

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA ELECTORAL COMMISSION
REPORT TO THE TENTH NATIONAL PARLIAMENT
ON THE CONDUCT OF THE 2017 NATIONAL
ELECTION**

NOVEMBER 2017

In Memoriam

Sir Andrew Sean Trawen Kt, CMG, MBE (1955-2017)

The Papua New Guinea Electoral Commission extends its condolences to the family and friends of former Electoral Commissioner Sir Andrew Sean Trawen (2002-15) who passed away on 2 August 2017. His dedication and commitment to public service and promoting democratic electoral processes for more than 40 years will be long remembered.

In Memoriam

Henry Tarz Veratau OL, ISO (1949-2017)

The Papua New Guinea Electoral Commission extends its condolences to the family and friends of former Electoral Commissioner Henry Tarz Veratau (1981-86) who passed away on 8 November 2017. His dedication and commitment to public service and promoting democratic electoral processes after independence will be long remembered.

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FOREWORD BY ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER



I am quite pleased with the outcome of the 2017 National Election despite the many challenges and issues. From the start, I intended not to fail any elections but use the appropriate powers and the relevant provisions of the *Organic Law on National and Local-Level Government Elections* to extend and give more time for those electorates who would face difficulties and challenges and be slow to complete their elections. Although the conduct of the election was generally good and peaceful in many parts of the country, some electorates faced problems and difficulties such as election violence, threats and intimidations, election fraud, and transportation and communication difficulties. Notable outcomes for this election included 95 percent of electorates declared and their writs returned on time for the commencement of 10th National Parliament while only five percent went past the time. There was a minor decrease in the total number of candidates who contested; but a significant increase in the number of female candidates; however, no female candidate won a seat in 10th National Parliament.

Admittedly, there were significant issues with the electoral roll, despite the PNGEC's focus and attention to improve the electoral systems and processes, including capacity building at the headquarters and provinces before the 2017 National Election. Regardless, these challenges derived in part from insufficient financial support prior to the enrolment update exercise. The PNGEC will address these issues with fresh strategies but also requires sufficient government support and funding. Electoral processes must be improved and strengthened, including boundaries, electoral rolls, registration, and verifications, well in advance of the 2022 National Election. If nothing tangible is done now to prepare for future electoral events, then Papua New Guinea will continue to face more difficulties and challenges in the future and thereby endanger the vibrant democracy of the country.

With the full support of the Inter-Departmental Election Committee (IDEC), headed by Chief Secretary to Government, contributions by the security forces and all other service providers including tens of thousands of election workers across the country, we would not have been able to manage and deliver the 2017 National Election successfully.

For the first time, we conducted the 2017 National Election, even with a limited budget, because we developed a National Election Implementation Plan (NEIP) and National Logistics Plan (NLP), improved financial management coordination, and implemented a new Temporary Election Workers (TEW) payment system that enabled approximately 75 percent of polling workers to be paid through bank transfers. The printing of ballot papers (Provincial seats: approximately five million and Open seats: approximately five million) was managed with more improved security features from Semarang in Indonesia and delivered one and half months before the actual conduct of the election. The 2017 National Election also attracted approximately 850 international and domestic observers to monitor the election.

Special acknowledgement and gratitude goes to our enthusiastic strategic partners for their technical and logistical support: International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES),

Australian Electoral Commission (AEC), Australian Civilian Corps (ACC), Australian Defense Force (ADF), New Zealand Electoral Commission (NZEC), and Papua New Guinea Governance Facility (PGF). The Chinese Government also donated 133 Foton trucks for the election, which warrants special commendation.

Finally, despite all the critics, the PNGEC and associated partners performed well and rose to the challenges to deliver the 2017 National Election that resulted in the formation of the Tenth National Parliament of Papua New Guinea.

PATILIAS GAMATO, ML
Electoral Commissioner

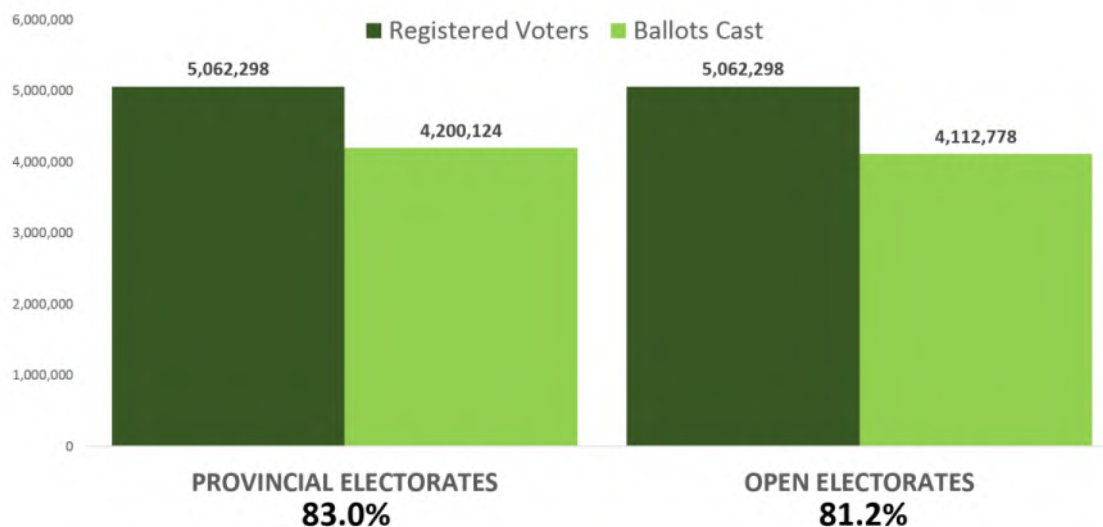
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report to the Tenth National Parliament covers the Papua New Guinea Electoral Commission (PNGEC)’s operational and electoral activities from January 2016 until October 2017. This period includes the electoral roll update exercise between September 2016 and April 2017 and the 2017 National Election between April and September 2017.

The majority of the national electoral writs (82 of 111) were returned to His Excellency, the Governor-General on the extended due date of 28 July, as provided for by Section 177(1)(d) of the *Organic Law on National and Local-Level Government Elections* (“electoral law”). The remaining writs were returned after this date due to “special circumstances” that prevented the timely completion of counting operations, as provided for by Section 81(3) of the electoral law. By the first session of the Tenth Parliament on 3 August, a total of 106 writs were returned, with the next four writs returned by 31 August for a total of 110. The final writ was declared on 27 September, as provided for by Section 175(1A)(b) of the electoral law. The 2017 National Election was thus completed with 111 declared parliamentarians.

The following figure summarizes the total number of national ballots cast by the number of registered voters for the provincial and open electorates during the 2017 National Election.

Number of 2017 Registered Voters Compared to Number of Provincial and Open Electorate Ballots Cast in Papua New Guinea in 2017



Source: PNGEC 2017 National Election Data Tables, Appendices 9 and 10

The purpose of this report is to inform members of Parliament on how the 2017 National Election was conducted, the key challenges encountered, and what the PNGEC proposes for improving electoral processes during future elections. The executive summary includes four sections: 1) key achievements to date, 2) major challenges and proposed actions, 3) international observer report highlights, and 4) future administrative and operational initiatives.

In 2016 and 2017, the PNGEC developed and introduced incremental changes and new procedures among its administrative and operational branches to improve and safeguard the 2017 electoral services. Despite various socio-economic, cultural, political, and infrastructural challenges, as well as the constraints of limited resources and funding, the PNGEC delivered

an improved and safer 2017 national election. Regardless, there is room for stronger and more capable electoral structures and systems and greater civic education and stakeholder engagement to further improve national and local elections.

The PNGEC is committed to an institutionalized approach towards a more professional staff, effective structures, integrated systems, and greater voter and stakeholder education prior to the 2018 LLG and 2022 national elections. The PNGEC, however, cannot achieve this alone, but relies on dedicated support from the Government of Papua New Guinea, parliamentary members, political parties, civil society organizations, and the voters to uphold their responsibilities for funding, reforming, assisting, educating, and participating in the electoral system. Democratic elections are an all-inclusive process for deciding the leadership that guides the development of the country and everyone must contribute to their success.

Supporting and funding a comprehensive PNGEC legal review and restructuring program and a fresh electoral roll display and verification exercise would demonstrate the Government of Papua New Guinea's commitment to learning from the past and applying lessons in the future to provide high-quality electoral services during the democratic development of the country.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Policy or projects of significance that took place during the current term of the Electoral Commissioner from 15 November 2015:

- ◆ **International Partners:** Active support by development partners was received from the Governments of Australia, China, New Zealand, United States, and South Korea, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- ◆ **National Cooperation:** A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the two Electoral Authorities on matters relative to the Bougainville Referendum – Finalization of Agreement, Arrangement, and the Charter for the establishment of an independent Authority to plan and conduct the 2019 Referendum on the future political status of Autonomous Region of Bougainville (AROB).
- ◆ **Financial Coordination:** Instrument of approval was adopted for the specialized general election supply and tenders board by the Minister for Finance.
- ◆ **Electoral Planning:** The PNGEC National Election Implementation Plan and National Logistics Plan were prepared and published for the first time.
- ◆ **Electoral Roll Decentralization:** The electoral roll update process was decentralized to the provinces for the first time with procedural improvements during enrolment and policies for the cleansing process of duplicate or ineligible voter data.
- ◆ **Electoral Roll Display:** The electoral roll display and verification exercise was conducted for the first time since 2007.
- ◆ **Electoral Roll Lookup:** The electoral roll look-up application was posted on the PNGEC website to enable voters to check and verify their registration.
- ◆ **Training Program:** Revised training strategies and guidelines, manuals, and handbooks were prepared for all phases of the electoral process (e.g., voter enrolment, candidate nomination, polling, and counting).

- ◆ **Centralized Polling Places:** In the National Capital District (NCD), 365 polling teams conducted operations in 170 polling places for the first time. The consolidation of previously separate polling places into centralized locations better enabled voters to locate their respective polling place and cast their votes.
- ◆ **Gender and Inclusivity Measures:** Separate polling lines for men and women and persons with disabilities – “the electoral express lane” – were mandated to support and encourage greater voter inclusion and participation and gender sensitivity.
- ◆ **Staff Payment System:** A system for electronic bank payments for Temporary Election Workers (TEWs) was deployed for polling workers for the first time.
- ◆ **Financial Reporting:** Audited Financial Statements were delivered on a timely basis to the Offices of Auditor General and Secretaries for Finance and Treasury.
- ◆ **Results Management System:** Development and establishment of a fresh Result Transmission System (RTS), ICT Support Center, and Media Center during the 2017 National Election provided enhanced capacity to collect, verify, and publish results.

The following figures summarize the percentage of ballots cast nationally and regional for the provincial and open electorates during the 2017 National Election.



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Source: PNGEC 2017 National Election Data Tables, Appendix 9

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Source: PNGEC 2017 National Election Data Tables, Appendix 10

MAJOR CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

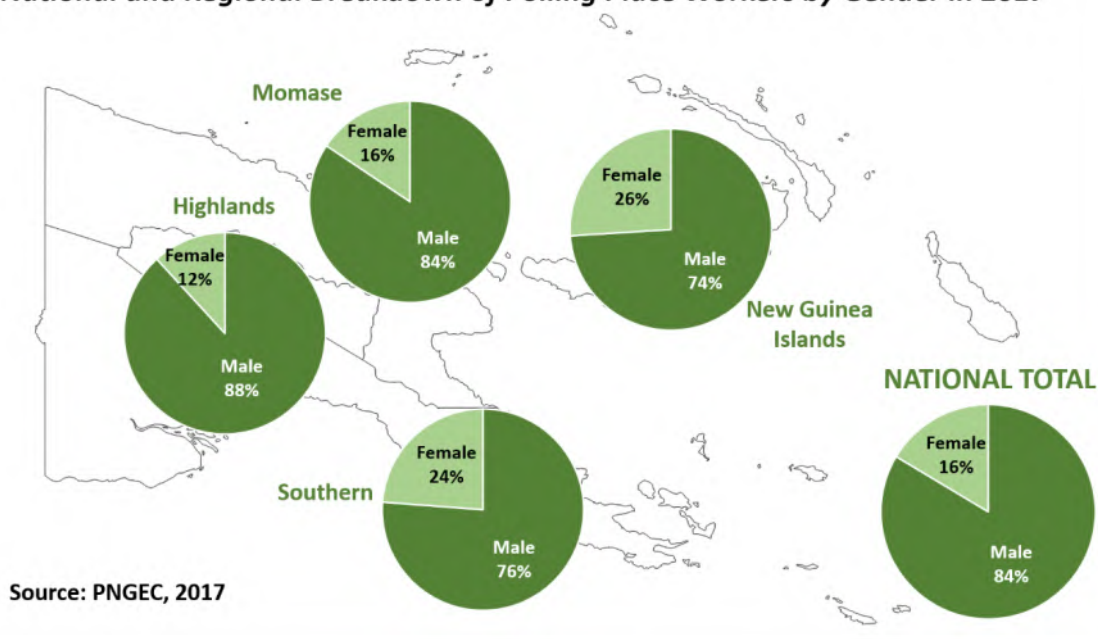
The PNGEC has experienced challenges or impediments within the existing electoral system and will proactively redress and reactivate recommendations to the Government immediately following the 2017 National Election:

- ◆ **Legal Review and Electoral Reform:** Conduct a comprehensive review of the electoral laws and regulations to amend and reform the legal framework in line with national and international comparative experience and practices. The current framework could be revised to clarify legal, technical, and procedural gaps and inefficiencies. Any reform effort would be an inclusive process that includes inputs from electoral stakeholders.
- ◆ **Electorates and Boundaries:** Conduct a fresh boundary delimitation exercise. The last constituency review was done in 1977. The electorates have since recorded massive population growth during the ensuing 40 years. Review the *Constitution* to determine the ideal size of Parliament (the number of seats), remove parliamentary veto powers over electorate creation, and legislate population growth as an automatic trigger to adjust boundaries of electorates for future parliaments.
- ◆ **Electoral Administration:** Strengthen the independence, neutrality, impartiality, and efficiency of the PNGEC from the current single commissioner status to a board of three commissioners to share responsibility, increase accountability, diversify perspectives, and align with best practice in Election Management Bodies in the region and world.
- ◆ **Electoral Commission Reorganization:** Assess PNGEC's internal systems and structures to modernize the organizational chart and personnel deployments within the central and provincial electoral offices. The PNGEC requires a more effective structure to attract, train, and retain talented administrative and operational staff using merit-based policies and thereby continue its institutional capacity development for higher quality electoral services.

- ◆ **Electoral Support:** Determine by law or regulation a permanent Inter-Departmental Election Committee (IDEC) concept to embrace the ‘whole-of-government’ approach to support the PNGEC planning, organization, and funding for future electoral events, chaired by the Chief Secretary to Government.
- ◆ **Provincial Electoral Decentralization:** Examine the concept for Heads of Provincial Administrations, nation-wide, to be given the additional responsibility to organize and conduct elections for Local-level Governments within their respective provinces but with policy, technical, and procedural supervision and guidance of the PNGEC.
- ◆ **Electoral Authority Delegation:** Examine the concept for each Provincial Administrator (by virtue of position) to be appointed by the Electoral Commissioner as the “Chief Provincial Returning Officer” for future electoral events. The duties would include recruiting, vetting, interviewing, and appointing Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers for each electorate and areas of Local-level Government.
- ◆ **Electoral Roll Display, Verification, and Objection:** Support and fund a public display and verification of the 2017 electoral roll at the provincial, LLG, and ward levels to publicly examine the roll and enable any new enrolments and deletions of deceased, duplicate, ghost (non-existent), or any underaged voters, as well as confirm voters who transfer in or out of an electorate prior to the 2018 LLG election.
- ◆ **Voter Identification:** Support increased efforts to provide voter identification or proof of voter registration. The lack of identification of a person or voter, particularly in urban and densely populated rural electorates, during phases of enrolment and voting was problematic due to the inability to prove identity and prevent multiple registration.
- ◆ **Voter Enrolment Criteria:** Conduct a review of the legal requirements for voter enrolment (e.g., eligibility criteria, such as pre-enrolment for 16-year old citizens in secondary schools and colleges and 6-months electorate residency) to increase participation and accurate rolls impacted by mobile population.
- ◆ **Voter Verification Mechanism:** Establish a system for a ‘Tribunal of Elders’ on voting day in villages or communities to screen and verify persons who claim they are *not on the electoral roll* to verify their valid residency and be registered and allowed to vote on the same day.
- **Technological Modernization:** Support an ICT modernization program within the PNGEC to assess the current infrastructure and replace its systems with more advanced hardware and software and create an integrated platform for database and word processing systems and activities. Consider the costs and benefits of proposal made by the Association of World Election Body based in South Korea to the PNGEC and Government of PNG. The proposal identifies challenges during the 2017 National Election and areas to improve capacity and capability with a new voter identification system, touch-screen voting, and vote counting with optical scan technology.
- ◆ **Temporary Election Workers (TEWs):** Continue to develop the TEW software so that by 2022 all polling and counting TEWs, as well as internal PNGEC central and provincial staff (full-time and casuals) are recruited, selected, managed, evaluated, and paid by this system that provides stronger accountability features.

- ◆ **Polling Technology:** Assess available options for replacing the current electoral roll database system and polling and counting methods with a more advanced and modern election management system (EMS) that could include operational planning tools, biometric voter identification systems, and technological solutions for ballot casting and results tabulation to increase the integrity and efficiency of the electoral system.
- ◆ **Political Parties Engagement:** Conduct greater engagement with political parties and candidates to educate them on the electoral cycle process, with special attention to the roles, responsibilities, and obligations of their scrutineers. Develop a code of conduct for a set of standard electoral ethics that all candidates and scrutineers will sign and be obliged to adhere to encourage electoral integrity and good behavior.
- ◆ **Elections, Gender, and Inclusivity:** Develop a comprehensive civic and voter education campaign targeting women as both candidates and voters. Develop programs with civil society organizations to provide electoral information in support of how women could campaign and run for office, so they are represented in the 2022 parliament. Promote greater electoral participation by women, youths, and persons living with disabilities. The following figure summarizes the percentage of female polling workers recruited during the 2017 National Election, with the highest number in the New Guinea Islands (26%) and lowest in the Highlands (12%) regions. The low national number (16%) for female polling workers demonstrates the need to include more women in the electoral process.

National and Regional Breakdown of Polling Place Workers by Gender in 2017



Source: PNGEC 2017 National Election Data Tables, Appendix 11

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

The PNGEC has received the first two international observer mission reports from the Commonwealth Observer Group (COG) and European Union Election Expert Mission to Papua New Guinea (EU-EEM-PNG). The analyses from these two reports have been reviewed and incorporated into the post-election review process. The relevant recommendations will

contribute to the development of the PNGEC's Corporate Plan for 2018-22 that will support preparations for the 2018 LLG and 2022 National Elections. Specific comments and recommendations from both international reports are summarized as follows:

- ◆ **Election Administration:** Continue decentralization of responsibilities to the provincial offices and increase training at the provincial level to build capacity. Ensure operational and logistical needs are met during election preparation, including the timely distribution of funds and materials to provincial electoral offices. Adherence to and distribution of polling schedules by electoral officials are critical to ensure voters are aware and informed.
- ◆ **Election Evaluation:** Conduct post-election evaluations to identify lessons based on internal and external observations and recommendations and apply them to future elections. The PNGEC initiated this process with national and regional workshops, and has planned a stakeholder dialogue and review of elections with a gender focus.
- ◆ **Engagement with Political Parties and Other Stakeholders:** Increase awareness and education efforts for political parties, including continued development of the Code of Conduct by the Integrity of Political Parties and Candidates Commission (IPCC) and the strengthening of campaign finance regulations by Parliament. The lack of enforcement of the Code of Conduct diluted its impact and will need to be addressed in the future. Overall, measures to increase transparency should be introduced.
- ◆ **Electorates and Boundaries:** Conduct a review of the relevant legal framework to facilitate the revision of electoral boundaries in line with international best practices and empower the Boundaries Commission to conduct the revision following broad consultations with members of Parliament. Observers noted that while the Boundaries Commission has undertaken regular boundary delimitation reviews, Parliament has rejected every boundary report presented since independence save for the formation of Hela and Jiwaka provinces.
- ◆ **Voter Enrolment:** Ensure the timely release of funding to the PNGEC by the Government of PNG to ensure a thorough and regular electoral roll update process. The PNGEC should ensure greater transparency and awareness exercises in the process and continue decentralizing the enrolment exercises to the provinces. Observers stated that the development of a national system for voter identification must be a priority to ensure the integrity of the electoral roll, and if identification is not viable, then explore alternatives to deter repeat registration, such as biometric methods for voter enrolment.
- ◆ **Civic Education:** Undertake a sustained program of voter awareness and civic education well in advance of electoral events, particularly targeting women, youth, and candidates. Observers noted that funding constraints inhibited the timely distribution of voter awareness materials, though the PNGEC's use of Facebook was noted positively.
- ◆ **Gender and Inclusivity:** Provisions must be put in place to ensure women and marginalized groups are able to vote and express their political will independently. Observers noted numerous challenges to women voting in a free, fair, and safe election, particularly in the Highlands region.

Overall, observers cited the lack of clear procedures on activities such as electoral roll display and verification, lack of compliance with or awareness of the electoral legal framework, and

delayed release of funds to the PNGEC as having a detrimental effect on election delivery. Delays in funding particularly effected the voter enrolment program and capacity of provincial and district electoral offices. Observers noted the lack of funding during non-election years also impacted the quality of the electoral roll by diminishing the opportunity for frequent roll updates. Observers recommended that funding is released promptly and consistently in the future so as not to compromise the ability of the PNGEC to fulfill its electoral mandate.

Observers commented extensively on the lack of female representation in the Tenth National Parliament. Recommendations provided to address this included increased support to female candidates and exploration of reserved seats or compulsory quotas for political party candidates for women. These methods have been effective in ensuring female representation in the governing bodies of other countries. The observer delegations noted how these changes would need to be addressed by Parliament and are outside the jurisdiction of the PNGEC.

These observations have been noted and incorporated into the PNGEC's future administrative and operational initiatives for the 2018 LLG election and beyond. Particular areas include boundary delimitation, voter enrolment, decentralized responsibilities to provincial offices, polling and counting operations, voter awareness, and gender mainstreaming provisions.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL INITIATIVES

The PNGEC has initiated a series of internal and external evaluations following the 2017 National Election to identify issues and develop recommendations on how to improve future electoral activities. The first evaluative event was the Sixth National PNGEC Workshop dedicated to a post-election performance assessment in mid-September and the second was the First Regional Workshop in Madang in mid-October. The next events include an internal review of gender-related issues during electoral implementation, an external stakeholder dialogue workshop, a legal framework review workshop, and three more regional post-election evaluation workshops. The information and recommendations collected from these events will contribute to the process of developing a new PNGEC Corporate Plan for 2018-22 that will provide strategic direction for the 2018 LLG and 2022 National Elections.

The following administrative and operational initiatives are preliminary highlights from internal PNGEC discussions and suggestions from post-election evaluations. Further concepts, strategies, and recommendations will be developed and captured through the end of 2017 to improve PNGEC performance in 2018 and beyond.

2018 LLG Election Planning

The LLG election period is tentatively scheduled between 26 July (writ issue) and 28 September (writ return) 2018. The following electoral preparations are currently underway to start the operational activity planning process:

- ◆ Include sessions on planning and budgeting for the LLG Election during ongoing post-election evaluations.
- ◆ Conduct weekly meetings to plan the administrative and operational support needed for conducting the LLG Election.
- ◆ Task the PNGEC Strategic Planning Unit (SPU) to work with branch directors to develop the operational implementation plan.

- ◆ Discuss changes to the LLG ballot papers and candidate posters due to photographs not being required for the polling places.
- ◆ Train provincial electoral officials to review, update, and prepare polling schedules and air and sea operations schedules.
- ◆ Scope administrative and operational activities and plan electoral events based on lessons identified during the 2017 National Election.
- ◆ Discuss and decide on whether counting will be conducted at local polling places at the end of each polling day as occurred in 2013, and if so, review and update the policies, procedures, and training plans to emphasize stronger Presiding Officer and Assistant Presiding Officer skills and knowledge.
- ◆ Discuss and recommend the drafting and passage of legislation to decentralize some electoral roles, responsibilities, and obligations to the Provincial, District, and LLG Administrations, as appropriate.
- ◆ Discuss and decide on the division of authorities and responsibilities between the PNGEC headquarters and provincial electoral offices and the Provincial, District, and LLG Administrations:
 - The PNGEC will prepare and provide electoral budgets that the provinces will be responsible for funding, while continuing to manage the electoral roll, writs procedures, big-ticket item procurements, procedural development, staff training, and materials printing and distribution.
 - The PNGEC will provide election management advice, while Provincial Administrations will manage polling schedules, logistical arrangements, staff recruitment, and security in line with the proposed budgets.
 - The PNGEC and Provincial and District Administrations will tap into LLG and ward level networks to assist and support the electoral roll display and verification exercise, voter and civic education, polling and counting operations, and security arrangements.

National Electoral Boundaries Review

- ◆ Activate the Boundaries Commission to review current electoral boundaries and redistribute Papua New Guinea into electorates in line with the Constitution, electoral law, and other legal instruments.
- ◆ Develop and submit a budget and implementation and voter awareness plans for conducting the national boundary review.
- ◆ Conduct international comparative analysis of boundary delimitation practices on how electoral boundaries are reviewed and determined (e.g., Australia, New Zealand, other countries). Identify requirements such as the following example points:
 - Establish criteria for when boundary reviews are undertaken;
 - Determine the operational timeframe and period for completion;
 - Determine which population data sources are used to redraw electorate boundaries;

- Provide necessary government mapping resources through inter-agency collaboration;
- Develop policies, procedures, and training manuals for preparing the final report; and
- Determine which entities approve the final report.
- ◆ Discuss knowledge exchange programs with other electoral or boundary commissions that are currently undertaking boundary delimitation exercises (e.g., South Australia, Victoria, and Australian Capital District, and other countries) to train PNG officials and develop plans.

Limited Preferential Voting (LPV) System Strengthening

- ◆ Review and assess technological solutions to better support the LPV electoral system.
- ◆ Consider mixed approaches that cater for differences between urban and rural communities.
- ◆ Develop process for using proper identification as part of the technological solution.
- ◆ Consider electronic voting and counting mechanisms for the LPV electoral system.
- ◆ Consider maintaining current LPV processes in rural areas and using technological systems to enhance and expedite LPV polling and counting in urban areas.

Postal Voting Review

- ◆ Review electoral law for postal voting processes, including who can participate, the timing for participation, and how both could impact the printing of candidate posters.
- ◆ Conduct a comprehensive civic education campaign so that voters and stakeholders understand the process and requirements of postal voting.
- ◆ Consider methods for simplifying postal voting with an online application and voting system, or by developing another form of absentee voting for those voters who are separated from their registered polling places (e.g., students, security forces, electoral officials, prisoners, hospital patients, etc.).

Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities

- ◆ Identify persons with disabilities on the electoral roll and assign their names to a polling place that can adequately cater to their needs on polling day, such as a hospital or care center.
- ◆ Strengthen PNGEC policies, procedures, and systems for increasing support to and access to information and polling places for persons with disabilities during the polling period.
- ◆ Review the electoral law and regulation and identify any methods for increasing the participation of persons with disabilities as voters, candidates, and electoral officials.

Communications Review

- ◆ Review and revise internal PNGEC communication structures to improve the channels between the headquarters and provincial and district offices as well as inter-branch communications.
- ◆ Develop more direct lines of communication with Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers to ensure bulletins and other necessary information is received, implemented, and reported on.
- ◆ Strengthen internal PNGEC capacity to conduct and manage media conferences, prepare press releases, and engage with traditional and social media outlets.

Corporate Planning and Organizational Restructuring

- ◆ Discuss and prepare a new PNGEC Corporate Plan for 2018-22 that contains a fresh vision, mission, goals, objectives, strategies, and indicators for measuring performance.
- ◆ Implement the PNGEC Corporate Plan for 2018-22 that provides for organizational restructuring among the functional branches of the headquarters and 22 provincial electoral offices.
- ◆ Strengthen the provincial electoral offices with a core team of full-time staff that includes management and support officers for finance, logistics, training, ICT, civic education, and voter registration.
- ◆ Establish working groups among the administrative bodies in the provinces, districts, LLGs, and wards between electoral periods and improve communications between the national and provincial entities to build an electoral support network.
- ◆ Discuss and determine the role of Ward Enrolment Committees, including new criteria for membership that also mandates the composition of the committee to include at least one woman among three members, during electoral events, such as electoral roll updates, polling place confirmations, and national and local elections.

Decentralization of Electoral Processes to the Provinces

- ◆ Strengthen the process of decentralizing electoral roll management and updates to the provinces, districts, LLGs, and wards and institute appropriate roll safeguard and auditing mechanisms at each stage of the process.
- ◆ Conduct international comparative analysis on electoral roll management practices and develop fresh policies appropriate to the Papua New Guinea context.
- ◆ Consider appointing the PNGEC Provincial Election Managers as Registrar of Electoral Roll and provide roll management training and certification for EMs and provincial registration officers.
- ◆ Develop strong quality assurance processes for the PNGEC headquarters to maintain oversight and management of provincial electoral office performance to protect electoral integrity.
- ◆ Develop and conduct comprehensive and inclusive voter awareness, civic education, and stakeholder engagement policies and strategies that incorporate informational,

instructional, motivational, and procedural materials and products on electoral roll issues and processes.

- ◆ Strengthen the process of providing national identification at the provincial level and review banking policies that require multiple identification points and determine whether similar approaches might work in the context of voter enrolment and verification.

Appointment of Provincial Electoral Officials

- ◆ Review the electoral law and regulation for appointing Provincial Returning Officers, Returning Officers, Assistant Returning Officers, Presiding Officers, and Assistant Presiding Officers to strengthen selection processes.
- ◆ Develop stronger process and criteria for appointments and institute a background vetting system to evaluate past performance and mitigate for possible political affiliations that might compromise impartiality.
- ◆ Discuss the potential for decentralized appointments of electoral officials to provincial authorities or other entities within community governance structures.
- ◆ Promote the inclusion of more women as appointed electoral officials at all levels to provide greater balance among societal representation.
- ◆ Review the process for late changes to electoral officials, such as last-minute resignations, untimely deaths, threats and intimidation, or other compelling reasons.

National Electoral Implementation Planning

- ◆ Identify key issues related to administrative and operational planning and the relationship to the electoral cycle and development of a new corporate plan.
- ◆ Emphasize planning and budgeting based on the electoral cycle activities before, during, and after elections.
- ◆ Continue administrative and operational planning at the headquarters to highlight the inter-related linkages between branches and the provincial offices.
- ◆ Extend operational activity planning to the provincial and district levels to support operations, budgeting, implementation, and reporting during electoral events.

Polling Schedules and Air-Sea Operations Schedules

- ◆ Develop a procedure for confirming all provincial ward proclamations that are published in the National Gazette to ensure that proper names, locations, and boundaries are included in the polling schedules and electoral rolls for the 2018 LLG Election.
- ◆ Review and update 2017 polling schedules for districts and wards to confirm the amount and physical location of polling places based on the number of registered voters on the 2017 electoral roll.
- ◆ Ensure polling schedules are updated and accurate with recommendations from the provincial electoral offices taken into consideration by the headquarters.

- ◆ Use the polling and enrolment schedules to develop air-sea operations schedules based on an appropriate mixture of fixed-wing, rotary-based, and maritime assets to improve planning and save costs across the country.
- ◆ Manage changes to the polling schedules to avoid last-minute changes and creation of new polling places that could affect logistical preparations, ballot distribution, polling team assignments, security considerations, and other arrangements dependent on polling place locations.
- ◆ Develop database system for identifying, updating, and confirming polling schedules and polling place locations, including GPS coordinates for supporting logistical mapping for air-sea operations and security arrangements.
- ◆ Develop a process and criteria for requesting changes to polling schedules or creation of new polling places with justifiable reasons for changes, approval mechanisms, and strict deadlines.

Voter Awareness, Civic Education, and Stakeholder Engagement

- ◆ Identify key issues during the conduct of voter awareness and education, including the development and distribution of awareness materials, preparation of electoral video and media advertisements, and other related subjects
- ◆ Identify key issues affecting the ability of the national and provincial offices to effectively engage with electoral stakeholders, including political parties, candidates, scrutineers, civil society organizations, media, and other related groups
- ◆ Improve the timeliness of preparation, printing, and distribution of PNGEC motivational and informational posters, flyers, booklets, and other electoral products.
- ◆ Provide sufficient funding to the provincial electoral offices to engage political stakeholders, conduct civic education, and reach out to civil society organizations to extend awareness to urban and rural communities.
- ◆ Provide support to national and local civil society organizations to extend the ability of the PNGEC to conduct public outreach and civic education.
- ◆ Increase the level of engagement with relevant government agencies and commissions, political parties, and independent candidates to encourage cooperation and brief them on electoral policies, procedures, and processes.
- ◆ Tap into District/LLG/Ward level community networks to conduct more comprehensive voter awareness, civic education, and stakeholder engagement during electoral events.

Electoral Roll Management

- ◆ Develop and implement strategy for addressing the accuracy of the 2017 electoral roll.
- ◆ Review and update policies and procedures and training methods to support voter enrolment, display and verification, and preparation of the 2018 electoral roll.
- ◆ Decentralize task of updating the electoral roll to the LLGs and wards to increase ownership and share responsibility for its accuracy and integrity.

- ◆ Appoint credible Returning Officers, Assistant Returning Officers, Enrolment Agents, and Ward Enrolment Committee Members and establish accountability safeguards by auditing ward enrolment data.
- ◆ Review the criteria for appointing electoral roll agents and the composition of Ward Enrolment Committees to include more diverse community members, such as women, youth, faith-based representatives, and community elders.
- ◆ Conduct a full display, verification, and objection exercise at the provincial and ward levels and enable new enrolments and deletions to prepare the 2018 LLG preliminary roll and final electoral roll.
- ◆ Consider a policy of continuous enrolment so that voters can apply for new enrolments, verify existing registrations, and report any changes in location or deaths in the family that would affect the electoral roll.
- ◆ Maintain provincial electoral office data centers and data coordinators and officers to process new enrolments and deletions based on the provincial- and ward-level display and verification exercises to create the 2018 LLG electoral roll.
- ◆ Incorporate all ward proclamations since the 2013 LLG election into the 2018 electoral roll to ensure that ward boundaries conform with electoral roll boundaries.
- ◆ Update the PNGEC electoral roll lookup system with 2017 electoral roll data and then update with 2018 preliminary and electoral roll data and consider including assigned polling place (if available).
- ◆ Review electoral law and registration providing for electronic electoral roll management, and draft legislative amendments to propose an online voter enrolment and verification process.
- ◆ Review technological solutions that includes biometric options for registering voters in line with the provisions in the electoral law and regulation.
- ◆ Review and assess electoral roll data collection and verification issues and link with the Papua New Guinea National Identity (NID) and other relevant agencies to determine whether an identity-based voter enrolment process should be required by law or regulation for the 2022 National Election.
- ◆ Liaise and work closely with the Department of Provincial and LLG Affairs on the use of the Village Recorders and Ward Record Books as an additional data source for voter registration. Note that the Papua New Guinea Governance Facility (PGF) is considering support to this development area.
- ◆ Establish a working relationship with the National Database (if established) to capture birth and death records from hospitals.
- ◆ Develop mechanisms and agreements for exchanging verifiable information between government agencies; however, also observing and respecting limits on citizen privacy and private sector information.
- ◆ Review voter enrolment system proposed and funded by South Korea. Recommend piloting the biometric system during the 2018 LLG election with tests in rural and urban areas, including assessments on whether the devices are trusted by the voters. Consider

potential technology to allow voters enrolled in a different electorate to register and vote where they are based on polling day on condition they have been living there for at least six months.

Electoral Training and Procedural Review

- ◆ Identify key issues and recommendations to improve the cascade training program for voter enrolment, candidate nomination, polling, and counting exercises.
- ◆ Develop national training capacity with experienced trainers and provide a provincial training officer to support each of the 22 electoral offices.
- ◆ Review cascade training level sequencing with the possibility of training ROs and AROs together in regional or provincial sessions as the latter are responsible for training Presiding Officers (POs) and Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs).
- ◆ Review training schedule and develop more time-appropriate training sessions for each subject area, such as enrolment, nomination, polling, counting, and results management.
- ◆ Review 2017 electoral manuals, guidelines, and forms to update and improve procedures and presentation of processes in advance of the 2018 LLG election.
- ◆ Review and revise polling and counting policies and procedures for the LLG election once same day counting is confirmed and develop training program with Provincial and District Administrations.
- ◆ Develop additional instructional training videos on electoral events, such as voter registration, candidate nomination, and polling and counting operations.
- ◆ Receive international strategic partner support (e.g., Australian Electoral Commission (AEC), International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), etc.) to work with the PNGEC training section to scope the quantity of work for revising procedural manuals and guidelines and developing an associated training strategy.
- ◆ Strengthen PNGEC trainers and training methodology through agreements for advanced training from entities such as the Papua New Guinea Institute of Public Administration to design a course that certifies electoral staff as trainers.
- ◆ Develop training program where competency is based on successful completion of the election training course. Other possible entities to develop an election administration certification include technical colleges for public servants that provide a Diploma of LLG Administration and Diploma of Public Administration.

Policy Development, Candidate Nomination, and Legal Review

- ◆ Identify key issues during the development and implementation of internal PNGEC policies and procedures during electoral activities, such as voter enrolment, candidate nomination, writ management, logistical preparations, polling and counting operations, results management, and election petitions.
- ◆ Strengthen the capacity of the Policy Development Branch with legal and procedural training, further professional development, and experienced staff to better support internal compliance with the electoral law and regulation.

- ◆ Enhance the ability of the PNGEC to capture relevant changes to electoral framework and develop associated policies and make them more operational and relevant for planning, budgeting, implementation, and reporting.
- ◆ Review all ward proclamations since the 2013 LLG election and update PNGEC policies for identifying those ward boundary changes and ensuring that the respective electoral roll updates incorporate the new boundaries prior to the 2018 LLG election.
- ◆ Review the policies and procedures involving candidate nomination, application verification, political party affiliation confirmation, and candidate poster production.
- ◆ Establish an in-house counsel within the PNGEC to address legal issues, challenges, and petitions and advise the senior management team on compliance with the electoral law and regulation during the issuance and return of writs, declaration of candidates, and other matters of legal interpretation.

Human Resource and Financial Management Review

- ◆ Review PNGEC corporate structure and government pay grading scale and propose alignment with other government commissions.
- ◆ Strengthen the capacity of the Human Resource and Financial Management branches with fiscal and procedural training, further professional development, and experienced staff to better support internal compliance with general orders, regulations, and laws.
- ◆ Review policies, procedures, and systems within the Human Resources Management Branch, including merit-based recruitment, timely salary payments, and terms of reference for full-time and part-time staff.
- ◆ Review the terms of reference for all national and provincial electoral officials, including constitutional officers, such as PROs, ROs, and AROs.
- ◆ Promote greater accountability during recruitment with a focus on staff being appointed on their merit and ability to fulfil the requirements of the positions posted.
- ◆ Develop an internal incentive program to reward good performance following regular staff evaluations and branch assessments.
- ◆ Implement regular staff performance evaluations for national and provincial electoral office employees.
- ◆ Manage the payment of all full-time, part-time, casual, temporary, and other staff so that salaries and allowances are received in a timely manner.
- ◆ Review policies, procedures, and systems within the Finance Management Branch, including the preparation and submission of expenditure requests, acquittals for advance payments, and all other forms of fiscal claims and submissions.
- ◆ Strengthen the PNGEC capacity to prepare and manage administrative and operational budgets during election and non-election periods.
- ◆ Strengthen the PNGEC capacity to conduct internal audits and behavior investigations to increase accountability, maintain discipline, and establish high standards for electoral integrity.

Management of Temporary Election Workers (TEWs)

- ◆ Identify key issues during the deployment of the TEW system and incorporate payments for all polling and counting officials, data coordinators and processing officers, and provincial logistics assistants.
- ◆ Develop a cross-checking system to verify those polling and counting workers who actually worked against the lists of claimed workers to avoid faulty claims.
- ◆ Increase the use of bank accounts for all electoral workers, temporary, casuals, and other staff and minimize the use of cash payments.
- ◆ Enforce the provision of bank accounts from all provinces to increase the accountability of polling and counting payments to workers.
- ◆ Extend the use of the TEW system to manage and evaluate all PNGEC casual staff and temporary election workers.
- ◆ Institutionalize the performance evaluation features of the system to assess TEWs for future employment.

Polling Logistics and Operations Review

- ◆ Identify key issues during the logistical preparations for conducting the 2017 National Election, including procurement of vehicles, aircraft, fuel, supplies, materials, and other related goods and services.
- ◆ Identify key issues affecting the procurement and payment for electoral goods and services at the national and provincial level, including the submission of payment requests, claims, invoices, and follow up on the same.
- ◆ Develop central office logistics capacity with experienced logisticians and procurement officers and provide a provincial logistics assistant to support each of the 22 electoral offices in advance of the 2018 LLG Election.
- ◆ Update the National Logistics Plan, identify general and sensitive materials for procurement, and develop a Provincial Logistics Plan for distributing materials during the 2018 LLG Election.
- ◆ Identify key issues during the preparations for and conduct of polling, including development of the polling schedule, recruiting and training of polling officials, and distribution and return of polling materials.
- ◆ Review the practicality of one-day or multiple-day polling in the Highlands region and large urban areas due to logistical, security, and remote polling locations.
- ◆ Review the staggering of provincial elections in the Highlands region to start from one zone and move to the next to consolidate logistical, security, transportation, and polling resources.
- ◆ Develop a register of ballots by serial number and provide allocation of ballots by polling places to the political parties, candidates, and relevant stakeholders in advance of the election period.

Scrutiny and Counting Operations Review

- ◆ Identify key issues during the preparations for and conduct of counting or scrutiny; including counting center arrangements (separate and centralized), counting procedures; recruiting and training of counting officials; roles and responsibilities of ROs and scrutineers; and preparation of returns, declarations, and results transmission.
- ◆ Review and update the counting policies, procedures, and requisite forms to standardize implementation and recording of the first preference, quality checks, and distribution of preferences of formal ballots.
- ◆ Review the use of a separate Polling Journal for each provincial and open electorate polling place to encourage data remaining with assigned ballot box, and provide for a separate Polling Journal for each polling place for teams that conduct polling in multiple locations but with the same ballot boxes.
- ◆ Develop a Returning Officer Journal for use during the counting operations to track relevant data points and record petitions, incidents, or other information.
- ◆ Develop a type of ‘scrutineer form’ to submit a complaint during counting operations to enable Returning Officers to review and evaluate issues without disrupting the counting.
- ◆ Provide for the counting of provincial and open electorate ballots in parallel, and within the same counting center, but in separate areas, to divide workload, maintain custody of ballots under Returning Officers, avoid mixed ballots being considered informal, and keep any disputed polling places or boxes together.
- ◆ Color the backside of the ballots with the same color of the provincial or open electorate ballots to avoid the mixture of ballots in separate ballot boxes.
- ◆ Consider the use of one ballot box for remote polling areas to lighten the load for polling teams, and provide relevant procedures for sorting the ballots for counting.
- ◆ Review the use of projectors to display results spreadsheet, instead of “vizqueen” to save time, increase accuracy, and enhance stakeholder trust.
- ◆ Improve on the results transmission policies, procedures, training, and system to continue developing the capacity of the PNGEC to receive, verify, and publish preliminary and official results.
- ◆ Review processes for reporting results from the counting centers to identify challenges and determine solutions, such as the process for the timely transmission of electronic and paper-based returns (Forms 66A and 66B).
- ◆ Discuss how to better inform Election Managers, Returning Officers, Assistant Returning Officers, and other electoral staff on the value and benefit of the results transmission system and tablet as a tool for validating calculations for results and transmitting certified results to the PNGEC headquarters.
- ◆ Review electoral and political party laws and regulations on candidate scrutineers to establish criteria for appointment, set procedures for application, provide required training, increase awareness of legal obligations, and enforce code of conduct.

- ◆ Increase awareness of electoral officials on the legal obligation of respective roles of EMs, AEMs, PROs, ROs, and AROs during enrolment, nomination, polling, counting, and petitions.

Election Petitions and By-Elections

- ◆ Monitor and respond to any election petitions filed in the Court of Disputed Returns or other National Courts as directed by counsel and court orders.
- ◆ Develop an internal system for tracking petitions filed, status of cases, actions implemented in response, provision of documents or data in response to any requests for production, and all associated legal costs.
- ◆ Plan, budget for, and conduct any provincial or open electorate by-elections ordered by the Court of Disputed Returns.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CONCLUSION

In 2016-17, the PNGEC was fully engaged with preparations for conducting the 2017 National Election. Progress was steady on updating, displaying, and finalizing the electoral roll; procuring electoral materials and services; planning for operational and logistical activities; processing financial payments and allowances; recruiting and training electoral officials; verifying candidate nominations; engaging with civil and political stakeholders; conducting voter awareness; and implementing polling and counting operations to return the electoral writs for the Tenth National Parliament.

The central and provincial electoral management teams embraced the 2016-17 improvements to deliver an improved but still imperfect 2017 National Election. The general conduct of the election was more positive compared to the 2012 National Election, but there also remains several areas for further administrative and operational improvement. The combination of success and issues will be assessed, strengthened, and addressed following the elections with performance evaluations, a fresh electoral roll update strategy, administrative and operational adjustments, and the ongoing professionalization of PNGEC electoral services. A comprehensive process for organizational restructuring and skills development at the central and provincial levels will be the focus of a new PNGEC Corporate Plan for 2018-22 to provide guidance and support to the electoral staff during its ongoing institutional development.

The PNGEC investing in the development of knowledgeable officials could also contribute to the sharing of comparative best practices, operational and situational experiences, and lessons identified from across the regions and provinces. The Government of Papua New Guinea supporting and funding a comprehensive PNGEC review and restructuring program, as well as the electoral roll update exercise and 2018 LLG Election, would demonstrate national and provincial commitment to learning from the past and applying lessons in the future to provide high-quality electoral services during the democratic development of the country.

INTRODUCTION: 2017 NATIONAL ELECTION

Papua New Guinea (PNG) initiated the election period on 20 April 2017 when writs for 111 seats of the Tenth National Parliament were issued by the Head of State His Excellency the Acting Governor-General Theo Zurenuoc. The voters went to the polls from 24 June until 8 July 2017. The Electoral Commissioner returned 82 writs on 28 July 2017, following a four-day extension of the return of writ date by the Head of State. The new Parliament convened for the first time on 3 August with 106 writs returned, while four of the five remaining electorates continued counting and finished by the end of August 2017. As of the end of September, the Southern Highlands Provincial writ was declared after a disrupted counting process due to legal challenges and security issues. Under Sections 81(3) and 175(1A)(b) of the *Organic Law on National and LLG Elections* the Electoral Commissioner can use his discretion to extend the return of writs or declare a winning candidate due to “special circumstances” after the date fixed for the return of writs is extended once under Section 177(1)(d) of the electoral law. As of 30 September 2017, all 111 writs were returned, and the 2017 National Election was completed.

REPORT PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to inform members of Parliament on how the 2017 National Election was conducted, the key challenges encountered, and what the PNG Electoral Commission (PNGEC) proposes for improving the electoral systems and processes during future elections. This report covers the major electoral events undertaken in support of the 2017 National Election. While the financial statements cover for the year ended 31 December 2015, financial statements for the year 2016 are due in last quarter of 2017.

LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The *Constitution of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea*, Sections 125 and 126, established the Electoral Commission upon independence in 1975. Elections are administered and regulated by the articles of the *Organic Law on National and Local-level Government Elections* [“electoral law”] and *Electoral law (National Election) Regulation 2007* [“electoral regulation”].

KEY ELECTION DATES

Key dates for the 2017 National Election were as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ◆ 20 April 2017 | Issuance of writs and start of candidate nomination period |
| ◆ 27 April 2017 | Close of candidate nomination period |
| ◆ 24 June-8 July 2017 | Polling period |
| ◆ 24 July 2017 | Return of writs for national election |
| ◆ 28 July 2017 | Extended return of writs for national election |

BUDGET AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure reports for the fiscal periods are as follows:

YEAR	ANNUAL APPROPRIATION	WARRANT Y-T-D	EXPENDITURE
2012	216,104,010	216,222,150	216,073,507
2013	110,658,000	110,462,000	101,097,436
2014	44,319,000	45,762,000	44,115,477
2015	46,297,900	31,060,844	45,074,499
2016	47,164,573	46,521,188	51,039,813

Since taking office, proper and full audited Financial Statements have been provided to the Office of the Auditor-General, Secretary to Finance, the Government, and Parliament for the period 2015-2016/17, which covers the period of the Electoral Commissioner's appointment from 15 November 2015.

CORE FUNCTIONS

The core functions of the PNGEC as provided for by the electoral law and regulation are to plan, organize, and conduct elections for both National Parliament and Legislative Arms of Local-level Governments (LLGs) nation-wide. Additional duties include the periodic review of electorates and constituency boundaries after each National Census undertaken by the National Statistical Office.

The role of determining the *number* and *boundaries* of electorates is vested with the Parliament, based on a report and recommendations from the Electoral Boundaries Commission, chaired by the Electoral Commissioner.

ELECTION PROJECTS

Major electoral events conducted during the reporting period were as follows:

- ◆ Bougainville Referendum – Agreement, Arrangement, and Charter.
- ◆ 2016 National Parliament by-elections for Ijivitari Open and Samarai-Murua Open.
- ◆ 2017 National Parliament General Election.

The Charter to guide the Bougainville Referendum process was legally cleared by the State Solicitor in April 2017 and is effective after Head of State, Governor-General signs off on the instrument to establish the process.

RETURN OF THE WRITS

As the 24 July due date approached for returning the writs, and not all writs were available for return, the Electoral Commissioner advised His Excellency, the Governor-General, to extend the date of the return of writs to 28 July 2017, as provided for by Section 177(1)(d) of the electoral law. On the second due date, 82 of 111 writs were returned to the Governor-General. By the first session of Parliament on 3 August, a total of 106 writs were returned. The next four writs were returned by the end of August for a total of 110, as provided for by Section 81(3) of the electoral law. The final writ was returned on 28 September, as provided for by Section 175(1A)(b) of the electoral law.

The decision to accept the Southern Highlands Provincial (SHP) declaration on 27 September was made by the PNGEC on the basis of the electoral law. The Electoral Commissioner applied Section 175(1A)(b), citing “special circumstances”, to use the primary count results to accept the declaration made by the Provincial Returning Officer (PRO) on 20 July in Mendi.

The incumbent governor was declared as winner of the SHP electorate based on the first preference count of the first 462 ballot boxes due to possible contamination of the final 102 ballot boxes. According to the PNGEC, the first set was counted by the appointed PRO, but the second set was counted by a non-appointed electoral official, and thus were illegally counted. Section 149 of the electoral law requires an appointed Returning Officer or Assistant Returning Officer to officiate the counting process. Since the two sets were mixed during quality checks, the legal and illegal counts could not be separated. As a result, the distribution of preferences could not take place on the first set of ballot boxes only.

The allowable ballots in Counts 1-462 were accepted by the PNGEC as formal ballots. The ballots in Counts 463-564 were designated as informal, and the Commissioner ordered a total of 65,058 ballots be removed from the candidate tallies. In addition, the approximately 65,000 uncounted ballots in the 84 ballot boxes stored in the Mendi Police Station were also deemed as informal ballots, as they were inaccessible due to security risks from obstruction by candidate supporters. Consequently, approximately 130,000 ballots were considered as informal ballots.

The delays in the SHP counting operations from mid-July until late-September resulted in violent security incidents and an increasing risk to the well-being of the people and property in Southern Highlands. In addition, the inability of neither the PNGEC nor the police or security forces to retrieve the uncounted ballot boxes in Mendi, despite court-issued orders to count them, resulted in a situation that required a solution to protect the safety of the province.

ELECTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In May 2017, the PNGEC formed the Election Advisory Committee (EAC) for the 2017 National Election, as provided for by Section 96C of the electoral law. The EAC was formally constituted on 9 June and was comprised of three members: a representative of the Chief Ombudsman, a representative of Transparency International PNG, and a retired judge or lawyer qualified to be appointed a judge. The EAC has the mandate to advise the PNGEC and provide recommendations on “any matters related to elections as referred to it by the Electoral Commission” or “on matters provided in [the electoral law].” Formation of such a committee is at the discretion of the Electoral Commissioner. The EAC was non-operational for the 2007 and 2012 National Elections.

ELECTION PETITIONS

Following the 2012 National Parliament General Election, a total of 105 election petitions were filed in the Registries of the National Court, nation-wide. All but two petitions were dismissed, struck out for lack of evidence or withdrawn by petitioners. The two successful petitions during the five-year period resulted in by-elections for the seats of Ijivitari Open and Samarai-Murua Open in the National Parliament in 2016.

As of mid-September, approximately 80 election petitions have been received by the PNGEC involving the 2017 National Parliament General Election. Additional petitions are anticipated. The PNGEC is working with both private counsel and the State Solicitor's office to prepare for these potential court cases.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

The PNGEC initiated a fresh process of institutional development with the appointment of Electoral Commissioner Patilias Gamato ML in late 2015. The introduction of new policies and procedures in 2016 and 2017 focused on administrative, operational, and organizational capacity of the national headquarters and key electoral activities involving voter enrolment, staff training and manuals, candidate nomination, voter awareness, operational and logistical planning, and results transmission, among others. The collective efforts of the PNGEC national and provincial staff and polling and counting officials delivered an improved yet imperfect national election. Additional work is required to continue improving performance.

The next round of internal professionalization at the PNGEC will seek further capacity improvements based on the principle of investing in the human capital of the PNGEC and using constructive tools for evaluating the central and provincial electoral staff and internal systems performance during the 2017 national election. Additional attention will also be provided on internal administrative and operational planning, implementation, and reporting mechanisms.

The PNGEC is committed to an institutionalized approach towards a more professional staff, effective structures, integrated systems, and greater voter and stakeholder education prior to the 2018 LLG and 2022 national elections. The PNGEC, however, cannot achieve this alone, but relies on dedicated support from the Government of Papua New Guinea, parliamentary members, political parties, civil society organizations, and the voters to uphold their responsibilities for funding, reforming, assisting, educating, and participating in the electoral system. Democratic elections are an all-inclusive process for deciding the leadership that guides the development of the country and everyone must contribute to their success.

PNGEC ELECTORAL CYCLE EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The PNGEC employs a methodology of continuous evaluation to improve a performance during the multiple, simultaneous, and sequential activities along the electoral cycle. This activity-based approach was used to initiate electoral reforms in 2016 that were derived from lessons identified during the 2012 national election, 2013 LLG election, and 2015 provincial and open district by-elections.



In 2016 and 2017, the PNGEC designed and introduced incremental changes and new procedures among its administrative and operational branches to improve and safeguard 2017 electoral services. Despite various socio-economic, cultural, political, and infrastructural challenges, as well as the constraints of limited resources and funding, the PNGEC delivered an improved and safer 2017 national election; however, there is room for stronger and more capable structures and systems.

The electoral cycle approach will be applied to the current election period and provide the analytical source for further administrative, operational, and organizational improvements in 2017 to identify key lessons for application prior to the 2018 LLG election.

PNGEC 2017 NATIONAL ELECTION ASSESSMENT

The PNGEC conducted a preliminary assessment of its electoral performance during the 2017 National Election. The following topical areas outline pre-election reform initiatives, electoral performance and challenges, and post-election strategies and needs. The PNGEC will conduct additional evaluation exercises in October and November at the national, regional, and provincial levels to identify lessons and develop recommendations for improving future elections. The PNGEC senior management team will use this analysis to develop a more comprehensive electoral reform agenda with a view towards the 2018 LLG election, 2022 national election, and any by-elections that may be required over the next five years.

1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ELECTORAL REFORM

2016 Reform Initiatives: The PNGEC contributed to and supported legislative changes proposed to the electoral law by the Ninth Parliament in 2016.

Amendments introduced included revisions to the candidate nomination and electoral petition fees, among other proposed reforms. These proposals were put to the Government in late 2016 but failed both the second and final readings during debates in Parliament in early 2017. The electoral law reforms included but was not limited to the following proposals:

- ◆ On-line enrolment
- ◆ Increase in nomination fees

- ◆ Increase in the filing and security deposit for election petitions in the National Court registries
- ◆ Public Service Heads of Provincial Administrations to organize and conduct elections for legislative arms of LLGs

2017 Challenges: The recent election revealed the need for further legal reform to address necessary clarifications in the electoral law and regulation, such as how to handle deceased candidate's ballots and the criteria for informal ballots, among others. Greater internal understanding of existing electoral law and regulation is also necessary as demonstrated by the uncertainty surrounding the extension of the return of writs and incidents of double declarations.

2018 Strategies and Needs: The PNGEC plans a comprehensive legal review and assessment of current electoral laws and regulations to introduce potential amendments based on the 2017 electoral experience and in line with modernizing the electoral system in advance of the 2022 national election. The PNGEC will also seek stakeholder inputs during the legal review process to ensure an inclusive approach towards electoral reform.

2. FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

2016 Reform Initiatives: The PNGEC increased administrative, operational, and financial control measures to enhance and protect electoral management and activity implementation. Fresh human resource policies were also developed and implemented to promote and encourage greater gender sensitivity, including the recruitment of female directors, managers, and polling and counting officials.

A new online recruitment and management system was developed to manage and pay temporary election workers (TEWs), promote transparency in recruitment, require the use of bank accounts for payments, and limit the need for cash payments to mitigate risks of security threats and financial irregularity.

The TEW system was built to capture merit-based recruitment (reflecting both the 2017 TEW Recruitment Policy and 2017 TEW Application Form). The online design allowed for PNGEC officials to track and monitor the progress of recruitment from the provincial offices where data processing officers (DPOs) were employed to manage data entry. Reporting functions provided the PNGEC management with information on the progress of recruitment, numbers of TEWs in each district and province, gender data, and data on bank accounts for verification.

Provincial election managers (EMs) could perform the following functions: generate reports showing the TEW applicants and those allocated to teams, print Standard Service Agreements for completion at training, make changes to team lists after training, and record attendance and performance information after polling. At the completion of this process, the HR team had the ability to upload the verified lists of polling TEWs for payment.

The TEW system contained a module for the recruitment and management of counting teams, which was utilized primarily in the National Capital District (NCD).

2017 Performance: The PNGEC managed its limited electoral budget to allocate resources to the national headquarters branches and provincial electoral offices. The PNGEC also tendered for and procured ballot papers and electoral materials and services, recruited and trained

approximately 30,000 polling and counting staff, and processed innumerable financial claims at the national and provincial levels to conduct the 2017 national election.

The TEW system was used by 20 of the 22 provinces for data entry of polling TEWs. Of these 20, three provinces sent information directly to PNGEC headquarters for data entry due to internet connectivity and human resource challenges. The uploaded information from the TEW system was used to pay the staff in 19 of the 22 provinces. Four provinces were provided with V-SAT receivers by international partners to improve Internet connectivity, enhance communications, and enable data transfers.

While the TEW system provided options for merit-based recruitment, printing of Standard Service Agreements and verification of the attendance and performance of polling teams, few provincial managers made full use of these functions. The TEW system was used from recruitment through to payment. The following figure shows that approximately 75 percent of the polling place TEW staff were paid through bank accounts. The highest bank account usage was in the New Guinea Islands (97%) and the lowest was in the Highlands (64%) region.

Source: PNGEC 2017 National Election Data Tables, Appendix 11

2017 Challenges: The PNGEC experienced consistent internal delays and bureaucratic obstacles in its ability to prepare timely tenders, submit financial requisition forms, and process and pay service providers and electoral staff. The external processes for funding PNGEC claims by the Ministry of Finance and Central Bank are also complex and prone to lengthy delays from additional bureaucratic bottlenecks. The combined effect frustrated the conduct of both administrative and operational activities in the brief time frames needed to implement fast-paced and complicated electoral activities and procurements.

In addition, the PNGEC provincial electoral offices experienced similar lengthy delays in processing claims through the Provincial Treasury offices across the country. The same type of bureaucratic bottlenecks witnessed at the national level repeated themselves at the provincial level. The combined impact of the slow pace of processing financial claims at the national and provincial levels had direct and dire effects on operational implementation, timely payment of

contracted staff and service providers, and the general morale and security of field management and polling and counting officials.

The TEW payment system also experienced delays during its rollout and implementation at the provincial level. This was due to a variety of reasons including inadequate planning for the provincial responsibilities of recruitment. The challenges included the following: employment of DPOs, having adequate computers, access to data, setting deadlines for field officers to provide information on polling teams, unreliable internet service, and last-minute changes to staffing lists. In addition, some electoral offices were slow or less than diligent in providing the names and required valid bank account numbers of finalized teams of polling officials. There was minimal evidence of merit-based recruitment, with many provincial officials coming under pressure to hire certain people by local political and community leaders.

2018 Strategies and Needs: The organizational structure of the PNGEC headquarters and provincial offices requires review, reorganization, and modernization to deliver improved administrative and operational electoral services and enhance internal accountability.

As the electoral workload increases with population, technical capabilities must be invested in to develop a more dynamic and responsive organization. Current needs include increased government classifications and grading, increased staff salary levels, appointment of internal legal counsel, and support to public servant succession planning. The PNGEC requires restructuring to attract and retain talented personnel and educated youth to provide for a deeper labor base and more effectively serve and support voters and stakeholders.

The internal and external policies, procedures, and systems for managing and processing financial claims remain an essential area for further organizational restructuring, bureaucratic streamlining, and capacity development. The TEW payment system will be further improved and institutionalized to enhance the ability to manage staff and reduce reliance on cash payments and thereby decrease the associated risks.

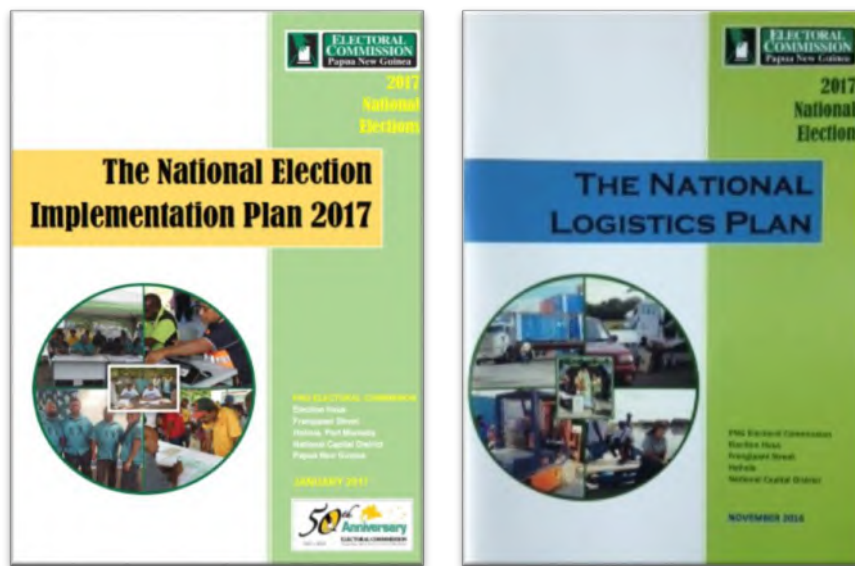
3. PLANNING AND EVALUATION

2016 Reform Initiatives: The PNGEC conducted five national coordination and one post-election evaluation workshops (thus far) with provincial Election Managers (EMs) and Assistant Election Managers (AEMs) in 2016 and 2017. The events were used to present concepts, develop strategies, receive feedback, implement policies and procedures, and identify methods for improving performance. In addition, comprehensive administrative and operational planning tools were introduced and implemented among the six PNGEC branches to support identifying electoral activities, tracking progress, budgeting finances, and reporting performance.

2017 Performance: The PNGEC developed a “National Election Implementation Plan” and “National Logistics Plan” for the first time to support and increase the internal capacity for conducting complex operational activities, planning diverse logistics, and complying with legal requirements for procurement and distribution of materials.

The Election Operations Branch regularly updated its plan and timeline, which assisted the team to stay on track during the implementation of projects. Other branches would benefit from this

example of operational planning and will be further supported to plan and implement activities more effectively.



PNGEC National Election Implementation Plan and National Logistics Plan, 2017

2017 Challenges: Despite consistent operational activity planning at the headquarters, the ability and commitment of all branches and provincial electoral offices to maintain and adapt plans for implementation requires further support and strengthening. Reluctance to adhere to activity timelines and constrained willingness to regularly update action plans limited the utility of activity planning among certain branches. The lack of planning discipline at the headquarters had a follow-on effect in the field, where provincial action plans were not consistently supported, encouraged, or maintained to guide electoral activity implementation. Events went forward and were carried out but could have been more efficient with more consistent planning and implementation tools.

2018 Strategies and Needs: The PNGEC requires a comprehensive election management system (EMS) with integrated planning tools and implementation methods to improve service delivery; mitigate for electoral irregularities or fraudulent behavior; and promote greater accessibility to voting for women, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. The PNGEC results website <<http://www.results.pngec.gov.pg/#results>> was the first step towards an EMS that provides public data on registered voters, voter turnout, and other related data. The preparation of a new PNGEC Corporate Plan 2018-22 after the national election will support further institutional development and professionalization.

4. TRAINING AND PROCEDURES

2015-16 Reform Initiatives: The PNGEC developed a new cascade training strategy to train EMs, AEMs, Returning Officers (ROs), Presiding Officers (POs), Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs), and polling and counting staff. The key training materials were revised, including voter enrolment, candidate nomination, polling, and counting manuals, handbooks, and quick reference guides. Two regional workshops were conducted to finalize these training manuals in 2015 and 2016 and gauge views and comments from the EMs and AEMs. A handbook for guiding the actions of candidate scrutineers was also revised by the PNGEC. The development

of two training and awareness videos for polling and counting processes assisted in conveying consistent messaging through the cascade training process.

2017 Performance: The PNGEC successfully revised its training materials, implemented three levels of cascade training, and distributed all supporting manuals and handbooks prior to the start of polling and counting operations. PNGEC successfully developed and distributed the videos for training of electoral officials, observers, and security personnel and was positively received at all levels. The procedural documentation drafted and printed for use in cascade training was delivered by the PNGEC to 111 provincial and open electorate Returning Officers and approximately 35,000 temporary election workers across the country.

The following summary of training materials produced outlines the variety of manuals and guidelines used during the election:

- ◆ **Manuals:** Six procedural manuals drafted and printed (nominations, polling, counting, scrutineer handbook, candidate guide, and results transmission)
- ◆ **Guidelines:**
 - Five training guides developed (nominations, polling, counting, count-in-brief guide, results transmission) for use during staff training events
 - 16 Quick Reference Guides (QRGs) prepared for reference by election staff
- ◆ **Training Videos:** 15,000 training and awareness DVDs and 150 flash drives were distributed with support from the AEC and NZEC. The materials were produced for use during public awareness and observer briefings, including approximately 180 international and 700 domestic election observers, and during cascade training for approximately 35,000 TEWs.
- ◆ **Trainings Delivered:**
 - PNGEC National Trainers, with support from four AEC facilitators, delivered nominations, polling, and counting trainings to 111 Returning Officers (including 22 Provincial Returning Officers) in five regional centres.
 - PNGEC Provincial Trainers delivered second- and third-level trainings to AEMs, AROs, POs, APOs, and other officials in polling and counting processes.
 - PNGEC conducted 12 training sessions for polling officials in NCD, which included specific information on managing the centralized polling centers with large voter populations

2017 Challenges: The lack of an adequately staffed and experienced training team at the PNGEC headquarters severely affected the ability to train officials at the provincial level. Supplemental “trainers” were drawn from other branches, which in turn, impacted the timely work of those areas. The result was a low capacity to conduct follow up or additional training sessions as required, with the PNGEC relying on international advisory support to undertake all major training and manual development activities. The delivery of first-level counting training to EMs and ROs in early April may have resulted in less procedural retention by the time counting started in early July. The PNGEC also had difficulty in evaluating the quality or consistency of message delivery during training at the second level for AEMs and AROs and third level for POs, APOs, and Polling Clerks (PCs). The video developed was a useful tool to

assist training messaging; however, multi-media products cannot replace the effectiveness of good face-to-face and step-by-step instructional training for field staff.



PNGEC Training Team Addressing Data Processing Officers, June 2017

2018 Strategies and Needs: The PNGEC will restructure and re-staff its training team to ensure experienced and qualified trainers serve the internal training needs. All training materials and electoral journals will be reviewed and assessed for effective delivery of policies and procedures and the capture and reporting of electoral data. The PNGEC will also review training sequencing and participants to develop more time-appropriate training schedule for each subject area, such as enrolment, nomination, polling, counting, and results management.

5. VOTER EDUCATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

2016 Reform Initiatives: The PNGEC developed fresh voter awareness strategies to promote inclusive participation; emphasize anti-corruption and anti-violence efforts; and encourage a free, fair, and safe national election. The multi-media campaigns used traditional print and broadcast products as well as innovative uses of music, videos, street theater, and social media through its website and first ever Facebook page.

2017 Performance: The PNGEC officially launched its 2017 voter awareness campaigns with international strategic guidance by introducing its first ever election song and video, which was launched in March 2017. The song promotes positive election messages in seven different languages and features national musicians and representatives from the four regions. The song was produced to target youths, women, candidates, and persons with disability.

The PNGEC produced 26 awareness products and other materials with a variety of messages to address the information needs of voters. The materials included more than two dozen graphical posters, flyers, and booklets that used the faces and images of real citizens for the first time in Papua New Guinea. The products were produced by in-house graphic designers, demonstrating growing technical capacity. The PNGEC printed and dispatched over three million posters nationwide to the 22 provincial offices and local stakeholders.

The PNGEC also used the materials produced for mass media awareness campaigns through different mediums, such as radio, TV, newspapers, digital billboard, website, Facebook, and face-to-face interactions. The PNGEC Facebook page was used for the first time during the 2017 National Election and received approximately 1.3 million hits.



Samples of 2017 PNGEC Voter Awareness Posters with Citizen Images

2017 Challenges: Despite high-quality motivational awareness products, the PNGEC lacked sufficient informational products to educate voters, candidates, scrutineers, and other stakeholders on electoral laws and processes. The poor allocation of funding to public outreach activities severely affected the ability of the PNGEC to organize awareness events, print and distribute materials to the provinces on time, and fund civil society organizations to extend the reach of voter education to the provinces and wards. The PNGEC also did not adequately engage with political parties, candidates, and other stakeholders to inform on electoral processes, brief on policies and procedures, and provide public information, such as polling schedules and electoral rolls in a timely fashion.

2018 Strategies and Needs: The PNGEC will assess and revise its strategies and management approach towards voter education and stakeholder engagement. All major electoral activities—voter enrolment, preliminary roll display and verification, candidate nomination, and polling and counting operations—would benefit from a more responsive and comprehensive mixture between motivational, informational, and procedural awareness and educational products. The PNGEC also requires a more interactive approach towards engagement with civil and political stakeholders to develop a consistent policy towards more transparent information sharing with the public at the national and provincial levels.

6. LOGISTICS AND PROCUREMENT

2016 Reform Initiatives: As noted above, the PNGEC developed a “National Logistics Plan” for the first time to increase the internal capacity for planning diverse logistics and complying with legal requirements for procurement and distribution of materials. The international procurement of provincial and open electorate ballot papers (approximately five million of each) was initiated well in advance and with new and enhanced security features, which saved a substantial amount of financial resources and improved ballot quality and integrity over domestic printing options.

2017 Performance: Notably, the PNGEC logistics team organized the procurement and timely distribution of approximately 1.6 million individual items with international technical assistance. There were no significant delays or late deliveries that affected polling operations. The general materials included ballot boxes, plastic seals, voting compartments, stationery kits, counting materials and forms, polling team t-shirts, and counting team bibs. All materials weighed approximately 750 tons and filled 61 freight containers and 20 pallets. They travelled on eight ships and in five road convoys (three from Lae to the seven Highland provinces, two from Port Moresby to Kerema and Kwikila). Sensitive materials, such as ballot papers, candidate posters, electoral rolls, polling schedules, indelible ink, and ballot box labels weighed a total of 47 tons. These were transported by Australian Defense Force (ADF) aircraft to 20 locations over six days. The PNGEC also contracted national and provincial transport and fuel services by land, air, and sea, as well as for extensive helicopter and aircraft services to deploy polling teams to remote districts of the country.

2017 Challenges: The PNGEC experienced significant delays in tendering for a variety of services, processing procurement claims, and contracting vendors. The legacy of unpaid claims from the 2012 and 2013 elections deterred many service providers from engaging with the PNGEC. Those who were willing often insisted in upfront payments or deposits on the total contracts to secure services. The insufficient number of headquarters staff affected the ability of the team to process documentation in a timely fashion. Delayed, late, or nonexistent recruitment of Provincial Logistics Assistants (PLAs) also impacted timely planning and implementation among several provinces.

The tendering for regional air operations services was a complex process that also experienced substantial delays, which in turn, delayed the deployment of remote polling teams across the country. The issuance of contracts was eventually taken over by the Central Supply and Tender Board when PNGEC tendering selections were repeatedly rejected for other preferences. This process was also severely delayed, which resulted in helicopter assets not being in place for the first day of polling that was scheduled for the Highlands region. The delays created a domino effect in the region when Eastern Highlands province air operations were delayed, the other provinces experienced follow-on delays, disrupting the entire polling schedule.



PNGEC Electoral Materials off-loaded in Bougainville, June 2017

2018 Strategies and Needs: The PNGEC will continue building the internal capacity of its logistical team in the areas of staffing, services procurement, materials distribution, and warehouse management. The National Logistics Plan will be reviewed and revised to

incorporate lessons identified during the 2017 national election, so they can be applied during the 2018 LLG election. The methods for procuring air transport service providers will also be examined with procurement focusing on provincial allocation instead of regional awards.

7. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

2016 Reform Initiatives: The PNGEC’s Information and Communication Technology (ICT) branch lead the process of review and revision of the technical aspects of supporting the 2016 voter enrolment update exercise. Multiple tools to collect and interface with existing voter data were developed and rolled out, such as the ICT data centers in the provincial offices and the web-based and application-based electoral roll lookup system. The policies and procedures for cleansing the 2013 LLG electoral roll were also developed to identify and remove duplicate names and deceased, ghost, and any underaged voters and account for transfer in/out voters.

2017 Performance: The ICT and Election Operations branches combined efforts to update the 2016 working roll at the provincial level, produce the 2017 preliminary roll for display and verification at the district level, and generate the 2017 electoral roll at the national level prior to the election period. The ICT Branch enhanced existing databases and reporting tools in 2017 to support candidate nomination, candidate poster production, and polling schedule amendment and publication. ICT Branch also developed new databases and tools for the post-election petition monitoring, and results transmission and verification systems. These databases and tools were developed and enhanced with international technical assistance.

The PNGEC also received external support to establish four satellite-based Internet systems in Hela, West Sepik, Manus, and New Ireland provinces to aid the transfer of personnel data and counting results. For the first time, closed user-group (CUG) phones were distributed to the PO level to support field communications, provide access to security assistance if needed, and send polling results information to the central data repository in Port Moresby. Nevertheless, the use of these phones as intended after polling was inconsistent and the phones were difficult to account for after the elections.



PNGEC Electoral Roll Data Processing Centers in Jiwaka (left) and Chimbu (right), February 2017

2017 Challenges: The PNGEC’s ICT hardware and software infrastructure requires, modernization into one integrated architecture. The various database systems containing electoral information are a collection of different platforms that have been assembled over time by various developers and do not interact well with each other. An effective ICT architecture must contain data sets that are interchangeable and interconnected through the same systems.

For example, if the data from voter registration, polling schedules, air operations schedules, candidate nomination, polling turnout, and counting results were integrated to form the same data foundation, then multiple tools or portals could be developed to interface with the data and prepare associated reports for internal or external electoral analysis. The entire ICT system also requires updated anti-virus and data security protocols to protect electoral data integrity.

In addition, the ICT branch staff requires further professional development to learn stronger project management skills, enhance existing systems development knowledge, and build on staff training abilities. Finally, the PNGEC must develop stronger procedures for the recovery of results forms, RTS tablets, and CUG phones after the completion of electoral activities.

2018 Strategies and Needs: The PNGEC made impressive technological advances during the 2017 election period in the areas of database management and software development. The PNGEC, however, still requires modern hardware and software and sufficient skills among its ICT staff to match the technical capacity.

The PNGEC will conduct an internal assessment of ICT staff and systems performance and database and word processing software and infrastructure needs to produce a modernization plan for an integrated architecture. The ICT needs of the provincial electoral offices will also be reviewed for both staffing and infrastructure. As part of the EMS noted above, the potential for developing an internal data dashboard system will be considered so that administrative and operational data and reporting can be appropriately accessed. Sporadic access to the Internet through unreliable data plans will also be reviewed and innovative solutions examined to provide stronger and more consistent access to the Internet and Intranet for more efficient operations at the headquarters and in the provincial offices.

8. VOTER REGISTRATION, ROLL DISPLAY, AND VERIFICATION

2015-16 Reform Initiatives: In response to stakeholder and observer recommendations following the 2012 national election, the PNGEC conducted an electoral roll cleansing exercise in 2015, redesigned its business processes for conducting an electoral roll update in 2016, and publicly displaying the preliminary electoral roll for verification and objection in 2017.

The goal of the PNGEC electoral roll cleansing program in 2015 was to identify duplicate names and any deceased, ghost, or underage voters electronically and remove them from the roll. This internal review and cleansing process was completed by March 2016 to create the working roll for the update exercise. The voter enrolment program was decentralized to the provincial, district, and ward levels to return electoral roll management to the ROs as provided for in the electoral law. The new policy was aimed at increasing local ownership and encouraging legal accountability for the roll update exercise. Internal electoral roll database protections and reconciliation mechanisms were also developed with international strategic guidance and implemented by the PNGEC to safeguard voter enrolment and identify any irregularities in the allocation of voters to wards.

2016-17 Performance: The 2016 decentralized roll update process was rolled out under the new executive management, which viewed the previous centralized process as a challenge to ensure accurate data collection and verification. The provincial officers put together workable solutions that allowed this new process to be decentralized at the provincial level with completion of field work to be done electronically at the provincial head office. Despite the late

start due to insufficient funding, work on the electoral roll progressed well from late September until December 2016. Four levels of training were conducted. The first level was done for the EM/AEMs; second level for the RO/AROs, third level for the Enrolment Agents, and fourth level was for the provincial data center staff, namely the ICT Data Coordinators and DPOs. Many provincial electoral officials commented at the national workshops that delegating the electoral roll update process to the provinces provided more local ownership and increased the ability to accurately address new and legacy issues as they were identified.

The decentralized electoral roll update process was a significant improvement over previous processes with provincial electoral offices, ROs, and AROs taking greater ownership and responsibility for roll quality and integrity. Roll processing was expedited due to logistically simpler procedures and removal of central quality assurance and data processing bottlenecks. ROs/AROs engaged directly at the local level to resolve quality assurance issues with enrolment forms, batches, and anomaly reports.

Comparison of Registered Voters on the 2012 and 2017 Electoral Rolls

REGION	PROVINCE	2012 REGISTERED VOTERS (JUN 2013)	2017 REGISTERED VOTERS (JUN 2017)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
HIGHLANDS REGION	CHIMBU	257,791	286,833	11.3%
	EASTERN HIGHLANDS	437,139	486,808	11.4%
	ENGA	344,501	390,617	13.4%
	HELA	182,897	200,697	9.7%
	JIWAKA	206,280	228,088	10.6%
	SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS	395,713	436,907	10.4%
	WESTERN HIGHLANDS	317,252	334,340	5.4%
REGIONAL TOTAL		2,141,573	2,364,290	10.4%
MOMASE REGION	EAST SEPIK	277,524	281,758	1.5%
	MADANG	306,888	304,012	(-0.9%)
	MOROBE	416,850	421,758	1.2%
	WEST SEPIK	149,412	152,680	2.2%
REGIONAL TOTAL		1,150,674	1,160,208	0.8%
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION	BOUGAINVILLE	151,793	155,458	2.4%
	EAST NEW BRITAIN	158,630	164,868	3.9%
	MANUS	32,879	31,837	(-3.2%)
	NEW IRELAND	84,533	86,863	2.8%
	WEST NEW BRITAIN	146,886	161,931	10.2%
REGIONAL TOTAL		574,721	600,957	4.6%

REGION	PROVINCE	2012 REGISTERED VOTERS (JUN 2013)	2017 REGISTERED VOTERS (JUN 2017)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
SOUTHERN REGION	CENTRAL	191,072	196,631	2.9%
	GULF	88,955	88,764	(-0.2)%
	MILNE BAY	148,968	144,250	(-3.2%)
	NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT	253,880	264,501	4.2%
	NORTHERN	102,524	118,181	15.3%
	WESTERN	123,729	124,516	0.6%
REGIONAL TOTAL		909,128	936,843	3.0%
NATIONAL TOTAL		4,776,096	5,062,298	6.0%

The ICT and Operations branches amended their voter enrolment data and preliminary voter roll display tracking formats to combine separate but related activities into one comprehensive progress report that showed all new enrolments/deletions and the percentage change over time. This enabled senior and provincial management to better understand the nature of changes to the electoral rolls. Given that the roll had not undergone any public verification processes since the current roll was first produced in 2007, the 2017 display and verification exercise identified numerous legacy issues with anomalies in the roll from 2007 and 2012 and enabled amendments after due diligence verifications by a designated committee following provincial reports.

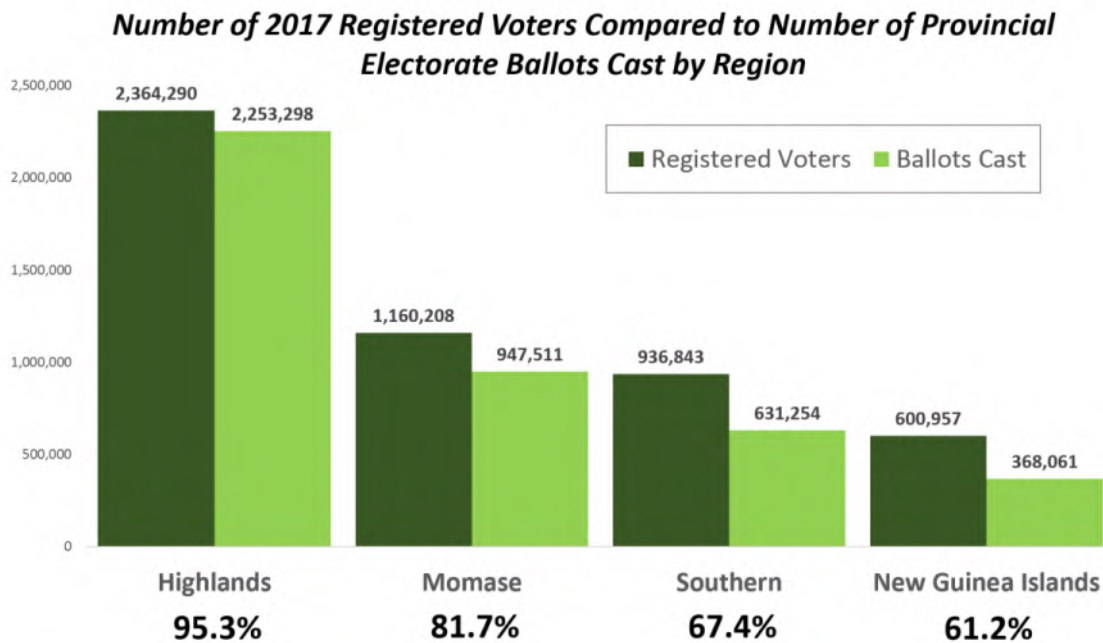
2017 Challenges: The voter enrollment and preliminary roll verification processes were critical areas where the PNGEC admits that better performance could have followed the 2012 National and 2013 LLG elections. The lack of proper funding and resourcing during non-election years left few options and impacted the capacity of the organization to fulfill its mandate as recommended by observer reports and internal assessments.

The primary complaints to the PNGEC during the polling period involved claims and accusations about the accuracy and integrity of the 2017 electoral roll. Many voters claimed they could not locate their names, while candidates accused the PNGEC of misallocating ballots among polling places, charging that some rolls were either inflated or deflated to their perceived detriment. The validity of these claims is difficult to assess without forensic analysis of the electoral roll at the ward level; however, the PNGEC acknowledges that public perception, as portrayed by multi-media outlets and reinforced by candidate petitions, represents genuine dissatisfaction with the electoral roll process. The PNGEC will address these issues with fresh strategies for updating the 2017 electoral roll prior to the 2018 LLG Election.

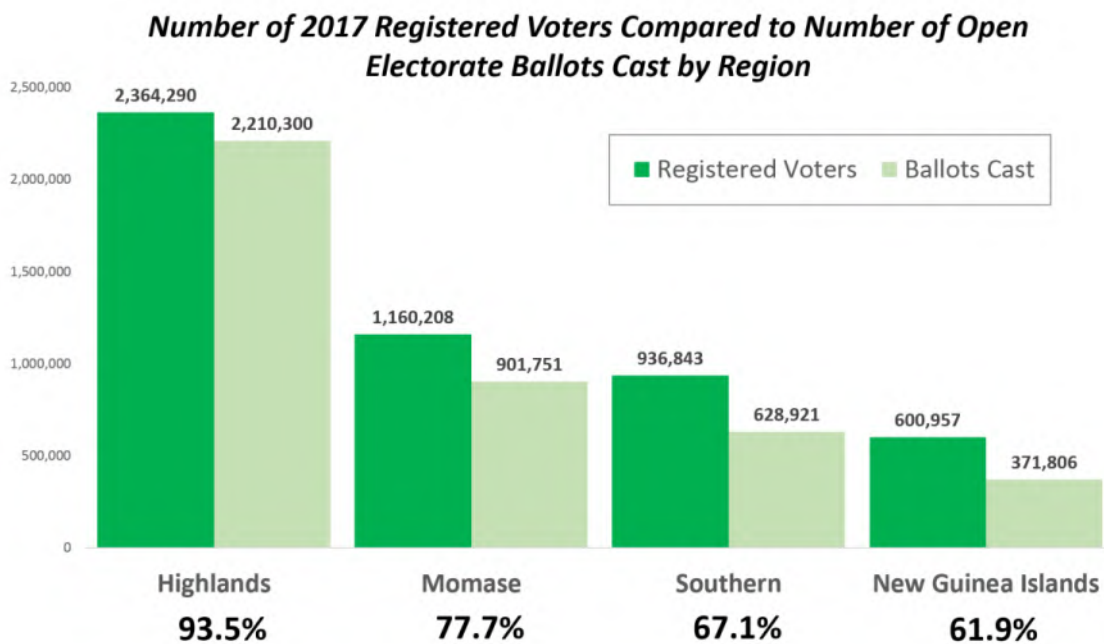
Another complaint received was the electoral roll for the Highlands region was not in the family listing order during the 2017 national election. The PNGEC was recommended to consider this order for the Highlands electoral roll after the 2007 National Election. The Highlands electoral officers recommended this system as more practical and easier to identify voters by clan or tribe in the respective villages. The family listing order is a listing of the names in the electoral roll according to a family unit under a clan or sub-clan. Family listing contains names of eligible

electors who can vote in general or LLG elections. The electoral roll also contains details on the address, occupation, and gender of a voter.

The following figures summarize the regional voter turnout as a percentage of registered voters by the number of ballots cast for the provincial and open electorates, respectively, during the 2017 National Election.



Source: PNGEC 2017 National Election Data Tables, Appendix 5



Source: PNGEC 2017 National Election Data Tables, Appendix 6

The 2017 preliminary roll was organized by the family list system; however, the 2017 electoral roll was organized in alphabetical order by last name. The change from a family listing to an

alphabetical list that combined families and thus villages and communities was reported as confusing, unexpected, and too time consuming to find voter names by the polling officials in the field. The result was that many officials abandoned the electoral roll and simply inked fingers and distributed the ballots that had been issued for their polling place. The pressure to vote outweighed the ability to follow procedures to confirm voters. The PNGEC will re-examine this roll practice to assess which type of listing is most appropriate for the regions.

2018 Strategies and Needs: The PNGEC is developing an appropriate response to assess the 2017 electoral roll and address any quality or integrity issues discovered. The electoral law provides for a continuous voter enrolment process and thereby the PNGEC may launch a formal display, verification, and objection exercise with the 2017 electoral roll. The exercise would be at the LLG and ward levels to identify and address anomalies; remove deceased, ghost, and any underaged voters; and enable new enrolment/deletions or transfers based on the legal criteria for voter registration. The PNGEC will consider reviewing and updating the enrolment Form 11 (F-11) so all new, transfer, and provisional voters are asked to provide some form of identification and be provided a numbered receipt for enrolment. All these strategies, however, will require the committed support from the Parliament for adequate funding, staffing, and material resources.

The PNGEC proposes voter registration reform that includes further decentralization of enrolment by appointing EMs as “Voter Roll Registrars” to delegate duties to provinces. Headquarters will continue to manage the master roll and provide advisory and technical support. Additional improvements could include year-round on-line voter registration and roll, and polling place lookup features to enable secure electronic registration and verification. Accuracy and inclusivity could be strengthened by engaging with the PNG National Identity Project (NID), as well as the Department of Provincial and Local Government and Urban Local Government Councils to cleanse and update rolls with data from Village Recorders and Ward Record Books. Corresponding audit and accountability mechanisms would be developed to safeguard registration at each level of the process. Voter registration reform measures will require political and financial support to enable the PNGEC to update, manage, and safeguard the electoral roll.

The decentralized electoral roll update process provided an important proof of concept for decentralized data processing. The exercise also demonstrated the availability of technical resources for further decentralization of electoral processes, including candidate nominations, TEW recruitments, and results transmission processes, with sufficient training resources. In 2017, the overall improvements were significant and roll growth was considerably more realistic than previous updates, when growth in 2012 was approximately 21 percent and in 2017 it was approximately 6 percent. Regardless, more fundamental qualitative and integrity improvements to the roll can only be achieved by moving towards continuous and identity-based registration and verification systems with adequate training and voter education.

The PNGEC will also explore options for piloting biometric voter registration technologies to modernize the enrolment process with the main goal of improving the voter enrolment process. Other countries, such as Kenya, Ghana, and Nigeria, have all deployed various biometric systems but with mixed success. Such technologies require a much higher level of financial investment and technical capacity, as well as kits, supplies, maintenance, and training, which all create a new set of implementation and sustainability challenges. Regardless, the PNGEC is

planning to test technological solutions with a “biometric experiment” in 2018 to assess the practicality of biometric electoral systems.

The PNGEC implemented pilot projects for a photograph-enhanced electoral roll in Wewak in East Sepik, Kavieng in New Ireland, and Moresby South in NCD in 2014 and 2015. Proposals to rollout the photo electoral roll project were prepared by the PNGEC and submitted to the appropriate government agencies; however, no funding was given for these projects. Nevertheless, the PNGEC continued to progress these pilot projects in 2014 and 2015 using its recurrent operational funds to complete the projects and improve the rolls in these provinces. Despite the initial success of these piloting efforts, insufficient funds were available to continue these projects for the 2017 national election.

Any type of voter registration reform also requires change in the prevailing attitudes, beliefs, and behavior of politicians and voters to improve the quality and integrity of the electoral roll. Until there is a genuine commitment to fair play by candidates and voters, elections will remain highly-charged and complicated to plan, implement, and deliver in Papua New Guinea.

9. CANDIDATE NOMINATION AND ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

2016 Reform Initiatives: The PNGEC redesigned the candidate poster format to shade the candidate numbers to match the blue and yellow electorate ballot colors and thereby assist voters in marking the right ballots for their candidates. Biodata was collected from prospective candidates prior to the nomination period to expedite application processing. A new set of procedures for receiving and verifying candidate nomination information were developed to support candidate poster production. The fresh products included step-by-step instructions, a tracking checklist, a process flowchart, a consolidated candidate database, and briefings to electoral officials on quality checking processes.

The PNGEC Political Party and Candidate Code of Conduct was also strengthened and enhanced to include principles emphasizing clean, fair, inclusive, and violence-free campaigning and national election.

2017 Performance: The PNGEC implemented far more organized and structured candidate nomination and poster production processes based on written policies, procedures, and poster distribution tools. The provincial electoral offices successfully received applications, declared candidates, assigned candidate draw numbers, and submitted candidate documents to the PNGEC for data verification and poster publication. This system allowed improved information flow on progress both internally and to political party officials. The final reports provided improved consistency and accuracy of the candidate database.

In 2017, the total number of candidates was 3,340 with 167 women, a 24 percent increase from the number of women candidates in 2012. Unfortunately, no women candidates were elected to Parliament, which demonstrates a need for further support to women to encourage participation and increase opportunities to run for office.



Comparative Candidate Data between 2012 and 2017 National Elections
 Source: PNGEC 2017 National Election Data Tables, Appendix 1

2017 Challenges: The PNGEC experienced minor delays in the candidate nomination process due to incomplete applications, lack of photographs, last-minute changes to political party affiliations, and technical complications during the data entry of candidate forms and processing of photographs. In addition, the candidates did not fully understand the process and many of them were not properly enrolled in the electorate they intended to participate. Some also preregistered under one name and during final registration, changed their names, which created confusion when verifying data. Addressing the data changes during candidate nomination is required to increase the accuracy and completeness of information received and data entered. Finally, the PNGEC also experienced difficulties in checking and vetting candidate credentials and legal records to verify their application qualifications.

The PNGEC has inadequate internal capacity to monitor electoral campaigns and must rely on law enforcement agencies to pursue any illegal offenses by political parties, candidates, scrutineers, and/or supporters. The PNGEC also experienced substantial delays during the counting operations from scrutineers who misused their role to observe by raising unsubstantiated petitions, causing counting operations to stall or be postponed, and creating sources for conflict between ROs and AROs and themselves. These collective actions led to political tension and even violence the longer counting was delayed.

The PNGEC Political Party and Candidate Code of Conduct was initially well-received by many political parties and candidates, but then the acceptance changed to rejection when the major parties refused to participate and questioned the motives behind the document. The resulting suspicion and lack of understanding reflected poorly on political parties and candidates as they rejected the principles of fair play encapsulated in the code of conduct.

2018 Strategies and Needs: The PNGEC will continue to develop and modernize its candidate nomination policies and procedures for processing applications and managing the database. The 2018 LLG election has the potential for tens of thousands of ward-level candidates. Further decentralization of the application and verification processes must be considered to handle the much greater workload as compared to the 2017 national election. The improved data environment with its enhanced reporting system requires further legal and procedural training

for the policy branch staff. Finally, the PNGEC will also improve political party and candidate engagement with regular briefings and a targeted awareness campaign to inform on electoral processes and encourage acceptance of and compliance with the code of conduct.

10. POLLING OPERATIONS AND ELECTION DAY

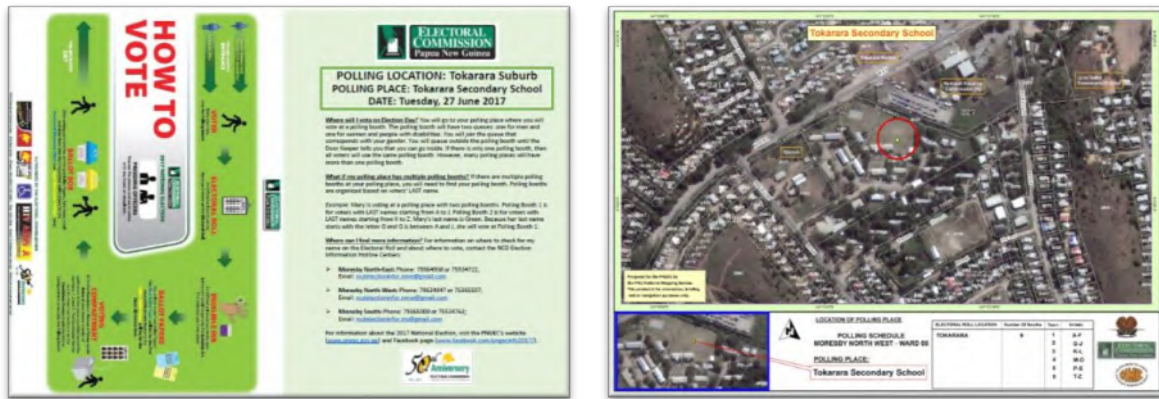
2016 Reform Initiatives: The PNGEC developed comprehensive electoral operations plans to prepare for and conduct the 2017 national elections. The “National Election Implementation Plan” noted above was derived from a far more detailed set of plans at the central and provincial levels. These plans were implemented well in some areas but also experienced challenges and delays in others due to a variety of political, logistical, operational, geographical, and personnel issues. The performance of the 2016 reform initiatives will be reviewed to learn from the 2017 experience and prepare for the 2018 LLG election.

In 2016, the PNGEC redesigned the provincial and open electorate ballot papers with a total of 13 security features to deter illicit reproduction and prevent attempts at fraudulent ballot manipulation. Procedures for dedicated polling booth lines for men and women were established to promote greater access to voting for women and people with disabilities. A new format for applying indelible ink was also developed to prevent double voting. In 2017, centralized polling places were implemented in the National Capital District (NCD) in response to stakeholder and observer recommendations from the 2012 national election. Additional ballot-issuing points inside a polling booth were increased in high-voter polling places to expedite the processing of voters and enable more voters to exercise their constitutional rights.

2017 Performance: The PNGEC successfully prepared for and implemented polling in 22 provinces, 89 districts, 344 LLGs, and 6,237 wards. The complex nature of Papua New Guinea’s political and geographical landscape resulted in security and logistical complications that created delays in the single-day polling operations planned for NCD and the Highlands region. Regardless, approximately 4,800 polling teams conducted voting in approximately 10,800 polling places between 24 June and 8 July, with a few remote areas completing polling by 12 July. Approximately one-third of polling teams required fixed-wing or rotary-based air transport in the remote mountains and islands of the country.

In NCD, approximately 365 polling teams conducted centralized elections in approximately 170 polling places based on alphabetical distribution among voters from the same location. The centralized polling was successfully implemented for the first time in NCD in response to observer recommendations during the 2012 National Election. Previously, each polling place was in a separate physical location and divided alphabetically, which confused many voters and resulted in them being unable to locate their respective polling place and cast their ballots.

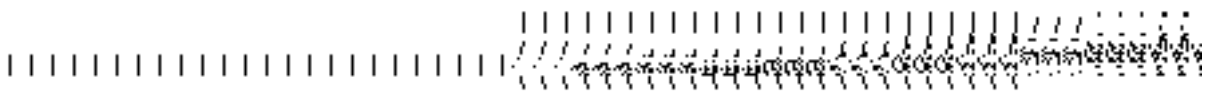
The PNGEC also collaborated with the National Mapping Bureau (NMB) for the first time to produce satellite-based mapping products of 47 multiple-booth polling places in NCD. Future inter-agency collaboration is envisioned to utilize mapping technology for electoral and logistical planning and security operations.



Sample of PNGEC/NMB Voter Education Flyer for Centralized Polling Places in NCD

2017 Challenges: Preparing, verifying, and finalizing the provincial polling schedules and air and sea operations schedules were a significant challenge, as both schedules form the basis for all operational and logistical planning and implementation. Delays in verifying the number and location of polling places and last-minute amendments to both schedules created a constant source of frustration for confirming the number of polling teams and staff; the quantity of electoral materials to procure and distribute; and the amount of land, air, and sea transport assets needed. This data was essential to calculate and allocate the budgeting required to resource the deployment and payment of those teams and materials.

The following figure shows the percentage of ballots cast by each of the 22 provincial electorates. The highest number was in Southern Highlands (100%) and lowest in the National Capital District (55.2%); however, Southern Highlands was a unique case with special circumstances, as noted previously.



Source: PNGEC 2017 National Election Data Tables, Appendix 9

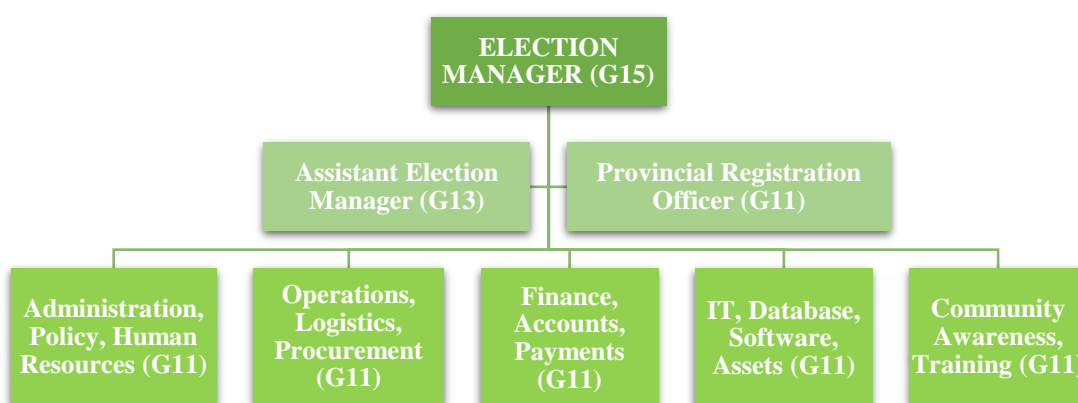
2018 Strategies and Needs: The operational capacity of the PNGEC headquarters and provincial staff requires further support and development to enable efficient and effective electoral project management, performance tracking, and electoral data reporting.

The current communications system between headquarters, provincial, and district electoral offices suffers from inefficiencies and breakdowns. Revised methods are necessary for contacting and following up with field officials and regional and section managers. The PNGEC envisions greater internal professional development, merit-based talent recruiting, and streamlined field communications to improve operational and logistical performance and data collection from provincial and district electoral officials.

Provincial electoral offices also require further development and restructuring to meet the organizational needs of electoral administration and operations in advance of the 2018 LLG election. The PNGEC operates 22 provincial offices, each managed by an EM and AEM. All other staff, including ROs/AROs, are either casual labor or TEWs hired for limited time periods. The EM/AEM must rely entirely on temporary labor or officials seconded from provincial or district administrations to support electoral events. Once election periods have passed, these personnel are released, and their productive capacity, experience, and skills gained are lost until the next event, if they are available. The reliance on periodic electoral teams has been identified by EMs as a significant obstacle to effective operations.

This inefficiency could be minimized with a revised organizational structure that builds upon existing management to establish a core team of full-time employees to conduct periodic electoral events and regular voter enrolment activities. Each office would be scaled to the size and needs of the provinces, as larger provinces will require more resources than smaller ones.

The following organizational structure is modeled on the PNGEC headquarters structure but tailored to the provincial context. The proposed core team positions include management, administration, and human resources; operations, logistics, and procurement; finance, accounts, and payments; information technology (IT) and database management; and community awareness and training. Provincial Registration Officers (PROs) are also proposed for managing regular voter enrolment update activities among the districts and wards.



Proposed PNGEC Provincial Electoral Office Organizational Structure

11. COUNTING AND VERIFICATION OF RESULTS

2016 Reform Initiatives: The PNGEC developed a new results transmission system (RTS) that collected, transmitted, verified, and published polling place data and electoral results. The RTS was designed to increase transparency, accountability, and the ability of the PNGEC to monitor, verify, and safeguard polling and counting processes.

2017 Performance: The PNGEC's rollout of the RTS was an inter-branch effort between the ICT, Operations, and Policy branches. The RTS was implemented with a package of internally developed software applications and associated review policies, verification portals, procedural manuals, training guides, reporting formats, and support desk preparations, all with international technical assistance. The first application used an SMS-based system to capture polling place data, such as the number of male and female voters and used-unused-spoiled-discarded ballot papers. The second application used a tablet-based system to capture and transmit results data and photographic images of the tally forms from the 22 provincial and 89 open electorate counting centers in the provinces. The first preference and distribution of preferences data was verified and then published on the PNGEC results website.

The PNGEC established and operated 111 counting centers across the country, with the seven Highlands provinces implementing centralized counting centers in the provincial capitals. The pace of counting operations was slow, laborious, and prone to delays from scrutineers raising numerous objections or counting officials refusing to work until allowances were paid. Regardless, the counting was eventually completed, even though the deadline for the return of the electoral writs was extended from 24 until 28 July 2017.

2017 Challenges: The PNGEC developed and deployed the RTS in a timely fashion; however, insufficient funds for conducting first-level training to all provincial Data Processing Officers (DPOs) resulted in a two-level training program. Provincial Data Coordinators (PDCs) were trained centrally but the transfer of procedures to the DPOs may have suffered in some provinces where the training abilities of PDCs were inadequate.

Even though supplemental DPO trainings were provided in nine provinces with international support, transmission and verification of results were delayed in several provinces due to poor implementation at the counting center level. The polling place SMS transmission component of the RTS also experienced delayed or no transmissions due to inadequate or nonexistent procedural briefings during the third-level of polling worker trainings. The DPO and polling/counting staff performance reflects a deeper personnel capacity gap that must be addressed in the future with additional trainings, redesigned training materials, and further use of multi-media training tools. Direct communications with counting officials and DPOs were also restricted by the prohibition of mobile telephones at counting centers by security forces.

The PNGEC underestimated the physical infrastructure and personnel resources necessary to operate 111 counting centers and expedite results processing. The workload for those provinces with a high number of provincial electorate ballot boxes—Southern Highlands (650), Eastern Highlands (636), Chimbu (448), Western Highlands (432), and Enga (411) provinces—was too high for one counting center. The pace of counting first preference balloting would have increased by setting-up multiple centers dedicated to the provincial counting and then bringing the total results under one center to distribute the preferences and declare a winning candidate. Another option is to count provincial and open electorate ballot boxes in parallel in the same center but in separate counting areas. Such an arrangement would have required additional infrastructure, counting officials, and scrutineers, and a larger budget, but would have returned more writs on time and reduced political tension and pressure from delays.

The counting process was also challenged by a lack of understanding of the legal roles of both the counting officials and political party and candidate scrutineers. The tendency to petition and

object to polling incidents and counting procedures delayed operations across the country and increased the levels of tension, pressure, and even violence in some centers. In the future, the legal roles and responsibilities must be clarified with stronger accreditation criteria for scrutineers, further requirements for scrutineer training, and earlier briefings to political parties and candidates prior to counting. Requiring candidates and scrutineers to sign and adhere to the Code of Conduct is another initiative that might encourage better behavior during counting.



PNGEC Counting Centers in Port Moresby (left) and Goroka (right), July 2017

2018 Strategies and Needs: The 2017 RTS was a qualitative improvement in the ability of the PNGEC to receive, monitor, and verify results data directly from counting centers without media filters or possible errors. Even though multi-media accounts were faster, the RTS results were more accurate as they were confirmed by the certified tally sheets.

In 2017, the PNGEC tested a baseline process for verifying results and increasing transparency and oversight of POs and ROs by using the SMS- and tablet-based system. These principles are important for further development of the RTS; however, the process for using the verification system will be reviewed to identify avenues for improving implementation in the field and increasing the speed at which certified results are transmitted and verified. The RTS will be reviewed for modification and improvement for possible use during the 2018 LLG election to enable adequate training and formal collection, verification, and archival of official provisional, progressive, and final electoral results data. The PNGEC will reconfigure the RTS software and hardware to meet the needs for recording, verifying, and publishing sequential counts for provincial electorates and thereby strengthen reporting safeguards for results.

The PNGEC will also review the policies, procedures, and resources needed to better prepare ROs and AROs and expedite counting operations. The centralized counting centers in the Highlands region were notably slower in processing ballot boxes due in part to the structural inefficiencies of counting provincial ballot boxes in separate centers from the open electorate ballot boxes. Counting these two sets of boxes in parallel counting rooms within the same electorate center and then transferring the provincial ballots to a central location for elimination would have redistributed the workload and possibly expedited the results process. The PNGEC will review these procedures and consider technological solutions to identify more effective workload sharing during future elections.

In addition, the slow pace of operations, double declarations in some cases, scrutineer-inspired conflicts, apparent attempts at manipulation in some electorates, and delayed transfer of official

results forms all point to a deeper need for more professional and skilled ROs and AROs. The PNGEC will review the process for RO/ARO appointments to identify a more merit-based and skills-based approach that limits the potential for politically motivated appointees and maintains greater electoral integrity through more competent electoral officials.

12. POST-ELECTION DECLARATIONS AND PETITIONS

2016-17 Reform Initiatives: The PNGEC monitored the declaration of elections and managed any disputes arising from the scrutiny of ballot papers and whether they were deemed to be formal or informal. Questions of admissibility for disputed ballot boxes were also addressed. To give guidance to the ROs to make such decisions, the PNGEC, in consultation with the Department of Attorney General, requested for state lawyers to participate at all counting centers across the country. The presence of these lawyers assisted the ROs in the provinces and the Electoral Commissioner in Port Moresby to make legally compliant decisions quickly and diffuse tensions in counting center during disputes.

The PNGEC also consulted with the Judiciary to discuss the development of amended rules and regulations for the processing of post-election petitions at the Court of Disputed Returns.

2017 Performance: The PNGEC benefited enormously from the decision making based on situational reports provided by the state lawyers. They provided guidance to the EMs and ROs that increased the PNGEC's performance to effectively manage the results counting process.

Despite the number of disputes that caused delays to the counting and declarations of elections, the ROs declared the winning candidates with the highest number of votes. The Electoral Commissioner has endorsed all 111 electoral writs with the name of the person elected. Each writ was returned to His Excellency, the Governor-General then forwarded to the Clerk of Parliament to form the 10th Parliament for Papua New Guinea.

The daily progressive results summaries provided the Electoral Commission with updated data on the counting, elimination, and declaration processes. The results report summaries also contained the declaration progress, members of parliament declared, declaration by parties, Form 66A and 66B tallies, and provincial and district polling summaries. Detailed exception reports were also produced daily to support management decision making.

The PNGEC is more aware of the need to document internal decisions and collect necessary support to policies and procedures. The litigious experience during the 2012 and 2013 elections has made the senior management team more careful to protect the interests of the PNGEC during the planning for and implementation of elections.

To satisfy the Supreme and National Court's request for electronic copies of all tally sheets—specifically the Writ and Forms 66A and 66B—an electronic booklet for each provincial and open electorate was created. Each booklet contains a high-quality scan of the required documents and underwent a detailed quality check. These booklets enable the courts to obtain and confirm, if necessary, the certified outcome of each election.

A database to track petitions to the Court of Disputed Returns was also developed that allows the recording of petitions and tracking of the respective costs. This improvement provides better overview of legal cases than in 2012 when there were more than 100 cases filed. As of mid-September, approximately 80 election petitions have been filed for the 2017 election.

2017 Challenges: The lack of clarity on the role and extent of powers of ROs and AROs during election preparations, polling, and counting was a consistent source of difficulties. The electoral officials require deeper induction training to better understand their legal roles, responsibilities, and obligations. The electoral law is not always clear as to when the ROs can decide on issues brought to them by scrutineers and other participants and the kind of decisions they can make. There were instances when decisions had to be made immediately and waiting for instructions from headquarters or external counsel exacerbated already tense situations on the ground.

The PNGEC lacks a legal section within the Policy Development Branch that would provide internal counsel to advise on the Electoral law or defend the Commission during any court matters. The reliance on external counsel increases the cost of addressing legal issues and enhances the risk of advice with less accountability. The PNGEC is currently receiving legal assistance from the state lawyers but stronger internal legal knowledge and experience is needed to develop strategies for handling court challenges.

2018 Strategies and Needs: The PNGEC will review its internal policies and procedures to develop an induction training curriculum for EMs, AEMs, PROs, ROs, and AROs that covers their legal roles and responsibilities. The PNGEC will also seek to establish internal legal counsel during the proposed legal framework review and organizational restructuring process.

CONCLUSION: LEARNING FROM THE PAST TO IMPROVE THE FUTURE THROUGH STRONGER CAPACITY

In 2016-17, the PNGEC was fully engaged with preparations for conducting the 2017 National Election. Progress was steady on updating, displaying, and finalizing the electoral roll; procuring electoral materials and services; planning for operational and logistical activities; processing financial payments and allowances; recruiting and training electoral officials; verifying candidate nominations; engaging with civil and political stakeholders; conducting voter awareness; and implementing polling and counting operations to return the electoral writs for the Tenth National Parliament.

The central and provincial electoral management teams embraced the 2016-17 improvements to deliver an improved but still imperfect 2017 National Election. The general conduct of the election was more positive compared to the 2012 National Election, but there also remain several areas for further administrative and operational improvement:

- ◆ Operational and logistical planning was improved even though implementation experienced bureaucratic delays and financial obstacles.
- ◆ Process of updating the electoral roll was improved even though claims persisted during the polling period involving voters not finding their names on the roll.
- ◆ Logistical distribution of electoral materials was far more improved with on-time deliveries to the provinces even though procurements were delayed for some services.
- ◆ Incidents of electoral violence during campaigning and polling was markedly decreased even though violence erupted in isolated cases during the delayed counting period.
- ◆ Voter awareness campaign was well-designed and more inclusive even though it was not well-executed on a timely basis.

- ◆ Polling period was completed with minimal interference and with tight security even though it took longer than scheduled in a few electorates due to logistical delays.
- ◆ Nearly 75 percent of all polling staff were paid through bank accounts, while those without accounts experienced delays due to complications from cash payments.
- ◆ Counting operations experienced delays in several electorates due to a combination of scrutineer objections, counting official protests for allowances, and under-resourced counting centers that took longer to process ballot boxes than anticipated.
- ◆ Results transmission and verification system worked even though data from polling places was sent inconsistently and transmissions from some counting centers were delayed due to poor implementation by data processing officers.

The combination of success and issues will be assessed, strengthened, and addressed following the elections with performance evaluations, a fresh electoral roll update strategy, administrative and operational adjustments, and the ongoing professionalization of PNGEC electoral services. A comprehensive process for organizational restructuring and skills development at the central and provincial levels will be the focus of a new PNGEC Corporate Plan for 2018-22 to provide guidance and support to the electoral staff during its ongoing institutional development. In addition to retaining proven and demonstrated talent based on post-2017 national election performance evaluations, developing electoral officials can also feed the PNGEC headquarters and other offices with skilled labor over time.

The PNGEC investing in the development of knowledgeable officials could also contribute to the sharing of comparative best practices, operational and situational experiences, and lessons identified from across the regions and provinces. The Government of Papua New Guinea supporting and funding a comprehensive PNGEC review and restructuring program, as well as the electoral roll update exercise and 2018 LLG Election, would demonstrate national and provincial commitment to learning from the past and applying lessons in the future to provide high-quality electoral services during the democratic development of the country.



PNGEC Executive Management Team and Strategic Partners during Corporate Planning Workshop, Port Moresby, 19 October 2017

APPENDIX

2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: PNGEC ELECTORAL DATA TABLES

1. Number of Candidates by 111 Provincial and Open Electorates, Disaggregated by Gender and Political Affiliation (16 June 2017)
2. Number of Polling Teams by 111 Provincial and Open Electorates as Published in the National Gazette of Papua New Guinea (18 May 2017)
3. Number of Voter Awareness and Civic Education Products Distributed during the 2017 National Election (13 September 2017)
4. Number of PNGEC Training Materials Produced Nationally (30 September 2017)
5. Number of Registered Voters on the 2012 and 2017 Electoral Rolls by 22 Provincial Electorates (21 June 2017)
6. Number of Registered Voters on the 2012 and 2017 Electoral Roll by 89 Open Electorates (21 June 2017)
7. Number of Ballots Supplied, Used, and Unused by 22 Provincial Electorates (15 October 2017)
8. Number of Ballots Supplied, Used, and Unused by 89 Open Electorates (15 October 2017)
9. Number of Temporary Election Workers for Polling, Disaggregated by Province, District, Gender, and Bank Payments (30 September 2017)
10. Ballots Cast by 22 Provincial Electorate (15 October 2017)
11. Ballots Cast by 89 Open Electorate (15 October 2017)
12. Declared Candidates by 22 Provincial and 89 Open Electorates (30 September 2017)
13. PNGEC Financial Report (23 October 2017)

APPENDIX 1

2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: NUMBER OF CANDIDATES BY 111 PROVINCIAL AND OPEN ELECTORATES, DISAGGREGATED BY GENDER AND POLITICAL AFFILIATION (16 JUNE 2017)

REGION / PROVINCE	ELECTORATE	NO.	FEMALE	MALE	INDP.	PARTY
HIGHLANDS / CHIMBU	CHIMBU PROVINCIAL	61	5	56	43	18
	CHUAVE OPEN	37	1	36	21	16
	GUMINE OPEN	49	1	48	34	15
	KARIMUI-NOMANE OPEN	47	0	47	27	20
	KEROWAGI OPEN	50	1	49	37	13
	KUNDIAWA OPEN	39	2	37	22	17
	SINASINA-YONGOMUGL OPEN	37	1	36	24	13
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		320	11	309	208	112
HIGHLANDS / EASTERN HIGHLANDS	EASTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL	48	2	46	35	13
	DAULO OPEN	50	0	50	31	19
	GOROKA OPEN	31	4	26	15	16
	HENGANOFI OPEN	38	3	35	25	13
	KAINANTU OPEN	57	3	54	37	20
	LUFA OPEN	41	0	41	23	18
	OBURA-WONENARA OPEN	47	3	44	24	23
	OKAPA OPEN	53	1	52	34	19
	UNGGAI-BENA OPEN	31	0	31	18	13
TOTAL		396	16	379	242	154
HIGHLANDS / ENGA	ENGA PROVINCIAL	18	0	18	13	5
	KANDEP OPEN	31	2	29	25	6
	KOMPIAM-AMBUM OPEN	29	3	26	21	8
	LAGAIP-PORGERA OPEN	43	3	39	27	16
	WABAG OPEN	18	0	18	10	8
	WAPENAMANDA OPEN	23	1	22	13	10
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		162	9	152	109	53
HIGHLANDS / HELA	HELA PROVINCIAL	21	0	21	11	10

REGION / PROVINCE	ELECTORATE	NO.	FEMALE	MALE	INDP.	PARTY
	KOMO-MAGARIMA OPEN	28	2	26	18	10
	KOROBA-LAKE KOPIAGO OPEN	25	1	24	14	11
	TARI OPEN	18	0	18	14	4
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		92	3	89	57	35
HIGHLANDS / JIWAKA	JIWAKA PROVINCIAL	52	2	50	34	18
	ANGALIMP-SOUTH WAGHI OPEN	30	0	30	15	15
	JIMI OPEN	25	0	25	9	16
	NORTH WAGHI OPEN	29	3	26	11	18
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		136	5	131	69	67
HIGHLANDS / SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS	SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL	25	2	23	20	5
	IALIBU-PANGIA OPEN	10	0	10	5	5
	IMBONGGU OPEN	18	0	18	12	6
	KAGUA-ERAWE OPEN	33	0	32	18	15
	MENDI OPEN	12	0	12	9	3
	NIPA-KUTUBU OPEN	19	0	19	10	9
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		117	2	114	74	43
HIGHLANDS / WESTERN HIGHLANDS	WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL	21	2	19	12	9
	DEI OPEN	27	1	26	15	12
	HAGEN OPEN	13	0	13	9	4
	MUL-BAIYER OPEN	18	0	18	11	7
	TAMBUL-NEBILYER OPEN	18	0	18	12	6
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		97	3	94	59	38
REGIONAL TOTAL		1,320	49	1,268	818	502
MOMASE / EAST SEPIK	EAST SEPIK PROVINCIAL	26	4	22	14	12
	AMBUNTI-DREIKIKIR OPEN	26	1	24	12	14
	ANGORAM OPEN	28	2	26	16	12

REGION / PROVINCE	ELECTORATE	NO.	FEMALE	MALE	INDP.	PARTY
	MAPRIK OPEN	22	0	22	10	12
	WEWAK OPEN	30	4	26	16	14
	WOSERA-GAUI OPEN	26	0	26	10	16
	YANGORU-SAUSSIA OPEN	16	0	16	8	8
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		174	11	162	86	88
MOMASE / MADANG	MADANG PROVINCIAL	31	1	30	17	14
	BOGIA OPEN	42	3	39	25	17
	MADANG OPEN	27	1	26	16	11
	MIDDLE RAMU OPEN	35	1	34	17	18
	RAI COAST OPEN	37	3	34	19	18
	SUMKAR OPEN	46	1	45	28	18
	USINO-BUNDI OPEN	52	4	48	33	19
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		270	14	256	155	115
MOMASE / MOROBE	MOROBE PROVINCIAL	25	1	24	14	11
	BULOLO OPEN	26	2	24	17	9
	FINSCHAFEN OPEN	42	2	40	25	17
	HUON GULF OPEN	35	2	33	19	16
	KABWUM OPEN	24	1	23	9	15
	LAE OPEN	49	2	47	31	18
	MARKHAM OPEN	26	1	25	12	14
	MENYAMYA OPEN	22	0	22	8	14
	NAWAE OPEN	43	1	42	28	15
	TEWAE-SIASSI OPEN	37	0	37	22	15
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		329	12	317	185	144
MOMASE / WEST SEPIK	WEST SEPIK PROVINCIAL	32	2	30	19	13
	AITAPE-LUMI OPEN	19	0	19	9	10
	NUKU OPEN	9	0	9	2	7
	TELEFOMIN OPEN	16	2	14	8	8
	VANIMO-GREEN RIVER OPEN	21	1	20	11	10
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		97	5	92	49	48
REGIONAL TOTAL		870	42	827	475	395

REGION / PROVINCE	ELECTORATE	NO.	FEMALE	MALE	INDP.	PARTY
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS / BOUGAINVILLE	BOUGAINVILLE PROVINCIAL	9	0	9	3	6
	CENTRAL BOUGAINVILLE OPEN	21	2	19	11	10
	NORTH BOUGAINVILLE OPEN	31	2	29	19	12
	SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE OPEN	12	1	11	3	9
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		73	5	68	36	37
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS / EAST NEW BRITAIN	EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL	19	1	18	10	9
	GAZELLE OPEN	17	0	17	6	11
	KOKOPO OPEN	25	1	24	12	13
	POMIO OPEN	14	0	14	5	9
	RABAUL OPEN	8	0	8	4	4
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		83	2	81	37	46
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS / MANUS	MANUS PROVINCIAL	26	3	23	14	12
	MANUS OPEN	34	3	31	19	15
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		60	6	54	33	27
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS / NEW IRELAND	NEW IRELAND PROVINCIAL	15	1	14	9	6
	KAVIENG OPEN	22	3	19	13	9
	NAMATANAI OPEN	9	0	9	3	6
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		46	4	42	25	21
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS / WEST NEW BRITAIN	WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL	19	0	19	6	13
	KANDRIAN-GLOUCESTER OPEN	17	0	17	3	14
	TALASEA OPEN	33	0	33	15	18
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		69	0	69	24	45
REGIONAL TOTAL		331	17	314	155	176

REGION / PROVINCE	ELECTORATE	NO.	FEMALE	MALE	INDP.	PARTY
SOUTHERN / CENTRAL	CENTRAL PROVINCIAL	27	3	24	15	12
	ABAU OPEN	24	1	23	11	13
	GOILALA OPEN	30	1	29	14	16
	KAIRUKU-HIRI OPEN	27	1	26	13	14
	RIGO OPEN	39	7	32	22	17
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		147	13	134	75	72
SOUTHERN / GULF	GULF PROVINCIAL	51	6	45	31	20
	KEREMA OPEN	50	2	48	33	17
	KIKORI OPEN	47	4	43	23	24
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		148	12	136	87	61
SOUTHERN / MILNE BAY	MILNE BAY PROVINCIAL	11	1	10	5	6
	ALOTAU OPEN	25	1	24	16	9
	ESA'ALA OPEN	16	0	16	6	10
	KIRIWINA-GOODENOUGH OPEN	27	0	27	11	16
	SAMARAI-MURUA OPEN	22	2	20	11	11
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		101	4	97	49	52
SOUTHERN / NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT	NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT PROVINCIAL	38	3	35	25	13
	MORESBY NORTH-EAST OPEN	51	6	45	37	14
	MORESBY NORTH-WEST OPEN	38	3	35	27	11
	MORESBY SOUTH OPEN	15	1	14	6	9
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		142	13	129	95	47
SOUTHERN / NORTHERN	NORTHERN PROVINCIAL	31	3	28	17	14
	IJIVITARI OPEN	33	1	32	19	14
	SOHE OPEN	42	4	38	26	16
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		106	8	98	62	44
SOUTHERN / WESTERN	WESTERN PROVINCIAL	43	3	39	27	16

REGION / PROVINCE	ELECTORATE	NO.	FEMALE	MALE	INDP.	PARTY
	MIDDLE FLY OPEN	29	3	26	15	14
	NORTH FLY OPEN	52	1	51	31	21
	SOUTH FLY OPEN	51	2	49	32	19
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		175	9	165	105	70
REGIONAL TOTAL		819	59	759	473	346
NATIONAL TOTAL		3,340	167	3,168	1,921	1,419

APPENDIX 2

2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: NUMBER OF POLLING TEAMS BY 111 PROVINCIAL AND OPEN ELECTORATES AS PUBLISHED IN THE NATIONAL GAZETTE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA (18 MAY 2017)

REGION / PROVINCE	ELECTORATES	LLGS	WARDS	POLLING PLACES	NO. OF TEAMS		
					SINGLE DAY	MULTI DAY	TOTAL
HIGHLANDS REGION							
CHIMBU PROVINCE							
	CHUAVE	3	56	69	69	0	69
	GUMINE	3	45	62	62	0	62
	KARIMUI-NOMANE	3	64	68	68	0	68
	KEROWAGI	4	51	86	86	0	86
	KUNDIAWA	4	48	93	93	0	93
	SINASINA-YONGGAMUGL	3	49	70	70	0	70
	TOTAL	20	313	448	448	0	448
EASTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE							
	DAULO	3	23	48	48	0	48
	GOROKA	3	17	76	76	0	76
	HENGANOFI	3	29	55	55	0	55
	KAINANTU	4	27	85	85	0	85
	LUFA	3	32	77	77	0	77
	OBURA-WONENARA	3	81	119	119	0	119
	OKAPA	2	34	110	110	0	110
	UNGGAI-BENA	3	24	71	71	0	71
	TOTAL	24	267	641	641	0	641
ENGA PROVINCE							
	KANDEP	2	72	75	75	0	75
	KOMPIAM-AMBUM	4	75	76	76	0	76
	LAGAIP-PORGERA	6	109	125	125	0	125
	WABAG	3	64	74	74	0	74
	WAPENAMANDA	2	50	50	50	0	50
	TOTAL	17	370	400	400	0	400
HELA PROVINCE							
	KOMO-MAGARIMA	5	99	99	99	0	99
	KOROBA-LAKE KOPIAGO	4	81	81	81	0	81

REGION / PROVINCE	ELECTORATES	LLGS	WARDS	POLLING PLACES	NO. OF TEAMS		
					SINGLE DAY	MULTI DAY	TOTAL
	TARI PORI	5	79	79	79	0	79
	TOTAL	14	259	259	259	0	259
JIWAKA PROVINCE							
	ANGLIMP-SOUTH WAGHI	2	80	80	80	0	80
	JIMI	2	60	60	60	0	60
	NORTH WAGHI	2	44	44	44	0	44
	TOTAL	6	184	184	184	0	184
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE							
	IALIBU-PANGIA	5	108	115	115	0	115
	IMBONGGU	5	80	123	123	0	123
	KAGUA-ERAWE	4	89	105	105	0	105
	MENDI	4	84	145	145	0	145
	NIPA-KUTUBU	5	109	160	160	0	160
	TOTAL	23	470	648	648	0	648
WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE							
	DEI	2	51	103	103	0	103
	HAGEN	2	48	107	107	0	107
	MUL-BAIYER	3	120	129	129	0	129
	TAMBUL-NEBILYER	2	86	93	93	0	93
	TOTAL	9	305	432	432	0	432
	REGIONAL TOTAL	113	2,168	3,012	3,012	0	3,012
MOMASE REGION							
EAST SEPIK PROVINCE							
	AMBUNTI-DREIKIKIR	4	116	140	0	21	21
	ANGORAM	5	158	174	0	32	32
	MAPRIK	5	70	135	5	15	20
	WEWAK	5	109	134	5	24	29
	WOSERA GAWI	5	112	136	0	22	22
	YANGORU-SAUSSIA	4	96	97	0	19	19
	TOTAL	28	661	816	10	133	143
MADANG PROVINCE							
	BOGIA	3	94	109	0	18	18
	MADANG	3	50	105	24	11	35
	MIDDLE RAMU	4	94	129	0	23	23

REGION / PROVINCE	ELECTORATES	LLGS	WARDS	POLLING PLACES	NO. OF TEAMS		
					SINGLE DAY	MULTI DAY	TOTAL
	RAICOAST	4	85	164	0	29	29
	SUMKAR	2	64	103	0	12	12
	USINO BUNDI	3	70	88	6	13	19
	TOTAL	19	457	698	30	106	136
MOROBE PROVINCE							
	BULOLO	6	109	166	0	36	36
	FINSCHAFFEN	5	78	148	0	28	28
	HUON GULF	4	67	112	30	15	45
	KABWUM	4	67	95	0	14	14
	LAE	2	16	55	55	0	55
	MARKHAM	3	63	100	0	20	20
	MENYAMYA	4	62	156	0	28	28
	NAWAE	4	53	109	31	21	52
	TEWAI-SIASSI	3	57	119	0	14	14
	TOTAL	35	572	1,060	116	176	292
WEST SEPIK PROVINCE							
	AITAPE-LUMI	5	94	157	0	26	26
	NUKU	4	84	102	0	16	16
	TELEFOMIN	4	82	127	0	24	24
	VANIMO-GREEN RIVER	5	101	157	0	33	33
	TOTAL	18	361	543	0	99	99
	REGIONAL TOTAL	100	2,051	3,117	156	514	670
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION							
BOUGAINVILLE PROVINCE							
	CENTRAL BOUGAINVILLE	3	9	195	0	49	49
	NORTH BOUGAINVILLE	6	14	308	0	66	66
	SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE	4	11	303	0	72	72
	TOTAL	13	34	806	0	187	187
EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE							
	GAZELLE	5	131	165	0	32	32
	KOKOPO	4	84	118	0	17	17
	POMIO	5	121	175	0	34	34
	RABAUL	4	50	78	0	14	14

REGION / PROVINCE	ELECTORATES	LLGS	WARDS	POLLING PLACES	NO. OF TEAMS		
					SINGLE DAY	MULTI DAY	TOTAL
	TOTAL	18	386	536	0	97	97
MANUS PROVINCE							
	MANUS	12	131	160	0	21	21
	TOTAL	12	131	160	0	21	21
NEW IRELAND PROVINCE							
	KAVIENG	4	51	150	0	22	22
	NAMATANAI	6	94	188	0	25	25
	TOTAL	10	145	338	0	47	47
WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE							
	KANDRIAN-GLOUCESTER	5	53	161	0	22	22
	TALASEA	7	70	201	0	39	39
	TOTAL	12	123	362	0	61	61
	REGIONAL TOTAL	65	819	2,202	0	413	413
SOUTHERN REGION							
CENTRAL PROVINCE							
	ABAU	3	40	102	0	28	28
	GOILALA	3	23	159	2	33	35
	KAIRUKU-HIRI	4	70	210	0	32	32
	RIGO	3	66	136	0	21	21
	TOTAL	13	199	607	2	114	116
GULF PROVINCE							
	KEREMA	6	76	143	0	39	39
	KIKORI	4	76	100	0	23	23
	TOTAL	10	152	243	0	62	62
MILNE BAY PROVINCE							
	ALOTAU	7	154	172	0	29	29
	ESA'ALA	3	87	97	0	14	14
	KIRIWINA-GOODENOUGH	2	61	83	0	11	11
	SAMARAI MURUA	4	88	111	0	24	24
	TOTAL	16	390	463	0	78	78
NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT							
	MORESBY NORTH EAST	1	4	164	164	0	164

REGION / PROVINCE	ELECTORATES	LLGS	WARDS	POLLING PLACES	NO. OF TEAMS		
					SINGLE DAY	MULTI DAY	TOTAL
	MORESBY NORTH WEST	1	5	126	126	0	126
	MORESBY SOUTH	1	3	69	69	0	69
	TOTAL	3	12	359	359	0	359
NORTHERN (ORO) PROVINCE							
	IJIVITARI	5	83	168	0	30	30
	SOHE	4	73	130	0	25	25
	TOTAL	9	156	298	0	55	55
WESTERN (FLY) PROVINCE							
	MIDDLE FLY	5	119	177	0	33	33
	NORTH FLY	5	89	180	4	39	43
	SOUTH FLY	4	73	142	10	21	31
	TOTAL	14	281	499	14	93	107
	REGIONAL TOTAL	65	1,190	2,469	375	402	777
	NATIONAL TOTAL	343	6228	10,800	3,543	1,329	4,872

APPENDIX 3

**2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: NUMBER OF VOTER AWARENESS AND CIVIC
EDUCATION PRODUCTS PRODUCED AND DISTRIBUTED NATIONALLY
(13 SEPTEMBER 2017)**

APPENDIX 4

2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: NUMBER OF TRAINING MATERIALS PRODUCED NATIONALLY (30 SEPTEMBER 2017)

ACTIVITY	MANUALS	QTY	TRAINING GUIDES	QTY	QUICK REFERENCE GUIDES	QTY
NOMINATION	1.Nomination Manual	1, 000	1. Nomination Training Guide	600	1. Nomination Timeline	600
	2. Nomination Guide for Candidates	10, 000			2. Candidate Nomination Guide	10, 000
	3. Scrutineers Handbook	12, 000			3. How to conduct a Candidate Draw	600
					4. RO/ARO Nomination Checklist	10, 000
POLLING	1. Polling Manual	30, 000	1. Polling Training guide	600	1. National Election Timeline	500
	2. Election Journals	14, 000	2. Polling Training Flipchart	100	2. Polling Day Checklist	8, 000
					3. Ballot Box Guide	8, 000
					4. How to ink a Voter	8, 000
					5. How to issue an Ordinary Ballot Paper	8, 000
					6. PO Voter Assistance Guide	8, 000
					7. Event Management	8, 000
COUNTING	1. LPV Count Scrutiny Manual	1, 000	1. Counting Training Guide	600	1. Sorting	600
					2. Counting	250
					3. Recording	250
					4. RO/ARO Checklist for Counting	150
					5. Stakeholder Communication Diagram	250
POLLING & COUNTING	DVDs – Training Procedures	15 000				
	USBs – Training Procedures	150				

APPENDIX 5

2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS ON THE 2012 AND 2017 ELECTORAL ROLLS BY 22 PROVINCIAL ELECTORATES (21 JUNE 2017)

REGION	PROVINCE	2012 REGISTERED VOTERS (JUN 2013)	2017 REGISTERED VOTERS (JUN 2017)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
HIGHLANDS REGION	CHIMBU	257,791	286,833	11.3%
	EASTERN HIGHLANDS	437,139	486,808	11.4%
	ENGA	344,501	390,617	13.4%
	HELA	182,897	200,697	9.7%
	JIWAKA	206,280	228,088	10.6%
	SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS	395,713	436,907	10.4%
	WESTERN HIGHLANDS	317,252	334,340	5.4%
REGIONAL TOTAL		2,141,573	2,364,290	10.4%
MOMASE REGION	EAST SEPIK	277,524	281,758	1.5%
	MADANG	306,888	304,012	(-0.9%)
	MOROBE	416,850	421,758	1.2%
	WEST SEPIK	149,412	152,680	2.2%
REGIONAL TOTAL		1,150,674	1,160,208	0.8%
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION	BOUGAINVILLE	151,793	155,458	2.4%
	EAST NEW BRITAIN	158,630	164,868	3.9%
	MANUS	32,879	31,837	(-3.2%)
	NEW IRELAND	84,533	86,863	2.8%
	WEST NEW BRITAIN	146,886	161,931	10.2%
REGIONAL TOTAL		574,721	600,957	4.6%
SOUTHERN REGION	CENTRAL	191,072	196,631	2.9%
	GULF	88,955	88,764	(-0.2)%
	MILNE BAY	148,968	144,250	(-3.2%)
	NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT	253,880	264,501	4.2%
	NORTHERN	102,524	118,181	15.3%
	WESTERN	123,729	124,516	0.6%
REGIONAL TOTAL		909,128	936,843	3.0%
NATIONAL TOTAL		4,776,096	5,062,298	6.0%

NOTE: *The 2012 voter registration data was published in the “PNG Electoral Commission: 2012 National General Elections Report to Parliament (June 2013)”.

APPENDIX 6

2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS ON THE 2012 AND 2017 ELECTORAL ROLLS BY 89 OPEN ELECTORATES (21 JUNE 2017)

REGION	PROVINCE	OPEN ELECTORATE	2012 VOTERS (JUN 2012)	2017 VOTERS (JUN 2017)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
HIGHLANDS REGION	CHIMBU	CHUAVE	34,824	38,657	11.0%
	CHIMBU	GUMINE	41,730	45,831	9.8%
	CHIMBU	KARIMUI-NOMANE	35,045	39,498	12.7%
	CHIMBU	KEROWAGI	47,704	54,430	14.1%
	CHIMBU	KUNDIAWA	55,701	61,252	10.0%
	CHIMBU	SINASINA-YONGGAMUGL	42,787	47,165	10.2%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			257,791	286,833	11.3%
	EASTERN HIGHLANDS	DAULO	41,782	47,239	13.1%
	EASTERN HIGHLANDS	GOROKA	69,665	79,785	14.5%
	EASTERN HIGHLANDS	HENGANOFI	49,251	54,369	10.4%
	EASTERN HIGHLANDS	KAINANTU	53,329	58,814	10.3%
	EASTERN HIGHLANDS	LUFA	36,987	42,134	14.0%
	EASTERN HIGHLANDS	OBURA-WONENARA	78,108	82,993	6.3%
	EASTERN HIGHLANDS	OKAPA	65,778	75,078	14.1%
	EASTERN HIGHLANDS	UNGGAI-BENA	42,239	46,396	9.8%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			437,139	486,808	11.4%
	ENGA	KANDEP	53,885	57,584	6.9%
	ENGA	KOMPIAM-AMBUM	52,930	58,076	9.7%
	ENGA	LAGAIP-PORGERA	122,202	143,534	17.3%
	ENGA	WABAG	56,306	65,209	15.8%
	ENGA	WAPENAMANDA	59,178	66,214	11.9%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			344,501	390,617	13.4%
	HELA	KOMO-MARGARIMA	69,570	75,342	8.3%
	HELA	KOROBA-LAKE KOPIAGO	62,124	69,578	12.0%
	HELA	TARI	51,203	55,777	8.9%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			182,897	200,697	9.7%

REGION	PROVINCE	OPEN ELECTORATE	2012 VOTERS (JUN 2012)	2017 VOTERS (JUN 2017)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	JIWAKA	ANGALIMP-SOUTH WAHGI	112,291	125,527	11.8%
	JIWAKA	JIMI	41,957	46,200	10.1%
	JIWAKA	NORTH WAHGI	52,032	56,361	8.3%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			206,280	228,088	10.6%
	SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS	IALIBU-PANGIA	61,796	63,119	2.1%
	SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS	IMBONGGU	71,645	77,174	7.7%
	SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS	KAGUA-ERAWE	64,277	70,621	9.9%
	SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS	MENDI	95,987	109,269	13.8%
	SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS	NIPA-KUTUBU	102,008	116,724	14.4%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			395,713	436,907	10.4%
	WESTERN HIGHLANDS	DEI	73,445	83,077	13.1%
	WESTERN HIGHLANDS	HAGEN	97,000	86,160	(-11.2%)
	WESTERN HIGHLANDS	MUL-BAIYER	64,865	72,789	12.2%
	WESTERN HIGHLANDS	TAMBUL-NEBILYER	81,942	92,314	12.7%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			317,252	334,340	5.4%
MOMASE REGION	EAST SEPIK	AMBUNTI-DREIKIKIR	41,112	42,861	4.3%
	EAST SEPIK	ANGORAM	55,840	57,595	3.1%
	EAST SEPIK	MAPRIK	48,326	46,832	(-3.1%)
	EAST SEPIK	WEWAK	49,743	49,838	0.2%
	EAST SEPIK	WOSERA-GAUI	38,729	42,215	9.0%
	EAST SEPIK	YANGORU-SAUSSIA	43,774	42,417	(-3.1%)
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			277,524	281,758	1.5%
	MADANG	BOGIA	42,111	42,410	0.7%
	MADANG	MADANG	73,630	72,842	(-1.1%)
	MADANG	MIDDLE RAMU	47,586	48,952	2.9%
	MADANG	RAI COAST	46,418	46,589	0.4%
	MADANG	SUMKAR	48,625	49,280	1.3%
	MADANG	USINO-BUNDI	48,518	43,939	(-9.4%)
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			306,888	304,012	(-0.9%)
	MOROBE	BULOLO	62,316	62,183	(-0.2%)
	MOROBE	FINSCHHAFEN	37,652	36,253	(-3.7%)

REGION	PROVINCE	OPEN ELECTORATE	2012 VOTERS (JUN 2012)	2017 VOTERS (JUN 2017)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	MOROBE	HUON GULF	43,780	52,134	19.1%*
	MOROBE	KABWUM	31,089	28,950	(-6.9%)
	MOROBE	LAE	85,284	61,978	(-27.3)%*
	MOROBE	MARKHAM	42,331	41,997	(-0.8%)
	MOROBE	MENYAMYA	50,798	51,877	2.1%
	MOROBE	NAWAE	31,234	54,346	74.0%*
	MOROBE	TEWAI-SIASSI	32,366	32,040	(-1.0%)
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			416,850	421,758	1.2%
	WEST SEPIK	AITAPE-LUMI	45,299	47,032	3.8%
	WEST SEPIK	NUKU	36,461	37,691	3.4%
	WEST SEPIK	TELEFOMIN	31,766	32,423	2.1%
	WEST SEPIK	VANIMO-GREEN RIVER	35,886	35,534	(-1.0%)
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			149,412	152,680	2.2%
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION	BOUGAINVILLE	CENTRAL BOUGAINVILLE	40,468	39,674	(-2.0%)
	BOUGAINVILLE	NORTH BOUGAINVILLE	61,322	63,362	3.3%
	BOUGAINVILLE	SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE	50,003	52,422	4.8%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			151,793	155,458	2.4%
	EAST NEW BRITAIN	GAZELLE	64,559	63,757	(-1.2%)
	EAST NEW BRITAIN	KOKOPO	42,013	46,356	10.3%
	EAST NEW BRITAIN	POMIO	29,655	32,391	9.2%
	EAST NEW BRITAIN	RABAU	22,403	22,364	(-0.2%)
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			158,630	164,868	3.9%
	MANUS	MANUS	32,879	31,837	(-3.2%)
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			32,879	31,837	(-3.2%)
	NEW IRELAND	KAVIENG	36,892	38,299	3.8%
	NEW IRELAND	NAMATANAI	47,641	48,564	1.9%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			84,533	86,863	2.8%
	WEST NEW BRITAIN	KANDRIAN-GLOUCESTER	45,131	49,948	10.7%
	WEST NEW BRITAIN	TALASEA	101,755	111,983	10.1%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL			146,886	161,931	10.2%

REGION	PROVINCE	OPEN ELECTORATE	2012 VOTERS (JUN 2012)	2017 VOTERS (JUN 2017)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
SOUTHERN REGION	CENTRAL	ABAU	37,633	40,147	6.7%
	CENTRAL	GOILALA	28,402	29,179	2.7%
	CENTRAL	KAIRUKU-HIRI	77,186	79,653	3.2%
	CENTRAL	RIGO	47,851	47,652	(-0.4%)
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		191,072	196,631	2.9%	
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	GULF	KEREMA	53,987	55,852	3.5%
	GULF	KIKORI	34,968	32,912	(-5.9%)
			88,955	88,764	(-0.2%)
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	MILNE BAY	ALOTAU	54,372	49,293	(-9.3%)
	MILNE BAY	ESAALA	29,745	29,930	0.6%
	MILNE BAY	KIRIWINA-GOODENOUGH	34,771	35,642	2.5%
	MILNE BAY	SAMARAI-MURUA	30,080	29,385	(-2.3%)
			148,968	144,250	(-3.2%)
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT	MORESBY NORTH-EAST	102,121	105,057	2.9%
	NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT	MORESBY NORTH-WEST	83,962	89,500	6.6%
	NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT	MORESBY SOUTH	67,797	69,944	3.2%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		253,880	264,501	4.2%	
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	NORTHERN	IJIVITARI	50,750	59,357	17.0%
	NORTHERN	SOHE	51,774	58,824	13.6%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		102,524	118,181	15.3%	
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	WESTERN	MIDDLE FLY	49,197	46,622	(-5.2%)
	WESTERN	NORTH FLY	44,986	46,131	2.5%
	WESTERN	SOUTH FLY	29,546	31,763	7.5%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		123,729	124,516	0.6%	
NATIONAL TOTAL			4,776,096	5,062,298	6.0%

Notes

*The total registered voters for **Lae Open Electorate** decreased by 27.3% due to the transfer of 6,075 voters to **Huon Gulf Open Electorate** and the transfer of 20,527 voters to **Nawae Open Electorate** due to overlapping boundaries and changes to proclaimed wards in these three open electorates. Consequently, the total registered voters for **Huon Gulf Open Electorate** increased by 19.1% and **Nawae Open Electorate** increased by 74.0%.

APPENDIX 7

2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: ELECTORAL BALLOTS SUPPLIED, USED, AND UNUSED BY 22 PROVINCIAL ELECTORATES (15 OCTOBER 2017)

PROVINCE (PER REGION)	TOTAL BALLOT PAPERS SUPPLIED	TOTAL BALLOTS USED (FORMAL + INFORMAL)	TOTAL UNUSED BALLOTS	PERCENT UNUSED BALLOTS
<i>HIGHLANDS REGION</i>				
CHIMBU PROVINCIAL	305,200	283,793	21,407	7%
EASTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL	487,150	468,127	19,023	4%
ENGA PROVINCIAL	394,100	352,946	41,154	10%
HELA PROVINCIAL	223,300	178,627	44,673	20%
JIWAKA PROVINCIAL	229,250	221,681	7,569	3%
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL	443,550	436,907	6,643	2%
WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL	327,050	311,217	15,833	5%
HIGHLANDS TOTAL	2,419,350	2,253,298	166,052	7%
<i>MOMASE REGION</i>				
EAST SEPIK PROVINCIAL	278,900	221,276	57,624	21%
MADANG PROVINCIAL	304,700	299,143	5,557	2%
MOROBE PROVINCIAL	418,250	313,031	105,219	25%
WEST SEPIK PROVINCIAL	153,800	114,061	39,739	26%
MOMASE TOTAL	1,155,650	947,511	208,139	18%
<i>NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION</i>				
BOUGAINVILLE PROVINCIAL	169,200	88,715	80,485	48%
EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL	165,300	93,758	71,542	43%
MANUS PROVINCIAL	42,800	23,874	18,926	44%
NEW IRELAND PROVINCIAL	86,250	59,626	26,624	31%
WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL	168,800	102,088	66,712	40%
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS TOTAL	589,550	368,061	221,489	38%
<i>SOUTHERN REGION</i>				
CENTRAL PROVINCIAL	196,400	147,312	49,088	25%
GULF PROVINCIAL	88,450	67,265	21,185	24%
MILNE BAY PROVINCIAL	142,500	107,558	34,942	25%
NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT PROVINCIAL	271,950	145,938	126,012	46%
NORTHERN PROVINCIAL	131,500	80,218	51,282	39%
WESTERN PROVINCIAL	125,100	82,963	42,137	34%
SOUTHERN TOTAL	955,900	631,254	324,646	34%
NATIONAL TOTAL	5,163,250	4,200,124	963,126	19%

APPENDIX 8

2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: ELECTORAL BALLOTS SUPPLIED, USED, AND UNUSED BY 89 OPEN ELECTORATES (30 SEPTEMBER 2017)

PROVINCES (PER REGION)	TOTAL BALLOT PAPERS SUPPLIED	TOTAL BALLOTS USED (FORMAL + INFORMAL)	UNUSED BALLOT PAPERS	PERCENT UNUSED BALLOTS
HIGHLANDS REGION				
CHIMBU PROVINCE				
CHUA VE OPEN	41,350	38,819	2,531	6%
GUMINE OPEN	49,350	44,110	5,240	11%
KARIMUI-NOMANE OPEN	39,700	39,497	203	1%
KEROWAGI OPEN	56,500	54,002	2,498	4%
KUNDIAWA OPEN	65,050	58,703	6,347	10%
SINASINA-YONGOMUGL OPEN	47,550	46,458	1,092	2%
CHIMBU TOTAL	299,500	281,589	17,911	6%
EASTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE				
DAULO OPEN	47,300	45,020	2,280	5%
GOROKA OPEN	79,850	77,976	1,874	2%
HENGANOFI OPEN	54,400	44,653	9,747	18%
KAINANTU OPEN	58,600	56,024	2,576	4%
LUFA OPEN	42,200	39,024	3,176	8%
OBURA-WONENARA OPEN	83,100	80,365	2,735	3%
OKAPA OPEN	75,250	75,071	179	0%
UNGGAI-BENA OPEN	46,450	44,868	1,582	3%
EASTERN HIGHLANDS TOTAL	487,150	463,001	24,173	5%
ENGA PROVINCE				
KANDEP OPEN	57,600	49,913	7,687	13%
KOMPIAM-AMBUM OPEN	59,250	46,525	12,725	21%
LAGAIP-PORGERA OPEN	143,750	130,670	13,080	9%
WABAG OPEN	65,050	60,654	4,396	7%
WAPENAMANDA OPEN	67,450	59,796	7,654	11%
ENGA TOTAL	393,100	347,558	45,542	12%
HELA PROVINCE				
KOMO-MAGARIMA OPEN	75,100	73,945	1,155	2%
KOROBA-LAKE KOPIAGO OPEN	82,450	52,716	29,734	36%
TARI OPEN	64,550	61,007	3,543	5%
HELA TOTAL	222,100	187,668	34,432	16%
JIWAKA PROVINCE				
ANGALIMP-SOUTH WAGHI OPEN	126,600	119,904	6,696	5%

PROVINCES (PER REGION)	TOTAL BALLOT PAPERS SUPPLIED	TOTAL BALLOTS USED (FORMAL + INFORMAL)	UNUSED BALLOT PAPERS	PERCENT UNUSED BALLOTS
JIMI OPEN	46,250	45,259	991	2%
NORTH WAGHI OPEN	56,400	54,449	1,951	3%
JIWAKA TOTAL	229,250	219,612	9,638	4%
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE				
IALIBU-PANGIA OPEN	65,000	63,007	1,993	3%
IMBONGGU OPEN	84,650	78,767	5,883	7%
KAGUA-ERAVE OPEN	70,500	68,801	1,699	2%
MENDI OPEN	106,500	102,025	4,475	4%
NIPA-KUTUBU OPEN	116,900	108,377	8,523	7%
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS TOTAL	443,550	420,977	22,573	5%
WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE				
BAIYER-MUL OPEN	82,200	65,952	16,248	20%
DEI OPEN	80,150	75,974	4,176	5%
HAGEN OPEN	72,250	58,186	14,064	19%
TAMBUL-NEBILYER OPEN	92,450	89,783	2,667	3%
WESTERN HIGHLANDS TOTAL	327,050	289,895	37,155	11%
HIGHLANDS REGION TOTAL	2,401,700	2,210,300	191,400	8%
MOMASE REGION				
EAST SEPIK PROVINCE				
AMBUNTI-DREIKIKIR OPEN	44,200	35,454	8,746	20%
ANGORAM OPEN	57,100	39,806	17,294	30%
MAPRIK OPEN	46,100	39,970	6,130	13%
WEWAK OPEN	49,050	34,409	14,641	30%
WOSERA-GAUI OPEN	40,400	35,226	5,174	13%
YANGORU SAUSSIA OPEN	42,050	35,067	6,983	17%
EAST SEPIK TOTAL	278,900	219,932	58,968	21%
MADANG PROVINCE				
BOGIA OPEN	42,500	38,477	4,023	9%
MADANG OPEN	72,950	47,649	25,301	35%
MIDDLE RAMU OPEN	49,150	46,129	3,021	6%
RAI COAST OPEN	46,700	41,516	5,184	11%
SUMKAR OPEN	49,350	38,480	10,870	22%
USINO-BUNDI OPEN	44,050	40,397	3,653	8%
MADANG TOTAL	304,700	252,648	52,052	17%

PROVINCES (PER REGION)	TOTAL BALLOT PAPERS SUPPLIED	TOTAL BALLOTS USED (FORMAL + INFORMAL)	UNUSED BALLOT PAPERS	PERCENT UNUSED BALLOTS
MOROBE PROVINCE				
BULOLO OPEN	61,200	45,971	15,229	25%
FINSCHAFEN OPEN	35,600	29,408	6,192	17%
HUON GULF OPEN	51,450	37,847	13,603	26%
KABWUM OPEN	28,400	22,557	5,843	21%
LAE OPEN	63,550	33,127	30,423	48%
MARKHAM OPEN	41,250	30,691	10,559	26%
MENYAMYA OPEN	50,900	41,850	9,050	18%
NAWAE OPEN	54,000	44,819	9,181	17%
TEWAE-SIASSI OPEN	31,900	26,471	5,429	17%
MOROBE TOTAL	418,250	312,741	105,509	25%
WEST SEPIK PROVINCE				
AITAPE-LUMI OPEN	46,400	34,400	12,000	26%
NUKU OPEN	37,100	31,732	5,368	14%
TELEFOMIN OPEN	35,100	26,410	8,690	25%
VANIMO-GREEN RIVER OPEN	35,200	23,888	11,312	32%
WEST SEPIK TOTAL	153,800	116,430	37,370	24%
MOMASE TOTAL	1,155,650	901,751	253,899	22%
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION				
BOUGAINVILLE PROVINCE				
CENTRAL BOUGAINVILLE OPEN	43,000	24,608	18,392	43%
NORTH BOUGAINVILLE OPEN	67,950	37,537	30,413	45%
SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE OPEN	54,950	30,362	24,588	45%
BOUGAINVILLE TOTAL	165,900	92,507	73,393	44%
EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE				
GAZELLE OPEN	64,200	32,052	32,148	50%
KOKOPO OPEN	46,000	26,750	19,250	42%
POMIO OPEN	32,650	21,220	11,430	35%
RABAU OPEN	22,450	13,668	8,782	39%
EAST NEW BRITAIN TOTAL	165,300	93,690	71,610	43%
MANUS PROVINCE				
MANUS OPEN	42,800	23,874	18,926	44%
MANUS TOTAL	42,800	23,874	18,926	44%
NEW IRELAND PROVINCE				
KAVIENG OPEN	38,050	24,107	13,943	37%

PROVINCES (PER REGION)	TOTAL BALLOT PAPERS SUPPLIED	TOTAL BALLOTS USED (FORMAL + INFORMAL)	UNUSED BALLOT PAPERS	PERCENT UNUSED BALLOTS
NAMATANAI OPEN	48,200	35,519	12,681	26%
<i>NEW IRELAND TOTAL</i>	<i>86,250</i>	<i>59,626</i>	<i>26,624</i>	<i>31%</i>
WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE				
KANDRIAN-GLOUCESTER OPEN	55,600	33,994	21,606	39%
TALASEA OPEN	113,200	68,115	45,085	40%
<i>WEST NEW BRITAIN TOTAL</i>	<i>168,800</i>	<i>102,109</i>	<i>66,691</i>	<i>40%</i>
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION TOTAL				
	629,050	371,806	257,162	41%
<i>SOUTHERN REGION</i>				
CENTRAL PROVINCE				
ABAU OPEN	40,300	29,468	10,832	27%
GOILALA OPEN	28,950	21,378	7,572	26%
KAIRUKU-HIRI OPEN	78,750	58,698	20,052	25%
RIGO OPEN	48,400	32,475	15,925	33%
<i>CENTRAL TOTAL</i>	<i>196,400</i>	<i>142,019</i>	<i>54,381</i>	<i>28%</i>
GULF PROVINCE				
KEREMA OPEN	55,750	41,630	14,120	25%
KIKORI OPEN	32,700	23,654	9,046	28%
<i>GULF TOTAL</i>	<i>88,450</i>	<i>65,284</i>	<i>23,166</i>	<i>26%</i>
MILNE BAY PROVINCE				
ALOTAU OPEN	48,450	31,956	16,494	34%
ESA'ALA OPEN	29,700	22,707	6,993	24%
KIRIWINA-GOODENOUGH OPEN	35,000	29,896	5,104	15%
SAMARAI-MURUA OPEN	29,350	22,989	6,361	22%
<i>MILNE BAY TOTAL</i>	<i>142,500</i>	<i>107,548</i>	<i>34,952</i>	<i>25%</i>
NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT				
MORESBY NORTH-EAST OPEN	110,550	70,720	39,830	36%
MORESBY NORTH-WEST OPEN	85,550	43,812	41,738	49%
MORESBY SOUTH OPEN	66,200	39,290	26,910	41%
<i>NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT TOTAL</i>	<i>262,300</i>	<i>153,822</i>	<i>108,478</i>	<i>41%</i>
NORTHERN PROVINCE				
IJIVITARI OPEN	65,550	41,573	23,977	37%
SOHE OPEN	65,950	38,510	27,440	42%
<i>NORTHERN TOTAL</i>	<i>131,500</i>	<i>80,083</i>	<i>51,417</i>	<i>39%</i>
WESTERN PROVINCE				

PROVINCES (PER REGION)	TOTAL BALLOT PAPERS SUPPLIED	TOTAL BALLOTS USED (FORMAL + INFORMAL)	UNUSED BALLOT PAPERS	PERCENT UNUSED BALLOTS
MIDDLE FLY OPEN	46,800	28,027	18,773	40%
NORTH FLY OPEN	46,450	28,064	18,386	40%
SOUTH FLY OPEN	31,850	24,074	7,776	24%
WESTERN TOTAL	125,100	80,165	44,935	36%
SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL	946,250	628,921	317,329	34%
NATIONAL TOTAL	5,132,650	4,112,778	1,019,892	20%

APPENDIX 9

2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: BALLOTS CAST BY 22 PROVINCIAL ELECTORATES (15 OCTOBER 2017)

PROVINCE (PER REGION)	FINAL 2017 ROLL	TOTAL FORMAL BALLOTS	TOTAL INFORMAL BALLOTS	TOTAL BALLOTS CAST	PERCENT FORMAL BALLOTS CAST	PERCENT INFORMAL BALLOTS CAST	PERCENT BALLOTS CAST
<i>HIGHLANDS REGION</i>							
CHIMBU PROVINCIAL	286,833	281,506	2,287	283,793	99.2%	0.8%	98.9%
EASTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL	486,808	466,476	1,651	468,127	99.6%	0.4%	96.2%
ENGA PROVINCIAL	390,617	349,762	3,184	352,946	99.1%	0.9%	90.4%
HELA PROVINCIAL	200,697	176,459	2,168	178,627	98.8%	1.2%	89.0%
JIWAKA PROVINCIAL	228,088	216,650	5,031	221,681	97.7%	2.3%	97.2%
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL	436,907	305,214	131,693	436,907	69.9%	30.1%	100%*
WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL	334,340	306,356	4,861	311,217	98.4%	1.6%	93.1%
<i>HIGHLANDS REGION TOTAL</i>	2,364,290	2,102,423	150,875	2,253,298	93.3%	6.7%	95.3%
<i>MOMASE REGION</i>							
EAST SEPIK PROVINCIAL	281,758	216,194	5,082	221,276	97.7%	2.3%	78.5%
MADANG PROVINCIAL	304,012	286,109	13,034	299,143	95.6%	4.4%	98.4%
MOROBE PROVINCIAL	421,758	294,547	18,484	313,031	94.1%	5.9%	74.2%
WEST SEPIK PROVINCIAL	152,680	111,669	2,392	114,061	97.9%	2.1%	74.7%
<i>MOMASE REGION TOTAL</i>	1,160,208	908,519	38,992	947,511	95.9%	4.1%	81.7%
<i>NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION</i>							
BOUGAINVILLE PROVINCIAL	155,458	85,766	2,949	88,715	96.7%	3.3%	57.1%
EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL	164,868	90,079	3,679	93,758	96.1%	3.9%	56.9%

PROVINCE (PER REGION)	FINAL 2017 ROLL	TOTAL FORMAL BALLOTS	TOTAL INFORMAL BALLOTS	TOTAL BALLOTS CAST	PERCENT FORMAL BALLOTS CAST	PERCENT INFORMAL BALLOTS CAST	PERCENT BALLOTS CAST
MANUS PROVINCIAL	31,837	23,291	583	23,874	97.6%	2.4%	75.0%
NEW IRELAND PROVINCIAL	86,863	57,554	2,072	59,626	96.5%	3.5%	68.6%
WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL	161,931	97,351	4,737	102,088	95.4%	4.6%	63.0%
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS TOTAL	600,957	354,041	14,020	368,061	96.2%	3.8%	61.2%
SOUTHERN REGION							
CENTRAL PROVINCIAL	196,631	143,658	3,654	147,312	97.5%	2.5%	74.9%
GULF PROVINCIAL	88,764	66,110	1,155	67,265	98.3%	1.7%	75.8%
MILNE BAY PROVINCIAL	144,250	102,138	5,420	107,558	95.0%	5.0%	74.6%
NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT PROVINCIAL	264,501	141,689	4,299	145,938	97.1%	2.9%	55.2%
NORTHERN (ORO) PROVINCIAL	118,181	76,993	3,224	80,217	96.0%	4.0%	67.9%
WESTERN (FLY) PROVINCIAL	124,516	80,401	2,562	82,963	97.0%	3.0%	66.6%
SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL	936,843	610,990	20,314	631,254	96.8%	3.2%	67.4%
NATIONAL TOTAL	5,062,298	3,975,973	224,201	4,200,124	94.7%	5.3%	83.0%

NOTES

*The **Southern Highlands Provincial Electorate** data is based on the first preference or formal votes of Counts 1-462 due to the situation where Counts 463-564 were counted by a non-appointed electoral official. The ballots cast in the second set of 102 ballot boxes were designated as informal ballots. Furthermore, an estimated 84 ballot boxes were uncounted and designated as informal due to them being inaccessible to the PNGEC. The total number of informal ballots includes the counted ballots in the 102 boxes and an estimated number of uncounted ballots inside the 84 boxes based on the total number of formal and informal ballots cast subtracted from the number of 2017 registered voters. Consequently, the total ballots cast calculates at 100 percent since the actual number of uncounted ballots in those 84 inaccessible boxes is unknowable because they were unopened.

APPENDIX 10

2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: BALLOTS CAST BY 89 OPEN ELECTORATES (15 OCTOBER 2017)

PROVINCE (PER REGION)	FINAL 2017 ROLL	TOTAL FORMAL BALLOTS CAST	TOTAL INFORMAL BALLOTS CAST	TOTAL BALLOTS CAST	PERCENT BALLOTS CAST
HIGHLANDS REGION					
CHIMBU PROVINCE					
CHUAVE OPEN	38,657	38,479	340	38,819	100.4%
GUMINE OPEN	45,831	43,201	909	44,110	96.2%
KARIMUI-NOMANE OPEN	39,498	39,029	468	39,497	100.0%
KEROWAGI OPEN	54,430	53,375	627	54,002	99.2%
KUNDIAWA OPEN	61,252	57,622	1,081	58,703	95.8%
SINASINA-YONGOMUGL OPEN	47,165	45,959	499	46,458	98.5%
CHIMBU TOTAL	286,833	277,665	3,924	281,589	98.2%
EASTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE					
DAULO OPEN	47,239	44,767	253	45,020	95.3%
GOROKA OPEN	79,785	76,143	1,873	77,976	97.7%
HENGANOFI OPEN	54,369	43,945	708	44,653	82.1%
KAINANTU OPEN	58,814	55,265	797	56,024	95.3%
LUFA OPEN	42,134	38,823	201	39,024	92.6%
OBURA-WONENARA OPEN	82,993	79,531	834	80,365	96.8%
OKAPA OPEN	75,078	74,722	349	75,071	100.0%
UNGGAI-BENA OPEN	46,396	44,284	584	44,868	96.7%
EASTERN HIGHLANDS TOTAL	486,808	457,480	5,539	463,001	95.1%
ENGA PROVINCE					
KANDEP OPEN	57,584	49,847	66	49,913	86.7%
KOMPIAM-AMBUM OPEN	58,076	46,179	346	46,525	80.1%
LAGAIP-PORGERA OPEN	143,534	129,786	884	130,670	91.0%
WABAG OPEN	65,209	60,265	389	60,654	93.0%
WAPENAMANDA OPEN	66,214	59,463	333	59,796	90.3%
ENGA TOTAL	390,617	345,540	2,018	347,558	89.0%
HELA PROVINCE					
KOMO-MAGARIMA OPEN	75,342	73,197	748	73,945	98.1%
KOROBA-LAKE KOPIAGO OPEN	69,578	52,288	428	52,716	75.8%*
TARI OPEN	55,777	60,629	378	61,007	109.4%**
HELA TOTAL	200,697	186,114	1,554	187,668	93.5%

PROVINCE (PER REGION)	FINAL 2017 ROLL	TOTAL FORMAL BALLOTS CAST	TOTAL INFORMAL BALLOTS CAST	TOTAL BALLOTS CAST	PERCENT BALLOTS CAST
JIWAKA PROVINCE					
ANGALIMP-SOUTH WAGHI OPEN	125,527	118,453	1,451	119,904	95.5%
JIMI OPEN	46,200	44,834	425	45,259	98.0%
NORTH WAGHI OPEN	56,361	53,752	697	54,449	96.6%
<i>JIWAKA TOTAL</i>	<i>228,088</i>	<i>217,039</i>	<i>2,573</i>	<i>219,612</i>	<i>96.3%</i>
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE					
IALIBU-PANGIA OPEN	63,119	62,728	279	63,007	99.8%
IMBONGGU OPEN	77,174	78,072	695	78,767	102.1%***
KAGUA-ERAWE OPEN	70,621	68,518	283	68,801	97.4%
MENDI OPEN	114,557	101,276	749	102,025	93.4%
NIPA-KUTUBU OPEN	116,724	107,956	421	108,377	92.8%
<i>SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS TOTAL</i>	<i>436,907</i>	<i>418,550</i>	<i>2,427</i>	<i>420,977</i>	<i>96.4%</i>
WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE					
DEI OPEN	83,077	75,401	573	75,974	79.4%
HAGEN OPEN	86,160	56,851	1,335	58,186	88.2%
MUL-BAIYER OPEN	72,789	65,296	656	65,952	79.9%
TAMBUL-NEBILYER OPEN	92,314	88,918	865	89,783	97.3%
<i>WESTERN HIGHLANDS TOTAL</i>	<i>334,340</i>	<i>286,466</i>	<i>3,429</i>	<i>289,895</i>	<i>86.7%</i>
HIGHLANDS REGION TOTAL	2,364,290	2,188,854	21,484	2,210,300	93.5%
MOMASE REGION					
EAST SEPIK PROVINCE					
AMBUNTI-DREIKIKIR OPEN	42,861	34,508	946	35,454	82.7%
ANGORAM OPEN	57,595	39,126	680	39,806	69.1%
MAPRIK OPEN	46,832	39,290	680	39,970	85.3%
WEWAK OPEN	49,838	33,920	489	34,409	69.0%
WOSERA-GAUI OPEN	42,215	34,780	446	35,226	83.4%
YANGORU SAUSSIA OPEN	42,417	34,498	569	35,067	82.7%
<i>EAST SEPIK TOTAL</i>	<i>281,758</i>	<i>216,122</i>	<i>3,810</i>	<i>219,932</i>	<i>75.1%</i>
MADANG PROVINCE					
BOGIA OPEN	42,410	37,737	740	38,477	90.7%
MADANG OPEN	72,842	45,833	1,816	47,649	65.4%
MIDDLE RAMU OPEN	48,952	45,890	239	46,129	94.2%
RAI COAST OPEN	46,589	40,924	592	41,516	89.1%
SUMKAR OPEN	49,280	37,336	1,144	38,480	78.1%

PROVINCE (PER REGION)	FINAL 2017 ROLL	TOTAL FORMAL BALLOTS CAST	TOTAL INFORMAL BALLOTS CAST	TOTAL BALLOTS CAST	PERCENT BALLOTS CAST
USINO-BUNDI OPEN	43,939	39,806	591	40,397	91.9%
MADANG TOTAL	304,012	247,526	5,122	252,648	83.1%
MOROBE PROVINCE					
BULOLO OPEN	62,183	44,425	1,546	45,971	73.9%
FINSCHAFEN OPEN	36,253	29,041	367	29,408	81.1%
HUON GULF OPEN	52,134	36,861	986	37,847	72.6%
KABWUM OPEN	28,950	22,253	304	22,557	77.9%
LAE OPEN	61,978	32,276	851	33,127	53.4%
MARKHAM OPEN	41,997	29,658	1,033	30,691	73.1%
MENYAMYA OPEN	51,877	40,891	959	41,850	80.7%
NAWAE OPEN	54,346	44,080	739	44,819	82.5%
TEWAE-SIASSI OPEN	32,040	26,107	364	26,471	82.6%
MOROBE TOTAL	421,758	305,592	7,149	312,741	74.2%
WEST SEPIK PROVINCE					
AITAPE-LUMI OPEN	47,032	33,125	1,275	34,400	73.1%
NUKU OPEN	37,691	30,700	1,032	31,732	84.2%
TELEFOMIN OPEN	32,423	24,438	1,972	26,410	81.5%
VANIMO-GREEN RIVER OPEN	35,534	22,905	983	23,888	67.2%
WEST SEPIK TOTAL	152,680	111,166	5,264	116,430	76.3%
MOMASE REGION TOTAL	1,160,208	880,408	21,343	901,751	77.7%
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION					
BOUGAINVILLE PROVINCE					
CENTRAL BOUGAINVILLE OPEN	39,674	24,230	378	24,608	62.0%
NORTH BOUGAINVILLE OPEN	63,362	36,571	966	37,537	59.2%
SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE OPEN	52,422	29,852	510	30,362	57.9%
BOUGAINVILLE TOTAL	155,458	90,653	1,854	92,507	59.5%
EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE					
GAZELLE OPEN	63,757	30,685	1,367	32,052	50.3%
KOKOPO OPEN	46,356	25,641	1,109	26,750	57.7%
POMIO OPEN	32,391	20,222	998	21,220	65.5%
RABAU OPEN	22,364	13,029	639	13,668	61.1%
EAST NEW BRITAIN TOTAL	164,868	89,577	4,113	93,690	56.8%
MANUS PROVINCE					
MANUS OPEN	31,837	23,259	615	23,874	75.0%
MANUS TOTAL	31,837	23,259	615	23,874	75.0%

PROVINCE (PER REGION)	FINAL 2017 ROLL	TOTAL FORMAL BALLOTS CAST	TOTAL INFORMAL BALLOTS CAST	TOTAL BALLOTS CAST	PERCENT BALLOTS CAST
NEW IRELAND PROVINCE					
KAVIENG OPEN	38,299	23,434	673	24,107	62.9%
NAMATANAI OPEN	48,564	34,341	1,178	35,519	73.1%
NEW IRELAND TOTAL	86,863	57,775	1,851	59,626	68.6%
WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE					
KANDRIAN-GLOUCESTER OPEN	49,948	33,445	549	33,994	68.1%
TALASEA OPEN	111,983	66,722	1,393	68,115	60.8%
WEST NEW BRITAIN TOTAL	161,931	100,167	1,942	102,109	63.1%
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION TOTAL	600,957	361,431	10,375	371,806	61.9%
SOUTHERN REGION					
CENTRAL PROVINCE					
ABAU OPEN	40,147	29,065	403	29,468	73.4%
GOILALA OPEN	29,179	21,303	75	21,378	73.3%
KAIRUKU-HIRI OPEN	79,653	57,346	1,352	58,698	73.7%
RIGO OPEN	47,652	31,742	733	32,475	68.2%
CENTRAL TOTAL	196,631	139,456	2,563	142,019	72.2%
GULF PROVINCE					
KEREMA OPEN	55,852	40,944	686	41,630	74.5%
KIKORI OPEN	32,912	22,950	704	23,654	71.9%
GULF TOTAL	88,764	63,894	1,390	65,284	73.5%
MILNE BAY PROVINCE					
ALOTAU OPEN	49,293	30,955	1,001	31,956	64.8%
ESA'ALA OPEN	29,930	21,974	733	22,707	75.9%
KIRIWINA-GOODENOUGH OPEN	35,642	29,027	869	29,896	83.9%
SAMARAI-MURUA OPEN	29,385	22,408	581	22,989	78.2%
MILNE BAY TOTAL	144,250	104,364	3,184	107,548	74.6%
NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT					
MORESBY NORTH-EAST OPEN	105,057	68,773	1,947	70,720	67.3%
MORESBY NORTH-WEST OPEN	89,500	42,557	1,255	43,812	49.0%
MORESBY SOUTH OPEN	69,944	37,660	1,630	39,290	56.2%
NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT TOTAL	264,501	148,990	4,832	153,822	58.2%

PROVINCE (PER REGION)	FINAL 2017 ROLL	TOTAL FORMAL BALLOTS CAST	TOTAL INFORMAL BALLOTS CAST	TOTAL BALLOTS CAST	PERCENT BALLOTS CAST
NORTHERN (ORO) PROVINCE					
IJIVITARI OPEN	59,357	40,624	949	41,573	70.0%
SOHE OPEN	58,824	37,956	554	38,510	65.5%
NORTHERN (ORO) TOTAL	118,181	78,580	1,503	80,083	67.8%
WESTERN (FLY) PROVINCE					
MIDDLE FLY OPEN	46,622	26,709	1,318	28,027	60.1%
NORTH FLY OPEN	46,131	27,711	353	28,064	60.8%
SOUTH FLY OPEN	31,763	23,399	675	24,074	75.8%
WESTERN TOTAL	124,516	77,819	2,346	80,165	64.4%
SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL	936,843	613,103	15,818	628,921	67.1%
NATIONAL TOTAL	5,062,298	4,043,796	69,020	4,112,778	81.2%

NOTES

*The percent of total ballots cast for **Koroba-Lake Kopiago Open Electorate** was lower than for other electorates in *Southern Highlands Province* due to at least 21 ballot boxes not being counted due to disputes or damage. In addition, the ballots misprinted for the 11,260 voters registered in 13 of 26 wards from Awi-Pori LLG who were transferred to **Tari Open Electorate**, were publicly destroyed by the PNGEC under observation by stakeholders. Both issues contributed to less ballots cast in this electorate.

The percent of total ballots cast for **Tari Open Electorate exceeded 100 percent of registered voters due to the transfer of 13 of 26 wards from Awi-Pori LLG in the **Koroba-Lake Kopiago Open Electorate**. The resulting need for replacement ballots included the 11,260 registered voters who were transferred and whose previous ballots were destroyed as noted above. In addition, approximately 2,700 additional voters were transferred through ward amendments to the preliminary electoral roll and were also accounted for with additional ballots. As a result, supplemental ballots for **Tari Open Electorate** were distributed by the PNGEC to accommodate for these electoral roll changes.

***The percent of total ballots cast for **Imbonggu Open Electorate** exceeded 100 percent of registered voters due to the transfer of approximately 4,200 registered voters from the portion of *Ialibu Urban* in **Ialibu-Pangia Open Electorate** to the portion of *Ialibu Urban* in **Imbonggu Open Electorate**. In addition, approximately 5,300 registered voters were transferred from the portion of *Mendi Urban* in **Mendi Open Electorate** to the portion of *Mendi Urban* in **Imbonggu Open Electorate**. As a result of overlapping electorate boundaries in a densely populated area, supplemental ballots were provided to **Imbonggu Open Electorate** to account for the maximum number of registered voters from the two urban portions shared among the three separate open electorates.

APPENDIX 11

2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: NUMBER OF TEMPORARY ELECTION WORKERS FOR POLLING, DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE, DISTRICT, GENDER, AND BANK PAYMENTS (30 SEPTEMBER 2017)

REGION / PROVINCE / DISTRICT	TOTAL MALES	TOTAL FEMALES	TOTAL MALES / FEMALES	PERCENT FEMALES	PERCENT WITH BANK ACCOUNTS
HIGHLANDS REGION					
CHIMBU PROVINCE					
CHUAVE	285	64	349	18.3%	83.3%
GUMINE	268	38	306	12.4%	87.9%
KARIMUI-NOMANE	314	27	341	7.9%	83.5%
KEROWAGI	356	76	432	17.6%	88.0%
KUNDIAWA	375	100	475	21.1%	90.4%
SINASINA-YONGGAMUGL	318	31	349	8.9%	98.6%
CHIMBU TOTAL	1,916	336	2,252	14.9%	88.7%
EASTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE					
DAULO	212	57	269	21.2%	71.0%
GOROKA	359	99	458	21.6%	20.7%
HENGANOFI	277	51	328	15.5%	27.7%
KAINANTU	317	93	410	22.7%	44.4%
LUFA	318	67	385	17.4%	18.7%
OBURA-WONENARA	504	117	621	18.8%	74.7%
OKAPA	423	81	504	16.1%	82.5%
UNGGAI-BENA	340	77	417	18.5%	73.9%
EASTERN HIGHLANDS TOTAL	2,750	642	3,392	19.0%	53.6%
ENGA PROVINCE					
KANDEP	331	24	355	6.8%	72.4%
KOMPIAM-AMBUM	373	10	383	2.6%	2.9%
LAGAIP-PORGERA	532	27	559	4.8%	36.7%
WABAG	342	27	369	7.3%	43.6%
WAPENAMANDA	254	17	271	6.3%	14.0%
ENGA TOTAL	1,832	105	1,937	5.4%	34.7%
JIWAKA PROVINCE					
ANGALIMP-SOUTH WAHGI	369	31	400	7.8%	91.3%
JIMI	282	18	300	6.0%	82.3%
NORTH WAHGI	199	21	220	9.5%	87.3%
JIWAKA TOTAL	850	70	920	7.6%	87.3%
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE					
IALIBU-PANGIA	137	12	149	8.1%	96.6%

REGION / PROVINCE / DISTRICT	TOTAL MALES	TOTAL FEMALES	TOTAL MALES / FEMALES	PERCENT FEMALES	PERCENT WITH BANK ACCOUNTS
IMBONGGU	326	25	351	7.1%	38.2%
MENDI	140	11	151	7.3%	75.5%
NIPA-KUTUBU	167	9	176	5.1%	16.5%
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS TOTAL	770	57	827	6.9%	50.9%
WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE					
DEI	493	27	520	5.2%	85.6%
HAGEN	483	52	535	9.7%	62.4%
MUL-BAIYER	557	52	609	8.5%	98.9%
TAMBUL-NEBILYER	489	12	501	2.4%	43.3%
WESTERN HIGHLANDS TOTAL	2,022	143	2,165	6.6%	73.8%
HIGHLANDS REGION TOTAL	10,140	1,353	11,493	11.8%	63.6%
MOMASE REGION					
EAST SEPIK PROVINCE					
AMBUNTI-DREIKIKIR	102	8	110	7.3%	88.2%
ANGORAM	130	29	159	18.2%	93.7%
MAPRIK	86	14	100	14.0%	100.0%
WEWAK	103	43	146	29.5%	100.0%
WOSERA-GAUI	90	15	105	14.3%	104.8%
YANGORU-SAUSSIA	93	2	95	2.1%	100.0%
EAST SEPIK TOTAL	604	111	715	15.5%	97.5%
MADANG PROVINCE					
BOGIA	81	9	90	10.0%	98.9%
MADANG	137	44	181	24.3%	99.4%
MIDDLE RAMU	109	6	115	5.2%	99.1%
RAI COAST	135	10	145	6.9%	100.0%
SUMKAR	54	6	60	10.0%	98.3%
USINO-BUNDI	88	10	98	10.2%	100.0%
MADANG TOTAL	604	85	689	12.3%	99.4%
MOROBE PROVINCE					
BULOLO	148	32	180	17.8%	89.4%
FINSCHHAFEN	132	8	140	5.7%	95.7%
HUON GULF	195	49	244	20.1%	91.4%
KABWUM	68	2	70	2.9%	100.0%
LAE	280	103	383	26.9%	60.6%
MARKHAM	90	10	100	10.0%	44.0%
MENYAMYA	135	5	140	3.6%	92.1%
NAWAE	233	88	321	27.4%	90.7%

REGION / PROVINCE / DISTRICT	TOTAL MALES	TOTAL FEMALES	TOTAL MALES / FEMALES	PERCENT FEMALES	PERCENT WITH BANK ACCOUNTS
TEWAI-SIASSI	70	5	75	6.7%	80.0%
MOROBE TOTAL	1,351	302	1,653	18.3%	81.3%
WEST SEPIK PROVINCE					
AITAPE-LUMI	121	9	130	6.9%	60.8%
NUKU	76	4	80	5.0%	57.5%
TELEFOMIN	108	12	120	10.0%	41.7%
VANIMO-GREEN RIVER	132	32	164	19.5%	22.6%
WEST SEPIK TOTAL	437	57	494	11.5%	42.9%
MOMASE REGION TOTAL	2,996	555	3,551	15.6%	82.7%
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION					
BOUGAINVILLE PROVINCE					
CENTRAL BOUGAINVILLE	207	59	266	22.2%	97.0%
NORTH BOUGAINVILLE	233	126	359	35.1%	98.9%
SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE	244	116	360	32.2%	91.7%
BOUGAINVILLE TOTAL	684	301	985	30.6%	95.8%
EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE					
GAZELLE	120	40	160	25.0%	98.8%
KOKOPO	69	16	85	18.8%	98.8%
POMIO	154	16	170	9.4%	98.8%
RABAUL	51	19	70	27.1%	100.0%
EAST NEW BRITAIN TOTAL	394	91	485	18.8%	99.0%
MANUS PROVINCE					
MANUS	80	25	105	23.8%	100.0%
MANUS TOTAL	80	25	105	23.8%	100.0%
NEW IRELAND PROVINCE					
KAVIENG	75	35	110	31.8%	97.3%
NAMATANAI	92	33	125	26.4%	94.4%
NEW IRELAND TOTAL	167	68	235	28.9%	95.7%
WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE					
KANDRIAN-GLOUCESTER	89	21	110	19.1%	100.0%
TALASEA	152	43	195	22.1%	100.0%
WEST NEW BRITAIN TOTAL	241	64	305	21.0%	100.0%
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION TOTAL	1,566	549	2,115	26.0%	97.3%

REGION / PROVINCE / DISTRICT	TOTAL MALES	TOTAL FEMALES	TOTAL MALES / FEMALES	PERCENT FEMALES	PERCENT WITH BANK ACCOUNTS
SOUTHERN PROVINCE					
CENTRAL PROVINCE					
ABAU	126	22	148	14.9%	84.5%
GOILALA	165	11	176	6.3%	3.4%
KAIRUKU-HIRI	121	40	161	24.8%	88.3%
RIGO	97	8	105	7.6%	90.5%
CENTRAL TOTAL	509	81	590	13.7%	62.5%
GULF PROVINCE					
KEREMA	172	23	195	11.8%	44.6%
KIKORI	104	10	114	8.8%	32.5%
GULF TOTAL	276	33	309	10.7%	40.1%
MILNE BAY PROVINCE					
ALOTAU	105	40	145	27.6%	100.0%
ESAALA	58	13	71	18.3%	93.0%
KIRIWINA-GOODENOUGH	50	5	55	9.1%	98.2%
SAMARAI-MURUA	96	18	114	15.8%	98.2%
MILNE BAY TOTAL	309	76	385	19.7%	97.9%
NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT					
MORESBY NORTH-EAST	829	284	1,113	25.5%	93.3%
MORESBY NORTH-WEST	543	364	907	40.1%	97.0%
MORESBY SOUTH	392	181	573	31.6%	94.8%
NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT TOTAL	1,764	829	2,593	32.0%	94.9%
NORTHERN PROVINCE					
IJIVITARI	123	27	150	18.0%	100.0%
SOHE	105	20	125	16.0%	99.2%
NORTHERN TOTAL	228	47	275	17.1%	99.6%
WESTERN PROVINCE					
MIDDLE FLY	159	7	166	4.2%	96.4%
NORTH FLY	192	24	216	11.1%	97.7%
SOUTH FLY	144	21	165	12.7%	100.0%
WESTERN TOTAL	495	52	547	9.5%	98.0%
SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL	3,581	1,118	4,699	23.8%	88.1%
NATIONAL TOTAL	18,283	3,575	21,858	16.4%	75.4%

APPENDIX 12

2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: DECLARED CANDIDATES BY 22 PROVINCIAL AND 89 OPEN ELECTORATES (30 SEPTEMBER 2017)

REGION / ELECTORATE	NAME	AFFILIATION AS ELECTED	WRIT	DECLARATION DATE
HIGHLANDS REGION				
CHIMBU PROVINCIAL	Hon. MICHAEL BOGAI DUA, MP	THE	Y	7-Aug-17
CHUAVE OPEN	Hon. WERA MORI, MP	PNC	Y	23-Jul-17
GUMINE OPEN	Hon. NICK KOPIA KUMAN, MP	PNC	Y	29-Jul-17
KARIMUI-NOMANE OPEN	Hon. GEOFFEREY KAMA, MP	THE	Y	25-Jul-17
KEROWAGI OPEN	Hon. BARI PALMA, MP	PNGP	Y	20-Jul-17
KUNDIAWA OPEN	Hon. WILLIAM GOGL ONGLO, MP	IND	Y	3-Aug-17
SINASINA-YONGGAMUGL OPEN	Hon. KERENGA KUA, MP	PNGNP	Y	21-Jul-17
EHP PROVINCIAL	Hon. PETER NUMU, MP	PONP	Y	5-Aug-17
DAULO OPEN	Hon. POGIO GHATE, MP	SDP	Y	27-Jul-17
GOROKA OPEN	Hon. HENRY TUTUWO AME, MP	IND	Y	25-Jul-17
HENGANOFI OPEN	Hon. ROBERT ATIYafa, MP	PNC	Y	26-Jul-17
KAINANTU OPEN	Hon. JOHNSON TUKE IBO, MP	PPP	Y	26-Jul-17
LUFa OPEN	Hon. MORIAPE VEREDA KAVORI, MP	THE	Y	24-Jul-17
OBURA-WONENARA OPEN	Hon. MEHRRA MINNE KIPEFA, MP	URP	Y	24-Jul-17
OKAPA OPEN	Hon. SAKI HACKY SOLOMA, MP	THE	Y	27-Jul-17
UNGGAI-BENA OPEN	Hon. BENNY TIPOTI ALLAN, MP	PNC	Y	24-Jul-17
ENGA PROVINCIAL	Hon. PETER IPATAS, MP	PNC	Y	28-Jul-17
KANDEP OPEN	Hon. LUKE ALFRED MANASE, MP	PNC	Y	2-Aug-17
KOMPIAM-AMBUM OPEN	Hon. JOHN THOMAS PUNDARI, MP	PNC	Y	20-Jul-17
LAGAIP-PORGERA OPEN	Hon. TOMAIT KAPILI, MP	URP	Y	29-Jul-17
WABAG OPEN	Hon. LINO TOM, MP	IND	Y	27-Jul-17
WAPENAMANDA OPEN	Hon. RIMBINK PATO, MP	UP	Y	28-Jul-17

REGION / ELECTORATE	NAME	AFFILIATION AS ELECTED	WRIT	DECLARATION DATE
HELA PROVINCIAL	Hon. PHILIP AJA UNDIALU NOGONI HENE NAI, MP	PNC	Y	24-Jul-17
KOMO-MAGARIMA OPEN	Hon. MANASSEH MAKIBA, MP	IND	Y	17-Jul-17
KOROBA-LAKE KOPIAGO OPEN	Hon. PETRUS NANE THOMAS, MP	IND	Y	15-Jul-17
TARI PORI OPEN	Hon. JAMES MARAPE, MP	PNC	Y	9-Jul-17
JIWAKA PROVINCIAL	Hon. WILLIAM TONGAMP, MP	PP	Y	31-Jul-17
ANGLIMP-SOUTH WAGHI OPEN	Hon. JOE KULI, MP	URP	Y	27-Jul-17
JIMI OPEN	Hon. WAKE GOI, MP	PNC	Y	26-Jul-17
NORTH WAGHI OPEN	Hon. FABIAN POK, MP	URP	Y	25-Jul-17
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL	Hon. WILLIAM POWI, MP	PNC	Y	27-Sep-17
IALIBU-PANGIA OPEN	Hon. PETER O'NEILL, MP	PNC	Y	15-Jul-17
IMBONGGU OPEN	Hon. PILA NINIGI, MP	IND	Y	28-Jul-17
KAGUA-ERAVE OPEN	Hon. WESLEY ORA RAMINAI, MP	URP	Y	31-Jul-17
MENDI OPEN	Hon. MICHEAL BUKU NALI, MP	IND	Y	28-Jul-17
NIPA-KUTUBU OPEN	Hon. PESAB JEFFERY KOMAL, MP	PNC	Y	31-Jul-17
WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL	Hon. PAIAS WINGTI, MP	PDM	Y	28-Jul-17
DEI OPEN	Hon. WESTLY NUKUNDI NUKUNDI, MP	PNC	Y	27-Jul-17
HAGEN OPEN	Hon. WILLIAM DUMA, MP	URP	Y	22-Jul-17
MUL-BAIYER OPEN	Hon. KOI TRAPPE, MP	PNC	Y	25-Jul-17
TAMBUL-NEBILYER OPEN	Hon. WIN BAKRI DAKI, MP	IND	Y	26-Jul-17
MOMASE REGION				
EAST SEPIK PROVINCIAL	Hon. ALLAN BIRD, MP	NA	Y	27-Jul-17
AMBUNTI-DREIKIKIR OPEN	Hon. JOHNSON WAPUNAI, MP	PNC	Y	22-Jul-17
ANGORAM OPEN	Hon. SALIO WAIPO, MP	NA	Y	24-Jul-17
MAPRIK OPEN	Hon. JOHN SIMON, MP	NA	Y	22-Jul-17
WEWAK OPEN	Hon. KEVIN ISIFU, MP	PPP	Y	23-Jul-17

REGION / ELECTORATE	NAME	AFFILIATION AS ELECTED	WRIT	DECLARATION DATE
WOSERA GAWI OPEN	Hon. JOSEPH JERRY YOPIYOPY, MP	MAP	Y	22-Jul-17
YANGORU-SAUSSIA OPEN	Hon. RICHARD MARU, MP	PNC	Y	21-Jul-17
MADANG PROVINCIAL	Hon. PETER YAMA, MP	PLP	Y	1-Aug-17
BOGIA OPEN	Hon. ROBERT NAGURI, MP	NA	Y	28-Jul-17
MADANG OPEN	Hon. BRYAN KRAMMER, MP	PANGU	Y	27-Jul-17
MIDDLE RAMU OPEN	Hon. JONNY ANANIAS ALONK, MP	URP	Y	28-Jul-17
RAI COAST OPEN	Hon. PETER GEMUNGO SAPIA, MP	PNGP	Y	28-Jul-17
SUMKAR OPEN	Hon. CHRIS YER NANGOI, MP	IND	Y	26-Jul-17
USINO BUNDI OPEN	Hon. JIMMY UGURO, MP	NA	Y	31-Jul-17
MOROBE PROVINCIAL	Hon. GINSON GOHEYU SAONU, MP	PANGU	Y	28-Jul-17
BULOLO OPEN	Hon. SAM BASIL, MP	PANGU	Y	16-Jul-17
FINSCHAFEN OPEN	Hon. RAINBO PAITA, MP	PANGU	Y	18-Jul-17
HUON GULF OPEN	Hon. ROSS SEYMOUR, MP	NA	Y	24-Jul-17
KABWUM OPEN	Hon. PATRICK BASA, MP	CDP	Y	17-Jul-17
LAE OPEN	Hon. JOHN ROSSO, MP	IND	Y	23-Jul-17
MARKHAM OPEN	Hon. KONI IGUAN, MP	PANGU	Y	16-Jul-17
MENYAMYA OPEN	Hon. THOMAS N PELIKA, MP	PANGU	Y	17-Jul-17
NAWAE OPEN	Hon. KENNEDY M WANGE, MP	PANGU	Y	23-Jul-17
TEWAI-SIASSI OPEN	Hon. KOBBI BOMOREO, MP	PANGU	Y	18-Jul-17
WEST SEPIK PROVINCIAL	Hon. TONY WOUWOU, MP	PNGP	Y	28-Jul-17
AITAPE-LUMI OPEN	Hon. PATRICK PRUAITCH, MP	NA	Y	23-Jul-17
NUKU OPEN	Hon. JOE SUNGI, MP	NA	Y	20-Jul-17
TELEFOMIN OPEN	Hon. SOLAN MIRISIM, MP	PNC	Y	20-Jul-17
VANIMO-GREEN RIVER OPEN	Hon. BELDEN N NAMAH, MP	PNGP	Y	24-Jul-17
NEW GUINEA ISLANDS REGION				
BOUGAINVILLE PROVINCIAL	Hon. JOE LERA, MP	URP	Y	26-Jul-17

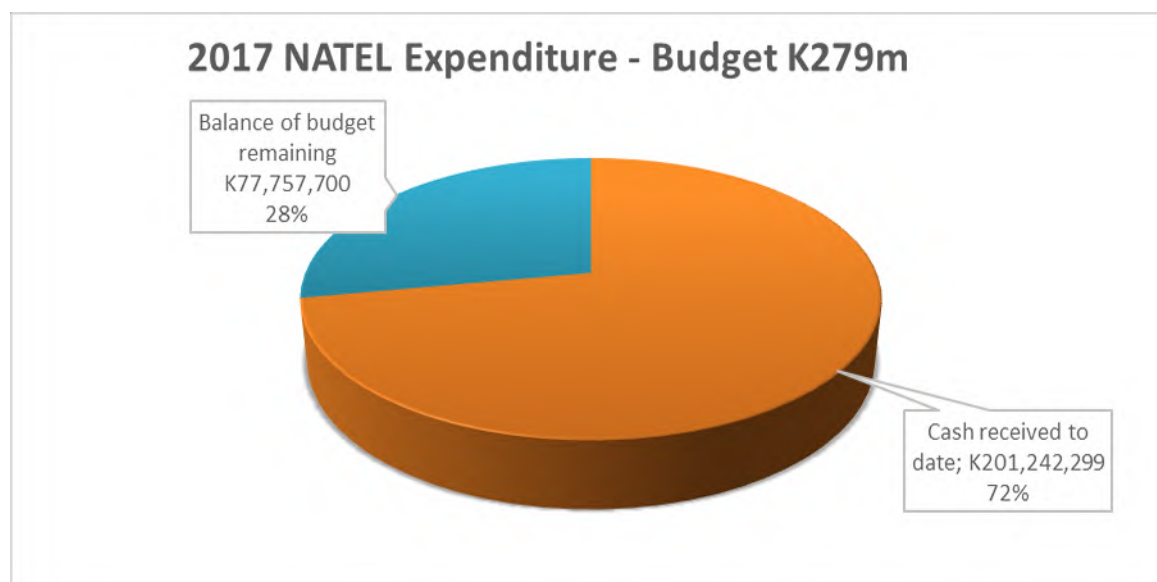
REGION / ELECTORATE	NAME	AFFILIATION AS ELECTED	WRIT	DECLARATION DATE
CENTRAL BOUGAINVILLE OPEN	Hon. SIMON DUMARINU, MP	SDP	Y	22-Jul-17
NORTH BOUGAINVILLE OPEN	Hon. WILLIAM NAKIN, MP	NA	Y	23-Jul-17
SOUTH BOUGAINVILLE OPEN	Hon. TIMOTHY MASIU, MP	NA	Y	17-Jul-17
EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL	Hon. NAKIKUS KONGA, MP	PPP	Y	21-Jul-17
GAZELLE OPEN	Hon. JELTA WONG, MP	URP	Y	17-Jul-17
KOKOPO OPEN	Hon. EMIL TAMMUR, MP	PPP	Y	20-Jul-17
POMIO OPEN	Hon. ELIAS KAPAVORE, MP	PNC	Y	18-Jul-17
RABAU OPEN	Hon. ALLAN MARAT, MP	MLP	Y	14-Jul-17
MANUS PROVINCIAL	Hon. CHARLIE BENJAMIN, MP	PNC	Y	16-Jul-17
MANUS OPEN	Hon. JOB POMAT, MP	PNC	Y	16-Jul-17
NEW IRELAND PROVINCIAL	Hon. JULIUS CHAN, MP	PPP	Y	22-Jul-17
KAVIENG OPEN	Hon. IAN LING STUCKEY, MP	NA	Y	20-Jul-17
NAMATANAI OPEN	Hon. WALTER SCHNAUBELT, MP	NA	Y	15-Jul-17
WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL	Hon. SASINDRAN MUTHUWEL, MP	PNC	Y	23-Jul-17
KANDRIAN-GLOUCESTER OPEN	Hon. JOSEPH LELANG, MP	CRP	Y	20-Jul-17
TALASEA OPEN	Hon. FRANCIS GALIA MANEKE, MP	ODP	Y	23-Jul-17
SOUTHERN REGION				
CENTRAL PROVINCIAL	Hon. ROBERT AGAROBÉ, MP	IND	Y	27-Jul-17
ABAU OPEN	Hon. PUKA TEMU, MP	PNC	Y	21-Jul-17
GOILALA OPEN	Hon. WILLIAM SAMB, MP	PANGU	Y	22-Jul-17
KAIRUKU-HIRI OPEN	Hon. PETER NAMEA ISOAIMO, MP	NA	Y	27-Jul-17
RIGO OPEN	Hon. LEKWA GURE, MP	IND	Y	23-Jul-17
GULF PROVINCIAL	Hon. CHRIS S HAIVETA, MP	PNGCP	Y	25-Jul-17
KEREMA OPEN	Hon. RICHARD MENDANI, MP	NA	Y	25-Jul-17

REGION / ELECTORATE	NAME	AFFILIATION AS ELECTED	WRIT	DECLARATION DATE
KIKORI OPEN	Hon. SOROI MAREPO EOE, MP	PNGNP	Y	25-Jul-17
MILNE BAY PROVINCIAL	Hon. JOHN LUKE CRITTIN, MP	PNC	Y	23-Jul-17
ALOTAU OPEN	Hon. CHARLES ABEL, MP	PNC	Y	18-Jul-17
ESA'ALA OPEN	Hon. DAVIS STEVEN, MP	PNC	Y	20-Jul-17
KIRIWINA-GOODENOUGH OPEN	Hon. DOUGLAS TOMURIESA, MP	PNC	Y	22-Jul-17
SAMARAI MURUA OPEN	Hon. ISI HENRY LEONARD, MP	PNGP	Y	21-Jul-17
NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT	Hon. POWES PARKOP, MP	SDP	Y	28-Jul-17
MORESBY NORTH EAST OPEN	Hon. JOHN KAUPA, MP	PNGNP	Y	28-Jul-17
MORESBY NORTH WEST OPEN	Hon. MEKERE MORAUTA, MP	IND	Y	27-Jul-17
MORESBY SOUTH OPEN	Hon. JUSTIN TKATCHENKO, MP	PNC	Y	12-Jul-17
NORTHERN (ORO) PROVINCIAL	Hon. GARY JUFFA, MP	PMCP	Y	24-Jul-17
IJIVITARI OPEN	Hon. RICHARD MASERE, MP	NA	Y	25-Jul-17
SOHE OPEN	Hon. HENRY JONS AMULI, MP	IND	Y	25-Jul-17
WESTERN (FLY) PROVINCIAL	Hon. TOBOI AWI YOTO, MP	URP	Y	31-Jul-17
MIDDLE FLY OPEN	Hon. ROY BIYAMA, MP	PNC	Y	24-Jul-17
NORTH FLY OPEN	Hon. JAMES DONALD, MP	PP	Y	28-Jul-17
SOUTH FLY OPEN	Hon. SEKIE AGISA, MP	PLP	Y	28-Jul-17

APPENDIX 13

2017 NATIONAL ELECTION: PNGEC FINANCE REPORT (23 OCTOBER 2017)

The total approved budget for the PNGEC component of the 2017 National Election is K279 million (excluding security). The chart below illustrates what remains of the budget as at 23 October 2017.

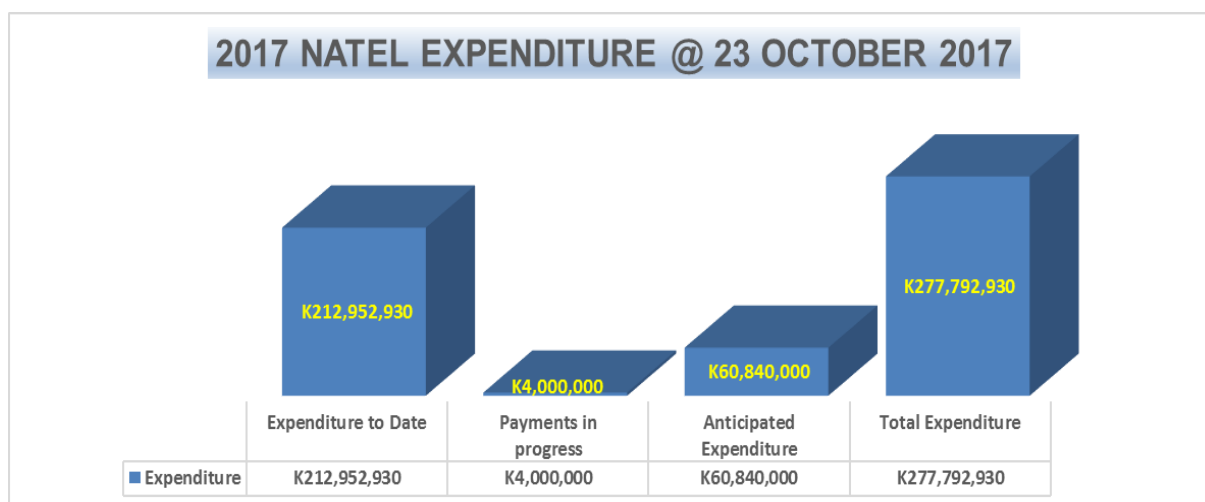


The **K77.76m** remaining in budget to be received (28%) by PNGEC is earmarked for large payments due in coming weeks. These incurred expenses will exceed current cash balance. The promised cash inflows from the Department of Finance (DOF) are still required to pay all anticipated expenses.

Budgeted funds received and expended for 2017 National Election as of 23 October 2017

Expenditure to Date	212,952,930
Payments in progress	4,000,000
Anticipated Expenditure	60,840,000
Total Expenditure	277,792,930

Currently payments are being processed that total approximately K4m. Additional expenditures are required in the coming months of approximately K60m. This provides a total of approximately K278m in electoral expenditures, which is below the projected budget for the 2017 National Election. These figures are illustrated in the table and chart below and the detailed summary is at the end of report.

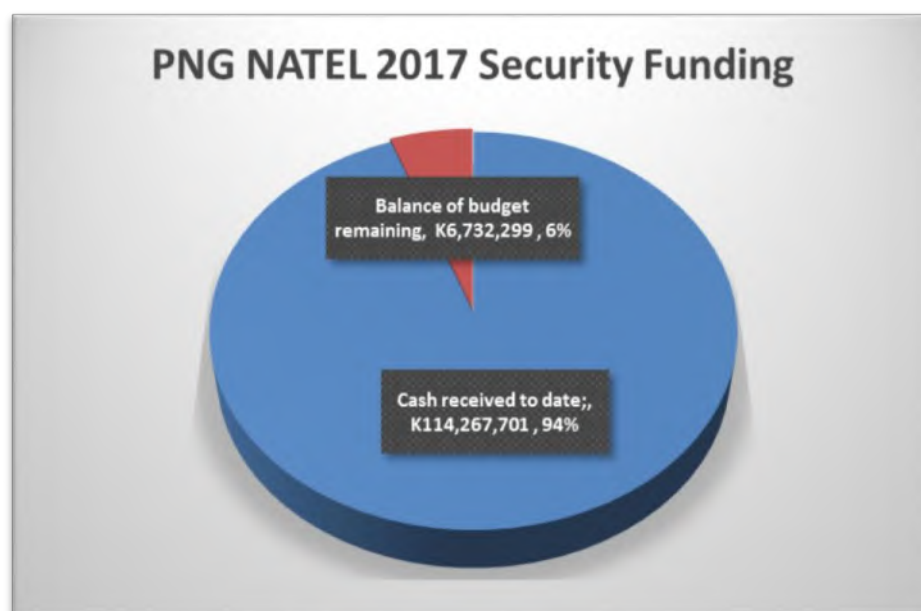


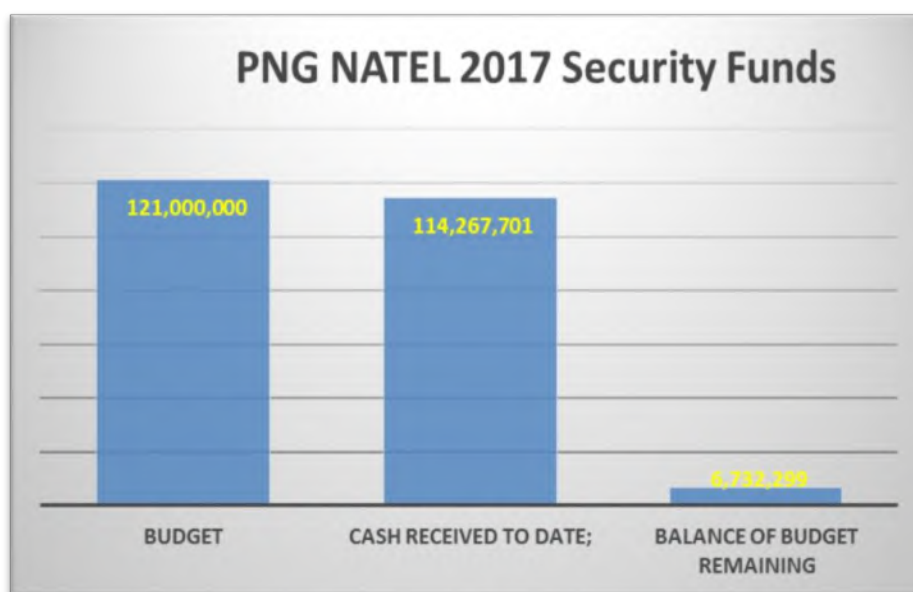
These projections are subject to change. The final costs in relation to some Highlands provincial seats are yet to be finalized, most notably Southern Highlands Province, due to the delayed declaration of that seat on 27 September 2017.

Election Security Costs Summary

The 2017 National Election budget for security was K121m in addition to the K279m provided to the PNGEC for a total of K400m, which has been processed through the PNGEC Election Trust Account.

As of 23 October 2017, K114m of this K121m security budget has been supplied to the national security forces through the RPNGC operating account with K6.7m remaining to be supplied.





Even though the security forces continue to receive funds from the PNGEC, the PNGEC has not received any funds from the Department of Finance since 1 September 2017.

Detailed Expenditure Summary:

Monday, 23 October 2017				
Expenses	Expenditure	In Progress	Anticipated	Total
CFC to Province	68,088,389		8,000,000	76,088,389
Awareness	3,440,979		-	3,440,979
Advances	6,218,916		700,000	6,918,916
Allowances	4,365,819		10,890,000	15,255,819
Printing	3,020,194		-	3,020,194
Fuel	14,401		100,000	114,401
Staff Accomodation	9,000		-	9,000
Office/Storage Rental	1,593,330		800,000	2,393,330
Legal Costs	15,606,137	2,400,000	6,490,000	24,496,137
Kundu Pei	8,756,876		6,500,000	15,256,876
Polling Kundu Pei	23,447,175		-	23,447,175
Election Materials	17,208,163		1,000,000	18,208,163
Freight	2,597,930		-	2,597,930
Travel Allowance	427,521		500,000	927,521
Accomodation/ Meals	933,256		-	933,256
Transport	44,696,622	1,600,000	14,000,000	60,296,622
Others	11,187,461		11,360,000	22,547,461
Workshop	1,340,761		500,000	1,840,761
TOTAL	212,952,930	4,000,000	60,840,000	277,792,930