social justice, environmentalism and non-violence.   |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Richard Masere MP, Member for Ijivitari Open</li> <li>• President: Wan Wak</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Andrew Kutapai</li> <li>• Treasurer: Jackery Engas</li> <li>• Public Officer: Andrew Kutapai</li> <li>• Youth Wing Coordinator: Imel Manson</li> <li>• Women Wing Coordinator: Lillian Motep</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party        | <p>Currently, the party has a base membership of 1400 members nationwide.</p> <p>As part of the party's policy of gender equity, women candidates are also given the opportunity to stand under the party banner. In 2012 NGE, 25 candidates stood of whom 10 were women.</p> <p>The party will endorse about 40 candidates to contest for the 2022 NGE. As part of PNG Greens policy of gender equity, 15 seats will be allocated to female candidates. Party hopes to win at least 10 seats.</p> <p>The party took part in the 2002, 2007, 2012 and 2017 general elections, without winning a seat. In early 2021, the member for Ijivitari, Hon. Richard Masere joined the party and became the first parliamentarian member of the party and also the leader of the party.</p> <p>As per its constitution, the party campaigns for environmentally sustainable development, participatory democracy, equitable distribution of social and natural resources to meet basic human needs.</p> |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |  |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | <p><i>Motto:</i> "Green is our future"</p> <p><i>Vision:</i> to ensure human activity is maintained and to protect the biodiversity and eco-system of our natural environment in its natural state so that the environment can continue to sustain human life on this planet earth.</p> <p><i>Mission:</i> The party is committed to ensuring that all people are treated equally, that our environment is protected, and that big donors can no longer buy the influence of politicians and government.</p>   |
| Goals/values/principles                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure human activity does not impair biodiversity and the ecological resilience of life supporting systems.</li> <li>• To strive for participatory democracy where all citizens have freedom of expression, and are able to participate directly in economic, social, and environmental issues which affect them. Where power and responsibilities are locally and regionally concentrated, so that higher ties of government make decisions which are absolutely necessary.</li> </ul>  |

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|   | <p><i>Social Justice:</i> Distributing of social and natural resources, both locally and internationally, to unconditionally meet basic human rights. Also, to ensure that all citizens have equal opportunities for social and personal development.</p> <p><i>Non-violence:</i> Committed to non-violence and striving for global peace and cooperation. Security should not be measured in terms of military strength, but of sound economic and social development, upholding human rights and environmental safety.</p> <p><i>Sustainability:</i> Recognise the limits of global material expansion, and the need to achieve sustainability for both renewable and non-renewable sources, in order to provide this and future generations with a habitable environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respect diversity by honouring cultural, religious, sexual, ethical, linguistic and spiritual diversity with onus of individuals to be responsible towards all beings. Defend every person's rights indiscriminately, upholding their dignity, health and well-being, and promote responsible, respectful, and positive relationship across all walks of life within a multi-cultural community.</li> <li>• Political actions</li> <li>• Globalisation</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>   |  |
| Main policy platforms/pillars   | <p>Main party policies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental sustainability;</li> <li>• Social equality and economic justice;</li> <li>• Grassroots democracy; and</li> <li>• Peace, disarmament and non-violence.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |  |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | <p>If PNG Greens Party forms the next government, the key policy areas that they will be working on is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deal with climate crisis; and</li> <li>• tackle economic inequality</li> </ul> <p>By making multi-billion and million dollar corporations and businesses in PNG to pay their fair share of tax. The Party will also review the Mining Act, Forestry Act, Fisheries Act etc, and amend necessary laws to generate wealth for this nation in line with the party's policies and visions to bring economic prosperity, thus creating a better life for all people in PNG.</p> <p>Some of the key policy areas that the party will be working on are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create job opportunities;</li> <li>2. Improve health services;</li> <li>3. Improve education system;</li> <li>4. Improve living standard;</li> <li>5. Improve road network;</li> <li>6. Create Environmentally Safe and Sustainable Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generate eco-friendly electricity i.e. solar energy, wind energy.</li> </ul> </li> <li>7. Protecting our eco-system and biodiversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting endangered species in the tropical rainforest of PNG.</li> <li>• Recognise the rights of indigenous people for their basic means of survival, both economic and cultural including their rights to land.</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. Social and Economic Justice</li> </ol> |

**Questions and Discussions with Audience**

Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.

The party believes that social justice, environmentalism and non-violence are inherently related to one another as a foundation for world peace.  
*Why join PNG Greens:* By joining PNG Greens, you become a part of our vision as a PNG citizen with the courage to take action on important issues.  
We are committed to grassroots democracy where you become involved in your local group, where everyone has a voice.  
As a party member, you will:

- Have a say in PNG Greens policy and candidates;
- Involve in election campaigns and local community group activity;
- Be part of a strong progressive green community;
- Have the opportunity to attend local and international conferences; and
- Make a difference by growing the party that stands for what matters.

## Melanesian Alliance Party (MAP)

Presenter: Mr. Mek Onguglo, General Secretary

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |   |
|---|---|
| Party formation                               | The Party was founded in the late 1970's and was registered as an association with IPA in 1997 and subsequently registered as a political party under OLIPPAC. It is a long-serving political party in PNG. The founders of the party are Late Sir Bernard Narokobi, Sir John Kaputin and Sir Dr. John Momis. These are the people who put together the constitution of PNG.  |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Joseph Yopyyopy MP, Member for Wosera-Gawi Open</li> <li>• President: Pastor James Chamilou</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Mek Onguglo</li> <li>• Treasurer: Ambrose Kuselley</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party        | NA  |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doing it the Melanesian way by caring and sharing for each other going forward into the future. The 'YUMI' important community value of Melanesian cultures such as thinking together, deciding together and acting together as opposed to "MI Tasol" (or "only me")</li> </ul>  |
| Goals/values/principles                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place emphasis on Melanesian ways of doing things.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |   |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                 | <p><b>Policy platforms are aligned with the 7 Pillars of development for the country</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Law and order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address law and order for this country to move forward; and,</li> <li>• Enforce the law on death penalty.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Economic wealth creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empower all potential individuals or groups to venture into any business prospects;</li> <li>• Provide 100% funding to support and train people in both the informal and formal business sector; and,</li> <li>• Legislate resource laws including all other relevant laws to take full ownership of resources.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Infrastructure development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect PNG through linking PNG by road networks and bridges, airports, and jetties.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure all youths below the age of 30 will have access to any academic and technical training;</li> <li>• Upgrade existing infrastructure; and,</li> <li>• Ensure all drug addicts are rehabilitated and trained to become productive and responsible citizens.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Health</li> </ol> |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Main policy platforms/pillars   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve and strengthen quality health services throughout the country.</li> </ul> <p>6. Foreign policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and support foreign policies to strengthen and support business and trade relations.</li> </ul> <p>7. Church Partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put money to fund church functions; and,</li> <li>• Ensure all existing church services are supported with necessary funding for effective and efficient delivery of basic services under the private public partnership program.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |  |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | <p><i>1. Economic Independence and Empowerment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abolish all outdated colonial laws and amend legislative changes to resource laws that truly define the real meaning of taking full ownership of our God-given resources including anything and everything on the land; and</li> <li>• Empower our people by participating in both formal and informal SME including any other business potentials or opportunities.</li> </ul> <p><i>2. Strengthen Good Governance and Prudent Public Finance Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amend all outdated criminal laws;</li> <li>• Implement death penalty for a person who steals above K1 million through systemic and systematic corruption;</li> <li>• Strengthen all law enforcement agencies by providing sufficient funding to enforce the rule of law against all members of the citizen irrespective of status and standing in society;</li> <li>• Abolish excess state liabilities such as the Ombudsman Commission and Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) a duplication of police work;</li> <li>• Establish a special task force or watch dog unit to operate under a directorate within the justice department to implement the proceeds of crime act and any other crimes alongside the police; and</li> <li>• Strengthen all state institutions by removing excess liabilities such aging workforce, monitoring and coordination of all government service delivery and implementation process.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Questions and Discussions</b>  |  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/ or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                               | Need to enforce and strengthen the implementation and coordinating of policy across government office to ensure effective service delivery.  |

## Trust PNG Party (TPNGP)

Presenter: Mr. Joe Kambian, General Secretary

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |   |
|---|---|
| Party formation                               | <p>The party first started as an association by former students of Passam National High School known as “First Taim Mangis” and was registered with the Investment Promotion Authority on the 2nd of November 2016 as an association. The association was later registered as a political party with the Registry of Political Parties under the OLIPPAC on the eve of the 2017 National General Election.</p> <p>The party was formed on the premise that it will stand for the liberation and reformation of political, social, environmental, and economic issues affecting the country.</p>   |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: None</li> <li>• President: Hansel Maven</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Joe Kambian</li> <li>• Treasurer: Alex Maribu</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party        | The party has no business arm to generate revenue for its programs. Therefore, it relies on membership fees and donation from agencies.   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | <p><i>Mission:</i> Committed to conduct its (party) political ambitions in a sound and responsible manner that people can trust.</p> <p><i>Mantra:</i> Trustim yumi yet, Lukautim yumi yet, kirapim PNG</p>   |
| Goals/values/principles                       | To work with governments, government institutions, landowners, business communities, donors and overseas development agencies to achieve development and trust in what the party does.  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |   |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic growth through skills and innovation and human capital development;</li> <li>2. Anchoring PNG as a strategic global market hub;</li> <li>3. Building a vibrant and diverse corporate ecosystem;</li> <li>4. Make innovation pervasive, and strengthen commercialisation of our natural resource;</li> <li>5. Become a Smart Economy;</li> <li>6. Enhance land productivity to secure future growth;</li> <li>7. Building an effective working class;</li> <li>8. Promote a robust business environment;</li> <li>9. Promoting a robust financial environment; and,</li> <li>10. Reviving and reforming the service delivery system.</li> </ol> |

| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |  |
|---|--|
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | <p>After the 2022 National General Election, the Party seeks to attain economic revival for Papua New Guinea.</p> <p>The Party plans on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Give financial independence to the bulk of the people living in rural areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This will be achieved by supporting the informal sector that is engaged in trading of agricultural commodities, introducing the Commodity Revolving Fund model. The model operates wherein the Government buys from the people and process it, exports it and the profit revenue generated from the exports are deposited into the operations account to manage the operations and the payment of funds to investors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>» Economic revival come 2022 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 50% of all export income in petroleum exports must be brought back into PNG.</li> <li>○ 100% of all agricultural exports must be brought back into PNG.</li> <li>○ 50% of all export income in marine, forestry and palm oil exports must be brought back into PNG.</li> <li>○ Gold export: Payment of all local cost, income taxes and corporate tax in gold.</li> </ul> </li> <li>» Address the issue of population.</li> <li>» Set up regional economic hubs which are responsible to regulate economic activities.</li> <li>» Support Small Medium Enterprise (SME) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Government to loan K5000 (seed capital) to SMEs to start and develop their businesses.</li> <li>○ Formalise informal sector through SME.</li> </ul> </li> <li>» Strengthen the value of Kina <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Extract companies (Gold) to pay annual taxes including local costs in gold to Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG). BPNG keeps the gold payment, prints cash and pays Internal Revenue Commission (IRC).</li> </ul> </li> <li>» Build a local gold refinery.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Questions and Discussions</b>  |  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s                                 | Developing the economy through empowering SMEs and local entrepreneurs.  |

## Social Democratic Party (SDP)

Presenter: Mr. Justin Yatu, General Secretary

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |  |
|---|--|
| Party formation                               | Registered as a political party in 2008.<br>The party considers itself as an organic party from the way it was conceived. The party evolved from being a coffee club, to a non-governmental organisation and registered as a political party in 2008.  |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Powes Parkop MP, NCD Governor</li> <li>• President: Ken Mondiai</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Justin Yatu</li> <li>• Treasurer: Patricia Mamele</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party        | NA   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |  |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | <p><i>Vision:</i> Build a secure, happy and prosperous future for the people and the nation.</p> <p><i>Mission:</i> To transform our nation from a developing/underdeveloped one to newly developed country with quality infrastructure, quality health services, quality education and better quality of life for our people.</p> <p><i>Mantra:</i> “Raka hebou bona gaukara hebou”.<br/>“Wokabaut wantaem na wok bung wantaem”.</p>  |
| Goals/values/principles                       | Not mentioned  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |  |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Major Policies</li> <li>2. Governance</li> <li>3. Bureaucracy &amp; Service Provision</li> <li>4. Economic Development</li> <li>5. Land &amp; Natural Resources</li> <li>6. Labour &amp; Industrial Relations               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Social &amp; Cultural Development</li> <li>b. Family</li> <li>c. Housing</li> <li>d. Education</li> <li>e. Health</li> <li>f. Law &amp; Order</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |

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|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>g. Youth</li> <li>h. Women</li> <li>i. Language &amp; Culture</li> <li>j. Sports and recreation</li> </ul> <p>7. Infrastructure Development</p>  |
| <p><b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b></p>   |   |
| <p>Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections.</p> | <p>From the seven party policies, three policies are highlighted. These policies are those that the party plans on implementing if it forms government after the 2022 NGE. These three policies are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social and Cultural Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Law &amp; Order</li> <li>• Youth</li> <li>• Women</li> <li>• Language &amp; Culture</li> <li>• Sports and recreation</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>Under these sub-policies, the party emphasises on Education and Health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provide universal and quality education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Make available more space and teachers and use innovative and creative teaching methods to enable all school age children have space in schools.</li> <li>» Make funding available for all students to receive Grade 12 Certificate as a minimum basic level of education for all children in Papua New Guinea.</li> <li>» Up-skill all teachers in computing and internet skills and other management skills to improve their performance.</li> <li>» Begin a program to ensure all teachers and their families have accommodation in their respective schools and within the towns and cities they work and live</li> <li>» Build More Technical Colleges &amp; Vocational Schools to equip students with life skills - TVET Programs</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Promote preventive and specialised health care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» While maintaining curative health care, we will increase funding and programs on Preventive Health Care so as to shift our people's habits and behaviour of health as everyday responsibility.</li> <li>» Invest in specialised health care such as building capacity to cure cancer, heart diseases and other lifestyle or non-communicable diseases.</li> <li>» Build specialised hospital for women and children to reduce maternal and child mortality.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

## 2. Infrastructure Development

Under this policy, the party looks at various key infrastructure developments:

- » Build Momase Highway from Lae to Madang and Wewak and link Jayapura. Build Bridge over Ramu and Sepik Rivers.
- » Build all weather four lane Highlands Highway from Lae to Tari
- » Build Trans Papua Highway from Kiunga to Kerema to Port Moresby to Alotau and onto Oro.
- » Build New Britain Highway from Kokopo to Kandrian Gloucester to Pomio and on to Kimbe.
- » Build ring road on Bougainville and Manus Islands.
- » Build railway from Kerema to Port Moresby and on to Alotau
- » Build Railway from Lae to Madang to Wewak.
- » Build Major Airports around the country
- » Develop seaports and jetties in coastal towns and cities

## 3. Economic Development

### o Revive, Diversify & Build a Sustainable Economy

- » Allocate 20 percent of all earnings from mineral and hydrocarbon development to Agriculture, Tourism and Fisheries.
- » Provide subsidy to rehabilitate major coffee, cocoa, coconut plantations and Oil Palm Estates from small to medium holders.
- » Provide subsidy to farmers involved in food production and marketing.
- » Provide subsidy to fishermen involved in commercial fishing.
- » Develop major tourist products and set up tourism police in all provinces to support all the tourist products.
- » Adequately fund the PNG Tourism Master Plan.
- » Spend big on tourism facilities such as access roads and amenities.
- » Revive the cash crop stabilisation funds.
- » Pass legislations to create economic zones and use the mechanism to attract investment in Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries and Manufacturing.
- » Invest heavily in local rice production to reduce import, meet local demands, and develop surplus for export.
- » Make it compulsory for major development partners to keep 70 percent of the earnings on shore including earnings from minerals, hydrocarbon, and other commodities.
- » Use the Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF) to invest in the Future Benefit Fund. The rest of the funds should be retained on shore in Consolidated Revenue to support the budget and to cushion the currency.
- » Pursue an aggressive program to secure markets for our agriculture, fisheries, and other products in Asia, particularly by setting up an Export Promotion Agency called PNG Trade.
- » Exempt import duties on raw materials for agricultural industry to enhance profitability of Agricultural Industries
- » Reduce Personal Income Taxes to increase disposable income for people to spend which will have a larger multiplier effect. If they save, there is capital formation and investment.

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|   | <p>» Get the oil and LNG Companies to pay GST – too much concession and tax holidays – K60 Billion PNG LNG Project – 10% GST would have given PNG K6 Billion. We missed that.</p> <p>The party aims to vigorously drive for downstream processing in Fisheries, Forestry, Agriculture, Gold, Oil, Gas, etc. by way of legislation.</p>   |
| <p><b>Questions and Discussions</b></p>   |  |
| <p>Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.</p> | <p>Apart from its policy deliverables, the party also promises to deliver the following by 2027:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect all villages to clean water and electricity;</li> <li>• Upgrade all settlements to suburbs in major towns and cities;</li> <li>• Have compulsory elementary and primary education for all Papua New Guinea children;</li> <li>• Review our policy on West Papua and continue to dialogue with Indonesia and United Nations to allow proper exercise of right for self-determination;</li> <li>• Advocate for a nation- wide referendum to change the Westminster system of government to a presidential system for PNG;</li> <li>• Massive infrastructure development to open up the country, especially economic corridor roads, wharfs and airports; and</li> <li>• Support the full implementation of the Bougainville accord.</li> </ul> |

## Our Development Party (ODP)

Presenter: Mr. Habia Babe, General Secretary

| <b>Background of the Party</b>               |   |
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| Party formation                              | ODP was founded in 2011. The party was formed when Andy Kenamu, one of the founders, was intending to contest the Hela Regional Seat in 2012. In 2012, ODP endorsed 40 candidates, won 1 seat. In 2017, ODP endorsed 12 candidates and won 1 seat.  |
| Party structure                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Charles Abel MP, Member for Alotau Open</li> <li>• President: Andrew Terry</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Habia Babe</li> <li>• Treasurer: Hakaua Harry Hekua</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party       | <p>ODP has around 1000 members. Despite having this number of members, the members are not up to date in paying their annual registration fees.</p> <p>Sources of funding for ODP include:</p> <p>Yearly central funding from the office of the Registry of Political Parties and Candidates. However, these funding has not been made available since 2019;</p> <p>Goodwill contributions (donors); and</p> <p>Membership fees, however due to members not up to date in giving yearly membership fees, this means is not that reliable.</p> |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goal/Values/Principles</b> |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra                        | <p><i>Vision:</i> That our people are educated, skilled, literate, spiritually sound, healthy and wealthy; rich people, rich government and rich country. Become an economically independent and developed country.</p> <p><i>Mission:</i> Form the government with likeminded MPs and implement ODP people focus policy.</p> <p><i>Mantra:</i> Our people deserve better.</p>  |
| Goals/values/principles                      | ODP believes good leaders make PNG good. Bad leaders make PNG bad. Our give and take culture makes it conducive for corruption to persist in PNG.   |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                      |   |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                | <p>The party has 9 main policies focusing on hope and prosperity for our people:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Health &amp; Wealth;</li> <li>2. Education &amp; training;</li> <li>3. Good governance;</li> <li>4. Rural Development;</li> <li>5. Railway &amp; Transport;</li> <li>6. Agriculture Revolution;</li> </ol>   |

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|   | <p>7. Equitable distribution of wealth;<br/> 8. Unity, security and safety; and<br/> 9. Climate Change &amp; disaster.</p> <p>Out of these party policies only 7 policies will be used as platforms during the 2022 NGE. This include policy numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 &amp; 8.</p>  |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |  |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | <p>Abolish governors' seat in parliament and let them be in their provinces and govern the people of their own provinces and not be in Waigani.<br/> Only the open electorate members must be in parliament to represent their people.<br/> All provincial governments must provide provincial plans every year. There must be provincial audits done every year.</p>  |
| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>  |  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parties have good policies but it all boils down to parliament.</li> <li>• Corruption in education, leads to corrupt people; therefore, PNG needs quality education.</li> <li>• Concentrate on knowledge, skills and attitude. If attitude is wrong, then PNG will go the wrong way. The collapse of education is the collapse of the nation.</li> <li>• Train teachers to be role models.</li> <li>• Quality infrastructure.</li> <li>• Universities must reform.</li> </ul> |

## PNG Country Party (PNGCP)

Presenters: Mr Nelson Duwabane, President and Mr Edwin Usoni, Vice President

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |   |
|---|---|
| Party formation                               | The party was formed as Compass Party in 1967 with Sinake Giregire as the party leader. In 1968, the party's name changed to United Party with Tei Abal as the party leader leading into the election. PNG Country Party break away from United Party in March 1974 with Sinake Giregire as the party leader.   |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Chris Haivetta MP, Governor for Gulf Province</li> <li>• President: Nelson Duwabane</li> <li>• Vice President: Edwin Usoni</li> <li>• General Secretary: Rose Kepo</li> <li>• Treasurer: Gilmore Nekemopa</li> <li>• Public Officer: Wilson Orlegge</li> </ul>  |
| Additional information about the party        | NA  |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | <p><i>Vision:</i> Empowering rural folks equals empowering Papua New Guinea.</p> <p><i>Mantra:</i> REAP which stands for Rural, Enterprise, Agriculture and Prosperity.</p>   |
| Goals/values/principles                       | <p><b>Aims</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing employment opportunities,</li> <li>• Equal distribution of wealth,</li> <li>• Encouraging economic activity at the village level,</li> <li>• Small scale business and downstream processing,</li> <li>• Meaningful participation of youth and women, and</li> <li>• Local participation in foreign investment.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |   |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                 | <p>PNGCP's policy pillars are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rural Development</li> <li>2. Enterprise</li> <li>3. Agriculture</li> <li>4. Prosperity</li> </ol> <p>The policy pillars are translated into the PNGCP Ten Point Plan, which captures the essence of what PNGCP stands for. This plan has served to guide the Party develop its policy guidelines.</p> <p>PNGCP Ten Point Plan (1995):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Frame and adopt an elaborate economic policy framework to focus principally on the diversification of cash crops, develop competitive advantages, which may include downstream processing both for local consumption and exports. Relevant labour-intensive skills can be applied where deemed appropriate to workers and environmental consideration.</li> </ol> |

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|  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Develop appropriate ways to distribute social and economic benefits nationally, and apportioning services equally to all parts of the country.</li> <li>3. Adopt appropriate macroeconomic policies for the country as blueprints for the coordination of the government to plan and spend resources in the best equitable ways in order to facilitate more employment opportunities.</li> <li>4. Develop and promote avenues that can allow maximum participation of Papua New Guineans in small scale agricultural, artisan and business activity. This may come in part through the simplification of customary land tenure conversion and banking lending conditions that suits small scale rural farmers.</li> <li>5. While moving slowly away from the traditional tree crop commodities, consider the establishment of price stabilization funds to regulate the fluctuation of cash crop prices.</li> <li>6. Increasing capacity for meeting government spending needs from locally raised revenue and supplemented through adequate domestic financing, if required, to harness the country's resources for the benefit of the people of PNG.</li> <li>7. Enhance opportunities for equal and active participation of women in all forms of social, economic and political activities.</li> <li>8. Ensure government control and involvement in sectors of the economy where it is deemed necessary to restrict, protect and serve to achieve the desired kind of development.</li> <li>9. Emphasis on agricultural, vocational and technical based education in order to impart practical skills required for formal employment and other opportunities that ultimately enhance quality of lives and strengthen communities.</li> <li>10. Encourage foreign investment but insist on joint partnership arrangements with Papua New Guineans where necessary in order to enlarge local participation and ownership of private sector businesses.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>  |  |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/ actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | <p>PNG Country Party plans to focus on rural areas by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empowering the ordinary rural people; and</li> <li>• Emphasising Integral Human Development in rural areas (PNG is ranked 156 out of 189 countries in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2020).</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Questions and Discussions</b>   |  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/ or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | The main change PNG Country Party wants to see is rural development.   |

## PNG Party (PNGP)

Presenter: Mr. Kila Poka, General Secretary

| <b>Background of the Party</b>               |   |
|--|---|
| Party formation                              | PNGP was founded in 2007 by the late Sir Mekere Morauta. It won 8 seats in 2007. The party was established by the motivation to serve the people of PNG. It has taken part in the last four elections.  |
| Party structure                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Belden Namah MP, Opposition Leader and Member for Vanimo-Green</li> <li>• President: Ian Mopafe</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Kila Poka</li> <li>• Treasurer: Simon Simbiken</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party       | When Sir Mekere stepped down from the leadership of the Opposition in May 2010, Hon. Belden Norman Namah was elected to succeed him as party leader. Sir Mekere was a reformist. Before handing over the leadership, he made some drastic decisions on reforms on some Government entities such as: Central Bank; PNG Banking Corporation (PNGBC) (to Bank South Pacific [BSP]); Superannuation Funds management; National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI); National Agriculture Quarantine Inspection Authority (NAQIA); and PNG Customs, to name a few. These entities succeeded over time and became profitable. |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goal/Values/Principles</b> |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra                        | <p><i>Mantra:</i> PNG Party for change.</p> <p><i>Vision:</i> Transform PNG to be smart, wealthy and healthy and enjoy the possible standards of living.</p> <p><i>Mission:</i> Build a man to build this nation.</p> <p><i>Policy Setting:</i> Build renewable resources sector.</p>   |
| Goals/values/principles                      | PNG party wants to make homes cheaper and build homes. Each member should build homes using DSIP funds.   |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                      |   |
| Main policy platforms/platforms              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• God first             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Government church partnership</li> <li>» Give 10% of the national budget to churches</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Integral Human Development             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Access to clean water</li> <li>» Good Health Services</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Zero tolerance to corruption             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» E-economy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» E-government</li> <li>» More transparent</li> <li>» Help to minimise corruption</li> <li>» Monitor facets of expenditure</li> <li>• No middle man</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>  |   |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/ actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | In addition to implementing its policies, PNG party will work to make homes cheaper and build homes. Each MP should build homes using DSIP funds.   |
| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>   |   |
| Responses to questions by audience and/ or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | <p><i>Q1. by Mr. Habia Babe: Is Integral Human Development (IHD) parked anywhere in the development of our country?</i></p> <p>PNG government has already engaged Christian values in its education system. Christian values and principles have also been taught by Christian denomination run schools. IHD is quality education, healthy families, etc. in order to become proactive. IHD begins at home.</p> <p><i>Q2. Is e-economy electronic management of our finance?</i></p> <p>Yes, we can save a lot by introducing e-government.</p> |

## Republican Party (RP)

Presenter: Mr. Ronald Rimbao, General Secretary

| <b>Background of the Party</b>  |  |
|---|--|
| Party formation   | Mr. Ronald Rimbao founder and general secretary of the party registered the party in 2021.   |
| Party structure   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: None</li> <li>• President: Ronald Rimbao</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Newman Yaka</li> <li>• Treasurer: Penny Paka</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>  |
| Additional information about the party  | NA   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goal/Values/Principles</b>  |  |
| Vision/mission/mantra   | <p>The party promotes good governance and is against corruption. It emphasizes the need to have honest and transparent leaders in the government who will bring change in the community and the people.</p> <p>Also, the party's vision and mission is to bring reform to the government system in Enga Province in the 2022 NGE.</p>  |
| Goals/values/principles   | <p>The party believes in Christian values. It has three main goals, which are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace the current government;</li> <li>2. Encourage transparent election process; and</li> <li>3. Encourage honesty and transparent living by citizens.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>   |  |
| Main policy platforms/pillars   | <p>The party has four main policies mainly focused on the people of Enga province. These policies include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fully establish agricultural sector by encouraging downstream processing of agricultural commodities;</li> <li>2. Strengthen Governance system;</li> <li>3. Expand the Operations of Porgera mine; and</li> <li>4. Promote peace in the community.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |  |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | If the party is successful in the National General Election has members in the parliament, it aims to implement its policies in its home province. The party also intends to discourage the manufacturing and distribution of alcohol in PNG.  |
| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>  |  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | <p><i>Question by Dr. Thomas Webster: The ideology behind republican party is letting people do things for themselves and government can step in when needed.</i></p> <p><i>What are your thoughts behind empowering people to do things themselves?</i></p> <p>The party wants to eliminate middleman in the system so people can save more and therefore have more money in their pockets to do things themselves and benefit. Middlemen are taking up a lot of resources.</p> |

## Christian Democratic Party (CDP)

Presenters: Mr. Korowa Pokeya, General Secretary; Dr. Philip Kereme, President; and Teddy Tipora, Treasurer

| <b>Background of the Party</b>  |   |
|---|---|
| Party formation   | CDP was formed in 1992 by a few young people at university who were Christians. The party initially started as a group called Christian Country Movement. The party was first represented in parliament after the 1997 elections when Hon. Puri Ruing joined after leaving the People's Resources Awareness Party. In 2015, Independent MP and Governor for Morobe Province Kelly Naru joined the party. For nine years before that CDP was without representatives in parliament. In 2017, a candidate of the party won the Kabwum Open Seat (Morobe Province); however, he later moved to join another major political party. |
| Party structure   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: None</li> <li>• President: Dr. Philip Kereme</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Mr. Korowa Pokeya</li> <li>• Treasurer: Teddy Tipora</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidates must be a member of CDP before they contest under CDP.</li> <li>• The party will have its general meeting in early 2022.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Vision/ Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b>  |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra   | <p><i>Vision:</i> Christian Leadership, Public Leadership and Servant Leadership.</p> <p><i>Mission:</i> To serve with honesty, with transparency and with commitment based on the Christian principles upon the Holy Bible.</p> <p><i>Beliefs:</i> CDP believes in the Bible and believes in the God of Israel.</p>  |
| Goals/values/principles   | CDP to become a major political party. That one day, a Moses (someone who's got a heart and vision for the people) will come through the party and deliver PNG from corruption, and law and order issues, etc.  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>   |   |
| Main policy platforms/pillars   | <p>CDP has three main policy platforms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Passion for God:</i> education, and everything come from the Bible; the source is the Bible; 10% tithes; Christian education programs, etc.</li> <li>2. <i>Passion for men:</i> Education, health, etc.</li> <li>3. <i>Passion for land:</i> Bio-agriculture, gas, mining, oil, etc.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |   |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | Besides implementing its policy pillars, CDP wants to work on designing and implementing an electronic voting system for PNG to address corruption during elections.  |
| <b>Questions and Discussion with Audience</b>   |   |
| Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | <i>Q1. by Mr Habia Babe: Voters' mind-sets have been conditioned by money politics, so how can we change that mind-set of our people within this short period of time?</i>  |

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| <p>Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.</p> | <p>Money is not the way to choose leaders. We will all have to take ownership and not give money during elections.</p> <p><i>Q2. by Dr. Thomas Webster: Is it possible for those parties with same Christian beliefs to come together and form one political party?</i></p> <p>The party has already written a constitution for similar smaller parties to come together and form only one party, Christian Alliance Party. It only needs smaller parties to come together and get it approved. Smaller parties must put aside the 'big man mentality' and come together then they can have impact. Think of PNG and come together because nothing can be achieved individually.</p> <p><i>Q3. How do you intend to ground your candidates so that they don't run away but remain in the party?</i></p> <p>Such people are followers, not leaders.</p> <p><i>Q4. Give us two specific policies under passion for land that you would implement if your party wins after 2022 elections.</i></p> <p>Send Papua New Guineans overseas to get educated and get experience for some years then come back to PNG and manage the affairs and resources of PNG. Develop good ideas to manage what belongs to PNG.</p> <p><i>Q5. By John Morris: Is there any plan to connect all Christians in this country to join the party since PNG is a Christian country?</i></p> <p>PNG is a democratic country; people all have a choice whether to join the party or not.</p> <p><i>Q6. What is your policy stance on making people to be financially empowered?</i></p> <p>Register your land (ILGs) and it will be protected from others. This will increase the value of your land when you earn income from the development of your land.</p> <p>Other views by the Party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The party stands on 2 Chronicles 7:14, "If my people, who are called by my name, will humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven, and I will forgive their sin and will heal their land".</li> <li>• The party also stands on Proverbs 29:2 – "When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; But when a wicked man rules, the people groan".</li> <li>• CDP bases its policies on godly leadership. Good leadership starts at the top and transcends to the lower level of society.</li> <li>• Problem in PNG is not money or resources; problem is the people.</li> <li>• The party loses most times because its candidates do not offer money or material things to people during elections. They just go with their policies. However, the party is not done yet.</li> <li>• This country will not improve if candidates compromise by giving bribes during elections.</li> <li>• Electronic voting is needed to avoid corrupt elections.</li> <li>• Encouraging smaller parties, to come together and form coalition government after elections.</li> <li>• We need God in parliament; spiritual leaders in parliament to take PNG forward.</li> <li>• Everyone must become a member of a political party. If you are a member, you will vote; if not, don't vote.</li> <li>• Parties must set data base for membership and when endorsing candidates, they must look at the quality of the candidates.</li> <li>• CDP believes that an electronic voting system must be set up since there is a lot of corruption involved during elections.</li> </ul> |
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## Allegiance Party (ALGP)

Presenters: Hon. Bryan Kramer MP, Parliamentary Leader and Chief Ila Geno, President

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |  |
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| Party formation                               | After leaving public service for more than 40 years, Chief Ila Geno established a party in 2010 called Constitutional Democratic Party to uphold the rule of law in PNG, given the fact that PNG is a diverse country and the constitution of PNG stands out as the unifying factor which provides the direction for the country. In 2017, Hon. Bryan Kramer joined the party after defecting from the PANGU Party. In May of 2017, the party was then rebranded from Constitutional Democratic Party to Allegiance Party.   |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Bryan Kramer, Member for Madang</li> <li>• President: Chief Ila Geno</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Susan Searson</li> <li>• Treasurer: Margaret Kila</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>  |
| Additional information about the party        | Membership is based on the WARD Project.   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |  |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | The Party stands on the principle of “Loyalty to God and the country” which means God first, and people second. Do things according to what God wants and not according to the wants of men. The party aims to fight corruption.   |
| Goals/values/principles                       |  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |  |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Going after corruption and funding the wards is the main policy. This was piloted in Madang by Hon. Bryan Kramer.</li> <li>• One of the party’s approach in its policies is through sharing of information. Making aware the role of government to the people and the role in which people play</li> <li>• There are three thematic areas of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Planning;</li> <li>» Having the ability to implement the plan; and</li> <li>» Providing funding to implement the plan (This is where the government comes in).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Implementation is lacking in policies as a result of corruption.</li> <li>• Bottom-up policy (The WARD project) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» WARD stands for Ward Administration Reform and Development</li> <li>» It is a strategic, ambitious, innovative and inclusive community-led development initiative initiated by the member for Madang open, Hon. Bryan Kramer</li> <li>» It is a bottom-up community driven, planning, funding, implementation at the ward level. Connecting the development ambitions of communities with development plans of a district that governs the decentralised policy which gives more powers down to the sub-national level. This improves governance; builds capacity; and empowers key members in the community to take an active role in the implementation of an effective role in the implementation of effective and efficient service delivery at the community level.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

- Structure of the WARD Project:
  - » Clan Project Committee (KPC);
  - » Community Project Committee (CPC); and
  - » Ward Project Committee, whose role is to carry-out a condition report/ survey and social mapping on the condition of their 12 sectors.
- Phases of the WARD Project:
  - » Phase 1 of the ward project was doing awareness to the community: Awareness on the policy and the structure of the WARD project
  - » Phase 2 of the project was establishing clan project committee: The clan committee sits together and appoints sector representatives:
    - ◆ Chairmen of the clan (Clan leader);
    - ◆ Law & Order representative;
    - ◆ Education representative;
    - ◆ Infrastructure representative;
    - ◆ Economic representative;
    - ◆ Women and children representative;
    - ◆ Church and spiritual development representative;
    - ◆ Youth, sports and events representative;
    - ◆ People with special needs representative;
    - ◆ Beautification, land and environmental disaster representative;
    - ◆ Clan and culture representative; and
    - ◆ Leadership, Governance and leadership representative.

These sector representatives then form the CPC. CPCs then come together and appoint respective sector representatives for the ward. The ward project/committee appoints its administrator to carryout awareness and manages the WARD project structures.
- WARD project office structure:
  - » Ward project manager;
  - » Program manager: There are no program managers at the sectors. However, they have electoral officers who are in charge of the sector regions; and
  - » Administration manager.
  - » The policies of the party are derived from the 12 sectors developed under the WARD Project Committee. The first five sectors are primary sectors of the government followed by another seven sectors developed by the WARD Project Committee. These policies are:
    - » Law & Order;
    - » Health;

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Education;</li> <li>» Infrastructure and works;</li> <li>» Economic, Agriculture &amp; SME;</li> <li>» Women and Children;</li> <li>» Church;</li> <li>» Youth, Sports and Events;</li> <li>» People with special needs: Including those that are marginalized, widows and the elderly;</li> <li>» Beautification, Land and Environmental disaster;</li> <li>» Clan and culture; and</li> <li>» Leadership, Governance and politics.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>  |  |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/ actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | Implement the WARD Project in other district wards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This policy is currently being used by the people of Madang district and it is being piloted in Rigo district as well.</li> <li>• Every ward should have a five-year development plan that outlines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» History of the ward;</li> <li>» Profile the ward;</li> <li>» Condition of the sectors in the ward; and</li> <li>» Budgeting for the ward.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Allocate K250,000 to pilot wards of the WARD Project.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>   |  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/ or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | Hon. Kramer discussed a number of issues ranging from implementation of laws and expounding on the importance of development at the Ward level which is the foundation of development for the nation.  |

## Melanesian Liberal Party (MLP)

Presenter: Mr. Kepas Paon, General Secretary

| <b>Background of the Party</b>               |  |
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| Party formation                              | MLP was formed as an association and registered in 2006. It was then registered in 2007 as a political party.  |
| Party structure                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Dr. Allan Marat MP, Member for Rabaul Open.</li> <li>• President: Benny Toviliran</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Kepas Paon</li> <li>• Treasurer: Penticost Talval</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party       | NA   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goal/Values/Principles</b> |  |
| Vision/mission/mantra                        | <p><i>Vision:</i> People and Communities First - Service in truth, integrity, and respect</p> <p><i>Mission:</i> Delivering ethical leadership</p> <p>MLP has chosen: <b>'Delivering Ethical Leadership'</b> as the Party mission for putting nation building back on the right course, a course we believe PNG has deviated from in the past four decades. Ethical Leadership at every level of governance (from state institutions, Church, NGO, Clans, youth and women's groups and Families) must be developed to respond to the changing PNG society. Traits of ethical leaders such as honesty, integrity, openness to input, respect and concern for others, etc. is needed at all levels and has to be developed as part of the national strategy. It is not enough to have a watch-dog or laws for policing how leaders behave and act, but that it is a quality that must be observed, and managed before a leader assumes his/her responsibilities.</p> |
| Goals/values/principles                      | <p>The pillars of MLP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sovereign PNG:</i> Government is created by the people and must take into consideration the people. Civic Mobilization by working with people outside the government.</li> <li>• <i>Land tenure maximization:</i> Maximize agricultural production and emphasize quality labor.</li> <li>• <i>Entrepreneurial support:</i> Help people start-up businesses</li> <li>• Capital Generation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                      |  |
| Main policy platforms                        | <p>MLP stands against corruption and is committed to maintaining effective governance through the 3 levels of government. It has main five main policy platforms:</p> <p><b>1. Capital Generation</b></p> <p><i>a. Financial Capital</i></p> <p>Effective broad economic management will brace our nation towards economic independence.</p>   |

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|   | <p><i>b. Public Capital</i><br/>Proper planning prioritization is needed to guarantee sustainable development.</p> <p><i>c. Natural Capital</i></p> <p><i>d. Social Capital</i></p> <p><b>2. Entrepreneurial Support</b></p> <p><i>a. Accelerating Commercialization</i><br/>Strong support and advisory system needed for start-up ideas into successful and valuable businesses</p> <p><i>b. Supporting Policies and Regulatory Environment</i><br/>Reviewing government policies that are unfavourable to start-up entrepreneurs.</p> <p><i>c. Incubator Support and Mentoring</i><br/>Starting Business.</p> <p><b>3. Land Tenure Maximization</b></p> <p><i>a. Improved rural livelihoods.</i></p> <p><i>b. Maximising agricultural production.</i></p> <p><b>4. Quality Labour</b><br/>Development of the whole person enabling the individual to seek fulfilment through his or her contribution to the common good and to raise a higher human capital potential of the community.</p> <p><i>a. Quality Education and Training.</i></p> <p><i>b. Employment Policies.</i></p> <p><i>c. Training Infrastructure/Program.</i></p> <p><b>5. Sovereign Papua New Guinea</b><br/>Promotes the principles that the government was created by, and gains its powers from the people and that it must operate in conformity to the will of the people by concentrating on the following:</p> <p><i>a. Nation Building</i></p> <p><i>b. Governance and Rule of Law, and</i></p> <p><i>c. Civic Mobilization</i></p> |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |  |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | The five main policies above will drive MLP's agenda for change should it form or be part of the government after the 2022 NGE   |
| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>  |  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MLP's development philosophy expresses nothing less than the desire which 'We the People' advocated through the many voices expressing the vision for the desired society to be pursued by an independent PNG. It is the duty of succeeding generations to understand and sharpen our approaches in realising this vision.</li> </ul>   |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is the development of people that is to be emphasised at the center of policies and plans and be involved their implementation.</li><li>• The MLP development vision provides members the inspiration to express and advocate these choices through the electoral process and through relationships they form, in their communities and beyond.</li><li>• The delivery of policy priorities has to be motivated by the pursuit of excellence, where:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>» The undertaking is influenced and led with the right Values (comprising ethical standards which define who we are);</li><li>» It is in accordance with the right Priorities (the hierarchy of actions that determine allocation of resources);</li><li>» Decisions are according to, and influenced by the right Motives – (the reasons that guide us to the right decisions)</li></ul></li><li>• MLP believes that universal goals such as the MDG and SDG which is concerned with raising the dignity and livelihood of people and their communities, is regarded as a resource to guide MLP planning and national strategies for implementing its priorities.</li></ul> |
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## People's Labour Party (PLP)

Presenters: Mr. Charles Locke General Secretary and Mr. Michael Bongro, Public Officer

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |   |
|---|---|
| Party formation                               | PLP was registered in 2001. The Founder of the Party has been awarded an Imperial Award by the Queen of England and the Commonwealth. During 2022 NGE, the party won 7 seats including Hon. Peter Yama (Madang Regional Seat). In 2017, the party endorsed 40 candidates and won 2 seats (Madang Governor seat and South Fly seat).   |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Peter Yama MP, Regional Member and Governor for Madang</li> <li>• President: Jerry Waine</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Charles Locke</li> <li>• Treasurer: Joe Morex</li> <li>• Public Officer: Michael Bongro</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party        | NA  |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | <p><i>Vision:</i> To be a strong and vibrant Political Party that empowers people through God First policy and participate effectively in Papua New Guinea's democratic System of Government.</p> <p><i>Mission:</i> Service to God and His People.</p> <p><i>Motto:</i> Together and collectively we can do greater things.</p>  |
| Goals/values/principles                       | The party is a Democratic Socialist Party established to achieve Political and Social Values of Equality, Democracy, Liberty and Unity for the people of PNG. PLP has values including Fairness, Compassion, Individual Freedom, Labour Rights, Responsibility, Democracy and Community based Integrity.  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |   |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Integral Human Development through Churches</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a Ministry for Religion and a Department to manage all Christian Churches.</li> <li>• Allocate 10% of the country's GDP to the Department of Religion.</li> <li>• Empower Women and Youth through Church Activities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. <i>Tax reforms</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLP will set the Income Tax Threshold at K20,000 and below for workers in public and private sectors.</li> <li>• Tax exemptions on leave entitlements and other allowances for all workers in the work force.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. <i>Workers' Welfare</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLP will support the Workers Unions on all issues affecting workers welfare.</li> <li>• PLP will set the Rural Minimum Wage Rate at K5 per hour.</li> <li>• PLP will make housing as an Employment Condition for Workers.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLP will revive the National Housing Commission to build affordable low-cost houses and hostels for workers.</li> </ul> <p>4. <i>Rural Based Agriculture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish Stabilisation Funds for all cash crops to support rural Farmers.</li> <li>• Establish freight subsidies for all cash crops and other agricultural products from rural areas into town markets.</li> <li>• Empower women in agriculture</li> <li>• Reduce export tax on agricultural products.</li> <li>• Empower people through SME's, Cooperative Societies and Integrated Land Group (ILG).</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b></p>  |  |
| <p>Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/ actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections.</p> | <p>PLP started preparing for elections 3 years ago. This includes candidates for LLG president elections and candidates for the 2022 national elections. For the 2022 NGE, it will endorse 20 candidates of which 2 will be women.</p>   |
| <p><b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b></p>   |  |
| <p>Responses to questions by audience and/ or additional statements made by the presenter/s.</p>                                | <p><i>Q1. What is the one main policy that the party wants to push for, for the 5-year term in government if in government?</i><br/>Advocate for sustainable agriculture development in PNG.</p> <p><i>Q2. Our founding father declared PNG as a Christian country. Should other religions coming into our country be regulated or should we just allow other religions to come?</i><br/>The party has no solution to this as yet. However, if other religions are threats, then this issue has to be solved.</p> <p><i>Q3. What is PLP going to do with high unemployment (high level graduates on the streets still looking for jobs)?</i><br/>Do reforms in the education curriculum so students can be trained to become successful business entrepreneurs should they fail to find employment/fail in the formal sector.</p> <p><i>Q4. What other renewable resources policies apart from agriculture does the party have for PNG?</i><br/>Promote forestry and downstream processing of agriculture products. Renewable energy is an alternative source that the government can look into.</p> <p><i>Q5. Why establish an LLG system when money is not trickling through that system to the people?</i><br/>Make ward members become head of cooperative societies</p> |

## PNG Liberal Democratic Party (PNGLDP)

Presenter: Killen Tanuve, General Secretary

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |   |
|---|---|
| Party formation                               | The party was formed in 2021 by Mr. Killen Tanuve who is the General Secretary of party.  |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: None</li> <li>• President: Augustine Rapa</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Killen Tanuve</li> <li>• Treasurer: Patrick Wowonga</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party        | NA  |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | <p><i>Vision statement:</i> The party envisions a just, prosperous, peaceful and caring civil society. Anchored on social equity, a vigorous market economy, political openness, ecological balance and an honest and effective government based on Godly Principles as enshrined in the Constitution of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea.</p> <p><i>Mission statement:</i> To advance the Liberal Ideals of Society such as, justice, human rights, free market economy, participatory democracy, and solidarity with all nations.</p>  |
| Goals/values/principles                       | <p>The Party has three main goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advance and Institutionalize the party's political ideology and philosophy;</li> <li>2. Broaden the Party's Political Constituency and expand the influence of its political leaders; and</li> <li>3. Elevate the level of Political Consciousness and help create a strong pluralist political system.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |   |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administration and good governance services commitments.</li> <li>• Decentralisation of administrative powers and functions from Port Moresby to the provincial headquarters, Local level governments and districts. Reforming and restructuring the delivery mechanism to become effective and efficient in ensuring government services are readily available to people's advantage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» <i>National Government at Port Moresby (Waigani):</i> PNGLDP will make sure PNG has an effective Representative Government. One which the people have faith, confidence and respect. PNGLDP will ensure Government's Delivery Mechanism is reformed and restructured to create accessibility to most of the basic and vital services in a timely manner.</li> <li>» <i>(22) Provincial Governments at Provincial Centres:</i> PNGLDP will strengthen the auditing and accounting facilities at the provincial level with the Office of the Auditor General at the national level. PNGLDP will Restructure the Public Service positions and retain the positions that best meet the Key Result Areas of the Government in delivering goods and services to the people.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

- » *300 + LLGs and 89 DDAs*: PNGLDP will increase funding capacities to the local level governments (LLGs) through District Development Authorities in each district. PNGLDP will ensure goods and services reaches people in a timely manner. PNGLDP ensures separate and adequate Funding is allocated for all wards in LLGs in each district and province in PNG. PNGLDP will ensure Bottom-up Planning Structure is adhered to by Executive Arms of the Government. Also ensure that more time, commitment and resources are allocated to the development of villages, wards, and LLGs to districts and up to the provincial headquarters.
- Political services development commitments:
  - » Political Liberation. PNGLDP will make sure economic independence is attained through democratic process of electing leaders in PNG during the National General Elections and LLG Elections.
  - » Government integrity. Fight corruption and strengthen Democratic institutions.
- Engage citizens in policy making:
  - » Public participation engaging citizens in policy making
  - » Freedom of information. Guarantee public access to government information
  - » Public service delivery. Making services work for the people
- Spiritual service development commitments:
  - » Create a Ministry of Church and allocate 10 percent of the National Government Budget to be allocated to all the Registered Churches in PNG.
  - » PNGLDP will Promote Partnership with Churches to uphold the Christian values in socio economic and spiritual development to ensure there is a Ministry of Churches in place to address cross-cutting issues like Gender Based Violence (GBV), HIV and AIDS and other related Issues.
  - » PNGLDP will provide sufficient funding to the Churches to maintain and promote all Church workers on the Payroll System and other Superannuation Entitlements.
- Economic services development commitments:
  - » Promote downstream processing:
    - ◆ Ensure all Gold bars are processed in different mining sites in PNG. They are processed in Gold Bullion facilities established in PNG.
    - ◆ Encourage growth at Sustainable level with emphasis on on-shore processing
    - ◆ Promote Downstream Processing for all our Natural Resources and Export them.
  - » Promote industrial development.
  - » Promote business development. PNGLDP maintains that strong economy unlocks wealth creation
- Fight Corruption:
  - » PNGLDP will ensure Independent Commission Law against Corruption passed by the Marape-Basil Government is fully implemented, bringing those perpetrators to face the full force of the law.

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|---|---|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure development commitment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Build all-weather-resilient roads and bridges connecting all villages, wards, LLG headquarters, and district headquarters, to provincial headquarters.</li> <li>» PNGLDP's priority is to improve and create better infrastructure development in roads and bridges, airports, airstrips, wharves and jetties in PNG.</li> <li>» PNGLDP will ensure to improve and construct feeder roads for all Papua New Guineans to have access to. This will ensure basic services such as Health, Education, Social Justice, Employment Opportunities, and Income Earning Opportunities are delivered to improve their livelihoods.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |   |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase funding capacity to LLGs</li> <li>• Ensure all church workers are under payroll</li> <li>• Stand with like-minded parties to reform policies</li> <li>• Provide affordable quality housing for public servants living in settlements and those in rural areas. Housing and safe drinking are vital.</li> <li>• Fine tune service delivery mechanisms so that there is efficient flow of this services</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>  |   |
| Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | <p>The party envisions the people's destiny:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be free, empowered and prosperous citizens in an open, equal, just and compassionate society.</li> <li>• A democratic society having the values of honesty, accountability, transparency and a government that is inclusive.</li> <li>• A society that is just and compassionate, tolerant and respectful of others' rights.</li> <li>• Open to differing views and are aware of cultural and institutional challenges faced by the poor and powerless. Galvanise the poor and power upholding the Melanesian <i>wantok</i> and brotherhood system.</li> <li>• People have the freedom to express concerns and can organize and participate in decision that affect their lives.</li> <li>• Where all realize the transformative value of their participation to determine their collective future including nation building and planet saving.</li> </ul> |

## PNG One Nation Party (PNGONP)

Presenter: Jonah Kamo, General Secretary

| <b>Background of the Party</b>               |   |
|--|---|
| Party formation                              | PNGONP was formed in 2016 and was registered formally as a political party on the 25th of January 2017. The Party founders were: Mr Joe Tonde, Gibson Steven, Jack Assa (President), Jonah kamo (General Secretary), and Dan David (Treasurer).   |
| Party structure                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Peter Numu MP, Regional Member and Governor for EHP.</li> <li>• President: Jack Assa</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Jonah Kamo</li> <li>• Treasurer: Dan David</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>  |
| Additional information about the party       | The membership of the party is around 2000.   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goal/Values/Principles</b> |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra                        | <p><i>Mantra:</i> 'Wok bung wantaim'</p> <p><i>Vision:</i> A Spiritual, fair and ethical government leadership in managing rich abundant resources of the country blessed by Creator God.</p> <p><i>Mission:</i> Fair and equal participations and distribution of natural resources and wealth to all citizens, wards and districts of Papua New Guinea.</p> <p><i>Mission statement:</i> Serving and leading the people of PNG to be God-fearing, to have easy access and advancing in Health and Education for the well-being of each individual and community being productive and peaceful.</p>  |
| Goals/values/principles                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Party core values (First 3 values) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» God creator of the Universe</li> <li>» Biblical principle, standards and values</li> <li>» Praying leadership</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Objective and Purposes (First 4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» To be God fearing and seeking God's wisdom in governance.</li> <li>» To provide firm decisive and collective leadership.</li> <li>» To uphold and respect the independence of the churches and give them adequate support to enable them to fully participate in nation building.</li> <li>» To ensure every Papua New Guinean receives a better and quality education and health services and strive to provide advanced service at both fronts that is universally sound and locally accessible.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                      |   |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                | <p>Key policy pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic empowerment through agriculture and livestock</li> <li>• Effective Natural Resources Management for this country</li> <li>• Effective service delivery</li> <li>• Effective public service and legislative reform</li> </ul>   |

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| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>  |  |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/ actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | <p><b>PNGONP seeks to set up the following Ministries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Church ministry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» PNGONP believes by creating a new Ministry of Church and funded separately by the national annual budget will trigger improvement of exiting services in church agency institutions, projects and programs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Youth ministry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» PNGONP recognises the potential of the nation's youth, which if given proper attention, assistance and funding, can become a dynamic force in nation building.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Women Ministry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» PNGONP acknowledges women issues and concerns equally important as that of Christian Churches and Youth. PNGONP will oversee the work of National Government assistance to women.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>   |  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/ or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | PNGONP wishes to see proper policy reforms.  |

## People's Resources Awareness Party (PRAP)

Presenter: Mr. Paul Masta, President

| <b>Background of the Party</b>               |   |
|--|---|
| Party formation                              | PRAP was formed in 1996 by Paul Peter Masta who also wrote the policies of the party. The party was formed on the basis of protecting PNG's resources and being good stewards in managing these resources. Sustainably using these resources for this generation and preserving them also for the future generation. Resources have its origin in the beginning of time when God created the universe. God created everything (resources) that was all good. Traditional system was that the chief where governing the system (hereditary leadership).  |
| Party structure                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: None</li> <li>• President: Paul Masta</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Gerard Minei</li> <li>• Treasurer: Joe Tomi</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party       | NA  |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goal/Values/Principles</b> |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra                        | <i>Motto:</i> "Resources are vehicles for Development, Progress and Prosperity"   |
| Goals/values/principles                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We must be conscious of the important value of our resource that is on the land and in the sea.</li> <li>• We must take ownership of our resources; protect and defend them at all cost.</li> <li>• We must train our people to be multi-skilled.</li> <li>• We must go for downstream processing.</li> <li>• We must become the main beneficiary of our resources.</li> <li>• We must do all to harness and enhance development, progress and prosperity for our people first and foremost.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                      |   |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Institutional reform:</i> All departments will be revisited and overhauled to ensure they perform their functions effectively in serving the people.</li> <li>• <i>Lands or customary land:</i> Land must be treasured as it is the key to our well-being and livelihood.</li> <li>• <i>Law and justice systems:</i> Overhaul the law and justice system to make it effective which can provide justice and fairness to our people.</li> <li>• <i>Education:</i> Develop an education system that does not only focus on developing knowledge, but also developing skills. The system must not just be on academic excellence. However, it must also provide emphasis on job training with specialisation of skills.</li> <li>• <i>Health:</i> PRAP supports health policy because the party believes that development depends on a healthy society. We need to put more money on Research and Development.</li> <li>• <i>Church and Development:</i> Churches play a crucial role in integral human development. We will collaborate with churches to ensure the maintenance of partnership enhance development, progress and prosperity. The party will have a special budget for the churches to run evangelisation programs for PNG and abroad as need be especially in neighbouring Asia.</li> </ul> |

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| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>  |  |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/ actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Push for all state departments to work cooperatively to push development.</li> <li>• Enforce public servants to start work at 7:45am.</li> <li>• Set up an office to provide consultancy for landowners to help them address their land issues.</li> <li>• Collaborate with churches when forming government to support the church role in integral human development.</li> <li>• Allocate a special budget for churches to support their operations.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>   |  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/ or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our security forces must be trained to protect our resources and not to take them.</li> <li>• PRAP wants to provide multi-skill training in PNG similar to Australia.</li> <li>• We must have down-stream processing for instance timber.</li> <li>• Most government departments have operated in isolation and are not concerned with cooperatively working together for development.</li> <li>• If party forms government, party will look at organizations that performs roles of other similar organization; for example, Mineral Resources Authority (MRA) role is a duplication of Mining and Petroleum Department.</li> <li>• Churches play a very important role in integral human development.</li> <li>• Justice is part of the development of the country. Sadly, the law and justice system covers only the 20 percent of the population of PNG and not the 80 percent in the rural.</li> </ul> |

## PNG National Party (PNGNP)

Presenter: Mr. Dick Wama, General Secretary

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |   |
|---|---|
| Party formation                               | The PNGNP was formed in November 1969. The first leader of the party was the late Sir Thomas Kavali, followed by late Sir Iambakey Okuk. The party is now been in existence for 46 years and has been both in government and opposition. Steven Tago and Ted Diro were once party leaders for the PNGNP. In 2017 NGE, the party won 4 seats. However, today only Hon. Kerenga Kua and Hon. Isi Henry Leonard are with the party.  |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Kerenga Kua, Member for Sinasina Yongumugl</li> <li>• President: David Yak</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Dick Wama</li> <li>• Treasurer: Andy Siure</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>  |
| Additional information about the party        | Had 1500 members but most had not paid their membership fees. Now it has gone up to nearly 2000. They give out membership forms: Student: K5, Adults: K10, and Corporations: K1000.   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |   |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | <p><i>Vision:</i> Strong and prosperous PNG</p> <p><i>Mission:</i> Build on transparent, good and accountable Government</p>  |
| Goals/values/principles                       | <p>Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency and Accountability.</li> <li>• National Unity.</li> <li>• Respect and promote PNG cultural values.</li> <li>• Equitable distribution of national income.</li> <li>• Decisions based on the rule of law.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |   |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Good Governance and effective Public Service</i><br/>For transparent decision-making with greater citizen participation and an efficient, economical and effective public service.<br/><i>Key Initiatives:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corruption elimination initiative;</li> <li>• Inclusive decision-making initiative; and</li> <li>• Public Service Rightsizing Program.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. <i>Economic Prosperity</i><br/>Achieve economic independence through sustainable and broad-based economic growth, wealth creation and increase employment opportunities.<br/><i>Key Initiatives:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National commodities down-stream processing and export initiative;</li> </ul> </li> </ol> |

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| Main policy platforms/pillars   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SME growth initiative;</li> <li>• National agriculture growth initiative; and</li> <li>• Easing cost of doing business (and living) initiative.</li> </ul> <p>3. <i>Inclusive Social Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Public Welfare Improvement:</i> people’s basic needs are affordable and accessible;</li> <li>• <i>Equal participation:</i> fair and understanding of the individual participation in the societies;</li> <li>• <i>Health:</i> all Papua New Guineans are empowered to mitigate major communicable disease and have equal opportunities to access health services; and</li> <li>• <i>Education:</i> PNG children have access to quality education and there are no school dropouts.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after the 2022 NGE</b>   |  |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | PNGNP endorsed 56 candidates in 2017 NGE and won 4 seats. For 2022 NGE, the PNGNP is looking to endorse about the same number of candidates but it depends on funding.   |
| <b>Questions and Discussions</b>  |  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | <p><i>Q1. Do have any practical plans to reduce the national debt?</i><br/>We have to make money for ourselves. As a party, they must come up with a mechanism to cut costs. Do away with travel costs and unnecessary wages; do away with unnecessary departments.</p> <p><i>Q2. Regarding international investors, how do we defend shares of resources if investor wants higher share? If they say we come with machineries and investments, how do you defend your stance?</i><br/>Go through the legislative framework and addressing sharing arrangements.</p> <p><i>Q3. What is your position on women in PNG and will you endorse some women candidates?</i><br/>This is covered in the 3rd policy: equal participation. Party will endorse credible women and women with merit. The party endorsed one woman candidate from Rai Coast in 2017 NGE and she came 3rd. In order for women to become candidates, they have to become members of political parties and come forward to political parties in order to be nominated.</p> <p><i>Q4. What are your strategies for creating jobs to create employment in PNG to cater for the high unemployment rate?</i><br/>Support SMEs and encourage more citizen participation.</p> <p><i>Q5. What are your plans to address high tax rate?</i><br/>People who earn less than 18,000 should be exempted from tax reduction.</p> <p><i>Q6. What are your plans to create markets for agricultural produce outside of PNG?</i><br/>MPs must provide accessibility for local farmers to bring goods to local markets. The party will create these in the next election.</p> |

*Q7. How many members and how can people join?*

Had 1500 members but most had not paid their membership fees. Now it has gone up to nearly 2000. They give out membership forms; Students: K5, Adults: K10, and Corporations: K1000.

*Q8. What are your plans for 2022 NGE?*

In 2017 NGE, the party endorsed 56 candidates and won 4 seats. In 2022 NGE, the party is looking at endorsing a similar number of candidates but it depends on funding.

*Q9. What is your one distinct or flagship policy that will make people vote for you that will touch their lives?*

Economy rescue policy. Save the economy of this country. Support SMEs.

## Model Nation Party (MNP)

Presenter: Pastor Dr. Dian Warep, Party Founder and Pastor John Kubar, General Secretary.

| <b>Background of the Party</b>                |  |
|---|--|
| Party formation                               | The Model Nation Party (MNP) was founded by Dr. Dian Warep, founding pastor of the party. The MNP believes that God has given the party a Blue print to form a party and appoint leaders.  |
| Party structure                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: None</li> <li>• President: Pastor Timothy Saketo</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Pastor John Kubar</li> <li>• Treasurer: John Mong</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party        | NA   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goals/Values/Principles</b> |  |
| Vision/mission/mantra                         | <i>Mantra:</i> “Delivering the True Pattern of Leadership”   |
| Goals/values/principles                       | MNP stands on the principles of the Bible for true leadership  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                       |  |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Reforms to system of government:</i> Certain parts of the present system of government must be radically changed to make it suitable to eradicate corruption and deliver goods and services to the people. Remove the vote of no confidence during the term of Parliament. Reduce the term of parliament years from five to four or three years.</li> <li>2. <i>Create to house/ chambers in the national parliament:</i> Parliament should have an Upper house and Lower house.</li> <li>3. <i>Solving the leadership issue: Nations Rise and Fall because of leadership.</i> The MNP aims to create, fix and build man to build a godly model nation that is totally set free from all forms of corruption to impact and influence the world. Party believes that corruption is a big problem and needs to be solved.</li> <li>4. <i>Credibility and good governance authority or leadership vetting:</i> A rigid credibility and good governance test process (Vetting Process) will be established to allow only credible people to hold position of leadership in the country. A Leadership Screening and Credibility Authority will be established to carry out the credibility test that is required to hold public office.</li> <li>5. <i>Create long-term covenant relationship with Israel:</i> As part of our discipline and character development program, we will invite Israel to come and partner with us to train our workforce and develop the nation like the way they did for Singapore. Everyone in PNG will go for compulsory military and character development training before they do any other work.</li> <li>6. <i>Zero failure, value base education system:</i> As part of our vision to build a Godly, powerful, prosperous and blessed nation. We have created a new value-based education system for PNG. This education system is called “<b>Zero failure value based education system</b>”. It is a school system where gifts and hidden potentials of each person is recognized and maximized. MNP will make the Word of God (Bible) and Prayer compulsory subjects in the schools. MNP will provide free Education from Childhood to University. MNP believes that future of the nation is education.</li> </ol> |

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| Main policy platforms/pillars   | <p>7. <i>Resource and Landownership</i>: MNP shall ensure that Government plays the role of a facilitator and legislator. The landowners directly negotiate with the investor. The people own 100 percent of the resources above and beneath the earth. MNP will ensure maximum benefit goes to the people and the maximum benefits are derived from the resources owned by the people. MNP will change the resource laws if the party forms the government.</p> <p>8. <i>Mandatory rural service delivery</i>: Service delivery to rural population will be mandatory to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. To do this, 10 to 20 percent of the budget will go to support the provision of goods and service to rural communities. Two or Three credible Church Leaders will become automatic members of LLGs and PECs appointed by the PECs and LLGs of their first meeting. Plans for counsel wards will go directly to National Government Budget for funding. LLG Presidents will become part of the Lower House of the National Parliament and become legislators as well.</p> <p>9. <i>Fairness and equality authority</i>: We will create such an office to ensure that the wealth and blessings of this nation is evenly distributed to the benefit of everyone. The Tenders Board will come under this authority to ensure that contracts for work especially big development projects such as the infrastructure developments are evenly distributed to PNG companies in Partnership with overseas firms. Ensure profit margin of construction companies will be no greater than 20 percent. Those companies making profits greater than 20 percent will be penalized and blacklisted with their contracts revoked. All foreign companies operating in the country must have a 50/50 share with local ILG's and not individuals. Businesses that are worth below K10 million must be reserved for Papua New Guineans.</p> <p>10. <i>Anticorruption commission</i>: The anticorruption law that has been shelved by the current government will be strengthened, updated and passed. There will be no loophole allowed for corruption to exist in this country.</p> <p>11. <i>Gun control Act</i>: We will declare PNG a gun less society. Only law enforcing agencies will be allowed to possess guns in the country. Any other person in possession of guns will be imprisoned for over 100 years without bail.</p> <p>12. <i>Drug Free nation</i>: Drugs of all kinds will be forbidden in this country. Those who break this law will be imprisoned for 120 years without bail.</p> |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |  |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | The party seeks to implement its policies if it forms the government come next year elections  |
| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>  |  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/ or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                               | Dr. Warep emphasised the importance of strong leadership based on Godly principles and the relevance and importance of reforms as highlighted in the party's policy platforms.   |

## Peoples Progress Party (PPP)

Presenter: Mr. Sumasy Singin, Interim President

| <b>Background of the Party</b>               |  |
|--|--|
| Party formation                              | The People's Progress Party (PPP) was founded on 11th of November 1969 by Sir Julius Chan and Mr Warren Dutton, forming a caucus of 11 members of the House of Assembly. Following Independence in 1975, Sir Julius served, while party leader, as Prime Minister from 1980 – 1982 and 1994 – 1997. The Chan Government was brought down by Sandline Affair and the party suffered in the election that year (1997). The party launched its website (www.ppp.png.com) in 2017 in celebrating its 48th birthday. The party stands ready for the upcoming 2022 NGE.  |
| Party structure                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Party Leader: Hon. Sir Julius Chan MP, Regional Member for NIP and Governor</li> <li>• President: Sumasy Singin (interim)</li> <li>• Vice President: Jeroham Pau</li> <li>• General Secretary: Moses Kar</li> <li>• Treasurer: Toea Chan</li> <li>• Public Officer: Moses Kar</li> </ul>  |
| Additional information about the party       | NA   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goal/Values/Principles</b> |  |
| Vision/mission/mantra                        | <p>PPP has a three-proned mission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To focus on serving Papua New Guinea's recovery and maintain its prosperity for the good of the people and the country.</li> <li>2. To deliver balanced policy for Papua New Guinea's future prosperity and well-being.</li> <li>3. To lead the country in a clear and decisive way.</li> </ol>   |
| Goals/values/principles                      | "We were there in the beginning, we are here today and we will continue on, in taking up the challenges for tomorrow. We acknowledge our leaders who have gone before us, our present leaders, and work together with the leaders of tomorrow. God bless PNG." – Sumasy Singin (Interim President).  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                      |  |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                | <p>PPP has eight Policy Platforms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Autonomy</i>: Give more powers to provinces to make laws and decisions to manage their own affairs. Powers to raise and collect taxes must be equitable to the provinces. This closely follows the ideals of the Malagan Declaration (NIP).</li> <li>2. <i>Social Sector – Education</i>: Provide free education up to Grade 12. Health: Free health services in the first three years and a reduced fee in the following years.</li> <li>3. <i>Resource sector</i>: Revolutionary reforms in the laws to give more ownership to land/resource owners. All major projects in the provinces must recognise and provide shareholding percentage (in equity) for the landowners, LLGs and the Provincial Governments.</li> <li>4. <i>Corruption</i>: Resource well state law enforcement agencies to enforce law. Put in place laws to administer proceeds of crime and unexplained wealth gain.</li> </ol> |

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|---|--|
| Main policy platforms/pillars   | <p>5. <i>Money for people</i>: Put money into people’s pocket via micro finance, savings and loans etc. This is where the SME sector and the Department of Agriculture play a prominent role.</p> <p>6. <i>Covid-19</i>: Antibody test, to also be considered as a measure to combat the pandemic. Covid-19 is now a defined disease and therefore should be transferred to the Health Department with necessary resources.</p> <p>7. <i>COP26</i>: A clear definition and policy guidelines be drafted for different strand of benefits under the United Nation Convention on Sustainable Development. These include: The market-based institutions: carbon tax, subsidies, cap and trade program; and tradable carbon trade system. Allow emissions to be distrusted etc. Market-based institutions are recognised for their potential to reduce emissions by allowing for flexibility and ingenuity in the private sector.</p> <p>8. <i>Foreign Relations</i>: A good working relationship with development partners and international agencies; and develop a good foreign policy that is friendly yet serve our interest.</p> |
| <b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b>   |  |
| Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections. | The 2022 NGE will be challenging for the party. However, this is the game. The book on “Playing the Game” has been written and published by Sir Julius Chan, the founding Father and the Parliamentary Leader of PPP. PPP also emphasised that it will endorse women candidates in the 2022 NGE as it believes in the equality of women in PNG as our customary land law and traditions allows land ownership and customs to be vested in both Patrilineal and Matrilineal clan systems.   |
| <b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b>  |  |
| Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.                                | PPP honours PNG’s traditional heritage and adopts the newfound democracy embedded and guided by The Constitution of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea.   |

## People First Party (PFP)

Presenter: Hon. Richard Maru MP, Parliamentary Leader

| <b>Background of the Party</b>               |  |
|--|--|
| Party formation                              | PFP was founded in 2001 by former governor of Morobe Province Luther Wenge and the party's General Secretary, Peter Honale.  |
| Party structure                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Leader: Hon. Richard Maru MP, Member for Yangoru-Sausia</li> <li>• President: Pastor Dominic Krasombi</li> <li>• Vice President: NA</li> <li>• General Secretary: Peter Honale</li> <li>• Treasurer: William Lamur</li> <li>• Public Officer: NA</li> </ul>   |
| Additional information about the party       | NA   |
| <b>Vision/Mission/Goal/Values/Principles</b> |  |
| Vision/mission/mantra                        | <p><i>Vision:</i> "Secure Papua New Guinea's economic independence by 2032"</p> <p>Economic independence means PNG must generate sufficient internal revenue so she can be self-sufficient in funding her development aspirations and improve her socio-economic development indicators.</p>   |
| Goals/values/principles                      | <p><i>Goal:</i> For PNG to increase its internal revenue from the current K15 billion per year to K100 billion per year by 2032</p> <p><i>Values:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• God First (core value);</li> <li>• Selflessness Service;</li> <li>• Visionary &amp; Action Leadership;</li> <li>• Innovative &amp; Creative Thinking and Development;</li> <li>• Integrity, Transparency &amp; Accountability; and</li> <li>• Abide by the Rule of Law.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Policy Platforms</b>                      |  |
| Main policy platforms/pillars                | <p><b>Policy Pillars:</b> PFP policies are themed under these policy pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inclusive economic growth and shared prosperity;</li> <li>2. Human development and human security; and</li> <li>3. Governance and Institutions, Leadership and Partnerships.</li> </ol> <p><b>Policies</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Revenue Generation:</i> Build free trade zones and industrial parks. Review, mining and petroleum legislations to ensure PNG gets fair values from the extraction of her non-renewable natural resources. Support downstream processing of agricultural products and natural resources in order to earn more revenue for PNG.</li> </ol> |

2. *Free and quality education and skills development for all:* Build more technical colleges in every province. Set a new standard for minimum teacher qualifications. All High School teachers must have Masters Degrees and Primary School Teachers must have degree qualifications. Build education as the ladder to our future prosperity of a knowledge economy.
3. *Free quality and accessible healthcare for all:* Continue and build district hospitals in every district. Regional Hospital in New Guinea Islands. Complete cancer facility in Port Moresby and Lae. Complete the heart center in Port Moresby to do open heart surgery.
4. *Food import replacement and downstream processing of natural resources:* work our land, create employment for our people and feed the nation. The party will stop the robbery of employment, and wealth transfer by their policies and interventions that will enable food self-sufficiency. They will stop imports of certain agricultural products that can be produced in PNG and do downstream processing. Support the current government to stop export of round logs by 2025, and invest in downstream processing.
5. *District Development and Economic Empowerment of 89 Districts:* District development is key to developing PNG as more than 85 percent of our people live in districts. In order for districts to develop, emphasis must be placed on creating the important enablers to empower people and their communities to be involved in social and economic development. Building important service centres and infrastructures create opportunities for people to improve their lives and for them to start small businesses, which in turn can grow into big businesses and hence fuel PNG's economy. As well, strengthening the capacity of the district public service, the District Development Authorities (DDAs), will be necessary so that development work and creating the important enablers can be led and coordinated by the DDAs.
6. *Fair distribution of enabling infrastructures and connectivity:* Support the continuation of the Marape Government's Connect PNG program. Establish an energy fund and fund cleaner cheaper energy like hydro and solar farm to improve reliability of power and reduce cost of electricity in PNG. Ensure digital connectivity; reduce the cost of internet in PNG. Build international wharves in Wewak and Vanimo.
7. *Income generation, wealth creation and mass employment of citizens:* Grow the citizen SME sector by introducing the "Reserve Business List" legislation. Support the informal sector through investments in market infrastructures in all districts. Establish Credit Guarantee Corporation of PNG. Pass original SME bill.
8. *Improve the performance of State-owned Enterprises:* Do SOE reforms to reduce the cost of doing business. In this vein, a full commercialisation of SOEs and making them strictly at arm's length, and hence manage independently from political influence, will be implemented. PFP will also look at partially privatising SOEs to enable them to be recapitalised outside of government and allow for new management expertise from the private sector to manage them.
9. *Create safe, just and secure societies:* Living secure and peaceful lives is important for communities and businesses to thrive. PFP will invest in this area by strengthening and improving the work of law and order, the work of churches and civil society in endangering peace and harmony, and in empowering communities to do more in civic duties, assisting youths, and self-reliant work.
10. *Sustainable societies, protection of natural environment and disaster preparedness:* PNG's natural environment and human habitat are impacted by the climate change. As well, environmental degradation is created by unsustainable human practices that destroys the environment. PFP will strengthen environmental management and strengthen disaster preparedness by focusing on developing better adaptation and mitigation strategies and ensuring that they are effectively implemented.

|  |  |
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|  | <p>In addition to the above, listed below are what PFP will do differently than other governments of the past.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free trade agreement with Indonesia;</li> <li>• Establish PNG Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel;</li> <li>• Develop food security and gradually remove heavy reliance on imported items such as rice through home-grown food self-sufficiency initiatives. This will also prevent massive leakage in PNG's foreign exchange and help generate internal revenue;</li> <li>• Develop international ports in Wewak and Vanimo to reroute international trade routes via Asia thereby reducing costs of imports; and</li> <li>• Establish the National Credit Bank for SMEs to support SMEs and new business start-ups.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Main Agenda if the Party Forms the Government after 2022 NGE</b></p>   |  |
| <p>Plans for 2022 NGE and main intentions/actions if Party wins government or be part of a government after the elections.</p> | <p>The number one priority of PFP is to raise internal revenue for PNG to K100 billion by 2032. The biggest need for the country is not Law and Order; the biggest need is Revenue Generation to enable PNG to drive its development agenda and invest back in its economy.</p> <p>The development blueprint of the party is the Yangoru Saussia District. From an undeveloped rural district, it has been transformed into a modern service centre and economic hub. The district produces 20 percent of PNG's cocoa and is the leading and top producer of cocoa of any one district in PNG. It is an agricultural transformation story, all in 10 years. PFP will provide action leadership to make PNG economically self-reliant.</p> <p>PFP will work in partnership with the Government of the day, development partners, trading partners, the private sector, other political parties, investment partners, leaders and the people of Papua New Guinea to achieve our vision. PFP will be a government of less talk, more action. PFP will overhaul everything and focus on generating revenue. Our resource laws are outdated and will be done away with under PFP. Under PFP there will be an internal revenue board that all resource sectors will report to.</p>   |
| <p><b>Questions and Discussions with Audience</b></p>  |  |
| <p>Responses to questions by audience and/or additional statements made by the presenter/s.</p>                                | <p><i>Q1: What was the reason why Fiji did not want some of our exports e.g. Ox &amp; Palm, into their country?</i></p> <p>The Fijians used bio-security reasons to stop our exports into their country so the Hon. MP gave the government of Fiji an option whether to continue taking our exports which is K5 million or risk losing their market of over K100 million into PNG. In no time, they obliged.</p> <p><i>Q2. In the event that your party forms the coalition government after the 2022 national elections, what plans do you have to bring about the necessary legislation in terms of use of land and land laws because right now we are using foreign land policies which are not benefitting the rightful landowners?</i></p> <p>Land in itself without investment is of no value. If people want to benefit from their land, they need capital and expertise. What needs to be done first is give people titles to their customary land that are recognised by the banks and the courts, to allow them to do investment on their land. Then look at how to find partners to come in and support investment on their land. Government must also fund equity. The party will be looking at land reforms, freeing up land, and then finding capital and technology because without these we cannot harness the potential of our land. That is what the Hon. Member has been doing in his district. Government must also support agriculture and business</p> <p><i>Q3. If you get back into parliament after the 2022 national elections, what plans do you have to continue to pursue the bills that you have drafted?</i></p> <p>In terms of change of ministries, the Prime Minister chooses the ministers. If PFP gets in after 2022, the bills that the party leader has introduced on the floor of parliament will be passed and that depends on the votes of the people, come 2022.</p> |

*Q4. In the current political realignment between Australia, UK and US, regarding the expansion of China in the Indo-Pacific, do you have any policy to engage with Australia so that PNG can have a balancing role in this situation?*

PNG has the land and resources that a lot of these countries want. The party does not have any policy against any particular country and the party is not concerned about balancing geo-politics. Whoever that comes with capital; the investment donors, PFP work with them. He will go to partners who will help build PNG.

*Q5. What is your government's plan on how to increase our government's revenue from the increasing resource developments that are now happening in PNG since PNG's revenue as a share of GDP has dropped from 25 percent in 2007 to only about 15 percent in 2020?*

Look at how to increase PNG's revenue through taxes. Look at how taxes can be calculated and collected properly. Look at different revenue streams, for example by FDI, import substitution, added value and down streaming primary to get additional value.

*Q6. Regarding your tenth policy, relating to disaster preparedness, what will your party do to improve national and provincial disaster offices' responses to disasters, now seeing the case with the current King tides in some coastal areas of PNG, where the disaster officers are not responding quickly?*

PFP will make sure there is a disaster fund from the annual budget. The current biggest problem with our provinces and disaster office is, there is no budget for disaster response. This is due to no fiscal space which can only be solved through raising national revenue to fund such. So, we need to focus on raising national revenue.

*Q7. What is your alternate policy on getting land issues that are affecting agricultural plantations which are now overgrown with bush in PNG, solved?*

PFP will deal first with fertile state land that can be used for commercial agriculture; unlock the available state land. Most of these agricultural plantations have grown bush because of poor management by locals. Therefore, improve the way we do business. Improve pricing so farmers can be happy to continue farming and working the land.

*Q8. Regarding trade policy, what are your thoughts going forward in terms of PNG's trade and bilateral relations in terms of creating partnerships and enhancing value through that for PNG?*

The most important trade market of the future for PNG is Indonesia. PFP will open up free trade with Indonesia. Indonesia will be the biggest export market for PNG. They also produce cheap but quality products especially clothes. PFP will build Wewak and Vanimo wharves and open up road to Indonesia and to facilitate this trade market. Under PFP, there will be an embassy in Israel because we need their technology and expertise, therefore through the embassy, relationships with Israel will be built to bring the technology and expertise into PNG.

# Part 3: Preparation for 2022 NGE-Some lessons from the Seminar Series

## Introduction

Observation from the seminar series indicates that there are number of areas political parties will have to work on to prepare for the 2022 NGE. While this will be short-term, political parties will be required to employ long-term measures in order to establish themselves as viable and stable political institutions, if they want to command a strong voter base, influence election outcomes, and produce strong stable governments. In this section, we offer some general suggestions on how political parties might improve their preparation for the 2022 NGE, based on observing the seminar deliberations. These suggestions are by no means exhaustive and they are offered fleetingly as reminders to political parties intending to strengthen their preparation for the 2022 NGE.

## Observations and Lessons

### Ongoing Challenge

The seminar reveals again the ongoing weakness of political parties and the need for long term action to build them to be viable and stable political institutions. What came out clearly in the seminar series was that resourcing and administrative and operational capacity issues will continue to be a challenge for political parties. Vibrant and stable political parties are not created overnight; they are created over time based on hard work. As well, legislative enactments by way of laws can help strengthen political parties, however, the bulk of the responsibility will depend on political parties themselves. In this regard, it would be imperative for political parties to have long-term plans and continue to work on investing to build their capacity and connect with the masses to draw popular support. It appears that political parties only pay attention to these during the elections and forget about them after that.

### Strengthening the Party Administrative Machinery to Support the Election

A strong party machinery to prepare for the election is necessary. Most political parties are plagued with no adequate party staff apart from resource constraints. Some political parties are staffed by one person. For others, important office bearers' positions have not been filled. If political parties are to be adequately prepared for the election, they need to get their party machinery going and ensure they have the required staff to get the party prepared for the 2022 NGE.

### Developing Good Policy

Framing good policy in order to sell in the election is one area where elections can be won. Developing good policy comes from a good understanding of the policy issues, their importance, the underlying causes and the effects, and how the proposed solutions will work to address the issues. Also, understanding how similar issues have been dealt with elsewhere, especially on the successes, can greatly assist in improving the development of policy propositions. It will be instructive for political parties to improve on this area. Getting good advisors and seeking the assistance of experts could assist in that regard.

### Policy Choices and Selection

Campaigning on policies is a commitment made to voters on what the party intends to do when elected. There is a tendency to develop a long array of shopping list on what to do when in government. In such a case, anything that appears to be policy is placed on the list. Political parties should avoid a shopping list approach. Instead, they should think through the issues in terms of importance and then work on a prioritisation list. A few focused and well-articulated policies are better than a long "wish list" of policies. A good starting point would be to ask the question, why the policy matters in the first place and what would happen if the policy issue is not acted upon. Again, getting good advisors and seeking the assistance of experts could assist in that regard.

### Bread and Butter Issues Versus the Strategic Policy Issues

While the current, ongoing, service delivery issues are important, having a long-range perspective and thinking about the future is also important. Strategic policy issues on the 'wicked problems' of public policy require long-

term solutions and should be assessed in their long-term implications in order to find policy solutions and/or prescriptions for them. Issues such as climate change, population growth and its medium to long-term impact and hence demand on service delivery, impact of climate change, heavy reliance and therefore depletion of non-renewable resources, and raising debt levels, require a long-term perspective and analysis on their effects, which would then shape policy solutions both in the short and long-term. While the bread and butter issues focusing on service delivery issues are important, political parties will need to think more strategically, identify the strategic policy issues facing the country, and then offer policy prescriptions for them.

### **Communication Strategy**

A good communication strategy to engage and communicate with the voters is recommended. On this, political parties will be required to determine clearly their party policies and decide on how best to communicate these to the masses. Political parties will have to pick and choose the communication platform they will employ in effectively marketing their party policies and lure support. In that regard, there are a number of communication tools already available that political parties can choose from. Pitching party policies effectively will be an ongoing challenge and political parties will decide on who does that. A noticeable feature of the seminar series was that the parliamentary leaders who presented had pitched their party policies more effectively than most party officials; they had understood the issues more thoroughly, have convincing propositions, and could communicate effectively the party policies to the audience. There are lessons to be learnt here from parliamentary leaders.

### **Synchronising the Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary Wing of the Party**

Maximum impact on elections will be realised if the parliamentary wing and non-parliamentary wing work together. It is recommended that both party wings work on developing the party policies and there should be a system of vetting of party policies until final agreement is reached and policies are formally endorsed. In one political party, it was found out that the policies offered by the non-parliamentary wing was outdated and focused on different policy issues than those offered by the parliamentary leader. The parliamentary leader arguably had more clout in pitching the party policies than the party officials. In another political party, there were contrary views on the policies by the party officials. In the end, what was presented by one official was the “party policies” at that time. It was apparent, that officials of the political party will have to sit down and agree on what would be its policy.

### **Developing the Party Voter Support Base**

As mentioned in the report, virtually all political parties are Port Moresby-based and have no real base in the provinces and districts. People across the country remain aloof to political parties and their importance is not well understood and appreciated by the masses, except when it comes to the NGEs. Even then, the thinking is that political parties’ role only applies in contesting the elections. However, we know it is more than that. It is of little wonder that political parties have remained weak and irrelevant to the people. One startling observation in the seminar series was that there is little effort by political parties to recruit and keep members. So, membership registration is paid lip service, although its’ value is known by almost all political parties. If political parties are to become vibrant and stable political institutions, they have to consolidate and build support in provinces and districts, and they need to popularise the party through mass registration drives.

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