

EIGHT DAY

Tuesday 5 April 2016

DRAFT HANSARD

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EIGHT DAY

Tuesday 5 April 2016

The Speaker (**Mr Theo Zurenuoc**) took the Chair at 2 p.m.,

There being no quorum the Speaker stated that he would resume the Chair after the ringing of the bells.

Sitting suspended.

The Speaker again took the Chair at 2.45 p.m. and invited the Honourable Member for Abau, **Sir Puka Temu** to say Prayers:

‘God eternal, God sovereign, God all knowing, God all powerful and righteous. We acknowledge your greatness, we acknowledge that you are Lord over the universe and God of our beautiful country and our people.

We submit ourselves under your authority during this session of Parliament. We commit our Speaker, who will lead this session and our Prime Minister and all of us Members of Parliament. We remember a week ago Lord that through your love you send your son to come and die for our sins and we thank you. We confess our weaknesses, failures and we our sins and we pray for your forgiveness through the blood of your son our Lord Jesus Christ. And we thank you for blessing this nation, our people, the beauty, the culture diversity and the enormous resources that you have blessed our country with. And we thank you for the opportunity to be Leaders during this time. We submit ourselves as Leaders unto your guidance and we thank you for everything, Amen’.

QUESTIONS

Foreign Policy

Mr SASINDRA MUTHUVEL – Thank you Mr Speaker, I want to direct my questions to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Immigration.

Mr Speaker, before I ask my questions, I must admit by thanking the hard working Minister for Foreign Affairs and Immigration. Though some people think that he travels

around, but he does that only to market PNG. It is extremely important that we sell PNG in the international market. I thank the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Immigration for putting PNG on the global level.

I travelled to India and back and most of the Immigration Officers don't know where PNG is but now they know PNG very well. Even PNG team went to Nepal and defeated the Nepal team.

My questions are:

(1) What is the current foreign policy and if there is a foreign policy document which is finalised?

Most of our Foreign Ambassadors and High Commissioners representing PNG in overseas mission have been there for a very long time.

(2) Minister can you confirm whether new appointments will be done to those Ambassadors and High Commissioners who have been in various countries for over 10 years?

Mr RIMBINK PATO – Mr Speaker, I thank the Honourable Governor for West New Britain for this two important questions.

Firstly, let me inform the Parliament and the people of PNG that there is always in existence a Foreign Policy from the day when our country gained Independence in 1975.

In the time of Grand Chief, Sir Michael Thomas Somare's leadership as the Prime Minister, the Foreign Policy then was, PNG is friends to all and enemies to none.

Then came the leadership of Prime Minister, Mr Paias Wingti, at that time our Foreign Policy was to Look North and that was in the context of friends to all and enemies to none. This was further refined in the time of the leadership of the Right Honourable Sir Julius Chan. During his leadership the Foreign Policy refinement was, let's be friends to all and enemies to none, let's look north but work the Pacific.

02/08

During our time and I can see it on the Notice Paper, I will be issuing a Ministerial statement to explain to Parliament the different advances we have made in terms of Papua New Guinea's global position and what the achievements of the foreign policy has been. As I have said in July this year, Foreign Policy of the O'Neill-Dion Government is Papua New Guinea Connection in what is truly a globalising world.

On the issue of connectivity is to establish PNG's position because of the particular circumstances to which the honourable Governor has referred to in his question. The elevation of PNG's profile internationally and how we can use our missions overseas to position PNG in terms of not just basic connectivity or diplomatic partnership but how we can best integrate and connect with those bi-lateral, multilateral and trilateral partnerships to position PNG properly so that the outcomes we achieve are the outcomes which will drive the agenda for prosperity and security of our people and our country.

Having said that, I come to the next question on when to finalise appointments for our foreign missions, be they Ambassadors, High Commissioners or Consular-Generals in different missions and posts around the world is not an easy task. It requires consultations with relevant sectors of the PNG communities, consultation with the different leaders of the coalition and the interest groups, and then looking at the type and quality of people, we will appoint to best pursue the foreign policy agenda of our country to drive the best outcomes for us. Are these people we like to appoint have the relevant qualifications? Do they have the skills and experiences and do they have good health?

So it is not an easy task. These are matters we need to discuss at different levels together and that is why sometimes, it is not that the government failed to act but because we want to be careful. We want to make sure that as a country increases its profile as a global player and clearly a regional leader, we wanted to make sure that the people we appoint to different posts and missions around the world are the right people so that we do not look back and say that we did make the right decision or not. We want to make sure that we hold those bilateral partners such as Australia, Indonesia, Japan, China, New Zealand, Great Britain, India, USA, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines and the People's Republic of China. Those are the close friends of PNG and we want to make sure that the people we appoint will best understand the agendas of those countries and our own agenda so that in terms of implementing the different priority in respect of the government programs on health, education, infrastructure, law and order, trade and investment; the linkages are right. And that was explained by the Minister for National Planning so we need to get the right people there. That is why we are not sitting on it, but we are looking at all these issues very carefully so that we make the right decision in the interest of our people and the interest of this Government, which has done what it can to drive our agenda globally to the extent we've had.

03/08

There has been so many important visits to this country by some of our world key leaders and that is the respect and humble hard work that has been put in by myself and our Prime Minister. And very soon we are going to be hosting the 79 leaders of the African Caribbean and Pacific States in our country from May 30 to June 2. That is a major achievement. We also had a very successful 46th Pacific Islands Forum meeting. Everybody all over the world are praising us for the position we are taking globally. Papua New Guinea was the first country in the world to lodge its instruments on climate change in New York. I'm not praising us but we should be proud that at least we are making our name in the world. This is because of the hard work that this Government has put in and look at APEC.

Mr SPEAKER – Minister, you have answered the question.

Mr RIMBINK PATO – I can finish off by saying, APEC is coming to Papua New Guinea in 2018 and that represents 60 per cent of the world's economy and the leaders of some of the most powerful countries like the United States of America.

Public Servants in Election

Mr ANTON YAGAMA – Thank you, Mr Speaker for recognising the people of Usino Bundi. Mr Speaker, my question is concerning all the Members sitting in this Parliament and the intending candidates especially the public servants.

Now that the General Election dates have been set, my question are,

- (1) When do public servants resign and what is their deadline to contest the election?
- (2) When public servants resign, do they automatically come back to their original position?
- (3) Is there a law governing public servants who are now campaigning using Government facilities

Sir PUKA TEMU – Thank you, Mr Speaker, I thank the honourable Leader for the important question so we can clarify this important issue since the Electoral; Commissioner has given the dates on when the writs will be issued and the program for the 2017 National Elections.

Mr Speaker, as we all know, the date for the writs is April 20, 2017 under the current *Public Service Management Act* all public servants must resign six months before the writs are issued. So when you calculate it by October 20 of this year, all public servants must resign.

Under the *General Orders* all public servants must give one month notice to their departmental heads, provincial administrators or chief executive officers of the district development authorities. That means that by September 20, a notice must be given to their bosses or if they are provincial administrators or departmental heads it will be given to their governors or ministers. My Secretary John Kali will issue a circular instruction in this regard.

For the second question, previously before Parliament amended the *Public Service Management Act*, everybody who had substantive positions who chose to go for the elections would automatically come back to their positions. But that is no longer the case. Those who resign will no longer come back automatically. If they want their positions back, they will have to reapply with the rest of the public servants.

There are some others who will resign for personal reasons just before the eve of the writs. They may hide and pretend not to be participating in the elections. We know of many public servants who have done that but we don't have the law to control them at this stage but those people who fall in that category are the ones who usually say, I won't come back to the Public Service or I will hang on until the last minute and I will resign forever. So we don't have a regulations to control that.

04/08

The question the Parliament will ask are two of them and I believe that is where we can decide to make amendments and we have been this at our Government caucus a couple of times and that is; why should they come back soon after they lose their elections and re-apply? Why can't we give them five years like other public servants for reasons that when they leave, they are given five years to come back especially with teachers as some of you have known that some teachers have been retrench or for other reasons and they are allow to come back five years later because of the peculiarities and the need for numbers of the teachers for example. Why can't we amend that law and say, for five years, you will never come back to the public service and you can stand again in the next elections if you want to contest again but if you serious then you won't stand but you can reapply. I would support

that type of thinking and amendment and if Parliament so wishes, we will bring it through the National Executive Council. So, I think that would be very good amendment.

The second good amendment, I believe and the reasons is, many public servants are using their positions, the states assets to go and do so-called early campaigns or awareness; they are using the vehicles, phones and their positions to go out and start early campaigning.

So, I am convinced that perhaps six months resigning before the election is not enough. We should amend the law for 12 months before the election and if Parliament so desires, Mr Speaker, I am willing to bring the amendment in May or June sitting of Parliament to prepare for the 2022 election.

Climate Change Impact

Mr LOUTA ATOI – Thank you Mr Acting Speaker, I direct my questions to Minister for Environment and Conservation and also Minister responsible for Climate Change challenges in this country. Before I ask my question, Mr Speaker, please allow me to make short statement.

Mr Speaker, the Atolls of North Bougainville are some of the most affected areas under the climate change to the point that people of our little atolls, the Carteret Islands have become the first declared climate changes refugees in the world.

Mr Speaker, since Papua New Guinea has come under this sport light or climate change challenges, very little has been done to assist in mitigating the impact on our people and the environment.

Mr Speaker, climate change impact such as coast flooding and erosion, sea level raising, saltwater contaminations of water tables, soil salinity and loss of food crops, prolonged droughts are longer theories, but realities.

Mr Acting Speaker, lives have been lost through mysterious diseases caused by changes in weather patterns, properties destroy by strong gusty winds, limited land continue to washed away by unusually king tides leaving almost nothing to our people to hold on. Food security issues continue to be everyday tasks to the rising sea level an list goes on.

Mr Speaker, not only are my people greatly threatened by these challenges through no fault of ours but our marine resources to support our people's daily survival have continuously have been poached by illegal fishermen from industrialised nations responsible for climate changes.

Mr Speaker, my two questions are:

(1) Has the Government got plans and funding readily available to assist my people meet this climate change challenges?

(2) Has the Government got plans to address this specific needs for the Carteret people whom have been declared as first climates changes refugees in the world and it's neighbouring sister atolls namely; the Mortlock Islands, Fead Island, Tasman Island, Teop Island, Pinepel Islands and the Nissan Islands who are equally affected?

Mr JOHN PUNDARI- Thank you, Mr Acting Speaker, I thank the Honourable Member for North Bougainville for his two important questions.

05/08

We all know that climate change is having an impact on the lives of our people in the global community in as much as we are affected. As the Member has mentioned the Caterets Islanders are our only climate change refugees.

Mr Acting Speaker, funding as always a problem and will affect our budget as we go into the future. We are so very grateful to our international friends who contribute to help support vulnerable countries like Papua New Guinea in the Pacific and other less developed countries in our global community to adapt to the changes that we are experiencing.

Mr Acting Speaker, climate change is having an impact on the global economic trend, the social welfare and live hood of our people, religion, security, and the list goes on.

In relation to the first question, yes, the Government with its partnership with the Asian Development Bank and the Climate Investment Fund, we have made available about US\$30 million of which, the Government of Papua New Guinea is contributing about US\$3 million. We have recently signed an agreement between us as the Climate Change Development Authority, the Treasury and the Asian Development Bank who are the administrators of the fund.

I want to confirm to the honourable Member and the people of Caterets, Mortlock, Fead, Tasman, Teop, Pinepel and the Nissan Islands that Bougainville is identified as pilot province and I am sure there are funds through this program that they will be able to get some benefits from.

Mr Acting Speaker, when you have about 75 billion giga-tonnes of glacial ice melting every year and of which if you divide by 12 then you should know how much ice is melting every month. Papua New Guinea with our atolls are greatly affected and the impact of it is

affecting the live hood of our people as well as our economy. When you have a rising sea level it inundates plantations of copra, cocoa and fertile land where you could grow crops to sustain your life.

Mr Acting Speaker, it is indeed a challenge for us, and I am so grateful to the international organisations that are able to come and support us. We have the International Organisation on Migration which is a body under the United Nations who are already at on the atolls especially, with the Caterets people.

We have a memorandum of understanding that we have between the Climate Change Development Authority and this organisation. I know the Government in 2007 or 2008, gave K2 million to help support these island communities but it can't be enough. We have got some funding available but it won't be enough. We will need more in the future but at the moment we at least we have something to start with.

2015 National Budget Report

Mr MARK MAIPAKAI – I wish to direct my questions to the Treasurer and they are in relation to the 2015 National Budget Report. I congratulate the officers who prepared this honest and comprehensive report. My questions are as follows:

(1) Does the report show a collapse in your Governments revenue of 21 per cent in 2015 Budget relative to the Budget?

(2) Does the report reveal that 2015 expenditure reductions of 37 percent in health, 36 percent in infrastructure, 30 percent in education and areas that said are key to each programme and national developments?

(3) A combined Budget deficit over the last 3 years of 24 per cent of the GDP, by far the largest of the three periods in PNG history. Thus, this figures exceed the previous largest three rounds of deficit of 16.1 per cent from the 1991 to the 1993, which led to the financial crisis?

06/08

(4) The Revenue is strongly collated to the underline health of the PNG economy, should continue in fall in the revenue outside the revenue sector be a substantial concern to our Nation?

(5) Did the State-Owned Enterprises raise their contribution to the Budget from a Budget estimation of K80 million to K455 million with a further 100 million in dividend payments on 1st January, 2016?

(6) Does this K555 million payments originate in high performance of SOE or does it include SOEs major borrowing from the Bank of South Pacific?

(7) If this K555 million payments reflects the high performance of SOEs, why are the Kumul Enterprise in subsidiary coordination must not lay off workers who are performing so well?

(8) If this K555 million payments do not reflect the high performance SOEs are these payments clever financing technics to avoid crude and limits of direct exposer to Government bonds, could this risk PNGs financial systems? And

(9) If this K555 million is commercial borrowings through the SOEs, can the Minister tell us the commercial borrowings incurred by the State directly or indirectly?

Thank you, Mr Speaker.

Mr PATRICK PRUAITCH – Thank you, Mr Speaker, may I ask the Honourable Member for Kikori to put those questions in writing because I will be making a statement tomorrow with regard to the 2015 Budget Outcome Report that the Government releases at the end of March every year.

So, can I kindly ask the Member for Kikori through you the Chair to put those in writing and I will answer in detail with my statement on the final Budget outcome for 2015. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

PNG-Indonesia Relationships

Mr SAM BASIL – My questions are directed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Thank you, Minister, I was very happy with the way he answered a question which was asked from the Governor for West New Britain, about the Treaties between countries, bi-lateral, tri-lateral and multi-lateral and I am glad that he mentioned Indonesia.

Mr Speaker, my question is what arrangement, agreement or treaty do we have with Indonesia, if someone breaks the Law here in Papua New Guinea and runs away from our Justice System and goes to Indonesia or vice versa, what law deals with this in the two countries?

Secondly, in today's newspaper I read that the Indonesian Embassy has clarified a fugitive who has broken the Law in Indonesia with two years jail sentence and is now here in PNG.

I would like to ask your office through the Chair if you have received and any form of notification, complain or letter from Indonesia if there is a fugitive like this man in our country or not?

Thank you, Mr Speaker.

Mr RIMBINK PATO – Thank you, Mr Speaker, and I thank the Deputy Leader of the Opposition for these two important questions but I think I can answer those two questions together.

Indonesia is a very important partner and a very strong friend of this country. During the State visit of the Prime Minister and many of our Ministers and a big delegation went to their country in 2013, we signed 11 different instruments, three were treaties and eight of them were MOU's which related to different issues in terms of security, joint development and prosperity for the people of Indonesia and this country and the way in which we would work together to move our relationship forward.

07/08

One of the treaty signed was the treaty of extradition. Of course there are internal process and procedures in both countries that must be complied with to bring that treaty into force. And in our situation, I have just recently returned from a visit to Indonesia about a week ago and we discussed some of these issues in bilateral talks with the Indonesian foreign Minister. In terms of ensuring that all processes on both sides were completed, of course this is founded on the major framework for Mutual Respect, Friendship and Cooperation which was signed between the two countries straight after independence. The position is those internal processes remain to be completed and they are independent processes. It is not as if all those things are done by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It involves the Parliament, the Legislative Council and Department of Justice and Attorney General. It is similar in Indonesia as it is in Papua New Guinea. So to bring those treaties into force we are looking at the completion of those processes. I am unable to give the details as to what those processes are but obviously if they were completed than I can bring the matter to this Parliament for ratification of that treaty but the relevant instrument was signed waiting of those processes.

With respect to whether or not a notice has been received as to whether one is or is not a fugitive, there are laws and regulations, including criminal laws which govern the conduct of criminal behaviour of individuals who may be affected. As far as I am concerned, the individual whom the Deputy Leader of Opposition has referred to I am not aware that any criminal allegations has been made by anybody in this country up to this point. I have not received any notice within the framework. We are living in a world where there are rules and regulations. We are about complying with the rule of law so those processes must be complied with and if there is a proper notice in accordance with proper procedures and process which are recognised internationally than it is a matter for me to act then I will act on it or if it is concerning the Government then I will bring the matter to the attention of the Cabinet. But at this point those are the answers to the questions raised by the Deputy Leader of Opposition.

Sir Michael Somare – Point of Order! The question was in relation to the fugitive arrested named John. He previously used another name. The question was about the Indonesian Government wanting this fugitive for allegations relating to criminal offences for K450 million that went missing in that country. He's name was mentioned. I want the Foreign Minister to recall that five months ago there was a big uproar in Indonesia concerning this same person. I want to know what is going on. The Minister keeps giving answers which are irrelevant. Let's point out the facts and the point is this, the person is a fugitive that left his country to come here and yet we granted him the citizenship. Please Foreign Affairs Minister stop diverting and answer the question so that the people of Papua New Guinea can know.

Mr RIMBINK PATO – I thank the Governor for East Sepik for the important point raised.

08/08

As I have said the true position is this we are living in an international community. We have rules and regulations to observe the rule of law.

As I have said, I don't want to repeat the same things again, there are procedures, regulations and treaties within the framework of which we must work together.

For instances, Indonesia is an important friend and partner to our country with sensitive relationship with whole range of agreements and treaties of the framework between Indonesia and our country.

If there should be action required within the framework of the various treaties and agreements that we have including the treaty on extraditions, which the process needs to be completed then we will act.

I am not saying, that look we are not going to do anything by saying that one is a criminals or not. There are rules and regulations in each countries and they will make the determinations accordingly. We must follow the procedures and processes, which requires to act appropriately because we are law abiding nation, which we are member of United Nations and signed the agreement relating to human rights.

Soon we are going to sign the treaty relating to money laundering and pass legislation and whole range of things in this country to be the leader in this part of the world.

Therefore, we are not beating around the bush but we are trying our best to make right decision for the best interest of our country by taking into account the security issues as paramount for our country.

I must repeat that our relationship with Indonesia is very important to us and therefore, the Foreign Minister for Indonesia and myself have been in contact many times in a month. And that's shows how important the relationship between Indonesia and PNG as much as the relationship with Australia and PNG is.

Power Supply for Vanimo

Mr AMKAT MAI – Mr Speaker, I thank you for recognising the people of West Sepik.

I want to direct my questions to the Minister for Public Enterprise and State Investment, Honourable William Duma.

I raised this issue several times in 2012 and 2013. The Minister then, Mr Ben Micah went to Indonesia, and signed an agreement for power supply to connect Vanimo from Jayapura upon the recommendations by the Government, the Director for PNG Rural Electrification.

Since then Indonesia has already connected the power lines from Horteka to Batas. As for PNG Power, they have bought necessary equipment's worth millions of kina, such as

power poles and lines. But to date, nothing has been done and all these equipment's are rotting away in Vanimo.

I don't know whether the Minister is aware of it or not but those equipment's worth millions of kina are wasted in Vanimo.

Mr Speaker, power needed in Vanimo is three megawatts right now. We have a machine that was fixed which can generate 1.2 megawatts of power while also Indonesia is willing to supply 3 megawatts of power.

My questions are:

(1) Minister, are you going to continue from Mr Ben Micah's plan to bring power supply from Jayapura to Vanimo?

(2) What will your Ministry do to all the power poles and lines which are rotting away in Vanimo?

(3) How soon are you going to approve the three megawatt power supply for Vanimo?

Mr WILLAM DUMA – Mr Speaker, I thank the Governor for Sandaun for his questions.

I will start with the third question, but I want the Governor and his people to be patient because PNG Power is definitely going to provide the reliable services by entering into power purchase agreement with a company from Indonesia to supply the power.

Therefore, I want the Governor and his people to take good care of all the equipment's there so that they won't be wasted but used by the company to provide efficient services to his people.

The delay was because of the recent election in the change of Government on the other side of the border. Now that they have a new Government in place which the Governor is aware of and discussions have commenced and PNG Power is in the process of bringing across the border to the people of Sandaun so, they will have reliable services, particular power from that side of the border and I can also assure the Governor that he will get the three megawatts of power that his people need.

09/08

Quality Education

Mr PETER IPATAS – I direct my question to the Minister for Higher Education. Mr Speaker, I was very happy to hear the Minister's echo sentiments of the quality of education

in our country this morning. I just want to say that in trying to address the quality education system as well as shortage of teachers, the National Government through the Prime Minister and the Ministers are being able to support Enga Provincial Government's initiative to set up a teachers college in the Province. So far in the last five years, we are very happy with the output by the college. At the same time, we realise now that because of the Government's policy on free education, we have a problem in terms of quality education as well as shortage of teachers especially in English, Mathematics and Science.

Mr Speaker, I want to ask the Minister that the Enga Provincial Government now intends to try and address the shortage of teachers at the secondly level as well as addressing the quality of education by providing programs at the Enga Teachers College campus. So, I want to know from the Minister if his Ministry will be able to support the initiative of the Provincial Government because the University of Goroka cannot meet the demands of the shortage.

Mr MALAKAI TABAR – Thank you Mr Speaker and I also thank the Governor of Enga for the question.

Mr Speaker, there is an ongoing support from the O'Neill-Dion Government especially, for initiatives where we see there is a gap that is being worked on to try and resolve the problem of shortage of teachers. As it is, we believe in this Department where we have a major task of first and foremost quality. We would like to make sure that all our universities or higher learning institutions are able to maintain the responsibility looking after quality of their graduating students and obviously we are working on access.

The initiative of the Enga Provincial Government through the Governor, we would like to support him. The Catholic Church and other churches are working alongside Department on the Policy of Education. We have made a presentation to the Department of Education as to the review work on the curriculum in our University of Goroka and few other areas. We called all the institutions like teachers colleges, nursing colleges and technical colleges together last month in Kokopo. They were happy but basically, we were trying to see the capacities of those institutions of higher learning that we are supporting.

Mr Speaker, unfortunately, the Department of Education has made a representation through Cabinet to try and revisit the law in relation to demarcations of who is to be responsible for teachers colleges and technical colleges. So, that is being worked on and I

think the Chief Secretary and the Secretary for Education are being asked to resolve this issue. The Department of Personnel Management is also part of this plan.

10/08

We would like to make sure we maintain quality but at the same time we are aware of those gaps and the number of teachers that are needed for our primary schools and our secondary schools which are growing every year. We do not have the collages so we stand with the Enga Provincial Government and some other initiatives like the Saint Peter Channel Collage in Ulapia in East New Britain through the Catholic Church to make sure that we can fill those gaps.

Mr Speaker, let me assure Enga Provincial Government and everyone else that are going to be part of those programs that we will be standing with them and we would like to make sure that we would like to maintain the quality of the graduates that come out of those institutions. Thank you Mr Speaker.

Supplementary Question

UOG to Focus on Teachers

Mr JOE KOIM KOMUN – My question is directed to the Minister for Higher Education, Research and Science.

The Goroka University is the only Institution that teaches our High School and secondary school teaches and from what we know it is also taking other subjects apart from teaching itself.

Can we not have other subjects to be taught but just the university concentrate on teaching our high school and secondary school teachers so that quality is maintained instead of trying to spread the administration, the resources to other courses?

Thank you, Mr Speaker.

Mr MALAKAI TABAR – Thank you, Mr Speaker, I will answer that question in two parts.

Firstly, we are going to move away from just bringing up teachers. We would like to make sure that the student that comes out from the University effectively graduates with some technical subject in mathematics, science, biology, chemistry, physics and English.

There was a presentation done at the Department of Education and the days that we worked hard on the teachers methodologies for getting teachers out into classroom is gone. We would like to make sure that graduate comes out with some competency that they now can see themselves qualified to stand in front of students and talking about biology, chemistry, mathematics and English.

The collage, now university of Goroka used to basically train teachers to become teachers. We would like to train graduates to be scientists, to be mathematicians, to be English professional speakers and then we can get them to be teaching, disseminating knowledge and information to our students.

The second part that I would like to discuss as an answer to that question, Mr Speaker, is that the other Universities like UPNG or UNITECH, an accountant or a lawyer or a scientist we basically are going to ask the Humanities within the University of Papua New Guinea. We have started discussing with them if they can give them a program to get a teacher who spent four years studying physics at the University of Papua New Guinea can become a teachers of science in the secondary schools. At least they have the technical capacity to stand in front of the students and effectively pass on science knowledge to our students.

What used to happen before we basically get half (baked) people and we expect them to be teachers then they really have problems trying to disseminate competency to our students.

Thank you, Mr Speaker.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion (by **Mr James Marape**) agreed to –

That the Parliament do now adjourn.

The Parliament adjourned at 3.20 p.m..