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Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates (Amendment) Law 2010

PROPOSED LAW TO ALTER THE ORGANIC LAW

The Government proposes to alter the *Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Law 2003*, and pursuant to the requirement of Section 14(2) (*Making of Alterations to the Constitution and the Organic Laws*) of the Constitution, I, Jeffrey Nape, Speaker of the National Parliament, hereby published the proposed Law.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

1. Amendment of Section 54.
2. Amendment of Section 56.

PROPOSED LAW TO ALTER AN ORGANIC LAW

entitled

Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates (Amendment) Law 2010,
being

A Law to amend the *Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Law 2003* so that members of political parties may endorse a candidate in each seat of a two member provincial electorate and to provide for other related matters.

MADE by the National Parliament to come into operation in accordance with a notice in the *National Gazette* by the Head of State, acting with and in accordance with the advice of the Minister.

1. DOUBLE ENDORSEMENT (AMENDMENT OF SECTION 54).

Section 54 of the *Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Law 2003* is amended by repealing Section 54 and substituting the following Section:—

“54. DOUBLE ENDORSEMENT.

- (1) No person shall contest an election in an open electorate or in a seat in a two member provincial electorate both as an independent and as a political party endorsed candidate.

Proposed Law to Alter an Organic Law—continued

- (2) A political party must not endorse or provide support to more than one candidate to contest an election in—
- (a) a single member open electorate; and
 - (b) a governor's seat in a two member provincial electorate.
 - (c) a women's seat in a two member provincial electorate.
- (3) Any person or political party who breaches Subsection (1) or (2) or both is guilty of an offence. Penalty: A fine not exceeding K5,000.00 or imprisonment for six months.
- (4) Where a candidate has contested and won an election in an electorate in accordance with this Section and is subsequently found guilty under Subsection (3), his election in null and void.

2. REPEAL AND REPLACEMENT OF SECTION 56.

Section 56 of the *Organic Law on the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Law 2003* is amended by repealing the Section 56 and substituting the following new Sections:—

“56. POLITICAL PARTY ENDORSE CANDIDATES.

- (1) The following provisions apply to the endorsement of candidates at elections to the Parliament:
- (a) a registered political party shall not endorse:
- (i) more than one candidate (whether male or female) in each single member open electorate; and
 - (ii) more than one candidate (whether male or female) in a governor's seat in a two member provincial electorate; and
 - (iii) more than one female candidate in a women's seat in a two member provincial electorate; and
- (b) a political party which is not registered shall not endorse a candidate; and
- (c) a candidate shall not accept endorsement from more than one registered political party at the same time.
- (2) A registered political party which endorsed more than one candidate—
- (a) in a single member open electorate; or
 - (b) in a seat in a two member provincial electorate, is guilty of an offence. Penalty: A fine not exceeding K5,000.00.
- (3) Where a registered political party is convicted of an offence under Subsection (2) and one of the candidates endorsed by that registered party—
- (a) in the open electorate in respect of which the offence was committed; or
 - (b) in the seat in the two member provincial electorate in respect of which the offence was committed,
- wins the election, that candidate shall be treated as an independent member for the purpose of this Law.
- (4) A candidate who accepts endorsement in an election from more than one registered political party is guilty of an offence.
- (5) Where a candidate—
- (a) is convicted of an offence under Subsection (3); or
 - (b) wins the election in respect of which the offence was committed, his election shall be declared avoid.

Organic Law on National and Local-Level Government Elections (Amendment No.) Law 2010

PROPOSED LAW TO ALTER THE ORGANIC LAW

The Government proposes to alter the *Organic Law on National and Local-Level Government Elections*, and pursuant to the requirement of Section 14(2) (*Making of Alterations to the Constitution and the Organic Laws*) of the Constitution, I, Jeffrey Nape, Speaker of the National Parliament, hereby publish the proposed Law.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

1. Compliance with Constitution Requirements.
2. Amendment of Section 3.
3. Amendment of Section 25.
4. Inserting of a new Section 33A.

PROPOSED LAW TO ALTER AN ORGANIC LAW

entitled

Organic Law on National and Local-Level Government Elections (Amendment No.) Law 2010.

Being a Law to amend the *Organic Law on National and Local-Level Government Elections*—

- (a) to give effect to the second Goal of the National Goals and Directives Principles of equality and participation called for in the Preamble to the Constitution, and in particular to equal participation by women citizens in all political, economic, social and religious activities and every citizen to be able to participate, either directly or through a representative, in the consideration of any matter affecting his or her interests or the interests of his or her community; and
- (b) to improve the equality, participation and representation of the women of PNG in the National Parliament and Provincial Assemblies; and
- (c) to create two member provincial electorates; and
- (d) out of the two seats created in each two member provincial electorate:—
- (i) to reserve one seat exclusively for a female member; and
 - (ii) to reserve one seat for a member, and for related matters.

MADE by the National Parliament to come into operation in accordance with a notice in the *National Gazette* by the Head of State, acting with and in accordance with the advice of the Minister.

I. CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

(1) This Act, to the extent that it regulates or restricts a right or freedom referred to in Subdivision III.3.C (*qualified rights*) of the Constitution namely:—

- (a) the right to freedom of assembly and association conferred by Section 47 of the Constitution; and
 - (b) the right to vote and stand for public office conferred by Section 50 of the Constitution; and
 - (c) the right to equality of citizens conferred by Section 55 of the Constitution,
- is a law that is made for the purposes of complying with Section 38 of the Constitution, taking account of the National Goals and Directive Principles of integral human development called for in the Preamble to the Constitution in particular—
- (d) equal participation by women citizens in all political, economic, social and religious activities; and
 - (e) every citizen to be able to participate, either directly or through a representative, in the consideration of any matter affecting his interests or the interest of his community,
- is made for the purpose of giving effect to the public interest in public welfare and the development of women as an under-privileged or less advanced group and in order to protect the exercise of the rights and freedoms of women and for the special benefit, welfare, protection and advancement of women.

Proposed Law to Alter an Organic Law—continued

2. INTERPRETATION (AMENDMENT OF SECTION 3).

Section 3 of the Principle Organic Law is amended by repealing the word “electorate” and replacing it with the following:—

““electorate” includes an open electorate and a provincial electorate.”

3. ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT OF SECTION 25).

Section 25 of the Principle Organic Law is amend by inserting a new Subsection (3):—

“(3) Two members shall be elected for each provincial electorate by electors entitled to vote in respect of that electorate.”

4. NEW SECTION 33A.

Part III of the *Organic Law on National and Local-Level Government Elections* is amended by inserting a new Section 33A:—

33A. PROVINCIAL ELECTORATE FOR PROVINCES.

- (1) There shall be one provincial electorate for each province.
- (2) Each provincial electorate shall elect two members, each of whom shall have a separate seat.
- (3) The two seats in each two member provincial electorates shall comprise of—
 - (a) one seat is exclusively reserved for a female member who shall represent the province; and
 - (b) one seat is reserved for a member who shall represent the province; and
- (4) The boundaries of each provincial electorate are the boundaries of the province for which it is the provincial electorate.
- (5) A change in the boundaries of any province or the creation of a new province shall, for the purposes of this law, take effect only after the next following redistribution of electorates.”

No. of 2010

Draft of 13/05/2010

Constitution (Amendment No.) Law 2010

PROPOSED LAW TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

The Government proposes to alter the *Constitution (Amendment No.) Law 2010*, and pursuant to the requirement of Section 14(2) (*Making of Alterations to the Constitution and the Organic Laws*) of the Constitution, I, Jeffrey Nape, Speaker of the National Parliament, hereby publish the proposed Law.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSE

1. Amendment of Section 17.

PROPOSED LAW TO ALTER AN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW,

entitled

Constitution (Amendment No.) Law 2010,

Being a Law to amend the *Organic Law on Provincial Governments and Local Level Governments*, so that the member of the National Parliament representing the provincial electorate and holding the governor's seat shall be the Provincial Governor and to provide for other related matters.

MADE by the National Parliament to come into operation in accordance with a notice in the *National Gazette* by the Head of State, acting with, and in accordance with, the advice of the Minister.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 17.

Section 17 of the *Organic Law on Provincial Governments and Local Level Governments* is amended by repealing Section 17(2) and substituting the following Subsection:

“(2) Subject to this Organic Law, the Member of the National Parliament representing the provincial electorate and elected to the governor's seat shall be the Provincial Governor.”

PROPOSED LAW TO ALTER THE ORGANIC LAW ON PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES

entitled
Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries (Amendment No.) Law 2010,
being

A Law to alter the *Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries* by amending the description of boundaries of certain provinces and prescribing the boundaries of new provinces; and related purposes,

MADE by the National Parliament to come into operation in accordance with a notice in the *National Gazette* by the Head of State, acting with, and in accordance with, the advice of the Minister.

1. PROVINCES (AMENDMENT OF SECTION 1).

Section 1 of the Principal Law is amended by inserting after Paragraph (b) the following new paragraphs:—

“(ha) Hela Province.

“(hb) Jiwaka Province.”

2. AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE

The Schedule to the Principal Law is amended—

- (a) ~~by deleting the description of the boundaries of the Southern Highlands Province and inserting the descriptions of the boundaries in Schedule 1 of this Law; and~~
- (b) by deleting the description of the boundaries of the Western Highlands Province and inserting the following descriptions of the boundaries in Schedule 2; and
- (c) by inserting after the description of the boundaries of the West Sepik Province the name and description of the following boundaries specified in Schedule 3.

THE CONSTITUTION**ALTERATION TO AN ORGANIC LAW**

The Government proposes to alter the *Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries* and, pursuant to the requirements of Section 14(2) (*Making of Alterations to the Constitution and the Organic Laws*) of the Constitution, I, Jeffrey Nape, Speaker of the National Parliament, hereby published the proposed Law.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

1. Provinces (Amendment of Section 1).
2. Amendment of Schedule—

SCHEDULE 1.—Southern Highlands Province.

SCHEDULE 2.—Western Highlands Province.

SCHEDULE 3.—Hela Province.

SCHEDULE 4.—Jiwaka Province.

Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries (Amendment No.) Law 2010.

SCHEDULE 1.

“Sec. 2(a)”

Southern Highlands Province.

“Commencing at a point being the intersection of meridian 144 degrees 11 minutes 15 seconds east longitude with the common border between the Southern Highlands Province and the Western Highlands Province bounded thence on the north-east by the said common border south-easterly to its intersection with the middle tread of the Monogo River downstream generally south-easterly and south-westerly to its intersection with the middle tread of the Tua River thence generally on the east by the said middle tread of the Tua River downstream generally southerly to its intersection with middle tread of the Erave River downstream generally south-easterly to the junction of the said middle tread of the Erave Rier with the middle tread of the Pio River thence on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the summit of Mount Agu thence on the south by the parallel of latitude through the summit of the said Mount Agu

Proposed Law to Alter the Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries—continued**Schedule 1—continued**

being approximately parallel 6 degrees 49 minutes 30 seconds south latitude thence on the south by a straight line due west to its intersection being approximately parallel 6 degrees 49 minutes 30 seconds south latitude thence on the south by a straight line due west to its intersection being approximately 142 degrees 38 minutes east longitude passing through the summit of Mount Gigira thence on the west by the said meridian of longitude due north and bounded thence generally on the north by the middle tread of the Fuma River upstream generally easterly to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 25 minutes 50 seconds south latitude thence again on the north by the said parallel 6 degrees 25 minutes 50 seconds south latitude east to its intersection with the middle tread of the Hegigio River upstream generally north-west and south-west by the said middle tread of the Hegigio River upstream generally north-easterly and north-westerly to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 18 minutes 15 seconds south latitude thence again on the north by the said parallel 6 degrees 18 minutes 15 seconds south latitude due east to its intersection with the meridian of longitude passing through the summit of Mount Ne being approximately meridian 143 degrees 9 minutes east longitude thence on the west by a straight line due north to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds south latitude thence again on the north by the said parallel 6 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds south latitude due east to its intersection with the middle tread of the Wage River thence generally on the north-west by the said middle tread of the Wage River upstream generally north-easterly to its intersection with meridian 143 degrees 20 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence again on the west by the said meridian 143 degrees 20 minutes 15 seconds east longitude due north to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 9 minutes south latitude thence again on the north by aforesaid middle tread of the Wage River thence generally on the west by the said middle tread of the Wage River upstream generally northerly to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 3 minutes 45 seconds south latitude due east to its intersection with the said meridian 143 degrees 23 minutes 15 seconds east longitude due north to its intersection with the common border between the Enga Province and the said Southern Highlands Province thence again on the north-east by the said common border south-easterly to the intersection of the middle tread of the Ka River with parallel 5 degrees 58 minute 45 seconds south latitude thence on the north-west by the said common border between the Enga Province and the Southern Highlands Province north-easterly to its intersection with meridian 143 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the north-east by the said common border between the Enga Province and the Southern Highlands Province and the common border between the Western Highlands Province and the parallel 5 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds south latitude thence on the east by straight line due south passing through the said summit of Mount Guluwe and bounded thence on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees south latitude with meridian 144 degrees east longitude thence the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of the common border between the Western Highlands Province and the Southern Highlands Province with meridian 144 degrees 11 minutes 15 seconds east longitude to the point of commencement.”.

SCHEDULE 2

“Sec. 2(b)”.

Western Highlands Province.

“Commencing at a point being the intersection of meridian 144 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east longitude with the middle tread of the Gai River and bounded thence generally on the north-west by the said middle tread of the Gai River downstream generally north-easterly to its intersection with the middle tread of the Yuat River thence generally on the north-east and again on the north-east south-east and again on the north-east by the said middle tread of the River and the middle treads of the Jimi River and the Norgerrit River upstream generally south-easterly south-westerly and again south-easterly to the intersection of the said middle tread of the Norgerrit River with the northerly prolongation of a straight line through the summit of Mount Maragubui and the summit of Mount Meri at approximately meridian 144 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence on the east by the said prolongation on the said straight line through the said summit of Mount Meri to the said summit of Mount Maragubai thence again on the north-east by the watershed of the Sepik Waghi Divide generally south-easterly to its intersection with meridian 144 degrees 23 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 33 minutes south latitude with meridian 144 degrees 26 minutes east longitude thence on the north by the said parallel 5 degrees 33 minutes south latitude due east to its intersections with meridian 144 degrees 32 minutes east longitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the summit of Mount Jaka in the Sepik Waghi Divide thence generally on the north by the said watershed of the Sepik Waghi Divide generally easterly to a point due north of the headwaters of the Kimit River at approximately meridian 144 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence on the east by a straight line due south to the said headwaters of Kimit River thence generally on the

Proposed Law to Alter the Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries—continued**Schedule 2—continued**

south-east by the middle tread of the aforesaid Kimit River downstream generally south-westerly to its junction with the middle tread of the aforesaid Waghri River thence again generally on the south-west by the said middle tread Waghri River upstream generally north-westerly to its junction with the middle tread of the Tuman River thence generally on the south-east by the said middle tread of the Tuman River upstream generally south-westerly to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees 49 minutes 15 seconds latitude thence again on the south latitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the summit of Mount Koonga thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 59 minutes south latitude with meridian 144 degrees 20 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence again on the north east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of 6 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds south latitude with meridian 144 degrees 25 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 3 minutes south latitude with a straight line due south of the summit of Mount Sigul Mlugul at approximately meridian 144 degrees 27 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence on the east by the said straight line due south to its intersection with the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence on the south-west by the said common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence on the north-westerly to the intersection of parallel of 6 degrees south latitude with meridian 144 degrees east longitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line due north to its intersection with the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence again on the south west by the said common border north-westerly to a point being the intersection common border between the former Territory of Papua and former Territory of New Guinea with meridian 143 degrees 49 minutes 30 seconds east longitude and bounded thence on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of the watershed of the of the Lai Erave Divide with parallel 5 degrees 52 minutes south latitude generally on the north-west by the said watershed of the Lai Erave Divide generally north-easterly to the summit of Mount Hagen thence generally on the north-west by the watershed of the Hagen Range generally north-easterly to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees 39 minutes south latitude thence on the west by straight line northerly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 31 minutes south latitude with meridian 144 degrees 6 minutes east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 3

“Sec. 2(c)”

Helia Province.

“Commencing at a point being the intersection of the watershed of the Central Range with meridian 142 degrees 19 minutes 45 seconds east longitude and bounded thence generally on the north by the said watershed of the Central Range generally easterly to its intersection with meridian 142 degrees 45 minutes east longitude thence on the east by the said meridian 142 degrees 45 minutes east longitude due south to its intersection with the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence on the north-east by the said common border south-easterly to a point due north of the summit of Doma Peaks and bounded thence generally on the north-east by the said common border generally south-easterly to its intersection with meridian 143 degrees 23 minutes 15 seconds east longitude due south to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 3 minutes 45 seconds south latitude thence on the south by the said parallel 6 degrees 3 minutes 45 seconds south latitude due west to its intersection with the middle tread of the of the Wage River thence again generally on the east by the said middle tread Wage River downstream generally southerly to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 9 minutes south latitude thence again on the south by the Wage River thence again generally on the east by the said middle tread Wage River downstream generally southerly to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 9 minutes south latitude due west to its intersection with meridian 143 degrees 20 minutes 15 seconds east longitude due south to its intersection with the aforesaid middle tread of the Wage River thence generally on the south-east by the said middle tread of the Wage River downstream generally south-westerly to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds south latitude thence again on the south by the said parallel 6 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds south latitude due west to its intersection with the meridian of longitude passing through by the summit of Mount Ne being approximately meridian 143 degrees 9 minutes east longitude thence again on the east by a straight line due south to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 18 minutes 15 seconds south latitude thence again on the south by the said parallel 6 degrees 18 minutes 15 seconds south latitude due west to its intersection with the middle tread of the Hegigio River thence again generally on the north-east and south-east by the said middle tread of the Hegigio River downstream generally south-easterly and south-westerly to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 5 minutes 50 seconds south latitude thence again on the south by the said parallel 6 degrees 25 minutes 50

Proposed Law to Alter the Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries—continued

Schedule 3—continued

seconds south latitude due west to its intersection with the middle tread of the former river thence again generally on the south by the said middle tread of the former river downstream generally westerly to its intersection with the meridian of longitude passing through the summit of Mount Gigira being approximately meridian 142 degrees 38 minutes east longitude thence on the west by the said meridian due north to the said summit of Mount Gigira thence generally on the south-west by the watershed of the Karius Range due west to the said summit of Mount Hurraga thence generally on the south-west by the watershed of the Karius Range generally on the north-westerly to the summit of Doma Peaks thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of the middle tread of the Strickland River with parallel 5 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds south latitude at approximately meridian 142 degrees 10 minutes east longitude thence generally on the north-west by the said middle tread of the Strickland River upstream generally north-easterly to its junction with the middle tread of the Lagaip River thence again generally on the south-west by the said middle tread of the Lagaip River upstream generally north-westerly to its junction with the middle tread of the Kotofa River thence again generally on the west by the said middle tread of Kotofa River upstream northerly to its intersection with meridian 142 degrees 19 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence again on the west by the said meridian 142 degrees 19 minutes 45 seconds east longitude due north to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 4

“Sec. 2(*d*)”.
Jiwaka Province.

“Commencing at a point being the intersection of the middle tread of the Yuat River with meridian 144 degrees 17 minutes east longitude and bounded thence on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 14 minutes south latitude with meridian 144 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of the watershed of the Bismark Range with parallel 5 degrees 17 minutes 45 seconds south latitude thence generally on the north-east by the said watershed of the Bismark Range generally south-easterly to the summit of Mount Wilhem thence generally on the south and south-west by the watershed of the Sepik Waghi Divide generally south-easterly to the summit of Mount Udon thence on the east by a straight line southerly to the headwaters of the Ga River thence generally on the east by the middle tread of the said Ga River and the middle tread of the Ganager River downstream generally southerly to its junction with the middle tread of the Waghi River to junction with the middle tread of the Numantz Creek thence generally on the south-east by the said middle tread of the Numantz Creek and the middle treads of the Noi Creek and Waibe Creek upstream generally south-westerly to the headwaters of the said Waibe Creek again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the summit of Mount Kubor thence again generally on the north-east by the watershed of the Kubor Range generally south-easterly and south-westerly to its intersection with the common border between the former Territory Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea at approximately meridian 144 degrees 36 minutes east longitude thence on the south-west by the aforesaid common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea north-westerly to a point due south of the summit of Mount Sigul Mugal at approximately meridian 144 degrees 27 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence on the west by a straight line due north to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 3 minutes south latitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 3 minutes south latitude with meridian 144 degrees 25 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 59 minutes south latitude with meridian 144 degrees 20 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the summit of Mount Koonga thence on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to a point being the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 46 minutes 15 seconds south latitude with the middle tread of the Tuman River and bounded thence generally on the north-west by the said middle tread of the Tuman River upstream generally north-easterly to its junction with the middle tread of the Waghi Rier downstream generally south-easterly to its junction with the middle tread of the aforesaid Kimit River thence generally on the west by the said middle tread of the Kimit River upstream generally northerly to its headwaters thence again on the west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 33 minutes south latitude with meridian 144 degrees 32 minutes east longitude thence on the south by the said parallel 5 degrees 33 minutes south latitude due west to its intersection with meridian 144 degrees 23 minutes east longitude thence on the south by the straight line south-westerly to the intersection of the aforesaid watershed of the Sepik Waghi Divide with meridian 144 degrees 23 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence again generally on the south-west by the said watershed of the Sepik Waghi Divide generally north-westerly to the summit of Mount Maragubi thence on the west by a straight line northerly to the summit of Mount Meri and its prolongation northerly to its intersection with the middle tread of the Norgerri River at approximately meridian 144 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence generally on the south-west and the north-west and again on the south-west by the said middle tread of the Norgerri River and the middle treads of the Jimi River and aforesaid Yuat River downstream generally north-westerly north-easterly and again north-westerly to the point of commencement.”