

SkyCo Systems
PNG Limited

P.O. Box 2300
VISION CITY
National Capital District

*Papua New Guinea Only Largest Scale
Biometrics Systems and Solution
Providers*

Phone: 675)71237680/73225835/78361311

Fax:

Email: joe.kile@yahoo.com

‘CONFIDENTIAL’

**By: JOE KILE – INDEPENDENT OBSERVER
ON 2022 NATIONAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.**

FILE NO:

DATE: February 2023

POLICY SUBMISSION NO/2023

**FOR MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON THE 2022 NATIONAL
GENERAL ELECTION**

**SUBJECT: 2022 NATIONAL GENERAL ELECTONS OBSERVATIOSN REPORTS. AND
RECOMMENDATIONS**

**AND THE STRATEGIC APPROACH ON INTEGRATED GOVERNMENT
BIOMETRIC DIGITAL VOTER REGISTRATOIN, ID DATA COLLECTION
ELECTION GOVERNANCE AND VOTING SYSTEMS**

A. PURPOSE:

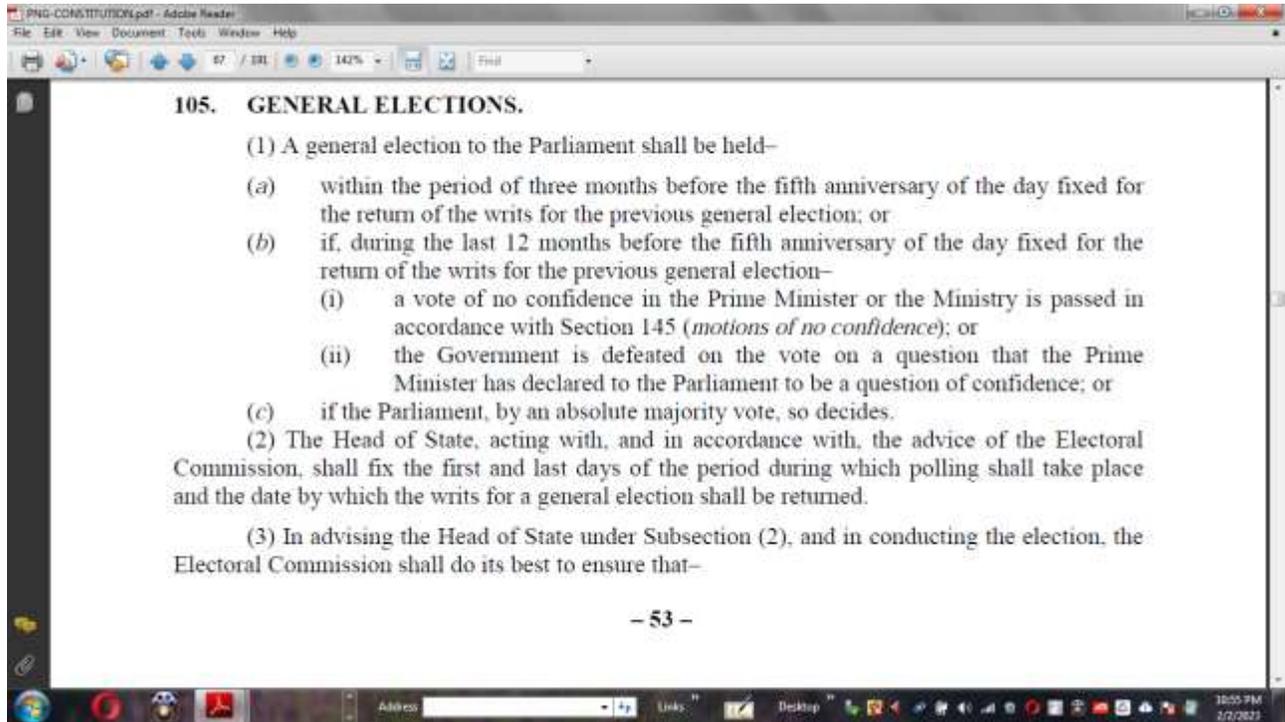
The purpose of this Submission is to:

1. Inform the Chairman and members of the Parliamentary Review Committee on the conduct of the 2022 National General Elections and its recommendation. The Constitution, Provincial and Local Level Government Election Laws (PLLGE Law), Elections Security Provisions the Security, the PNG Electoral Commission, the Common Roll issues, the Campaign, the Budget allocation, election preparations and logistics, the Actual Elections, Polling Table issues. Gun issue, Bribery, undue influence, intimidation, false polling both creations, false common roll figures, controlled voting. Unnecessary Election deferrals of issues of writs and returning of the writs.

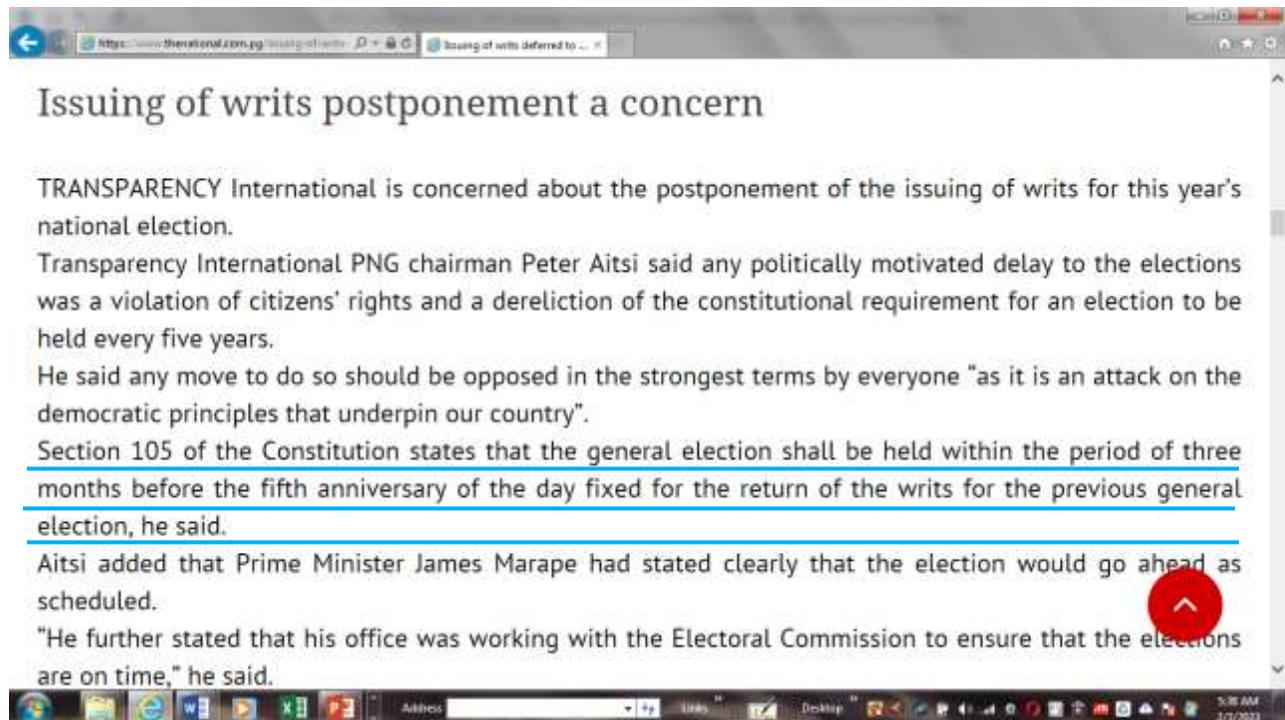
1. POWERS, FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PNG ELECTORAL COMMISSION AND RELATED MATTERS.

1. THE CONSTITUTION

(Attachment 1.)

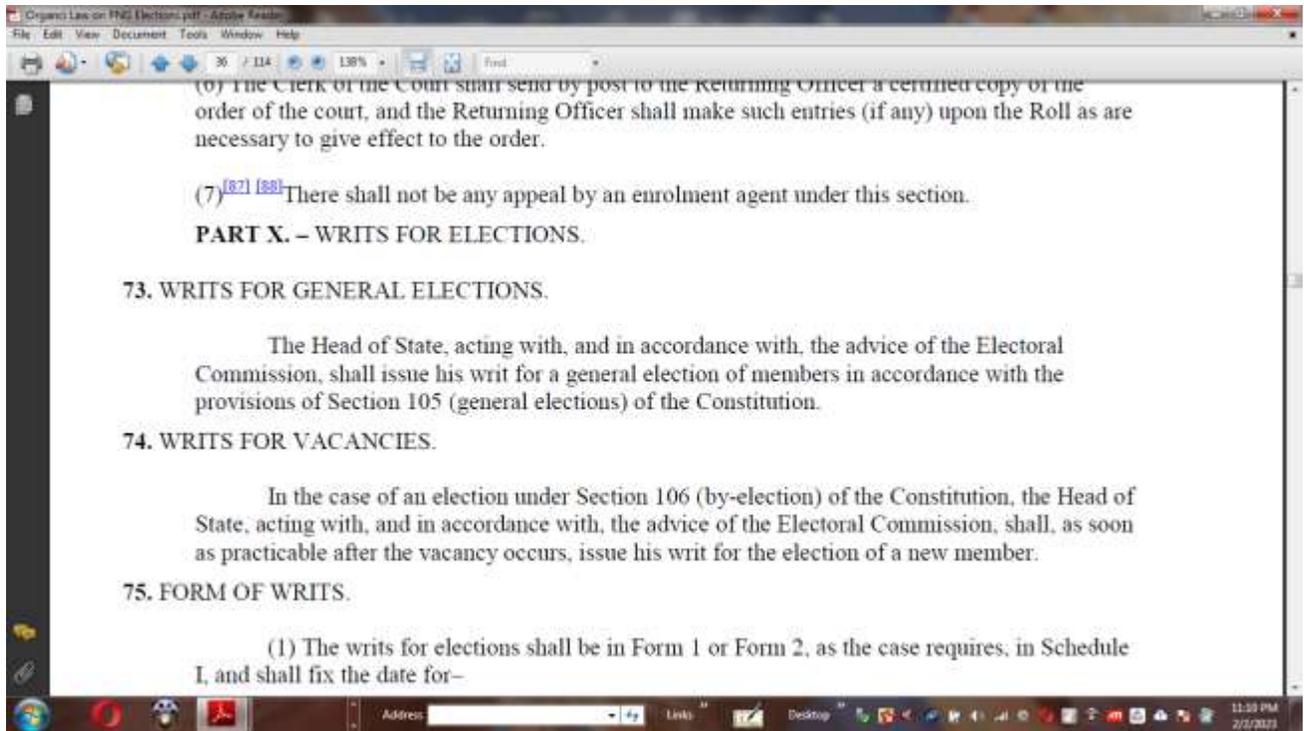


(Attachment 2.)



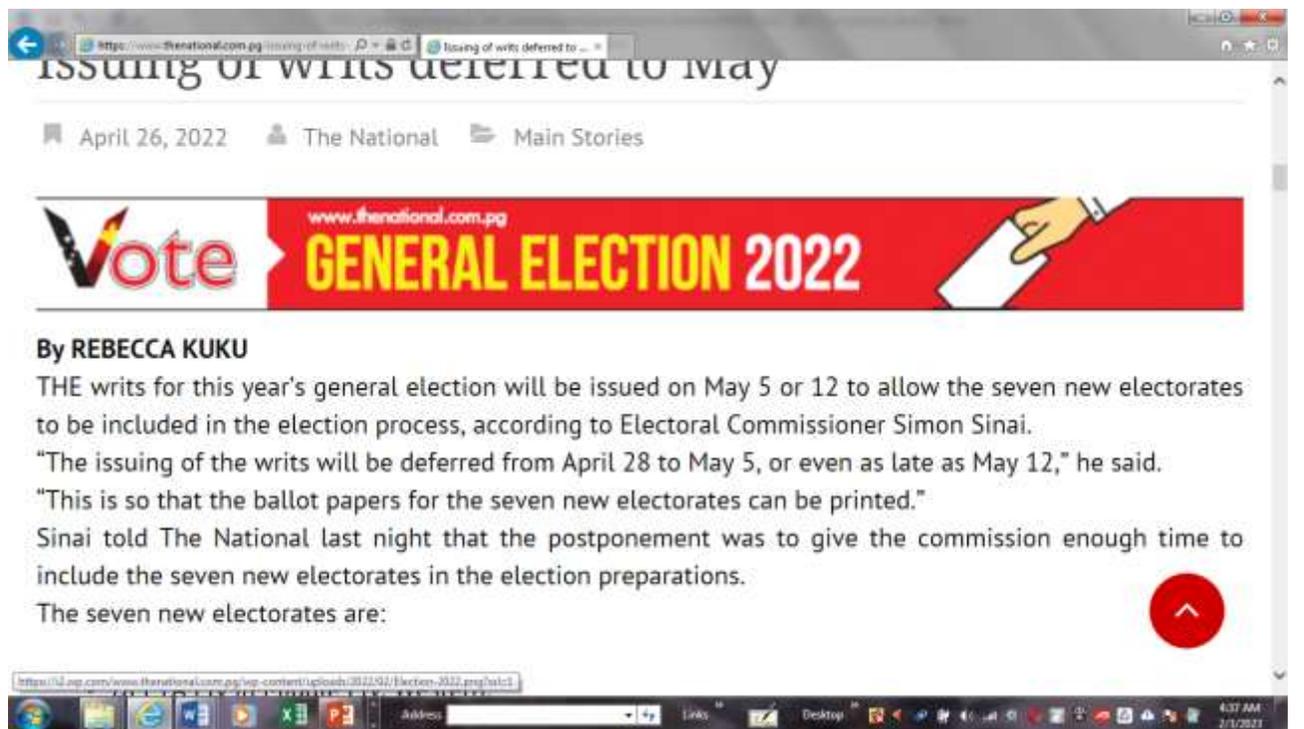
1.2 THE ORGANIC LAW

(Attachment 3.)

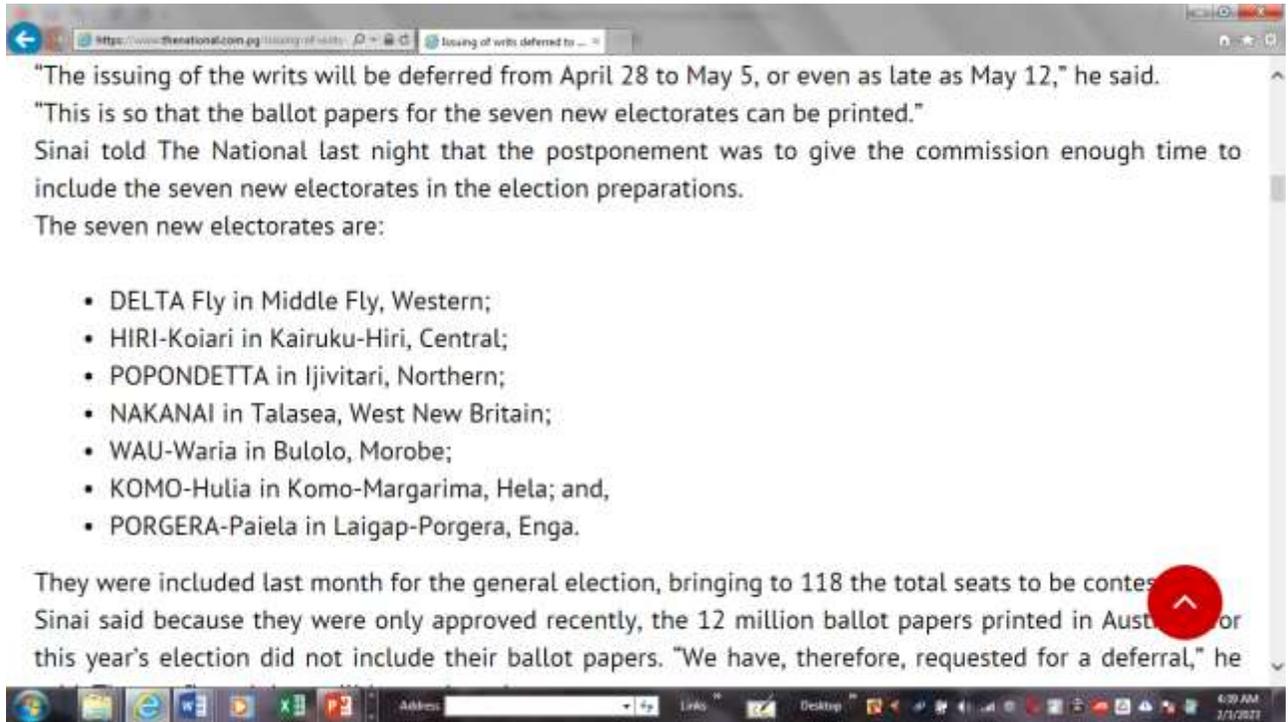


(Attachment 4)

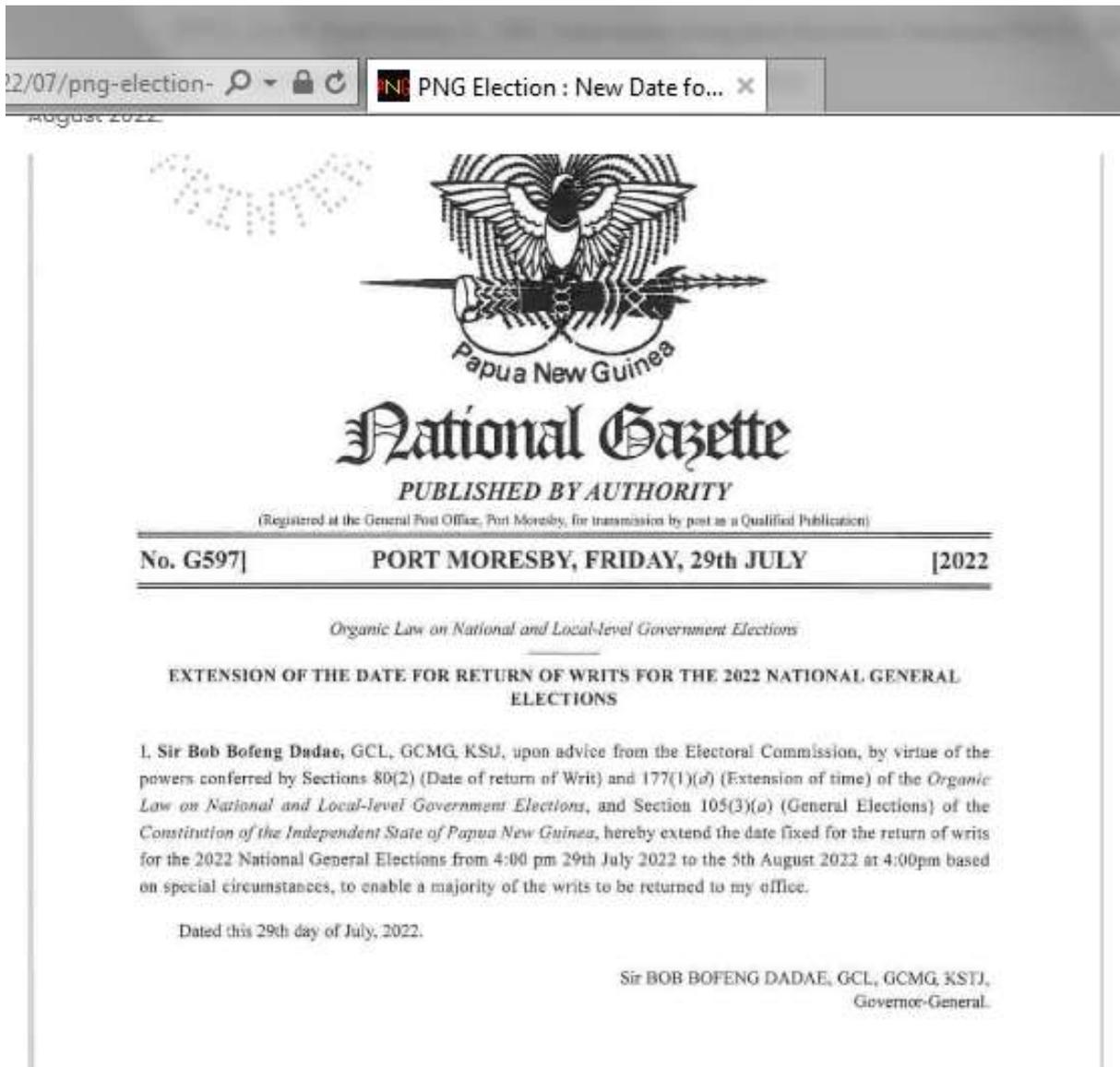
Media Extracts – Issuance of Writs differed.



(Attachment 5)



(Attachment 6.)

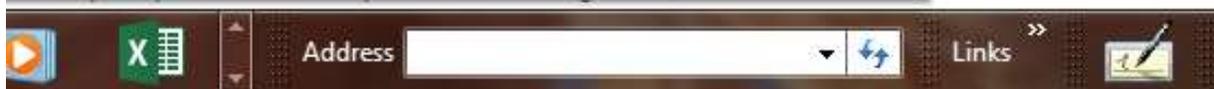


The Gazette No. G597 has been signed off by the Governor General, Sir Bob Dadae today enforcing the decision to extend the date based on special circumstances to allow for a majority of the writs to be delivered to the Head of State.

The Electoral Commission now has a week to compile and return the writs by Friday, 5th August at 4pm.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister James Marape said this was because the decision to defer the return of writs to August 12 has not been gazetted.

/R29vZ2xl/AVvXsEiAWm8CcxeadNcXxK28INpDQ4R933xHG8HMKIUKJ7iSDTSF...



1.3 The Constitution: ON ELECTION

What happened – Complied or Not

Not complied to: Generally the Constitution was breached.

The Constitution was breached when PNGEC decided to postpone the issues of writs from April 28th to May 5th 2022, due to the creation of 7 new electorates as well as to pay respect to the death of Deputy Prime Minister Late Sam Basil.

1.4 Comments:

The Organic Law on PNG Elections also referred and related back to the Constitutionality of the application of section 105 subsection 1. (a) and its compliance. Meaning whatever, the Organic Law does in reference to the Issue of Writs must be consistent within the (3 month) period before the 5th anniversary of the last election, which starts on 28th April 2022, on which date the Writs were supposed to be issued, but were deferred. That is the breach and the extension is unconstitutional.

1.5 Circumstantial: Reasons that may have or have affected the issuance of writs on the fixed date according to the constitution was not anticipated during the drafting of the constitution.

Layman's View & Definition – is that whatever reasons that was used for an extension or early issuance of writs was illegal and is against the LAW and amounts to breaching of the Constitution, and cannot replace the Law.

1.6 Bad Precedence.

It seems evident that there is no mandated Legal Authority, or Persons or Agency that can compel the PNG Electoral Commissioner to account for his unlawful actions pertaining to the above during elections periods, because all Political Members of Parliament and security concentrate on the elections. Thereby the PNG EC Commissioner is still running free today although there was a very testified and crystal breach in broad day light of the breach of Section 105 of the Constitution.

1.7 Effects:

Application of the Penalties of a breach of the Constitution is supposed to be applied by the affected candidates or persons. Meaning that the PNGEC Commissioner was supposed to be held accountable and punishable for the breach. He can defend it has a person in a normal court and can prove his innocence in the act of his deferrals and postponement.

That is not the case, our Constitution on Writs issuance is violated and the enforcement of the penalty is not applied. Who will do that to compel the PNG Electoral Commissioners actions seems to be the confusion by everyone.

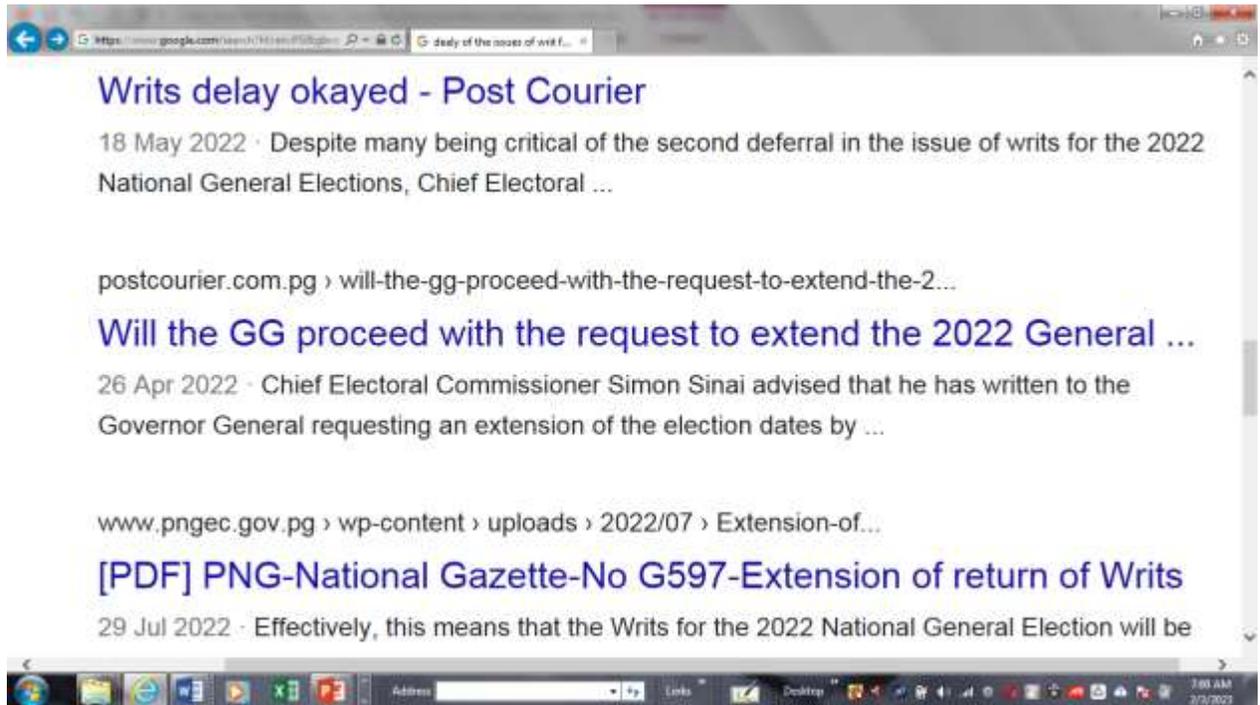
Major Breach and Raises questions from our friends. The meaning and purposes of the Law Governing elections is now under questions of its powers and effects.

1.8 CONCLUSIVE Recommendation:

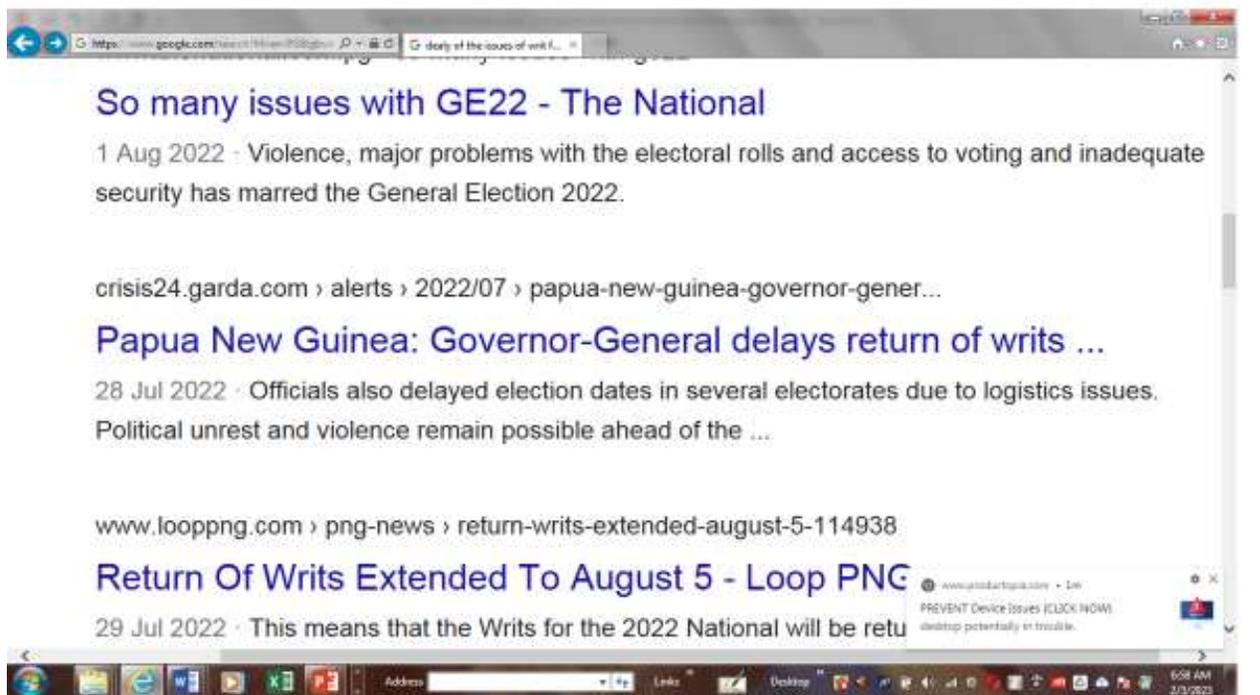
1. Now that this Major Constitutional Violation is not being dealt with by the Courts, PARLIAMENT need to redress the blunder and acknowledge the violation and make necessary amends to rectify that in order NOT to repeat the same in future election.
2. The Election Steering Committee Composition seems not to have the powers to hold the Commissioner Accountable for any breach in mishandling or administering contrary to the Constitution and the Organic Law governing the Conduct and administration of Elections.
3. A Proposed amendment: Chief Justice must be Given Powers to by an Act of Parliament to Over-Step, intervene and Protect the Rule of Law at such determining time Just before the Issues of writ and the dissolving of parliament so that any Conducts that the PNGEC does must be strictly be Guided and approved by the Rule of the Constitution and the Organic Law.
4. The Chief Justice must be given Special Powers by Parliament to suspend the PNG Electoral Commissioner and Call in the Deputy Commissioner or to immediately Step in at such situation where the Chief Electoral Commissioner Compromises the Constitution or the Organic Law on the conduct of elections.
5. The Powers of the Chief Justice must come into effect 14 days prior to the issuance of Writ and end 7 days after the Formation of the new Government.
6. The above proposal if discussed, it may be feasible to amend certain provisions of the Organic Laws on Election's.
7. A review needs to be conducted on the Constitution and the Organic Law that must clearly specify what the "Special Circumstance" is; to
 - a. **Delay of the issuance of writ and the** Extensions of the return of writ:
 - i. Section 278, subsection (1) The Organic Law on date for the return of writ is not to exceed 21 days after the end of polling. But there is no clear mention as to the specific nature of circumstance that may warrant the PNGEC to extend the return of writ.
 - ii. Proposition to insert an amendment: - Parliament needs to insert a provision to justify any extension of delay of writs issuance and return of writs.
 - iii. The grounds for any extensions must not be made based upon manmade errors or doings.
 - iv. Any extensions in reference to Section 278, (1) & (2) of the Organic must be On the ground of Non-Human doings or errors such as, A war, A natural disaster, or (the death of the PNGEC Commissioner/ Governor Generals or whichever it applies first, or both are dead one day before the issuance of writs and one day before the return of writs, that has the potential of affecting the lawful and proper conduct of elections. Thereby created an unexpected or sudden vacuum that eliminates the lawful Authority for the discharge of Mandated duties pursuant to section 278 (1) & (2).

This above proposition should be adopted in order to qualify as reasons for any extensions.

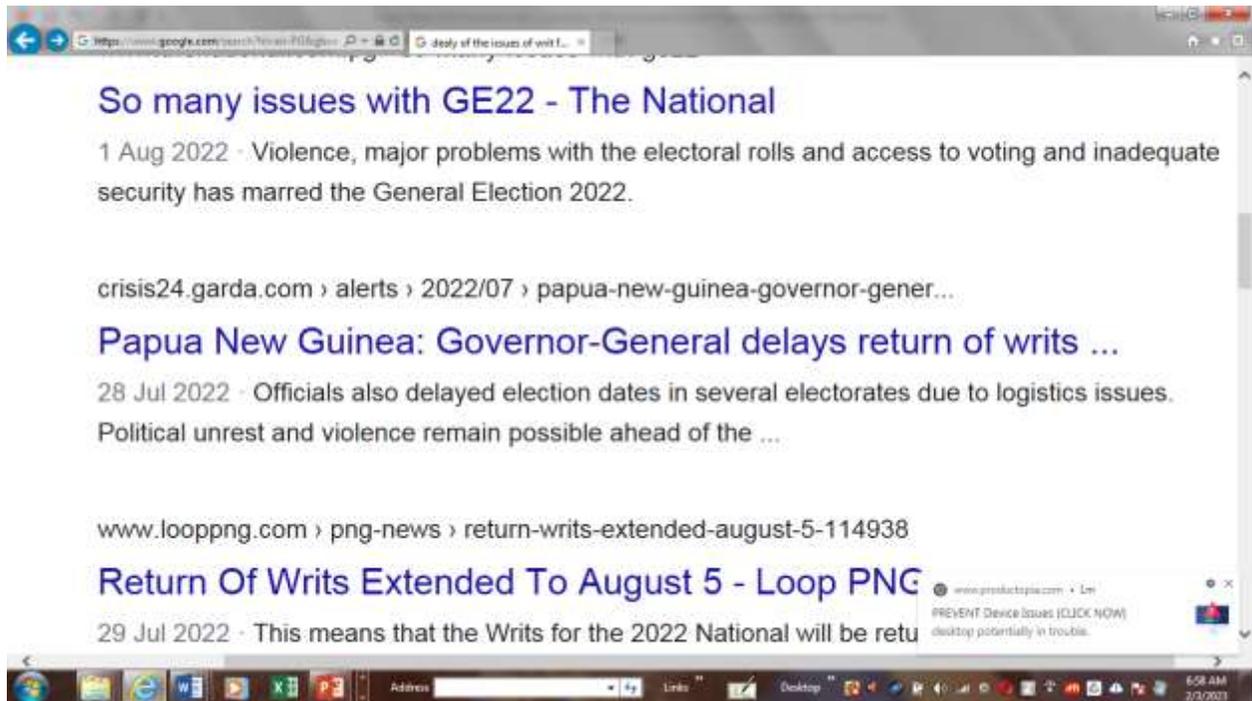
(Attachment 7)



(Attachment 8)



(Attachment 9)



b. Declaration for a Candidate as Winner under Special Circumstances.

The Organic Law on Elections. Section 82A: The whole of this provision does not mention any subject on the Declaration to be made on Special Circumstance.

- i. The related provision of section 73, 74 and section 126 does not mention any subject of declaration of candidates as winners under special circumstances.
- ii. The provision of 82A is very broad and has no relations to a specific intent in the Constitution to qualify a candidate to declare him/her winner under any special circumstance. There is no clear provision in the Organic law as to identify or describe what the Special Circumstance is. In all, Both the Constitution and the Organic Law does not provide any relief for Declarations of candidates as winners on Special Circumstance.
- iii. Thereby nullifying the actions of the Commissioner in declaration of 2 candidate's under special circumstance was unlawful and unconstitutional.
- iv. In such cases, it will require a proper legal interpretation, both the court will apply discretionary powers in ruling, and evidently the Commissioner will use discretionary powers to make declarations of a winner.
- v. This loophole creates a avenue for the PNG EC Commissioner and the Courts or even the RO and the Elections managers to abuse their powers.

2. THE PROCESS INVOLVED IN THE CONDUCT OF ELECTION, WITH FOCUS ON THE UPDATING OF THE COMMON ROLL, CAMPAIGN, THE VOTING, THE COUNTING, DECLARATIONS, DISPUTED RETURNS PROCESS AN RELATED MATTERS

- 2.1 First Process of election is the Compliance to the Constitution and the Organic that empowers the PNGEC to have credible updated Electoral Voter Roll that must reflect the eligible voters.
- 2.2. In the recent 2022 National General Elections, the Common Roll was never updated in the last 5 years soon after the 2017 NGE, as a result voting was done by controlled mob ruling whom the security personnel cannot contain.

Because security personal can only be effective to control the polling places to ensure if only there is a proper common roll to legitimize the voters as genuine. In the 2022 elections case, almost all polling places right across the country is not controlled and maintained safe free and fair but people vote at will and repeated double voting's and controlled polling.

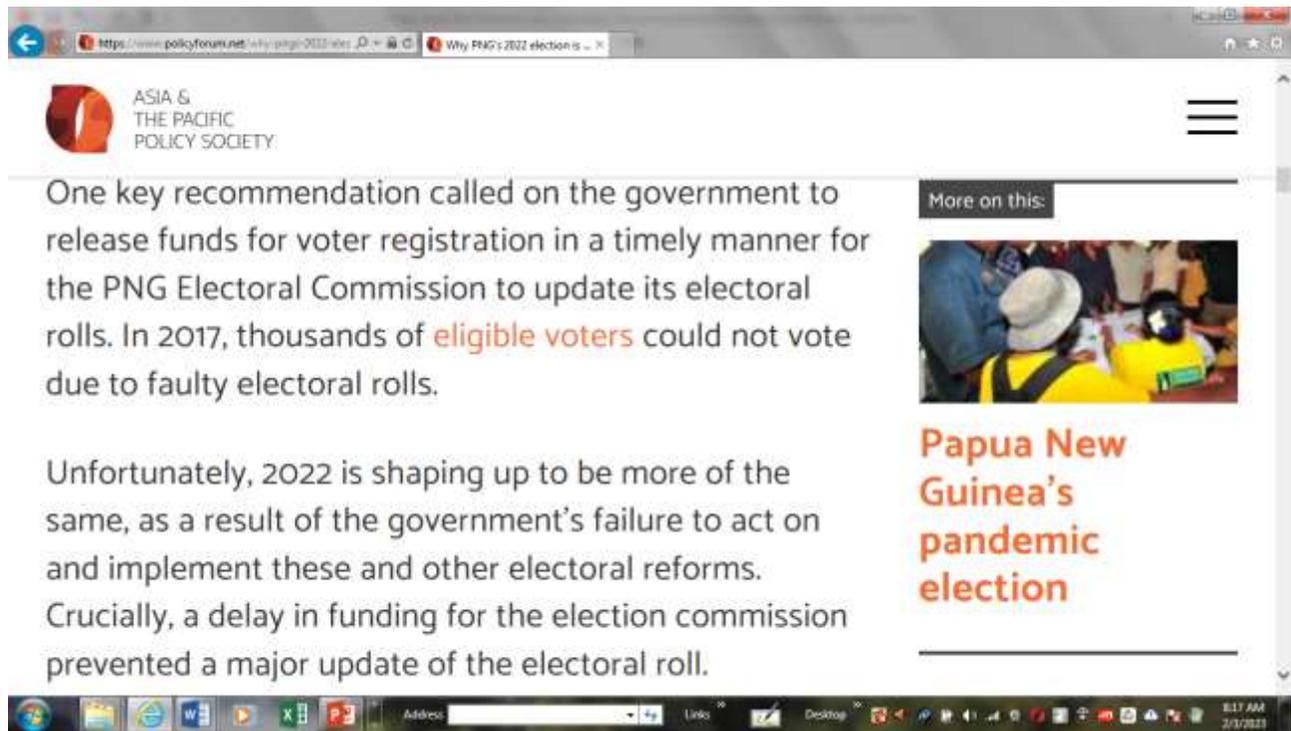
Two major naturally re-occurring events that actually contributed to changes of voting population was never accounted for in a common roll update.

- a. Citizens that were 17 years old and below in 2017 had already passed the voting age by the time we reached 2022 NGE, they were unaccounted for.
- b. Number of voting age citizens that have died and passed on during the period between 2017 and 2022 were unaccounted for.

The non-updating of the common roll creates a huge unaccounted population gap between 2017 & 2022

This issue is one of the Major cause of the 2022 Election Problems

(Attachment 10)



ASIA & THE PACIFIC POLICY SOCIETY

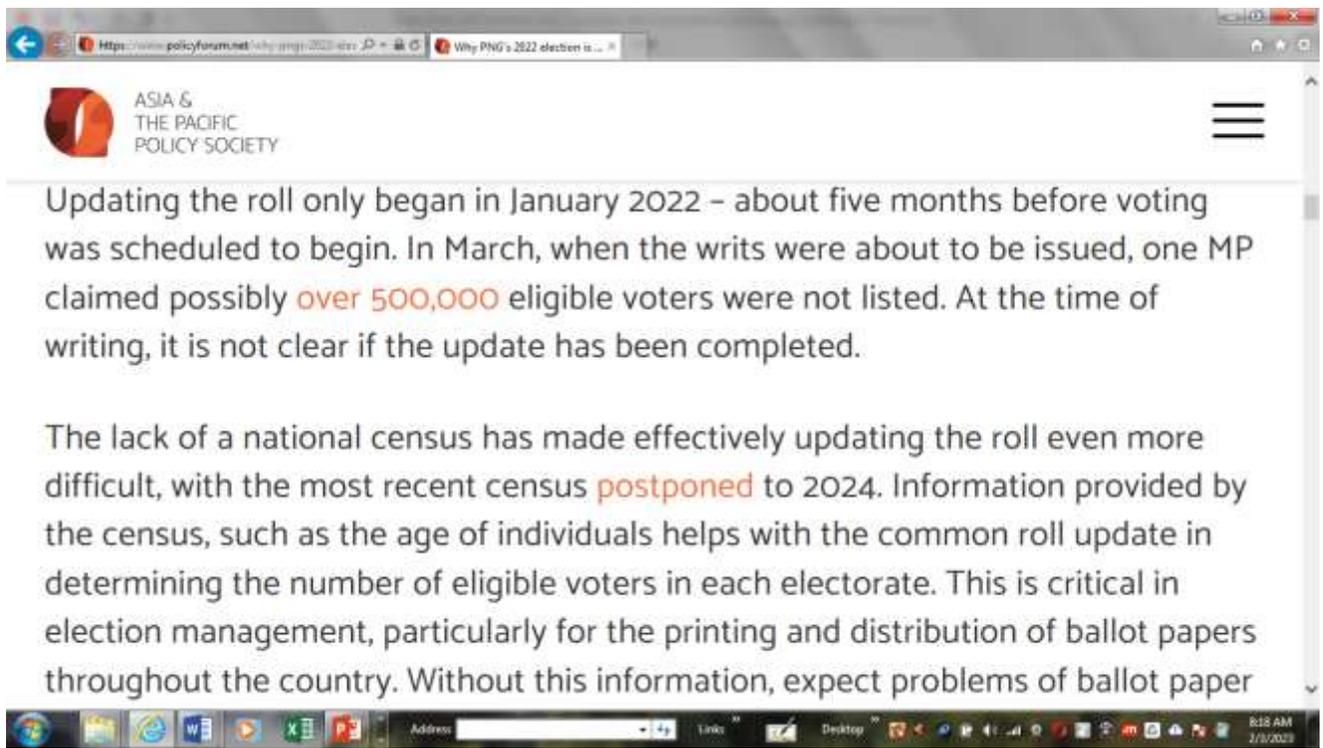
One key recommendation called on the government to release funds for voter registration in a timely manner for the PNG Electoral Commission to update its electoral rolls. In 2017, thousands of **eligible voters** could not vote due to faulty electoral rolls.

Unfortunately, 2022 is shaping up to be more of the same, as a result of the government's failure to act on and implement these and other electoral reforms. Crucially, a delay in funding for the election commission prevented a major update of the electoral roll.

More on this:

Papua New Guinea's pandemic election

(Attachment 11)

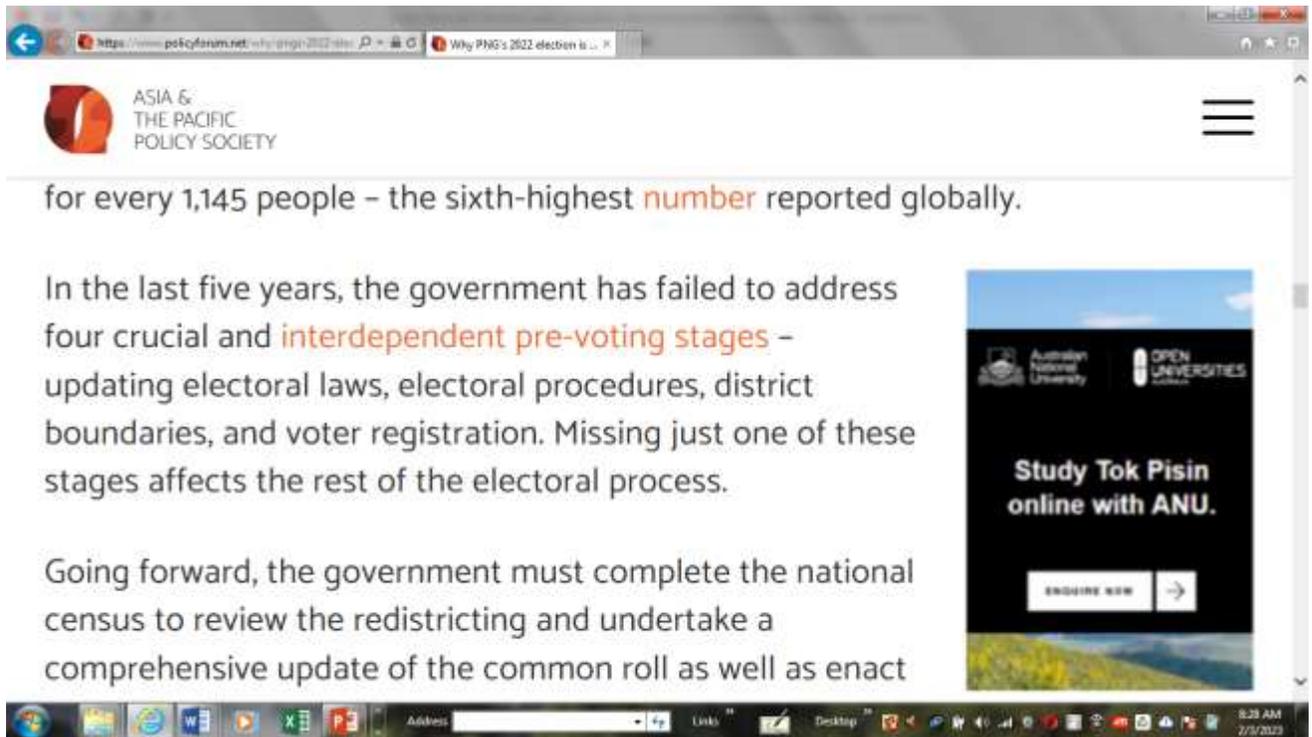


ASIA & THE PACIFIC POLICY SOCIETY

Updating the roll only began in January 2022 - about five months before voting was scheduled to begin. In March, when the writs were about to be issued, one MP claimed possibly **over 500,000** eligible voters were not listed. At the time of writing, it is not clear if the update has been completed.

The lack of a national census has made effectively updating the roll even more difficult, with the most recent census **postponed** to 2024. Information provided by the census, such as the age of individuals helps with the common roll update in determining the number of eligible voters in each electorate. This is critical in election management, particularly for the printing and distribution of ballot papers throughout the country. Without this information, expect problems of ballot paper

(Attachment 12)



2.3 **The second process is the Issuance of Writs.**

that before the 5th anniversary of the last election and the return of writs, the PNGEC will advise the Governor General to prepare the writs to be issued on the expiration date of the 5th Anniversary of that governments previous 5 year term.

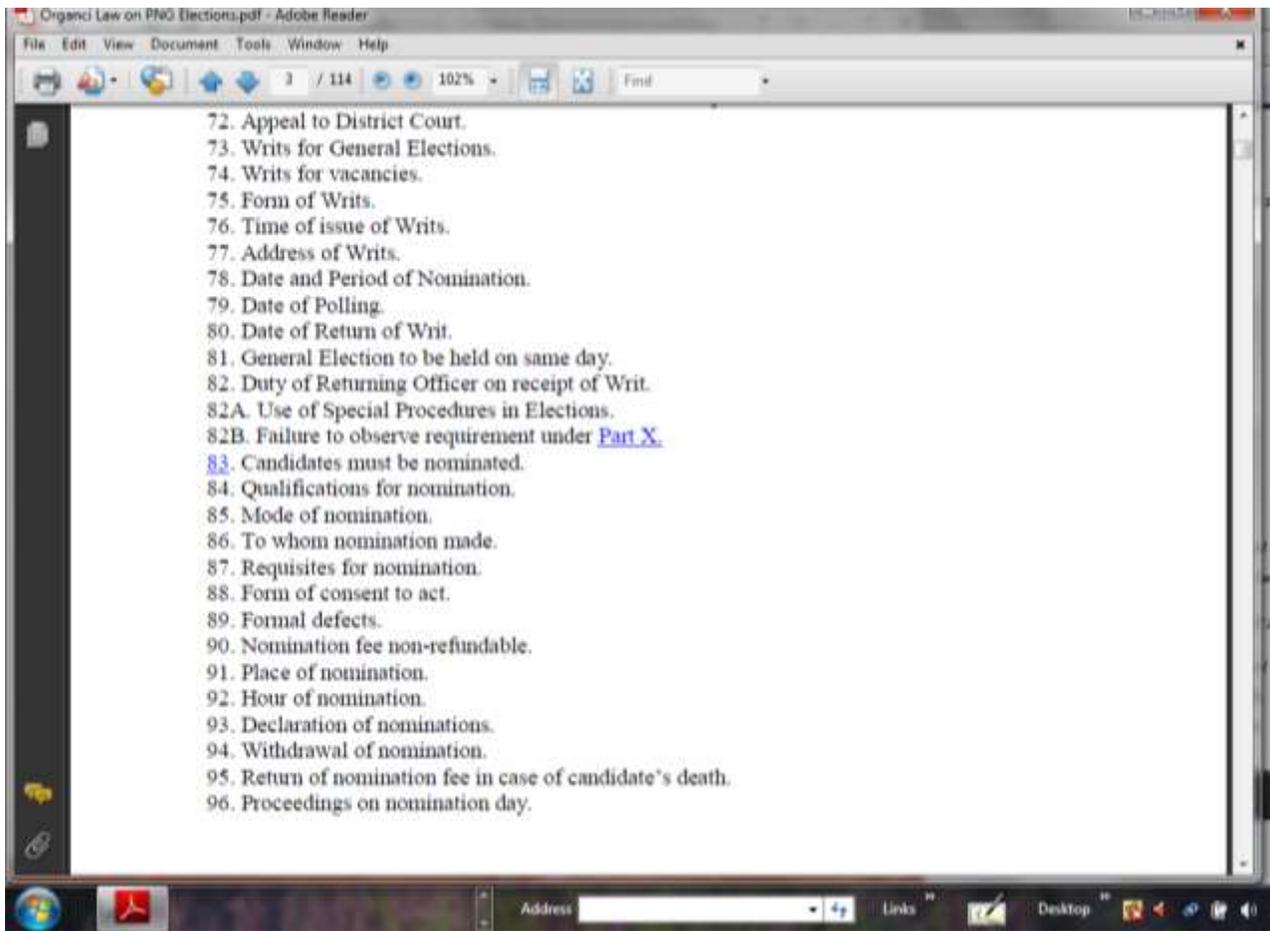
2.4. **The third step is the Nomination of intending candidates.**

The Nominations of the intending candidates is one of the issues that also contributes to the problems faced in the process of elections.

The Organic Law does not specify on the Pre-qualifications to be nominate to contest a election. Below is the screen shot of sections of the Organic Law Titles that proves the absence of the prequalification Criteria.

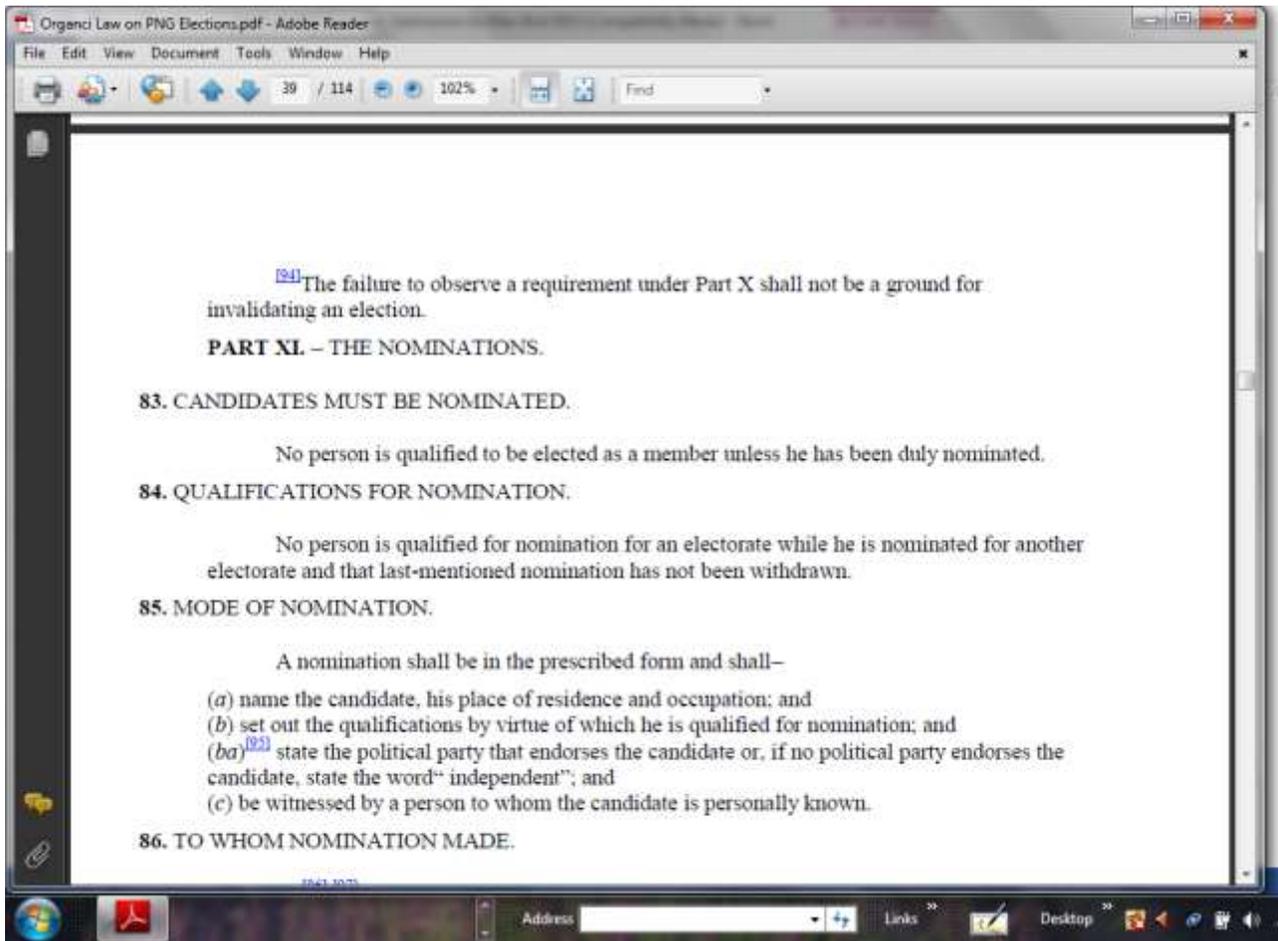
These created the loop hole for any citizens to freely contest the General Elections.

(Attachment 13)



The Organic Law does not have any specific provisions in Law that mentioned about intending Candidates Prequalification Criteria.

(Attachment 14)



2.5 Recommendations

- a. The PNGEC through the **Constitutional Law Reform Commission (CLRC)** must introduce a Law legalizing intending candidate’s pre-qualification criteria.
- b. Or create a Law to require intending Candidates to Apply in compliance to a Terms Of reference to be screened and selected based on their application to qualified to contest for his/her electorates 6 months prior to the issuance of writs.

Examples: evidence based factual minimum education level, courts, police and Medical clearance (*fit and proper person*)

- c. Without the existence of such Law, the election process is open to abuse and manipulation. If the above stated recommendations is implemented, the Government or the PNGEC will have drastically reduce 80% of most of the persistent election related problems.

2.6 Justification for the proposed Inclusion of Candidates Criteria:

- a. For any public service jobs, private or corporate firms jobs, that will pay salaries only between K1,000 to maximum of K7,000, if they can require a very stringent and vigorously exhaustive applications, screening and selection process for that position, how in our right mind can we allow people who will control millions, represent Province and Districts developments to just walk in for nominations and contest for elections. This is one of the Major cause of set-backs, that cultivates corruption.
- b. Meanwhile the intending candidates who will contest to win an election and be entrusted to make high level decisions dealing with the nation's developmental issues and handling millions of people's funds have no legalized qualification criteria to qualify for nominations and just walks in to contest. This leave a huge gap of disparity in between.
- c. There is no justification to qualify for a free ride on the farm for the Million kina custodians' post of a Member of Parliament.

All intending candidates should formally apply to contest in a electorate.

2.7 CAMPAIGN PERIOD

Elections are by law allowed for campaigns to be conducted by nominated candidates in all the electorates. Prior to actual voting. In the recent 2022 election, the campaign period of 6 weeks was reasonable time frame.

- a. By usual practice, campaigning in PNG elections is associated with feast, sing-sings, money giving, re connections with extended family roots, and the list keeps adding, during campaign and after campaign, candidates still uses undue influences, and the elections law forbids, bribery or invoking on undue influences on electors or voters. However, few previous cases from 2017 and further down were confronted with this issues, and there had been several by elections ordered by the courts. On the flipside, most undue influences are unreported.

2.8 VOTING PERIOD.

- a. The campaign period in the recent elections was quiet and manageable, and was conducted in a civilized manner. However, when it all started go wrong was during the actual voting period.
- b. Generally, the polling laws had not been complied with by the citizens in the recent 2022 NGE. For the start, the COMMON or Voter Rolls where never updated. Almost all voters are beneficiaries to some kind of undue influences and bribery.
- c. As there was no updated common roll in the last 5 years since the last elections in 2017, it affected the distribution of the ballots for polling areas. The Ballot paper Distribution are usually based on the presumably updated common roll in readiness for 2022.

Due to the above, the distribution and the voting are all subjected to manipulation by intending candidates and their supporters.

Ballot Paper distribution and Security of the Ballots was fully compromised.

2.9 NEW CREATED POLLING PLACES DUE TO CREATIONS OF NEW DISTRICTS.

- a. It is also clear that many electorates have created unsanctioned polling booths and rest houses to increase the distribution of Ballot papers and numbers for a certain candidate.
- b. Was all polling secret, fair and safe ?.. NO.

In some Provinces and electorates there is police and security presence. And polling is done in an orderly manner. But not all electorates.

2.9.1 HOW DID POLLING OFFICIALS IDENTIFY A LEGITIMATE VOTER: NIL

- a. Was voters name checked against any Electoral common rolls? Not all, or hardly.
In some provinces and electorates, there is full evidences of gun intimidations, controlled voting, ballot papers grabbing, mob control and ruling, no police presence, no common roll to verify the voters.
- b. In some electorates and polling places there is no security personnel to provide safety or enable fair elections, mostly attributed to lack of manpower or the places is remote or the security personal are either bribed to not take control of the area in order for a particular candidate to do controlled voting or hijack the ballot papers. And held the Polling officials at gun point or threats.

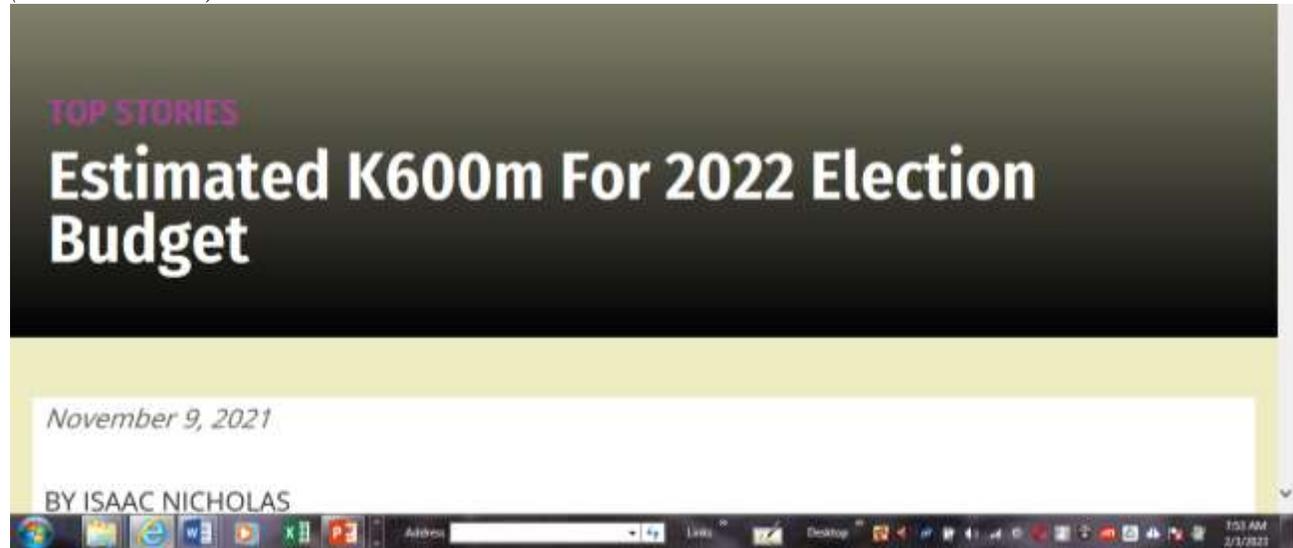
3 THE EXPENDITURE OF THE ELECTORAL FUNDS AND THE RELATED MATTERS

- a. Effective Planning for the coordination and deployment of elections requirements was hampered by funding delays from Government.
- b. It was clear that funding constrains on the Government's part added stress on the PNGEC ability to confidently progress with the election planning and deployment program.

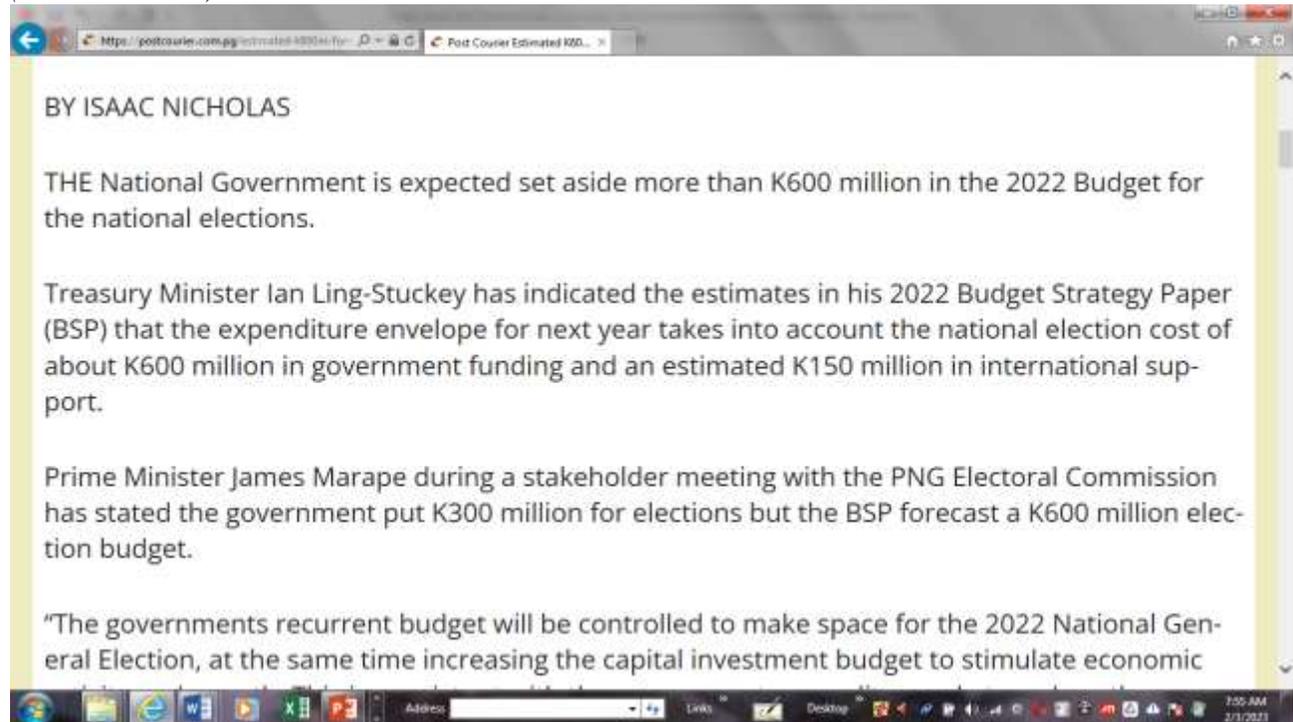
It affect the following areas;

- I. Timely updates of the Common Roll
- II. Security Mobilization
- III. Logistics Preparations
- IV. Allowances for election officials

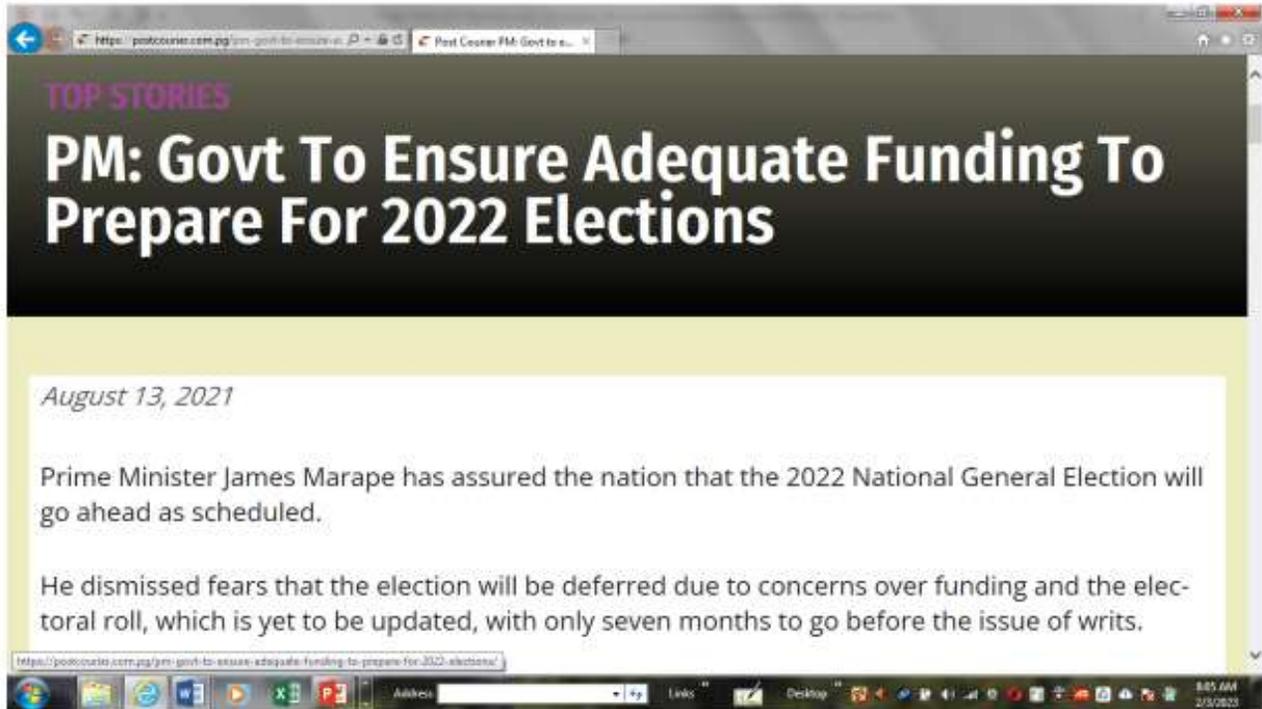
(Attachment 15)



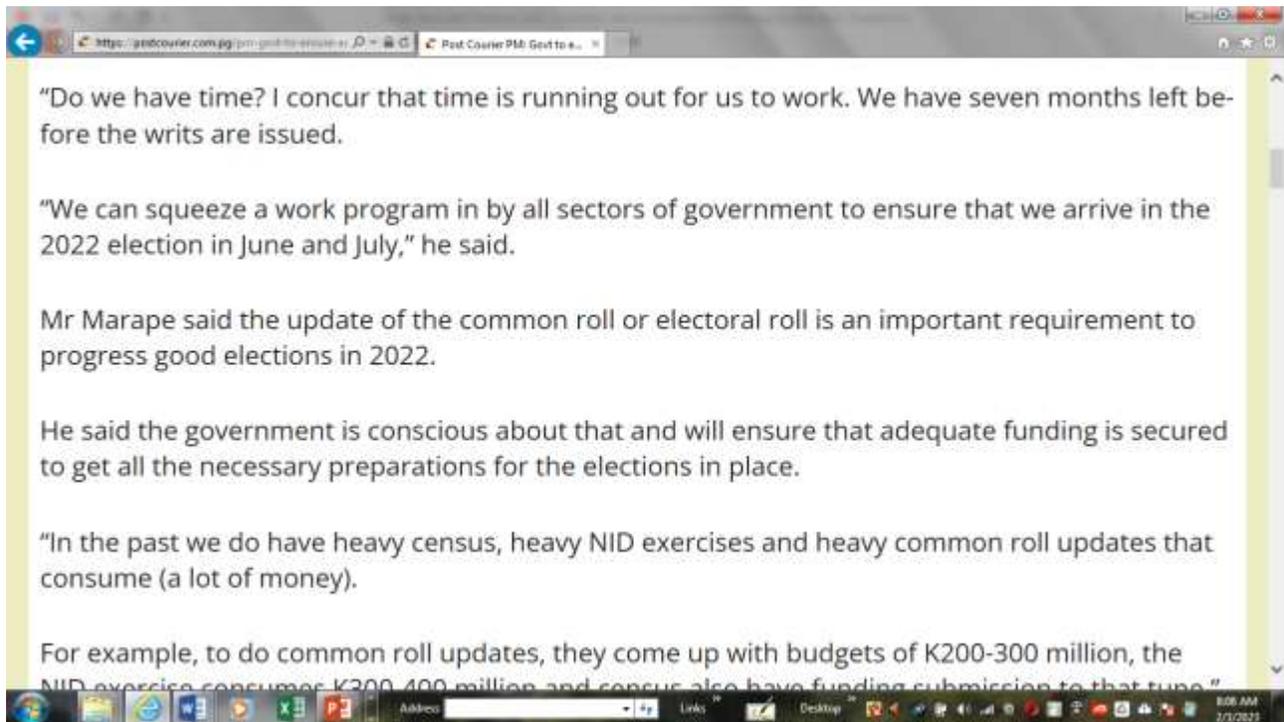
(Attachment 16)



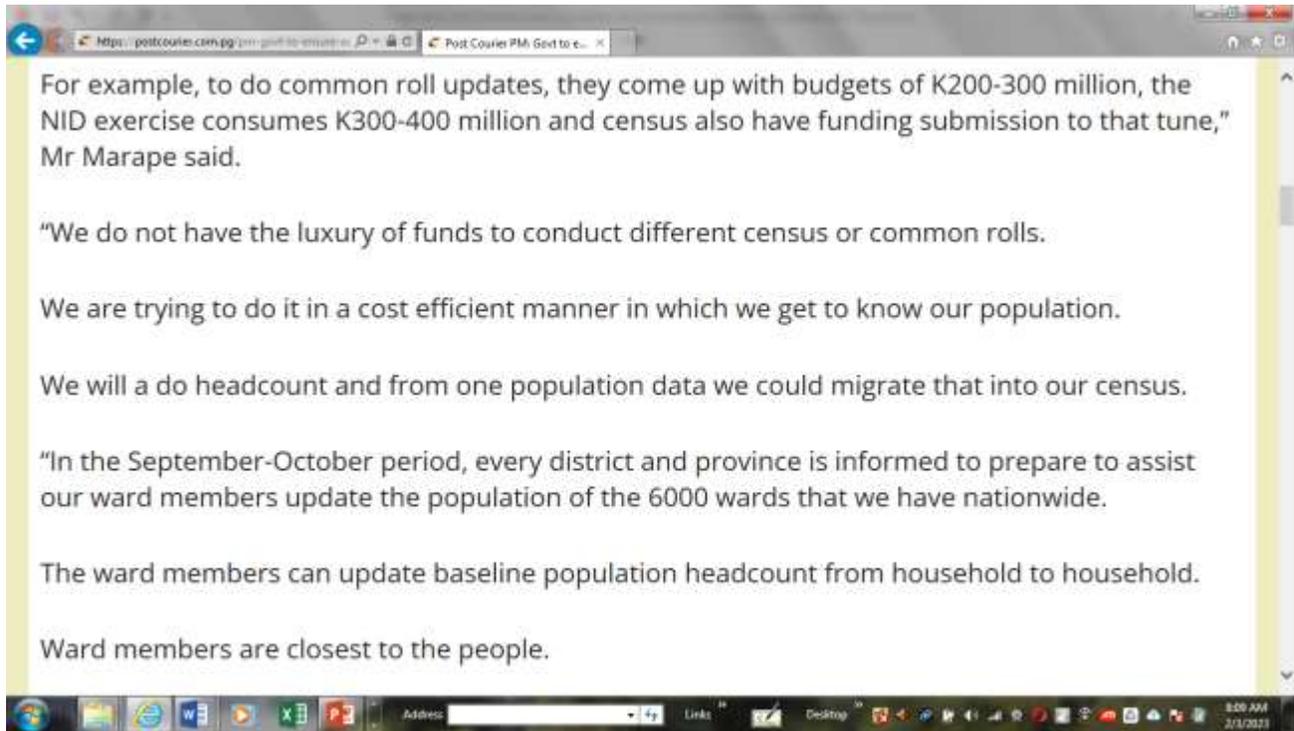
(Attachment 15)



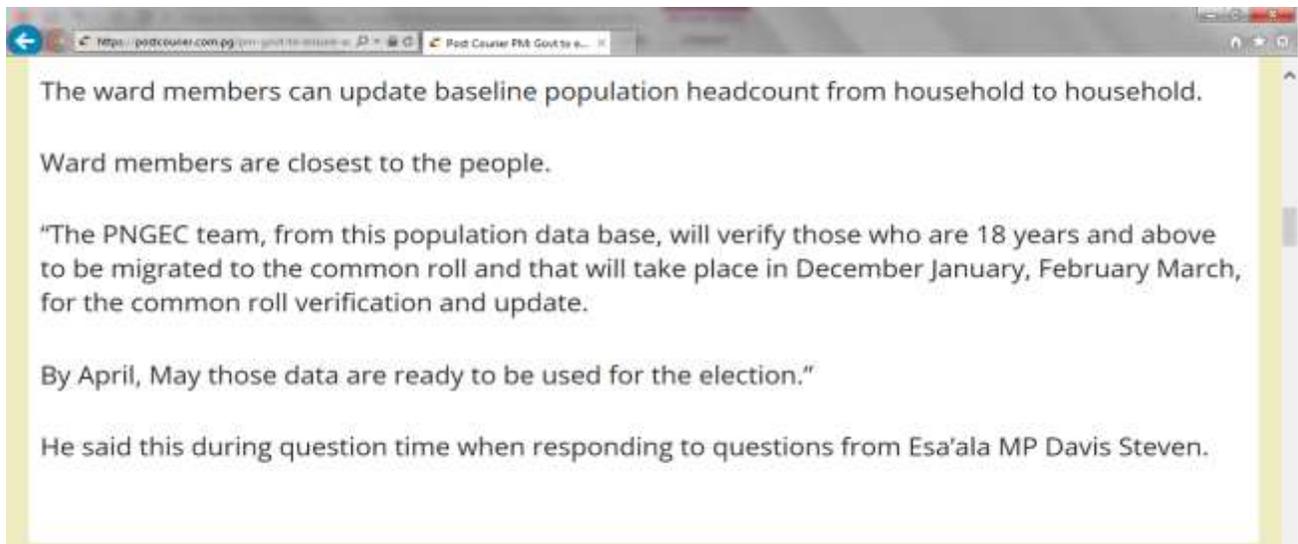
(Attachment 16)



(Attachment 17)

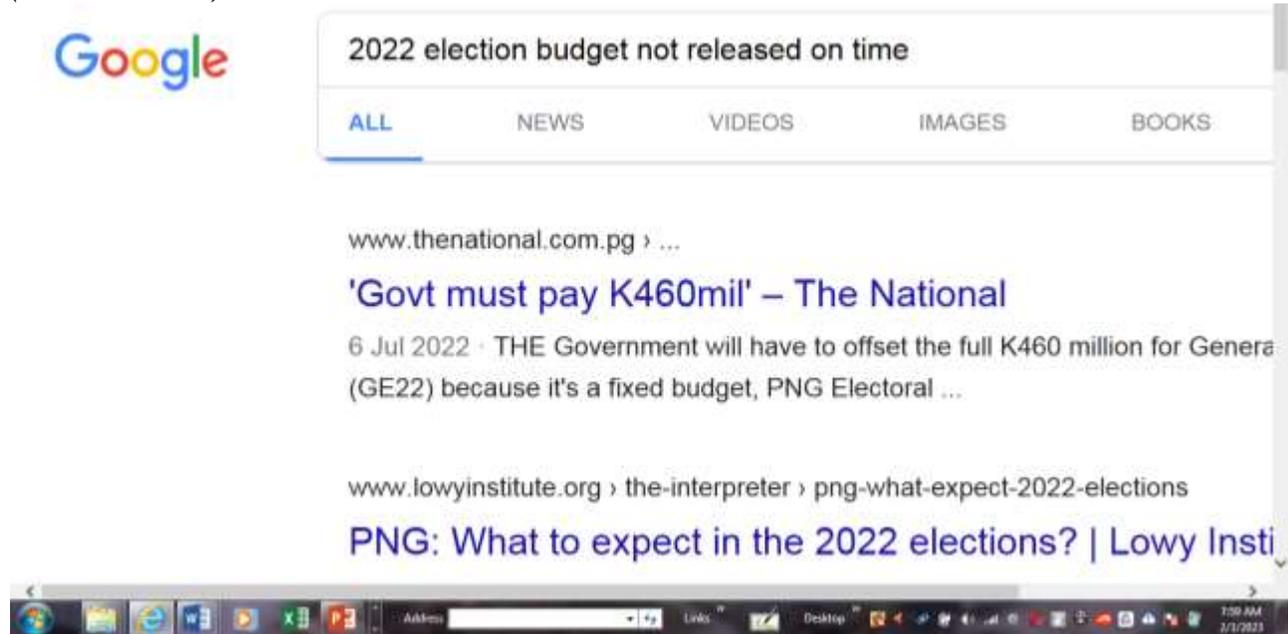


(Attachment 18)



3.2 Funded: How did PNGEC expend on its Election Budget:

(Attachment 19)



(Attachment 20)



3.3 What happened – Implemented or not

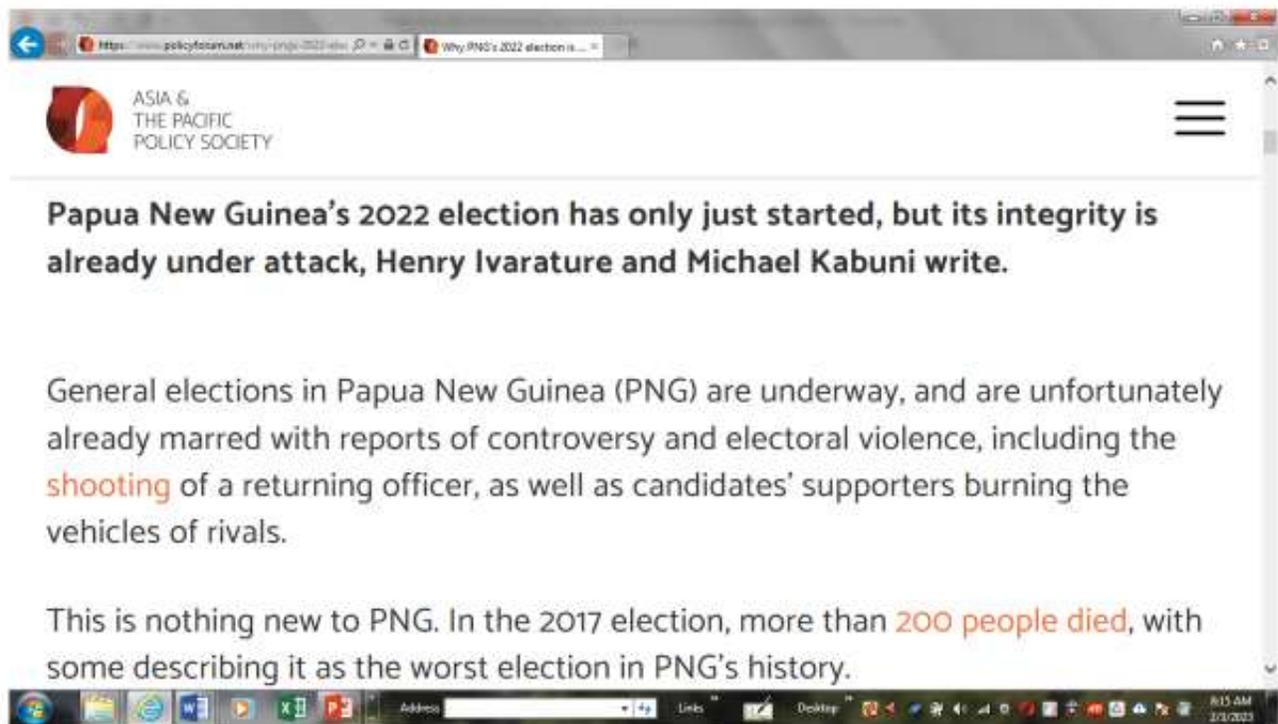
If Not adequately funded, what happened: - Consequential Effects.

The elections went ahead with funding's for security only, to substantiate for the common roll issues. In my view the deployments of Security personals is to prevent polling related violence's at the most, its due to the non-existence of a reliable common roll.

This is in the hope to cover any presumable violence the police and security presence can prevent any major clash or riot on polling day. However, for the 3 Upper Highlands Provinces there was no control at all, even there was Security Presence.

The lower Highlands provinces experiences mild violence while some coastal experience unprecedented violence.

(Attachment 21)



3.4 Provincial Election Manager:

There has been instances of creation of ghost polling places with corrupt collaboration of Provincial and LLG Election Managers mostly in the upper highlands

Security at distribution of Ballot papers cannot do anything because it is done at will by the Provincial Election Manager and the Police appointed security officers. Most of them are either connected or bribed by candidates and are compromised.

So the result of the voting does not reflect actual living eligible voters per rest houses or Polling Places. Many voters missed out due to hijacking of boxes.

3.5 THE MOST COMMON PRACTICE - IDENTIFIED

Prior to the issuance of writs, intending candidates or in most cases the sitting MPs collaborate with Provincial Election Managers to appoint RO, polling officials of certain candidates for certain polling and rest houses in order to manipulate the outcome of the votes and declarations.

In some instances, Transiting Security personnel's with Ballots can be paid off to exchange a fake corrupted ballots already fill with identical serial numbers and destroy or remove the actual genuine ballot boxes in transit.

Those are some of the issues affecting the conduct of free, fair, safe and independent elections that forever undermines our democracy and brings disrepute to our election process every 5 years cycle. And the ripple effects are untold and immeasurable.

3.6 VOTING AT Ground Zero

In most cases, all voters on the ground have their own stories about the conduct of the 2022 NGE.

We intend not to act as if we know everything, because all election related problems on the grounds differentiate from different cultural and ethnical settings across the country on the 2022 election. We leave the ground Zero comments to be collected during the Committees Regional Consultative process that the Special Parliamentary Committee is scheduled to conduct.

3.7 Social Media

Some of these pictures and videos of illegal voting, gun controlling, bribery, intimidations and mob ruling are posted unashamedly on Social media and circulated overseas as well.

3.8 Polling Locations:

Reports from the ground in some of the remote polling locations lacks security, was vulnerable and subjected to intimidation and controlled polling.

It does not compliment the democratically free fair, safe, and independent election that's always advocated by the PNG EC.

Some people who manipulate the voting process or hijacked the process, posted unashamedly bragging about their heroic feats. Several of them declare the number of votes (in the 100s and the 1000s) they single handedly casted for their candidates and asks them on the video camera that if they do win, they must repay them with monetary favors in return.

3.9 There is evidence of competitive corruption.

These practice directly undermines the free, fair, independence and safe elections the Government had been advocating. It demonstrate a Hypocritical citizens we are as a Nation, say something and allowing to do the opposite, promoting the wrongs, protecting the wrong doers, financing the wrong doers, arming them, to carry on the evil. We enjoy the benefit of power through the corruption in the elections and we quickly put on a face of Leadership. And pretend to be innocent. This reality is critical and needs to be stopped by all concerned candidates and voters.

3.10 Polling Officials Allowances;

One cause for concern that exists is the delay of polling allowance by the PNG EC. Whilst the polling must be conducted on time and returned on time, most of the officials usually go without allowances, these also provides the fertile ground for bribing the polling officials by candidates and associates to influence the conduct of polling by the polling officials.

Talking to most polling officials, few others don't care of the outcome of elections, all they worry about is their allowances and if they don't get paid, they will not perform their duties with care and responsibility.

In such cases polling officials fear their lives more than the voting and don't take control of polling, and votes are either taken control by the people themselves or by hijackers and fill the boxes with the votes until the voters give back the polling officials the filled boxes to take into the Provincial Counting centers with the police.

Was there any sign of hijacking of ballots - Yes

Was there any sign of controlled voting - Yes

Was there any sign of threat and intimidation by candidates or supporters? - Yes

3.11 COUNTING

- a. The Ballot Boxes that contains the Votes are usually given extra priority in security, in addition to Government Security, local candidate's supporters usually provide added eyes on the movement of Police and ballot boxes in and out of the secure areas.
- b. Those added eyes watching have different reasons, to ensure no illegal ballot boxes are entering into the storage areas. And no unauthorized removal of Boxes are done prior to official counting.
- c. During those period that takes a week or two while awaiting of the completion of other polling in respective electorates in the provinces. Is the period in which illegal ballot papers usually enter or are taken in under pretext of late polling excuses into the secure storage areas by either candidates, security personnel or Provincial polling officials.
- d. **“In some electorates, Candidates and accomplices did controlled voting in collaboration with the polling officials in those electorates and polling places, they have the serial numbers and boxes record and during counting times, these controlled boxes are usually handpicked for counting first.”**

In several cases in the last 2022 NGE elections, the District returning officer under the Provincial Election Manager had the electorates (districts) counting done soon after polling and **declarations are made in haste (ASAP).**

(these has been one unusual case in the last election)

e. Actual Counting of Ballot papers

In some electorates, YES, counting does goes smoothly.

But in other electorates counting faces a lot of hiccups. Major issues can be referenced to the above section.3.6, “c & d” whereby scrutinizers usually complain and in the process, it causes disturbances and usually ends up cancelling the counting or in most cases, a declaration is made hastily for the leading candidate, usually causes the destruction and burning of ballot boxes in frustration and counting venues destroyed.

(Attachment 22)



The matter usually ends up in court or worse, it leads to tribal fights between candidates supporters and causes social problems that usually escalates into armed conflicts. The consequence of such situations is usually end up in ripple law and order chain reaction in our communities.

The law on Elections says counting cannot be stopped in an election process until completions.

There are other numerous manmade problems that defeats transparent counting. Candidates, security officials and counting personals collude to manipulate the results during counting.

Such as Money bribes to Security top Brass, ROs, and Counting Officials.

These are common problems that usually occurs during counting periods and listed here:

- a. swapping of exhausted ballot papers,
- b. selective counting of boxes for a particular candidates or areas
- c. swapping of figures on tally boards
- d. false figure entry's on tally board for candidates.
- e. Setting aside or inclusion of alleged corrupt ballot boxes
- f. ROs giving deaf hear to scrutineers legitimate complaint that usually provoke frustration and incite trouble resulting in declaration of leading candidates or bribing to falsely declare the runner-up.

- g. Usually ends up with killings, and tribal fights, and ends up in court of disputed returns.

The country cannot continue to silently ignore and suffer at the hands of such relentless individuals whose interest is only to maintain their lavish lifestyle in power and in control. That their leadership has very little positive impact on the community and societies they seem to represent. **This has to stop.**

That is the reality in the case of PNG Politics which the citizens are living up to every 5 years circle.

The country **NEEDS BIOMETRIC VOTING SYSTEMS TO PREVENT** the repeat of such in every 5 years,

If we continue with this trend, we are heading for self-destruction as a nation.

3.12 DECLARATIONS

Declarations are not done smoothly or under the same circumstances across the country.

Respective electorates face their unique challenges that results in declarations made based on these circumstances.

Other declarations are delayed and or denied due to those issues and usually ends up being done by the PNGEC Commissioner, or instead it goes to the courts.

On the other hand, other declarations are done that are linked through the network of corruption that permeates through to the final outcome. These are mostly done by sitting MP's or Candidates with the money. For other genuine candidates who contest on a clean slate and hoping to get the mandate through the normal clean process are usually denied and misses out.

Most of the declarations in the upper Highlands are not true and not genuine declarations.

3.13 DISPUTE RETURNS PROCESS AND RELATED MATTERS.

Disputing of returns arises from issues highlighted in points 3.4 – 3.12 above.

The Laws on the Court of disputed returns gives a fixed timeframe to register the disputes by the aggrieved candidate.

The courts will determine an outcome after exhaustive satisfaction based on the evidence and facts submitted by both the aggrieved and the accused, basing all decision supported by Constitutional and Organic Laws on Generals Elections.

The courts powers vary from case to case. In the end the court's decision is usually based on the grounds to maintain the rule of Law and the powers of the Laws that governs the conduct of elections.

Results of the proceedings are always given to the PNG Electoral Commissioner to apply proper legalized actions.

On most cases, the courts orders for a recount, a by-elections, or declare another runner-up candidate as the duly elected MP.

The Return of Writs was extended or postponed on several occasion.

4. THE SECURITY PROVIDED BY THE ROYAL PAPUA NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY, THE PNG DEFENSE FORCE, AND THE PNG CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AND RELATED MATTERS.

3.1 The Security Forces played commending Role to ensure we have a trouble free elections country wide. And gives us the expected General outcome of the Elections, which is good. We acknowledge the sacrifices of lives by some of the security force members on duty during the election process.

That is not to overstate the probability of security Force involvement in undue influences. It is admissible that some of their conduct are compromised and did not follow the proper election process. However, while the majority of the faithful silent servicemen greatly did their mandated job faithfully.

There is also the intricate mingling and existence of undue influence in the general conduct of elections under the legalized powers of the Security Forces. It also has a major impact on the outcome of election. Because of fear of repercussions, certain citizens conceal evidence of undue influences by the security personnel's involvement while on their duties during the election process.

Some of the petitions registered by the losing candidates in court also has connection to undue influences by the security forces, either by abating, involving or concealing of illegal practice while in their discharge of mandated duties.

We will know through the outcome of some of those cases registered for trial in the near future.

3.2 Issues affecting Security Operations.

Security operations and challenges differ from each other depending on and attributed to varying aspects, such as resources, manpower, planning, logistics, deployment and locality of the designated place for operations. Weather, transportation, accessibility, communications ground preparations were some of the challenges faced during the recent election.

Many remote polling locations do not have polling security, and these are some areas where illegal polling practice had occurred. Nothing much can be done. In general, Security played a bigger role in the entire elections process to completion. But again we will not understate the possibility and existence of security compromise to some extent.

In coming election where technology will be applied, Security will still play a big role in the smooth transition of the technology aided election process. However, loopholes in the elections Laws that exist where illegal practice took places must be seriously addressed in the development of such technology.

CRITICAL QUESTION.

As a Government, are we still going to use our corrupt prone elections systems in the coming 2027 National General Election?

Or.

Are we going to start the corrective measures to fix it starting now into the next 5 years and prepare before 2027.

This Process must not be left and ignored or uncompleted.

THIS PROCESS IS THE ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTION.

Biometrics is a major enabler in Governments right across the world today, and in PNG, Biometric systems service investment plan and focus has fully matured and ready for implementation. "reference to the PMJM statement in Parliament that was on the National Newspaper dated 25th Friday November 2022"

Marape eyes biometric voting system for elections

PRIME Minister James Marape says he hopes to have the biometric voting system in place for future elections.

Marape said this should be made easier with Government's plan to conduct a census next year.

"We will conduct a comprehensive census in 2023 to get correct

data on the population," he said. "This will help in improving the voting system so that we have a secure system by 2027."

It will be done in line with the parliamentary election review committee's work on improving the election process.

→ Marape said the biometric vot-

ing system was just a proposal right now.

→ "By 2023 the proposal should have matured to submission level," he said.

→ "It should come to the Government for implementation."

Marape was responding to questions by Opposition Leader Joseph

Lelang regarding the review of the election process and proper identification of citizens and how that related to voting.

He said the Government would work out biometric voting through the National Identification (NID) system.

"We want them to have full fund-

ing and conduct a holistic review into what happened this year and in previous election years dating back to the 2007 election," Marape said.

"We want them to put in an informed, fact-based suggestion as to how we should conduct elections in 2027 and beyond."

20 YEARS TO FIX THE ELECTION SYSTEMS BUT FAILED TO IMPLEMENT.

Since 2001, the PNG Electoral Commission through various overseas support programs and strategies had been trying to fix the election systems to become more democratically transparent, free, fair and independent in their election management and conduct. In their endeavor, the PNGEC spend so much millions traversing the globe in search of appropriate technology systems to assist in the establishment and conduct of a free and fair democratically sanctioned election systems so that we avoid the past and present election woes we are faced with every 5 years.

They travelled to countries including the African continent, Korea, India and Australia and attended many forums, symposiums, workshops, party to treaties and so on.

In 2005, under the wisdom of the Late Grand Chief Somare, a Electoral Reform Task Force Commission was set up under the PM & NEC headed by Late Barry Holloway and Graham Tuck - a former constitutional writer that served as Kiap in Enga.

In 2003 and 2004, I had been contemplating on the subject of fingerprint voting systems and had written a comprehensive document on the subject and addressed to the late Grand Chief and Prime Minister's office back than on 4th February 2005.

A response was sent back to me dated 11th March 2005 to Simbu from the then Chief Secretary Joshua Kalinoe to consult with Sir Barry Holloway who will assist in the proposal. On the 16th June 2005 a Post Courier advertisement was put out calling for submissions to assist in the electoral reforms to the office of the Electoral Reform Task Force Commission. In response I personally flew down with my submission to the PM & NEC Office and met with Late Sir Barry Holloway.

As a result I assist a Electoral reforms headed by Barry Holloway that was passed in Parliament on the 11th August the 2006 sponsored by former MP Patrick Pruaitch, In these reform laws passed was the Law to include the use of computer and fingerprint or Biometrics Systems of voter record and verification prior to voting to be applied by the PNG EC that was passed into Law which was extracted from my submission.

I never asked for a payment nor did the office of the PM and NEC or the Reform Office made any appreciative handshake payments. I was not motivated by money but by the heart to see transparency and service delivery to flow to the districts instead of MPs serving ONLY the cronies who manipulated the corrupt election systems to put them in to power.

Below is the historical account pertaining to what is alluded to in these few lines above that contributes all the way through to the present time.



ausman Consultant

P.O BOX 373 KUNDIAWA SIMBU PROVINCE PNG

Phone: 7351009/ Fax: 735 1019

Email: yajgerkp@yahoo.com Mobile: 687 2990

VAT NO:	12828
GROUP EMPLOYER TAX NO:	24020
COMPANY TAX NO:	42483

Date: 4th February 2005

The Office of The Prime Minister
P.O. Box 639 Waigani
Morauta Haus Waigani

ATT: The Chief Secretary
Joshua Kalinoc

Dear Sir,

REF: APPOINTMENT TO SEE YOU REGARDING CENSUS AND ELECTION MATTERS BY JOE KILE & ASSOCIATES FROM SIMBU.

Hausman Consultant has developed a Full Scale National Census strategy for the PNG Electoral Commission to implement before the 2007 National General Election.

We are aware that your office is now gauging views and ideas from different sectors of the statutory bodies and private sectors to come up with a defined method to ensure smooth, convenient and cost effective elections.

Our blue print idea that is now documented and ready for presentation has focused mainly on how to effectively and permanently eliminate the double voting, ghost names practise, tempering of ballot papers and creating false names for election purpose by ill motivated persons, these are some few to mention.

There is confident in the system designed that there will be no loopholes for disputing of election results and all the unnecessary by elections that normally cost the Government millions of kina.

We consider every aspect of the Electoral Matters and their Legal standing in the Constitution and its implications that differentiate from National Census, the Statistic office and the Per Head Population Development Plan.

Our Strategy focuses on a 13-month stretch of Full Scale National Census work to be done Nationwide for the Electoral Commission before the next National General Election that will be in 2007.

The system designed is a very effective method and the costings for this project is justifiably reasonable.

Sir, the above is just a brief outline that gives the reason for the appointment to visit your office.

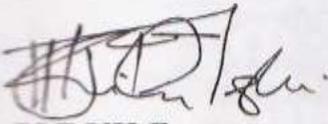
We with respect are approaching your honourable office for an audience with you regarding the subject.

Would you please inform us by fax to our Kundiawa Post office fax number and confirm this appointment and give us a fixed date convenient to you so that we can come down for a presentation.

Kundiawa Post Office Fax Number: 735 1108

Thank you very much in advance for your time.

Yours faithfully,



JOE KILE
Hausman Consultant



Chief Secretary to Government

11th March 2005

Mr Joe Kile
Hausman Consultants
P O Box 373
KUNDIAWA
Simbu Province

Dear Mr. Kile,

Re: Appointment Regarding Election and Census Matters

Reference is made to your letter dated 4th February 2005 in relation to the above matter.

You are advised to consult with Sir Barry Holloway who should be able to assist you with your proposal. He can be contacted on Phone 327 6751.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Joshua Kalinoe'.

Joshua Kalinoe CBE

Department of Prime Minister & National Executive Council
5th Floor - Morauta Haus, Waigani

Tel: (675) 327 6713/327 6529
Fax: (675) 323 3903
E-mail: chiefsectogov@global.net.pg

P. O. Box 639, Waigani, NCD
Papua New Guinea



Positions Vacant

GUINN PKF
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT / ASSISTANT MANAGER
PORT MORESBY OFFICE

PKF wish to appoint a Senior Accountant or Assistant Manager to join their progressive team.

Successful candidate for this challenging role will preferably be (or nearly) an associate member of the PNGIA, and will have gained at least five years experience in a professional role. Involvement in audit procedures would be considered advantageous. Applicants must possess advanced computer ability, good communication skills, and a high degree of initiative and initiative.

Must have Department of Labour approval.

Attractive salary commensurate with experience will be offered to the successful candidate.

Applications in writing should include a cover letter and be sent to:

The Director
Guinn PKF
PO Box 569
PORT MORESBY
NCD

Phone: 321 0110 - Fax: 321 0112
Email: port_moresby@guinnpkf.com.au
Applications close on Friday, June 17, 2005.

Public Notices



EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL SUPPLY AND TENDERS BOARD
ROAD MAINTENANCE PROJECT
Invitation for Bids (IFB)

The Independent State of Papua New Guinea has received a grant from the Australian Government under the Australian International Infrastructure (AII) program to fund a Road and Bridge maintenance Project (IRBM). The tender documents for the execution and completion of these contracts.

Independent State of Papua New Guinea, through the Department of Works, invites sealed bids from interested parties for the execution and completion of these contracts.

British Province

L/No. PRTB-02-05
Lot No. 43-AT-03PG

Scope and Sealing Works on Werongal Road (Werongal Bridge to Werongal Station) and Williams

Public Notices



ADVERTISEMENT

Improvement and validation of voting system in Papua New Guinea.

The Electoral Reform Task Force, Department of Prime Minister and NEC are calling for submissions on ways to improve the integrity and validation of the voting system in Papua New Guinea.

Areas to be addressed to include:

- a) Simplification of the ballot papers
- b) Ways to ensure multiple voting cannot occur
- c) Ways to overcome anxiety and aggression at the polling booths
- d) Ways to ensure correctness of vote tallying
- e) Ways to circumvent or negate the theft of ballot boxes and ballot papers.

Submissions are invited from interested parties to remit their proposals to the Electoral Reform Task Force no later than 30th June, 2005 addressed to:

The Chairman
Electoral Reform Task Force
PO Box 666
PORT MORESBY

Papua New Guinea
Companies Act 1993

Company Number 1-19330

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO REINSTATE A DEREGISTERED

Public Notices



PAPUA NEW GUINEA PAPER CORPORATION
PORT MORESBY OFFICE

All telephone lines have been vandalised by rascals.

Please call us on these mobile numbers:

683 2374, 685 5490
684 4279, 685 4903

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Mining Act 1992
Mining Regulation 1992

Act, Sec. 24, 35, 42, 52, 70 & 85 FORM 8
Reg. Sec. 7

APPLICATION FOR A TENEMENT

Application for **EXPLOKATION LICENCE**

Tenement No. 1397

Name of Applicant: **New Frontier Resources**

Address for Notices: **Exploration & Mining**

Garden City, Level 2, Suite 6,

P.O. Box 94, BOROKO, NCD

Period sought: **Two (2) Years**

Nearest Town or landmark (from published map): **Yenkis Mission**

Proposed Locations for Warden's Hearing: **Yenkis (Enga), Edem (ESP)**

Date of Application lodged: **13/2/05**

Schedule: **The area of land over which the applicant has been**

applied for is bounded by:

a line commencing at 14° 52' S 143° 50' E

then to 14° 52' S 143° 59' E

then to 14° 00' S 143° 59' E

then to 14° 00' S 144° 01' E

then to 14° 02' S 144° 01' E

then to 14° 02' S 144° 08' E

then to 14° 12' S 144° 08' E

then to 14° 12' S 143° 59' E

then to 14° 11' S 143° 59' E

then to 14° 11' S 143° 52' E

then to 14° 10' S 143° 52' E

then to 14° 10' S 143° 52' E

then to 14° 09' S 143° 51' E

then to 14° 09' S 143° 50' E

then to 14° 09' S 143° 50' E

then to 14° 09' S 143° 55' E

then to 14° 52' S 143° 55' E being the point of

commencement comprising a total of 328 sub-blocks.

I certify that I have examined this application as required under section 101 of the Act, that I am satisfied that the requirements of this section have been met and that I have complied with the requirements of section 103(a) of the Act.

The last date on which objections may be lodged with the Registrar under section 107(1) is 30/6/05

Warden's hearing Date Time Venue

14/7/05 9:00 am Yenkis

14/7/05 1:00 am Edem

Dated at Moresby this 10th of May 2005.

Handwritten notes:
Gardens City
Boro
Yenkis

(Attachment 27)



ausman Consultant

P.O BOX 373 KUNDIAWA SIMBU PROVINCE PNG
Phone: 7351009/ Fax: 735 1019 Email: yalgerkp@yahoo.com Mobile: 687 2990

Date: 22nd August 2005

The Chairman
Electoral Reform Task Force
P.O. Box 666
Port Moresby

ATT: The Chairman

Dear Sir,

SUBJECT: IMPROVEMENT AND VALIDATION OF VOTING SYSTEM IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

This is in regards to your advertisement on the Post courier dated 16th June 2005 calling for submissions from interested parties who should submit their interest to address the issues related to the voting system as outlined in the advertisement.

Hausman Consultant would like to register its interest to present their documents to the Electoral Reform Task Force.

Prior to the Post Courier advertisement of 16th June 2005 I sent a letter to Mr. Joshua Kalinoe in February this year to discuss the method and system I designed. In his reply I have been advised to see Mr. Barry Olowe who should be able to assist further on the matter.

Secondly, without knowing what will happen next, and one I week just before this advertisement, I sent to Hon. Peter Barter, Minister for Inter-Governmental Relations the outlined draft seeking his opinion.

In fact this document has taken us more than 12 months to prepare. It is with the cry of my people to elect men through honest means in order to represent them in parliament and eliminate election malpractice, related tribal fights and corruption in the nation that seem to be the reason for many set backs in development and progress.

Our heart for doing this document is done not for the money but for the people who have been affected because of voting system that exists today.

I believe this paper is the answer to the hopes of many silent majorities and represent those who may not express eloquently on paper but dreams for a change for one time for all and for ever.

(Attachment 28)

However, I have been looking forward to an opportunity by which my idea can be sold to the Government of Papua New Guinea and discuss with responsible authorities to further the course. Now that the request is made on paper for tender we submit in our interest.

It is evident that without an efficient census registry common roll, we cannot conduct a proper voting in all the election period. Our Firm had developed a possible Full Scale National Census Registry strategy in preparation for the PNG Electoral Commission to consider implementing before the 2007 National General Election and beyond.

This document is three (3) fold,

1. I designed a defined method to reform the Census Registration or Common Roll Updates of our Citizens.
2. I designed an Efficient and Full Proof Voting System that will eliminate all the defects in the on going system of corrupt practises in all the election.
3. PNG Government Integrated Electronic Information and Data Base System.

The areas I mainly focus to address are in line with your requirements as advertised.

Our blue print idea that is now documented and ready for presentation has focused mainly on how to effectively and permanently eliminate the double voting, ghost names practise, tempering of ballot papers and creating false names for election purpose by ill motivated persons, Counting and tallying methods, stealing of ballot papers and boxes at polling areas, these are some few to mention.

There is confident in the system designed that there will be no loopholes for disputing of election results and all the unnecessary by elections that normally cost the Government millions of kina.

We consider every aspect of the Electoral Matters and their Legal standing in the Constitution and its implications that differentiate from National Census, the Statistic office and the Per Head Population Development Plan. Our Strategy focuses on an 11-month stretch of Full Scale National Census work to be done Nationwide for the Electoral Commission before the next National General Election in 2007.

If the project could not be done and system not ready and in place for the coming 2007 election, the project could be done over a stretch of 3 – 5 years before the 2012 National Election.

(Attachment 29)

COMPONENT 5. BENEFITS

1. Efficient & Full Proof Transparent Voting
2. No or less chance of by Election
3. No census work year by year.
4. Data entered into module will be available on all line departments system.
 - Health (Death, Birth HIV Record)
 - Police (Easy excess to culprits personal file)
 - Correctional Institute (CIS)
 - Immigration
 - Defence Force
 - National Security
 - National Budgetary
 - Infrastructure Development Planning
 - Education Planning
 - Employment and Unemployment data.
 - Determining our potential economic strength...

and there are many more advantages than disadvantages this method will give our citizen.

The above is believed to be a ONE STOP SHOP and Full Proof Method that should cater for all the election and common roll problems this nation has been through in the last 30 years. It is designed to give maximum outcome to our nation's development strategies and plans. And effectively contribute to the government's constitution on democratic rights to the Freedom of Voting and Transparent Political playing field for our people and our nation for now and the future.

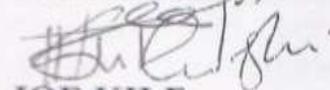
This concept we believe is the only alternative answer to address this nation's election problem and is too good to ignore.

The system designed is an effective method and the costings for this project are justifiably reasonable. If you are interested in the component outlined and method specifications, I suggest for an audience with you for a PowerPoint presentation.

You can contact the Managing Director, Mr. Joe Kile on this phone number 735 1480 or 7351009 Mobile in POM - 6872990 or Fax in Simbu 735 1019.

Thank you very much in advance for your time.

Yours faithfully,



JOE KILE
Hausman Consultant

2022 Integrated Census and Voting System by Hausman Consultant

(Attachment 30)

11/08/06

NEWS

Govt gets nod for electoral changes

By PETER NIESI

THE National Government received the first nod from Parliament yesterday in its proposed sweeping changes to election laws including preparation of new common rolls.

Riding the crest of a peak turnout in Parliament since this session began, Leader of Government Business Patrick Pruaitch marshaled the session into lunch-time to have the first successful, unanimous vote of 74 MPs on amendments to the Organic Law on National and Local Level Governments. A second vote, to be held in two months time, will effect the amendments. The new proposed law allows

Brown urged to reveal plan

for provisions including:

- ESTABLISHMENT of new common rolls;
- CHANGES to enrollment and nomination provisions;
- FOR a secure voter identification system that includes manual fingerprint system, computer-recorded and recognised fingerprint system, computer recorded and recognised palm recognition system or computer or other photographic or electronic system.
- PROVISIONS for an election advisory committee and its composition.
- PROVISIONS on design of a ballot paper, the markings and what makes it informal during voting and/or counting.
- PROVISIONS for location of

counting centres;

- PROVISIONS for scrutiny of votes; and
- PROVISIONS for election-related offences that may be prosecuted by the Electoral Commission.

This is one of two-election related bills before Parliament. The other law — basically repatching the provincial/regional seat provisions that were gutted out in Sir Mekere Morauta's Electoral Reform Package — were available yesterday.

Mr Pruaitch, due to dwindling MP numbers, adjourned Parliament so this amendment bill was not tabled for debate and voting.

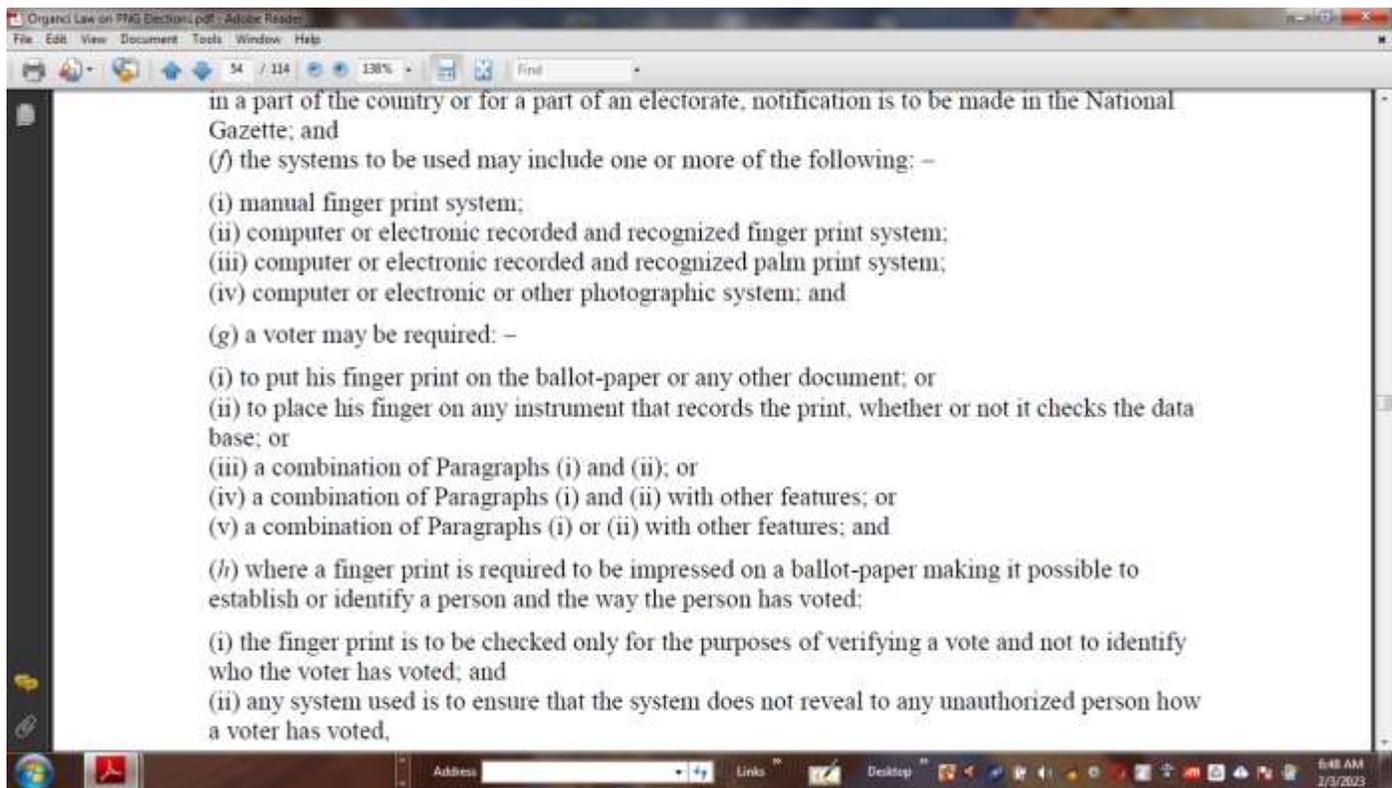
From success to failure

PARLIAMENT

Printing?

The concept was too young at that time in 2007 to be implemented. However that Reform Law sets the foundation in order for work in progress to continue in the years to come.

(Attachment 31) *Evidence of the 2006 Electoral Reforms Laws passed By Parliament that was imbedded and the final Organic Law Extract – on Biometric (Computer Fingerprint/Palm Print)*



In progressing that road, in the year 2009, through the Australian electoral support program 2, PNGEC under the leadership of late Andrew S. Trawen invited technology companies across the globe to come to PNG and demonstrate their voting system technology so that the PNGEC can settle with one appropriate and cost effective Voting systems solution so they can establish a similar system and apply it in our elections programs every 5 years.

The PNG EC had invited local Companies to also show case, our company was one of the Local companies invited by the commission, we called our partners in from USA, every invited companies showcased their technology going on for a week, sponsored by Australian Electoral Support Program 2, and held at the NRI.

The PNG EC also invited an independent consultant and observer all the way from Africa, Dr. Michael Yard, an expert in technological voting systems. He had observed and asked questions to the different companies on how their technologies worked. After the week ends. At the closing ceremony, Dr. Michael Yard, without hesitation made the concluding recommendation in his speech that SkyCo's Systems Technology is the most appropriate technology suitable for the PNG settings. He made that clear before the PNG EC officials and the PNG Government Officials who were present at that time.

Just before 2012 NGE, in July 2011.

The late Speaker Hon. Jerry Nape under the Government of the Late Grand Chief Somare requested our company for a full demonstration of the LPV Voting Systems technology to members of Parliament in the State Function Room. After the demo and presentation, in response, Hon. Powes Parkop Governor of NCD was appointed as Parliamentary leader to progress that reform and technology aided Elections systems to be implemented. However, it died there and never progressed any further over the coming years.

This is a file photo of the presentation at the Parliament State Function Room in July 2011. Soon after that a comprehensive submission was sent to the National Planning detailing the implementation plan and costing. The concept was then hijacked and job given to Huawei to initiate the NID program in 2013-2015.

The Government was misled to believing that the NID will solve the Election problems which in fact did not and have never solved any elections polling table and the common roll problems and will never solve the LPV voting systems problems.

(Attachment 32)



The reason, why I Highlighted.

The reason, why I exposes: pages 19 – 26 & 38 as above is to enlighten the Chairman and the Parliamentary Committee that similar process like this current one had been initiated by previous Government in 2011 in an effort to apply corrective measures or electoral reforms to establish a technology aided system of election, but sadly did not progress further due to unknown reasons.

At that time, they did not anticipate how escalating and manipulative elections outcome that would turn out to be in the preceding 5 years of election cycle as we witnessed through the last 15 years to the present time.

The above account shows evidence of oversight and neglect to seriously implement a fair democratic elections systems resulting in a chain of corrupt and highly manipulative elections outcomes we experienced.

The critical concern here is that this Government MUST Now be dead serious to implement the outcome of this Present process initiated by this Special Parliamentary Election Review Committee.

Sad Facts:

Despite, the NRI week long Forum, showcase and recommendations in 2009, by the International Observer hired by PNGEC, Dr, Michael Yard from South Africa, despite the parliamentary State Function Room live demo LPV election process that we were invited to showcase, the PNGEC decided not to start the process of possible engagement to establish the technology. But instead opted to travel to various countries looking for solutions.

They travelled to several countries in search of a solution including, Africa, Korea, Australia and India.

Just recently in 2019, the PNG EC put a Public Tender Advertisement to potential Bidders to bid for a Biometric Voter Registration and Voting Systems in preparations for 2022 NGE elections. That falls short as the tender documents prepared by the PNGEC was entirely compromised because someone within the PNGE engaged as external consultant had a manipulative hand in the tender document and compromised it.

Those who bid for the Tender raised the matter as it was a very serious breach of the NPO Guidelines and the Tender was eventually cancelled. As a result there was no Biometric election Systems in readiness for 2022.

Up until this February 2023 the PNG EC have not come up with one identified solution as yet or have not engaged in any corrective measures.

Now that we experienced some of the most unpredictable predicament in the recently concluded 2022 NGE, we learnt a lot of history changing lessons, which we cannot just sweep it under the carpet.

As a Government we need to anticipate long term positive sustainable effects of the election reform Policies and strategies we need to adopt today, and must be willing to allow for change to our Elections Systems. In order to continue to function as a democratically collective nation of 800 languages and cultures to maintain the Statehood ship, the National stability and interdependency we enjoy as a nation.

We cannot sacrifice our future based on ignorance.

We need that serious electoral changes now before 2023 passes on with booths on the ground.

In preparation for the 2027 National General Election.

We must properly prepare now and early so we avoid last minute rush hour ad-hoc decisions.

Introduce Major Reforms:

1. The first step is to Appoint a field proven intelligent and reputable Citizen to the PNGEC Post.
2. Amend the law to appoint the Chief Justice to Oversee and Over-watch the conduct of the PNG Electoral Commissioner before issues of writ and all through the election period. The PNG Electoral Commissioner and his Deputy must be held accountable to the Chief Justice.
3. The Powers of the Chief Justice must be Automatic and effected 14 days prior to the issuance of writs until to the return of writ, and end 7 days after the Formation of Government.
4. Enforce the Penalties prescribed in the Electoral Laws and the Constitution must be applied against those who violate them.
5. Impose strict candidate qualification criteria for intending candidates.

METHOD:

The recommended method of Electoral Systems Reform must be (Full Fledge LPV Biometrics Technology.)

This must be the focus now. As several legislation have been put in place since 2005 till present time 2023 to implement Biometric Technology as the only alternative to greatly eradicate or minimize all the problems associated with the entire conduct of elections.

There is so far 6 Policy papers that advocates and empowers the laws that legitimize the application of the Biometrics Electoral Process and Voting Systems in PNG.

The Systems must be in readiness for coming 2027 National General Elections.

As outlined below are the following.

2023 - HON. JAMES MARAPE, PM

PRIME MINISTERS PARLIAMENTARY STATEMENT ON ELECTORAL PREPARATIONS WITH BIOMETRIC SYSTEMS (Attachment 32)

Biometrics is a major enabler in Governments right across the world today, and in PNG, Biometric systems service investment plan and focus has fully matured and ready for implementation. "reference to the PMJM statement in Parliament that was on the National Newspaper dated 25th Friday November 2022"

Marape eyes biometric voting system for elections

PRIME Minister James Marape says he hopes to have the biometric voting system in place for future elections.

Marape said this should be made easier with Government's plan to conduct a census next year.

"We will conduct a comprehensive census in 2023 to get correct

data on the population," he said. "This will help in improving the voting system so that we have a secure system by 2027."

It will be done in line with the parliamentary election review committee's work on improving the election process.

→ Marape said the biometric vot-

ing system was just a proposal right now.

→ "By 2023 the proposal should have matured to submission level," he said.

→ "It should come to the Government for implementation."

Marape was responding to questions by Opposition Leader Joseph

Lelang regarding the review of the election process and proper identification of citizens and how that related to voting.

He said the Government would work out biometric voting through the National Identification (NID) system.

"We want them to have full fund-

ing and conduct a holistic review into what happened this year and in previous election years dating back to the 2007 election," Marape said.

"We want them to put in an informed, fact-based suggestion as to how we should conduct elections in 2027 and beyond."

(Attachment 33)

Government Policy Alignment & Position

In ascending Order from the Latest GoPNG Policy Position down to the Previous Policies in the Vision of PNGEC Electoral Reform policy ladder.

Foundation Pillar Policy No. 6. PNG Digital Policy 2020 /DGA2022/ Digital Government Plan

Digital Transformation Policy Submission was approved by Cabinet, by way of a NEC Decision No. 252/2020 that approved the submission, giving it powers to implement the Policy. The next Step is to implement the Cabinets decision 1- 10. between 2020 & 2022.

Joe Kile Contributed in the drafting 2/4 of the Bill and followed by assisting the drafting of the Digital Government Plan 2023 - 2027

Foundation Pillar Policy No. 5. APEC 2018

26th APEC Economies leaders Meeting. The introductory Statement and Vision of the APEC 2018 was for Harnessing the Digital Future. – Pages 10 & point no. 10. emphasized and committed to the digital economy. .

Foundation Pillar Policy No 4. MTDP III

Information Communication Technology Page 59.
Telecommunication; Between 2020,2021 & 2022, SDG 1 – 5 and Sector Strategy 1 – 7 must be achieved.

Critical to achieving the SDG 1- 5 and Sector Strategy 1-7 lacks the creation and establishment of a separate GoPNG State Dept to be vested with Mandatory Powers .to develop Legislative and Policy Framework and Bill to charge and provide leadership in the ICT space for the Government. ...that now is established.

Foundation Pillar Policy No 3. Vision 2050

Pillars 3, 4 & 7. The progress made now at stage 4 is in fulfillment of Vision 2050 page 4). The 3rd , 4th and 7th pillar provides the Baseline Vision.

Pillars 3, 4 & 7. The progress made now at stage 4 is in fulfillment of Vision 2050 page 4.).The 3rd , 4th and 7th pillar on the ICT Front, is in Line with. Is related to each other, and give the country a definitive direction and Vision to work towards to achieve.

Foundation Pillar Policy No. 2.

CIR 1963 Amendment Act 2012

PNG Civil & Identity Registration amendments made to include and use Biometric for Civil & Population Registration

Sponsored by Former Minister NPO Charles Abel & Co-Sponsored by Former Minister for Community Dev. Youth & Religion Wake Goi

Joe Kile – Full time Part of the Drafting Team.

Foundation Pillar Policy No. 1.

ELECTORAL REFORM AMENDMENT BILL 2006.

First electoral reform and amendment BILL Passed in Parliament on Majority Vote in August 2006.

The amendment stipulates to accommodated the use and application of Computer Electronic devises to be used for Voter fingerprint identity capture, record and verification prior to voting or similar means for fingerprint voting.

Sponsored by Former Minister Finance, Patrick Pruaitch

Joe Kile Initiated the Amendments first to the attention of Late Grand Chief Somare in 2005 that triggered the establishment of the Electoral Reform Task Force Commission under the office of PM & NEC in 2005 headed by late Sir Barry Holloway & Graham Tuck-former Kiap and Constitutional Drafting Architect of PNG.

- a. The above Document is basically informing the Special Parliamentary Committee on the 2022 National General Election on the existing present ripple impact on the communities and the nation at large due to Systematic Electoral Systems corruption.
- b. We highlight certain step that the Government tried to take to improve on the elections process and several legislations that had been passed but it just fell short of implementing the amended Laws and Policies.
- c. That the Government had been legally positioned to introduce electronic or Biometric voting systems, but its the PNGEC and the ruling Governments unwillingness to fund and make the Laws become a reality for the betterment and wellbeing of the country's democratic election process.

There had been a recent Bill and Act that was passed just before the issues of writs last year in April 2022 mandating and legally establishing the Department of Information Communications Technology.

The Department of Communication is now geared to planning for a Digital Government Platform that will have the Biometric Systems as the Backbone to the ride the GoPNG E-Government Policy as stated above. The immediate and important benefits is the PNG Electoral Commission need for the Biometric voting systems full fledge systems establishments.

Tracking on this very page is the development of A High Level I page Brief that was prepared for the Prime Minister through the Secretary of Communications that detailed a 7 years activity plan on the GoPNG Digital Government plan that elaborate the Biometrics Systems of Voting and data collection as the Pillar System to ride the GoPNG E-Government agenda.

What is needed for the Government now.

Is to Fund the 7 year Digital Government Plan on a yearly basis as a holistic approach. And within 3 and half years-time by 2025, the Biometric Populations Voter Registrations and Voting Systems should be fully established.

Tracking on this same page is to Immediately Develop a "Terms Of Reference "(TOR) to call for Internal Local Bidding Tender within PNG so winners will partner with Technology Company overseas to establish the Biometric Voter Registration Systems. The contract for the Biometric Voter Registration and voting Systems establishments must be time tied. A set start time and a set finish time.

The winning Bidder must demonstrate the following.

- A highly motivated and credible local company with standing that has similar experience of deploying and running Biometric projects in PNG with assistance from Technology Partners overseas.
- Must have records of previous program and funds management of K8 to K10 Million and beyond.
- Must have No criminal or corruption records in its previous program executions.
- They must have field proven experiences persons within the company who has an iron will to see results, the company must demonstrate full knowledge and capability on the LPV Election process of operations.
- The company must have vast knowledge of the PNG citizens' attitude towards election systems. And must be well versed with the different cultural and ethnic group's response to electing their leaders in every 5 years circle.

- The company must possess full understanding of the need for the Governments Interconnectivity requirements and the immediate need for PNG EC, the laws, the amendments, and the LPV election practice.
- The company must be able to demonstrate its understanding of the full outcome of the investment and must be able to guide its full implementation from the start to the finish of the establishment's journey.
- The Company must guide the systems design, stage by stage through to final testing and fully systems establishments.
- The company must be able to demonstrate the full understanding of the product outcome from this investment that the Country will benefit for many years to come.
- The company must possess the patriotic Spirit and the stamina, the will and the motivation to take the challenge to fix our country with an Iron Will.

We have local companies who best fits these recommendations that can deliver from locally experienced firms and individuals in Papua New Guinea.

The first outcome of this project must be the Biometric Voter Registration and Voting Systems to be used in the coming 2027 National General Election.

ALL THE ABOVE IS EVIDENT THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS SET TO ROLL OUT

“With the Biometric Voting Systems”

THE GOVERNMENT DOES
NOT NEED A NEW PLAN OR A NEW ADVICE OR A NEW LAW

End of all facts here.
&
Propositions

THIS SUBMISSION

This is NOT a Final NEC Submission but A Draft Document Only.

‘CONFIDENTIAL’

**By: JOE KILE – INDEPENDENT OBSERVER
ON 2022 NATIONAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.**

FILE NO:

DATE: February 2023

POLICY SUBMISSION NO/2023

**FOR MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON THE 2022 NATIONAL
GENERAL ELECTION**

**SUBJECT: 2022 NATIONAL GENERAL ELECTONS OBSERVATION REPORTS. AND
RECOMMENDATIONS**

**AND THE STRATEGIC APPROACH ON INTEGRATED GOVERNMENT
BIOMETRIC DIGITAL VOTER REGISTRATOIN, ID DATA COLLECTION
ELECTION GOVERNANCE AND VOTING SYSTEMS**

This submission seeks to get the Special Parliamentary Committees decision for an invite to a audience and presentation on the LPV Biometric Voting Systems Technology.

In the view to forge a way forward to implement a Full Fledge Biometric based Electoral Voter Registration, LPV Voting and Counting Systems, and Pilot the Trail election either on a by-elections or the council elections proper in reparations for the 2027 National General Election.

A. PURPOSE.

2. Seek approval and endorsement of The DICT Strategic Approach is consistent with the Prime Minister. Re-arranging and creating new Ministries and the amalgamation of identical projects.
3. For Parliamentary Committee to approve and endorse the full K1.738 Billion for Digital Government Plan for all of Government between 2023 -2027. And request a final NEC submission to be deliberated by the Government.
 - a. Seek approval and endorsement within the K1.738 Billion, a K657 Million under the Digital Government Plan Budget specifically on the Biometric Digital ID Program for immediate implementation starting 2023 for the next 6 years. (2023 - 2027) Phase 1 - 2023 – 2024 K357 Million & Phase 2 – 2024 - 225 K300 Million
 - b. Seek approval and endorsement within the K1.738 Billion, a K50 Million for the Nationwide Awareness on the Electoral Reform - Biometric Digital ID Voting Systems in 2023 - 2027 to start in January 2023 to be under the DICT and PNGEC.

B. FACTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

Introduction

1. Information, Data and ICT is the foundation for any Nation's survival and progress. They can either make or break a Nation. Since the formation of the new Government after last year, the Government Agencies had been divided into 2 Major sectors. The Social Sector and the Economic Sector. The Economic Sector is led by the Prime Minister Hon, James Marape and the Deputy Prime Minister had been tasked to lead the Social Sector.
 2. From 2011, the legendary conservative Government of Late Grand Chief Somare was no longer required, time changed and our young generation had sift of mindset to catch up with the Global trend and development. Risk takers took the helm of Leadership in the likes of Peter O'Neil and now Prime Minister James Marape. The track record speaks and among many critical Policy direction the Government took, is the one Policy of E-government, Digitization of our Government and Nation have entered the next phase when it was an agenda in the 2018 APEC meeting when the Global Community and World Leaders meet on our small Island Nation.
 3. Despite this reality at present, the Prime Ministers Bold and Affirmative Vision Statement - "Take back Papua New Guinea and Making it become the Richest Black Christian Nation on the Planet" had in fact changed the mood and the atmosphere of our Nation.
 4. In between the Prime Ministers declaration and our declining economy, we had been confronted with a unseen deadly and Global enemy COVID 19 unleashing devastation across the developed and advance economies of the world, crippling industries, taking millions of lives, causing confusion, fear and anxiety across the known world and those nation we inter-depend on for trade and commerce. This has a direct effect on our foreign reserves intake forecast, and grind us to what our hands can find, hand to mouth status practice.
 5. We had been having major deficit in our Yearly budget since 2012 and up to present, and the debt gap kept widening bigger that affects our yearly fiscal cash liquidity projections. Forcing us to borrow to finance our budget deficits.
 6. In addition to that, we just came out of a very violent election when our citizens rights to electing their representatives and been tested to the limit. The ripple effects re still felt as we speak today.
 7. At this juncture, this discussions, of cost cutting, right sizing public service manpower, stopping duplicity program funding, pooling scares resources, only for essentials, effective and smart government, etc. has been an on-going hot subject across all sectors of Government both on the Social and Economic front.
 8. Among other factors, a careful analysis had been conducted in to our ICT sector. We confirm that major ICT funding that eat into our yearly budgets are mainly on small standalone ICT and Data collection programs by individual Social Sector Agencies, without streamlining and collaboration. These are either individual program, or projects by agencies that are working alone and are disconnected while implementing duplicate program among themselves, expending millions with very low or below the belt productivity outcome. By that it forces the government into a cycle of continued dependency of Loans to consistently finance our numerous duplicate programs and activities without ending.
2. The PNGEC and NID issue as clear example of duplicate costs without cross cutting benefits yet costs over K400 million for the NID:

- 2.0 We acknowledges and commend the Marape Rosso Government for identifying and making the necessary changes to cut on the cost by aligning, shifting and amalgamating by so making head way to prudent resources management and funding for essential key GoPNG priority programs for major impact going forward.
- 2.1 As is in the recent NID and PNGEC exercise, there is NO ICT in the actual Voting Part. That is why the NID as well as the PNG EC Photo Data in its wholeness or entirety will not solve the polling table ballot paper and ballot box corruption, double and triple voting, hijacking, controlled voting and threats that etc ..persist to exist.
- 2.2 Government has been misled to believe that the NID CARD can be used in Biometric voting is wrong and misleading, confusing the Government, the Citizens and the PNG Electoral Commission. It does not have connection to the voting either by biometric nor by electronic. It's a stand-alone ordinary card like any other card. ie; driver's license , or work ID. Can't do anything except to only use it to show that you are a PNG citizen only.
- 2.3 There is the absence of the LPV Voting Systems configurations within the NID Card functions to create a link between the Biometric Voter Registration, Verification and Voting on the ballot, you cannot do Biometric voting of any sort. The NID, there is NO integration or communication between the voter - verification and the Actual Voting, more so, is the absence of automatic elimination system to comply to the LPV systems requirements by law.
- 2.4 They lack specifically appropriate technical capabilities, most importantly, they do not have integration systems Hardware and software, with no LVP fully compliant system

8. **STRATEGIC Approach**

In response to this call to cut on cost and rightsizing, DCIT with its outsourced experts by its Strategic Planning in collaboration, developed this Blue Print Strategic Approach Plan to realign, re-strategies and refocus, by consolidating and collaboration between the 4 major social sector Agencies. The CIR (NID), the NSO (NPO), the PNG EC, the department of Justice and Attorney General, and the Department of Information and Communication Technology including other relevant agencies that are engaged in data collection program. For a ONE Cost and Multiple Benefits consistent with multiple layers of Government Policies.

9. **COST FACTOR**

DICT Strategic Approach for the Integrated Government Data collection requires a total of K657 Million to successfully implement the strategies align to the main government Policy platforms and ensures that the end result of clean, fair and free election as well as decentralization of technology and infrastructures with collaboration of relevant agencies are achieved by 2027, additional development data can be collected by the decentralized tools at the district level on a daily recurrent activity.

10. **TARGET PLAN**

This DICT approach sets the direction and highlights the SLOSH priorities to drive the Take Back PNG Vision and ensuring that Government streamline all data collection program under one major project and all Relevant Government Agencies who needs data for their specific needs will source it from that one system instead of duplicate cost. This plan also understands the need for collaboration of resources, infrastructures, manpower and finance.

11. CO-ORDINATION & LEADERSHIP

The Strategy (Matrix as attached) clearly outlines the road map on coordination, management and monitoring of the implementation of the plan. The plan outlined that DICT provide the lead role in ensuring successful implementation of the approach.

The collaborative Strategic Approach for the DICT Cost Cutting measures, is to achieve the following

- Immediate effect is for the Use of the technology and systems in any coming 2022 by-election call over,
- In preparations for the Council Elections and the 2027 NGE Elections.
- Creation of a One stop Shop Integrated Centralized Govt. Real-time & Active Database.
- Government to make well informed decision
- Cost cutting & Self-financing and sustenance packages
- Effective and efficient service delivery;
- Integrated platform for information access by all of Governments
- Transparency; independent and Accountability

11. PURPOSE OF THE Integrated Digitization Plan for Gov. Agencies. Data Collection

11.1 The first purpose is for a ONE STOP SHOP and fully integrated one centralized Database creation, ONE Mainframe Data collection Templates to sit on the main AFIS & ABIS Servers. Common and specific replicate datasets can be auto-extracted from within the AFIS, ABIS & FRS Main Frame Database by all other relevant Government user agencies for their specific needs and operations.

11.2 For Purpose of election 2023 - 2027, this strategic plan is to ensure full ICT infrastructure and connectivity to be established in 2022-2027 and to all 12, 000 Gazetted polling station nationwide, and 6000 wards, and on polling day, voting can be done both on line and offline. On polling table, 11 basic data will be required, 3 data will be entered by the polling clerk, and 7 data will be automatic using drop down menu from the main databank,

(all provinces, District , LLG Ward, Tribe and clan, Urban or Rural data will be auto filled by mouse click and drop down method)

1st, Name of voter to be typed in by clerk,

2nd . Sex,

3rd . Age,

... and the 7 data field will be auto inserted via drop down click,

4th . Province,

5th. District,

6th. Ward,

7th . LLG,

(8th . Clan, 9th .Tribe - if under rural)

but if it is under urban

(8th .Section, 9th . Allotment)

10th . Biometrics includes Face Photo capture and

11th. Fingerprint Capture.

In the case were we deploy for voting without pre-registration of the Voters, All the 11 Data entry will take place on the polling day on the polling table. Within a space of 3 Minutes Maximum. On the Polling Table. If we do not pre enrollment.

But if we do Biometric enrollment, we will not need to re-enter the data fields, but use their fingerprint to verify against the preregistered Voter roll data that is in the systems on the Polling Table. This will take less the 10 seconds to verify before a person votes.

- 11.3 The only data the polling clerk will enter on the polling table will be the Name, the face photo capture and the fingerprint of the voter, all other input information will be mouse clicked from the drop down menu that will not take much time. The estimated time for one person to complete these steps before casting the vote is 3 minutes at maximum speed.
- 11.4 The mindset of individuality or standalone Agency, should not sacrifice the nations progress against what we as a Government are capable of achieving if we collaborate in such time as now, given the current financial and economic position. Prior to this submission, government agencies operates in isolation and out of touch, disconnected from each other.
12. The Second Purpose of this Submission is to Stop Duplicate Data collection programs and funding.
- 12.1 Which implicates on cost, manpower, resources, and funding. The purpose is to migrate from Manual data Collection and Management process to ICT aided Data collection methods. To migrate from stand Alone ICT operations to Centralized and Inter-governmental Integrated ICT Shared Platforms in order to effectively improve the Data and information collection, processing, Storage, sharing, Protection, extraction, and execution of information. Provide link-points for other relevant sister Gov. Agencies to integrate and access vital data without inconvenience.
13. **Power of Information.**
- 13.1 Today's world of Governance on all fronts deals with nothing but information. Information is Power and information is the only enabler that gives and guides any and all sector operations and management's functions that is critical for existence of an organization and a Nation.
- 13.2. As Information is Power and Information is the foundation of any Establishments that Makes or Breaks. We take into critical consideration the following:-
- Originality of the Information.
 - Truthfulness of the Information
 - Author of the information
 - Power & Authority of the Information
 - Quality of information
 - Liveliness of the Information's – (Live-span of certain Information. (time tied)
 - Authenticity of Information
 - Executors of Information.
 - Impact of the information.
 - Extent of influence of the information

This Strategic approach is developed along those frame of mind

14. The Parliamentary Committee can endorse for the Department of Information and Communication Technology
- 14.1 The Government by the Digital Government Act compels the Department of Information and Communication Technology to develop a "All of Government Approach" road map for Governments Data collection and management systems to be the central source of Government Data Usages, from collection, processing, storage, retrieval and management, consistent with the NEC decision on Digital Transformation Policy decision number 252/2020

14.2 In designing the Blue Print ICT Infrastructure for the DICT Sector, this technical document is consistent with (the above) that is our own blue print Digitized Information Data and Document collection, processing, handling, usage and management systems. We design to customize as much as possible within the 10 point Frame of mind and the authority of our local legal boundaries so as not to induce so much of legal entanglement and unnecessary amendments that could cause deviation or disillusionment on our Government's good intention for the sectors digitization program.

15. DGA (Digital Government Act) for PNG Electoral Commission

Fact for consideration...

15.1 This submission is a Strategic Approach and outcome in response to the Parliamentary Committee's call for the public to provide submissions from entities and individuals in order for them to use as guide to forge a strategy to address the elections systems and process. And on the flip side of the coin, this strategic document also forms the answer to the need to come up with a plan to implement the Digital Transformation Policy decision number 252/2020 and the Digital Government Plan 2023 – 2027. The immediate effect to this Strategic Approach document is the vehicle that will ride Biometric Election Systems and its benefits.

15.2 It complements the policy efforts by CLRC, on the LPV & Biometric Synchronized Electronic Common Roll Update & Biometric Automated Voting Systems. We make reference to this submission and draw the Governments' attention on the urgency of time. And that in relation to the present Government approach on the NID, the Election Preparations and the NSO functions, all falls under present DICT Sector.

16. IMPLICATION OF THE NEC DECISION NO. 252/2020

16.1 At this juncture, one of the most immediate strategies we are forging to take this nation forward, is the Election and Electoral Systems Reforms. This submission also is a response to the previous NEC decision No. 252/2020. Endorsement of this submission and funding will propel the implementation of this Strategic Approach. Understanding and intervention of this matter will either hold us up or cause us to fall short of the Vision of Take Back PNG.

16.2 As per the Prime Ministers commitment in recent events emphasized on and the blue print request made by him, DCIT and DJAG through SLOSH by this submission seeks endorsement and approval for the use of the Biometric Voting Technology for 2023 elections and beyond.

17. The 2022 Election: The Publics Call

17.1 We experienced widespread election fraud in the highlands region and parts of the coastal in the most recent 2022 election. This prompted mass calls for the implementation of the Biometric Voter registration and Voting Systems to be implemented in the coming 2027 National General Election.

17.2 Seeking funding assistance for the 2023 - 2027 National General Election with the proposed system could land us the assistance needed to fully conduct the 2023 to 2027 elections without Funding or Logistical set-backs.

17.3 On this note, this Strategic submission is to get necessary approval from the Parliamentary Election Review Committee and funding support to establish this smart ICT based multi-benefit solution to use in the coming election of 2023 and beyond.

18. **Challenge for both PNGEC & NID, Functionality Comparative Analysis**

18.1. What NID and Electoral Commission Photo Data Roll Can do.
Can do visual verification ONLY for the voter on the voting day at the Polling Table./ Not connected by any form of /Computer Systems/ not LPV Voting system
The ID card is just a Card and is a standalone item.

18.2 What Biometrics can do?
The Biometrics Voting Systems. Is a Systems that has to do with collecting Personal Data and linking it with a form of Physical connectivity that must function through ICT infrastructures and directly connects and operates with the use of electricity and ICT. (Synchronized both the Biometrics REG, Verification and links the Person to the LPV Voting Systems – fully integrated and Compliant, seamless data flow)

18.3 Only then you can call Biometric Voting Systems. Therefore the ID Card project by the NID must not be misconstrued / or be deceived to be called as Biometric Voting Systems. Similarly the Electoral Commissions Photo Data Electronic Common Roll Pilot in NCD, is a photo data roll exercise only, also cannot be called to mislead people to believe Biometrics too.

The PNGNID and the PNGEC photo data-roll, both has in somewhat misleads the Government thinkers to believe has it will assist the election processes which in reality cannot possibly do in practical sense. Thus approval of funding resources to maintain a very wasteful program that cannot assist us solve our problems is to be reconsidered and ceased..

19. **Collaboration**

19.1 With this present strategic approach, we focus on the whole of Government approach, by consolidating Government Population Data Collection, processing, storage and usage through a centralized Government ICT infrastructure, through the integrated Voter Registration with NID and NSO, all 3 Agencies program to be covered under one funding for shared data usages. That is collaboration.

20. **The Immediate implication/ Common Base Data fields**

20.1 This Strategic Approach is for a biometric voter registration and Verification via a base common Data entry templates of only 13 Data-fields on the front-end, that must link to the actual LPV Voting on the polling table. The Data fields required by NSO and NID will also be part of the registration data templates, but will be in deactivation/frozen mode. Only 13 fields will be active for Data entry and real time voting during June 2023-2027 Polling day. One person will take maximum of 3 minutes or less to vote (using the process).

20.2 So that we expand ONLY ONE Funding for ALL agencies benefit, but for the start, capture 13 data sets for PNGEC only as time is of essence before 2023 - 2027. Voter can verify or do registration of 13 basic data on polling day prior to LPV voting. The first phase for the program is 2 years, of technology procurements, training and installation in 2023-2025, and the second phase, preparations for actual election in 2027 June.

21. **Previous Cost Estimate:**

21.1 By the PNGEC:

PNG Electoral Commission 2017 National General Elections Expenditure Estimates:

Note: According to Commissioner Gamato: Budget request was K 460 Million

- 1. Logistic will cost - 400 million
- 2. Outstanding Fees - 43 million
- 3. General Expenses - 17 Million

Actual Appropriation 2017:

- 1. Logistics - 127.3 Million
- 2. Finance Fees - 73.56 Million
- 3. Training - 7 Million
- 4. Legal Fees (present) - 11 Million
- 5. Outstanding Fees - 60 Million
- 6. Outstanding Legal Fees - 43 million
- 7. General Expenses - 17 Million

This estimate is for a one Off Operation for 2017 National General Election by Commissioner Gamato.

Total: Expenses was - K338.86 Million

21.2. By the NID.

Cost break up.

- a. NID expands more than: - K300 Million
- b. Number of people registered:
In the NID Program - 500,000. Citizens only.
- c. Number of years of the program - 8 years (since 2013 to 2022).
- d. Product outcome: - stand alone, non-communicable ID cards with No Memory/ no verification endpoint gadgets

22. The Problem - Non Compliance to Government Established intention.

22.1 The NID cards since after coming out for distribution, never had a verification ICT systems to perform verification on the cards issued, across all intergovernmental related agencies by the citizens and card holders.

22.2 “Verification”, - Verification of the pre-registered or card holder was the main reason for the NID ICT Agenda that got the governments attention for the program to be initiated at the very beginning. If there will be no verification and or backend editable field for personal information update for the card holder, than in reality is an enormous wastage of funds. Without electronic verification of the card from any outlet, it defeats the very purpose of the NID program attached with substantial financial wastage.

23. The Prime Ministers Statement on the NID Program, June 2020.

23.1 Announces in the June 2020 Parliament Session that the NID Program was a Failure, it is believed that unaccounted cost amounted to well over K350 million within 4 years.

Only between 200,000 and 500,000 citizens have registered within the 8 years since 2013 - to 2022.

23.2 Below are the list of present duplicate programs the GoPNG is believed to be funding.

1. Common roll update spending now, Government funding (uncertain)
2. Biometric Pilot Tender out for Bidding, (now canceled) Government Funding (0-30 million)
3. Actual election spending year (2022), Government source of funding (100 - 400 million)
4. NID Work still ongoing, Government source of funding, 2020. Expanded 400 million over 8 years)
5. NSO to do Household survey with 200 Million budget for 2020, (requested 200 million -2020 budget)

24. Evaluation of Accumulative duplicate funding

24.1 Total Estimate (2013 -2020) 8 Years.

In the total projected estimates from the PNG EC, the NID and the NSO, over the last 8 years alone, between 2013 - 2020, the Government is believed to have spent more than KI Billion and still have outstanding yet to settle.

25. Government Clear Policy and Vision for a Permanent Fix

25.1 The country needs a permanent and sustainable system, and not a Band-Aid Solution or a knee jerk approach; to reach that, we have a 4 Key Policy foundation to guide us track that journey. Beginning with the Vision 2050, MTDP 111, APEC 2018 and through to the present NEC endorsed Decision on the Digital Government Act and Policy .

25.2 And this process has taken momentum when NEC gave the approval for the ICT Digital Transformation Policy paper, NEC Decision 252/2020 and following will be the ICT Digital Transformation Bill to be passed in January 202, which was actually passed in April 2022..

26. Proposal

26.1 All funding to Government Individual Agencies' (ICT) Data collection exercise to be stopped and all resources to be concentrated on the Collaborative strategic approach that is captured in this submission.

27. Lessons Learned

27.1 We had expanded well over a Billion kina in Government data collection programs, with very little productivity and huge funding's wastage. The ratio is unequal.

27.2 Therefore, should Parliament endorses this strategic collaborative approach and funding is approved and appropriated in the first quarter of January 2023, the immediate effect will be to set

up the Biometric Voter Registration Systems that is fully integrated with inclusive Format Data Templates to accommodate sister agencies requirements, NID & NSO, DNPM, Border, Immigration, and be fully ready and operational on Polling Day come June 2024 for council elections and NGE 2027. This process should start as early as January 2023, (subject to fluctuation on FX)

28. Time Frame to procure and Set up of Systems before 2025

28.1 It will take at least 14 months nationwide in all the 12,000 Gazzetted Polling Stations and the 6000 wards. We have from January 2023 to March 2024. (14 Months altogether). Within the 14 months, 4 month for Training and deployments for all Presiding and Returning Officers in each of the four regions of the country.

28.2 Project Office Under Department of Information and communication technology

28.2.1 Implementation Coordination and Leadership

The Department of Information and Communication Technology will spearhead the full operations and implementation of this Strategic Program to completion, with coordination from the PNGEC Provincial Offices. They will be liaising very closely with other data collection and data user agencies to fully and technically operationalize the implementation. So that coordination, resources sharing, manpower is collaboratively utilized from the very start.

A Matrix outlining the implementation process of this NEC submission is attached for your enlightenment.

C. VIEWS OF THE PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister announce in the June 2020 Parliament Session that the NID Program was a Failure, it is believed that unaccounted cost amounted to well over K350 million within 4 years.

He affirm to look into it to remove duplicate funding of NID, NSO and PNG EC doing the same work for the same outcome from different agencies and needs to be stopped.

D. VIEWS OF OTHER MINISTERS.

To get views from

Justice Ministers Position on this submission;

The Communications Minister, is made fully aware of the approach and supports this strategy.

E. FINANCIAL IMPLICATION

1. The Total cost

1.1 The DICT Integrated Strategic Approach on Data Collection and Centralized Database Creation for the Government is estimated at K657 Million (technology, procurement, Development) for the period covered under this approach (2023 -2024). The source of funding should come from the government PSIPs Institutional Capacity Building Program.

2. Savings:

2.1 If we had at that time, had combined the expense for all Data collection agents and pull them under one program to this integrated Government Population Data Collection and verification exercise, we will have saved the government almost half of the K1 Billion with-in the same 8 years from 2013 - 2020. And those infrastructure can be used over many years by our government (Sustainable investment)

3. Budget Support for this Approach

3.1 ICT and Data Collection Budgets from those respective Agencies must be directed and pulled to this one pool program as it is a “All of Government Approach”. In order that unaccounted and unsanctioned activities and funding is eliminated to save cost.

3.2 It is fundamentally necessary that the 2023 non-essential budgets, including ALL Data collection Budget be revised in order to accommodate this very important program and funding to be made available under the Department of Information and Communication Technology that will have a critical effect on the 2023 – 2027 National General Elections and beyond.

F. STAFFING IMPLICATION:

1. There will be no Staffing implication. The implementation will be led by a Technology vendor whom the State Contracts to execute the program.
2. Monitoring and supervision roles will be played by the States Nominee, that will be the Department of Communication and Information Technology, utilizing its existing staffing structure. DCIT will if necessary seek Local ICT firms for collaboration and support.

G. EMPLOYMENT IMPLICATION:

1. Where it may be required, additional manpower may be needed as the implementing agency sees necessary within the duration of the program. The Vendor will be required under the contract to provide its own manpower to deliver the program.

H. LEGAL IMPLICATION

There will be no Legal implication affecting the implementation of this Strategic Integrated Approach.

1. NSO , NID and PNG ECs’, random program to achieve their goals in their respective sphere of operations is usually administered under a temporary program that is normally covered in their SDG or a Cooperate plan. These are small programs to achieve certain milestone. So removing those programs to be implemented under one collaborative strategies should not attract any legal implication, unless it has something to do with the Constitutional obligation to which certain activities may be segregated or mandated for them only, that must not be implemented by any other Government Agencies. Other than that, there should not be any legal implication.

2. However for the purpose of cost cutting and collaborative approach given these economically hard times, these approach is in the best interest of the Government and for the national good and benefit of every citizens. The program will ensure that all legal boundaries are harmonized in order to effectively implement this approach.

I. DECENTRALISATION IMPLICATION:

1. After the completion of the election, all equipment's used for the election will be decentralized and distributed to the, provinces, district and ward councils to continue data registration.
2. All respective specific Data requirements templates from other Government Agencies' and Sectors will be inserted into the main Integrated Central datacenter to be auto-uploaded onto the decentralized devises for later updating of the individual information once he/she requires a government Service and enters a endpoint data collection and verification government service counter. These task will not need to be performed by a special agent but ordinary Government officer on a daily routine activity, which will be trained to do data collection who's already on the Government payroll.
3. Citizens will be required to go for registration of additional information for their specific government agencies requirements at their District and Provincial offices.
4. All Social Sector Agencies' will become both data collection and verification endpoint counter as well as serving the people. This one cost will cater for the ALL three Gov. Agencies - PNGEC, NID, NSO, Civil registry and others requirements. By this we eliminate 100s of Millions of duplicative cost and programs. .
5. Smart ALL IN ONE Card -
"Digital Knowledge of Biometrics" Kumul Card. (DKB Kumul Smart Card)
After the election is over, the Smart card will be distributed later to citizens after not more than 6 months that will contain your 10 Basic Data as the National ID card that you can use to verify yourself by your fingerprints, face photo or palm prints (all Biometrics).

J. POLITICAL IMPLICATION:

1. There will not be any negative political implicating, as the strategy is in response to the Governments call for the urgent critical need for a solution to help cut on duplicate cost on government expenditure, and the call by the Prime Minister for a Biometric based Common Roll and Voting Systems as the backbone Systems to eliminate all the corruption during polling. There may be instances of political implication. This initiative is pulled off from a Political statement from the last parliament session that shed light and put matters into perspective by the Prime Minsters understanding.
2. Besides that, the NID was implemented with much funding for political convenience by the former Government. But the outcome expected was never realized as there was no proper preparations and consultation with Government Policy Directive and no proper scoping and tendering.

This Strategic approach is also in line with the PNGEC and Government Election reform strategy

K. PLANNING IMPLICATION

1. The Planning process of this Strategic Integrated Approach was done in close consultation with The Justice Department in collaboration with the Department of Communication and Information technology.

L. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATION:

This Strategic Integrated approach will not affect or directly have any form of impact on the environment. As the matter is to do with ICT. Necessary considerations and actions can be taken when installation of ICT equipment's, where communication signal may cause health or environmental issues.

M. PREVIOUS POLICY REFERENCE.

We have 6 Policy Decisions and laws that Position the Country to smoothly implement the Biometric Voter Registration and Voting Systems.

Which is detailed below from the latest on the top at no. 6 in descending order to the most previous on the number 1 place or last.

6. PNG Digital Transformation Policy: - (Present) Now an Act. Digital Transformation Policy Submission was approved by Cabinet, by way of a NEC Decision No. 252/2020.that approved the submission, giving it powers to implement the Policy.. The next Step is to implement the Cabinets decision 1- 10. Between 2023 & 2027,

On the back of this NEC decision, now permeates into the development of this second requested submission by parliamentary 2022 election review committee, to submit specific for actual evaluations and forging a way forward for operationalization.

5. APEC 2018
26th APEC Economies leaders Meeting. The introductory Statement and Vision of the APEC 2018 was for Harnessing the Digital Future. – Pages 10 & point no. 10, emphasized and committed to the digital economy.
4. MTDP III
Information Communication Technology Page 59.
Telecommunication; Between 2020, 2021 & 2022, SDG 1 – 5 and Sector Strategy 1 – 7 must be achieved.

Critical to achieving the SDG 1- 5 and Sector Strategy 1-7 lacks the creation and establishment of a separate GoPNG State Dept. to be vested with Mandatory Powers to develop Legislative, Policy Framework and Bill to take charge and provide leadership in the ICT space for the Government. ...that now is established

3. Vision 2050.
Pillars 3, 4 & 7 provides the Baseline Vision.

The progress made now at stage 4 as is in fulfillment of Vision 2050 page 4.).The 3rd, 4th and 7th pillar on the ICT Front, is in line with and related or compliments to each other, and give the country a definitive direction and Vision to work towards to achieve the target.

2. 2012 CIR 1963 Amendment Bill
Second Major Amendments to include Fingerprints and palm prints as Biometric population Registration Systems for National Identification Program.
1. 2006 Electoral Reform Task Force Commission 2006. Barry Holloway /PM & NEC
The first Electoral reform amendment Bill passed in August that stipulates the use of computer aided Fingerprint and palm print record and electronic verifications systems for the PNG Electoral Commission. Bill Sponsored by Former MP Patrick Pruaitch.

N. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES.

The implementation plan, its cost and activity Table can be A HIGH LEVEL 1 page document as shown below. Extracted from the Project Document outlining the roles and responsibilities of participating agencies, their respective roles, and participation.

Here is a one page of High Level Consolidated activity, detailing cost and implementing proponents roles that forms a bird's eye view advice for the program submitted to PM and Secretary of Communications and Information Technology in November last year.

A strategic submission in response to the Parliamentary Review Committee on the 2022 National General Election

Month	Activity (INPUT)	Amount Invest (million)	Implementing Agency	RESULT (outcome)	Comments/Remarks
2022					
Sept – Dec	Develop and present to Government the DGA2022 – 2027 Digital Government Plan, establishment of the Integrated Biometric Primary Raw Data Registration, Processing and Consolidation	50 – suppl budget	DICT /PNGEC/NID, NSO, CIR, IMIGRATION & CITIZENSHIP	NEC approve DGA Plan. Establish /integrated Biometric Data Centre / Replicate sites	In preparation for 2023 Council Election, 2027 NGE
2023 Jan - Dec	Communication –connect 6000 wards Prepare for any By-election call Mobile Biometrics Council election Call	100 - 2023 budget proper 100 100	To Capture 10 Basic Data only 1.Name: 6. Ward 2.Sex 7. District 3.Age 8. Province 4.Clan 9. Facial Capture 5.Tribe 10. Fingerprints	Operational by Dec. 2024, connect 98 Districts, 313 LLGs, 20 Provinces and 12,000 Polling Booths. Special attention will be given To any by-election in 2023 and 2024 We factor in K200 million with biometric election	To Run the Biometric Election NGE 2027 on this communication infrastructure network
2023 Jan - March	Develop TOR – in Dec. Tender in Dec. PNG EC Biometric Election - All in One Digital ID DKB card Develop the integrated Data Template for Holistic approach	20 30	DICT, PNGEC Budget Submission for all in one Voting Card Confirm the inclusion of NID, NSO, CIR and PNGEC, Customs Intergrated Template dev.	What does the PNGEC and GoPNG want. Tabled To agree to disagree. Visa versa, on were legally they integrate	NEC, CACC and all of Government Must be committed to achieve this result to avoid any future worse or destruction of our election laws, we must prevent a likely split between the regions and provinces due to election corruption we are threatened with
2023 March - April	Select Vendor for ALL IN ONE BIOMETRIC digital ID CARD For Voting & NID etc	10	Vendor, DICT, PNGEC and Prov. Gov.	A Vendor with full Local knowledge's of PNG elections law, PNG response to election	Critically make or break investment, all attention and focus on the systems design, flow, budget, activity, outcome its meticulously step by step process.
May – October	Procure and Establishment of the Centralized Biometric Database Centre- POM	400 (includes 80 million of Fx variation)	DICT, PNGEC and Vendor	Linking all Provinces and 313 LLGs, 6000 wards	Technology establishments commence Nationwide.
May – Sep	Supervise Biometric Field Technology Procurement	0	To be Approved by DICT/ PNGEC Steering Committee	international best tech. Compliant to Local Law	Arrive, test, confirm, assign label, ready for deployment
Sept – Dec	Training, test, configurations	50	DICT, PNGEC, Vendor	Seamless interoperability	Confirm full systems operations
2024 Jan - Feb	First Test between Main Biometric Centralized D/B	30	PNG EC, DICT & Vendor	Seamless flow & interoperability	Completion of Technology Establishments.
Mar- June	Recruit Local enrolment Operators. Training and Logistics	30	DICT, PNG EC, Police ,	FULLY TRAINED AND SKILL transfer ready for deployment	Final preparation for Biometric Registration Roll out for 2022 NGE Biometric Election
July -Sep	Awareness & Logistics	30	DICT, PNGEC, Police	Nation to be made aware Biometric Voter Registration	PNG ACCEPTS THE ROLL OUT BIOMETRIC VOTING SYSTEMS
Oct - Dec	Deployment Full roll out of Biometric Based Digital ID LPV – Voter registration /Verification	40	PNGEC, DICT, Vendor	ALL, agents security, logistics, technology set ON SITE to stat the most important exercise in PNG	Both POM Base, Remote Enrolment Sites are either on or offline to do full enrolment of the population
2025 JAN - DEC	2025 – FULLY ROLL OUT ACTIVITY ON THE GROUND. Agents on location – Boots on Ground	300	DICT, PNGEC, NID, Prov. Gov. District, LLGs Ward, Security, Police	All citizen expected to register for the Biometric Voter registration in respective Wards	All Raw Primary Biometric Data is expected to be fully collected and processed by December
2026 Jan – June	Decentralized Database link between provinces from POM and start producing SMART Digital ID called DKB Kumul Card	200 - Budget Proper	DICT, NID, PNGEC, NSO	All Provincial Sites to be fully equipped with connectivity to POM Base and visa-versa	Issuance Of All In One Smart DKB Kumul Card to citizens. To Be After Full Data Entry Within 1 year by 2026
July - Dec	Testing the Trail end-point verification gadgets with the DKB Kumul Smart Card	20	DICT, PNGEC, NID, NSO, Health	Confirmed verification of Digital DKB Kumul ID Card is to be achieved by the bearer	The country should be ready for the 2027 Biometric Based Digital ID Card voting Systems.
2027 Jan – Mar	Deploy Biometric Voting Technology Equipment fully operational and ready	300	DICT, PNGEC, Security	A 2027 reduced overall election cost is to be achieved.	Reducing and eliminating all the major risks associated with the election preparations and process to returning a government by the biometric Voting Systems, preserving, protecting the independence of the PNG democratic election Systems
April - Aug	The Biometric technology equipment's that had been used to do the registration will be re-deployed for the actual voting again in 2027	Note: There is NO New technology/ communication cost	Based on the Technology availability, reducing cost of ballot print, security, counting and logistics We could go paperless- if we amend our Election laws.	The technology is to be maintained and preserved for every 5 years of election. PNGEC needs only Logistics and Manpower cost for 2027.	
6 Years 2022 – 2027		Estimate Cost K1.738 (Billion)	A Fully pledged Biometric Base Digital ID Centralized Database Repository for the Government	A Pillar System whereby GoPNG fully implement the Digital Government Service by 2027 and beyond.	TOTAL COST K1.7380 (Billion)

O. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that:

1. The Parliamentary Committee take note of this Strategic Approach as the alternate roadmap to integrate and streamline the NID, NSO and PNGEC present data collection activities under one program.
2. Thereby cease the current individual standalone funding for NID, NSO & the PNG EC Common Roll program. Pooling all other duplicate data collection programs under this ONE Integrated Biometric Data Base Creation, Data Collection, and Shared Flat Form Creation and embrace this strategy as, the all of Government holistic approach.
3. The Parliamentary Committee take note that the program will require a total budget of K1.736 Billion in 6 years from 2022 – 2027 under the Digital Government Plan (inclusive of K657 Million for the implementation of Biometric technology Cost) to be factored in the 2023 budget appropriation respectively to start work on the Biometric Voter Registration and voting Systems..
4. The Parliamentary Committee endorses for PNG EC, NID, NSO, DNPM and all other relevant Government Agencies to collaborate with Department of Communications & Information Technology and the Department of Justice & Attorney General on this approach for implementation at the earliest starting June 2023. All duplicate funding's for those programs be withheld, and pooled together under this one program.
5. The Parliamentary Committee endorse for a K50 Million for 2023 budget for Department of PLLG, Information and Communication Technology and PNGEC for Major Awareness and consultation drive across the country between March 2023 and August 2023. And expedite if necessary the engagement of a PNG local firm as a Local Content between 2022 – Sept. & Jan 2027.
6. The Parliamentary Committee approves that the immediate effect will be to deliver the 2022 by-election, the 2023 council election and the 2027 National General Election using the Biometric Technology and execution of this decision to start almost immediately as per the implementation plan.
7. The Parliamentary Committee direct that the 2023 non-essential budgets, including ALL Data collection Budget be terminated and transferred to the Department of Information and Communication Technology to be used in this one holistic program.
8. The Parliamentary Committee direct that the Treasury Department appropriate a Total of K1.738 Billion for 2023 and release as per this NEC decision to the Department of information and Communication Technology for the execution of the Biometric Voter Registration as early as June 2023.
9. The Parliamentary Committee approves the by-election budget of K200 million within the K1.738 Billion. To be released in 2023 for immediate implementation to prepare for any by-elections.

10. The Parliamentary Committee approve and direct that this program and all its Recommendation be managed by the Department of Communication and information Technology, provide overarching leadership and guide the implementation of this Critical endeavor. The PNG Digital Government Plan 2023 – 2027 Integrated ICT Strategic Approach on the PNG Population Data Collection and centralized Database creation.

Prepared by:



JOE KILE

CEO of SKYCO SYSTEMS PNG LTD

Project Designer, Manager, Program Systems Developer,
Strategic Advisor, Policy, Planning, Legislative Writer & Advisor

Contact:

Joe Kile – 71237680 / 78932504

Social Media : Watsup/FB

Email – joe.kile@yahoo.com

skycosystemspngltd@gmail.com

joe.kilebal@gmail.com