

No. 901 of 9998.

Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries.

Certified on: / /20 .

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.



Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

1. Provinces.
2. Provincial boundaries.

SCHEDULE 1 – Provincial boundaries.

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.



AN ACT

entitled

Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries,

Being an Organic Law to implement Section 5 (*provinces*) of the *Constitution* by providing for the establishment of Provinces.

1. PROVINCES.

Papua New Guinea is divided into the following Provinces:—

- (a) Bougainville Province.
- (b) Central Province.
- (c) Chimbu Province.
- (d) Eastern Highlands Province.
- (e) East New Britain Province.
- (f) East Sepik Province.
- (g) Enga Province.
- (h) Gulf Province.
- (i) Madang Province.
- (j) Manus Province.
- (k) Milne Bay Province.
- (l) Morobe province.
- (m) New Ireland Province.
- (n) Northern Province.
- (o) Southern Highlands Province.
- (p) Western Province.

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- (q) Western Highlands Province.
- (r) West New Britain Province.
- (s) West Sepik Province.

2. PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the respective Provinces are as set out in Schedule 1.

SCHEDULE 1 – PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

Sec. 2.

PART 1 – BOUGAINVILLE PROVINCE.

Commencing at the point of intersection of the meridian 154 degrees east longitude with the Equator thence by the said Equator east to its intersection with the meridian 160 degrees east longitude thence by the said meridian 160 degrees east longitude south to its intersection with the parallel 4 degrees 50 minutes south latitude thence by the said parallel 4 degrees 50 minutes south latitude west to its intersection with the meridian 159 degrees east longitude thence by a straight line south-westerly to a point distant 6 nautical miles on a bearing of 42 degrees true from Cape Friendship thence by a straight line southerly to a point distance 4 nautical miles on a bearing of 70 degrees 30 minutes true from Cape Friendship aforesaid thence by a straight line south-westerly to a point distant 3 nautical miles due south from the southern point of the peninsula which bounds the harbour of Tonelei on the east thence by a straight line south-westerly to a point distant 3 nautical miles due south from Moila Point thence by a straight line westerly to a point distant 8 nautical miles on a bearing of 249 degrees true from Moila Point aforesaid thence by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of the parallel 8 degrees south latitude with the meridian 154 degrees east longitude thence by the said meridian 154 degrees east longitude north to the point of commencement.

PART 2 – CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Commencing at the point being the seaward extremity of Cape Possession and bounded thence on the west by a straight line due north to a point due west of the junction of the middle threads of the Kunimaipa and Oreba Rivers thence on the north by a straight line due east to the said junction of the middle threads of the Kunimaipa and Oreba Rivers thence generally on the north-west by the said middle thread of the Oreba River upstream generally north-easterly to its intersection with the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence on the north-east by the said common border south-easterly to its intersection with the watershed of the Eti-Waria Divide thence again generally on the east north-east and north-west by the said watershed of the Eti-Waria Divide and the watershed of the Chapman Range generally southerly south-easterly and north-easterly to its intersection with the said common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea at approximate meridian 146 degrees 57 minutes east longitude thence again on the northeast by the said common border south-easterly to its intersection with meridian 147 degrees east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the summit of the west dome of Mount Albert Edward thence on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of parallel 8 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds south latitude with meridian 147 degrees 27 minutes 45 seconds east

longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 8 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds south latitude with meridian 147 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the summit of Mount Scratchley thence again on the north-east by the watershed of the Owen Stanley Range generally south-easterly to a point due north of the headwaters of the Tavaneï River at approximate meridian 149 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence on the east by a straight line due south to the said headwaters of the Tavaneï River thence again generally on the south-east by the middle thread of the said Tavaneï River downstream generally south-westerly to its intersection with parallel 9 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds south latitude thence again on the north by the said parallel 9 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds south latitude due east to its intersection with the said watershed of the Owen Stanley Range thence again on the north-east by the said watershed of the Owen Stanley Range south-easterly to the summit of Mount Simpson thence again on the north by a straight line due east to its intersection with meridian 149 degrees 40 minutes east longitude thence on the east by the said meridian 149 degrees 40 minutes east longitude due south to the border of Papua New Guinea thence on the south by the said border of Papua New Guinea due west to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian passing through the seaward extremity of Cape Possession thence on the west by the said meridian passing through the seaward extremity of Cape Possession due north to the point of commencement.

EXCLUDING all that area:

FIRSTLY—commencing at a point being the easternmost corner of Portion 1139 in the Milinch of Granville Fourmil of Moresby being a point on the high water mark of Moresby Harbour and bounded thence on the south-east by the south-eastern boundaries of Portions 1129 and 1130 in the said Milinch south-westerly to the southernmost corner of the said Portion 1130 thence on the north-west by the north-western boundary of the said Portion 1130 and part of the north-western boundary of the said Portion 1129 north-easterly to its intersection with the south-western side of the Napa Napa to Port Moresby road formation thence generally on the south-west west and north by the generally south-western western and northern sides of the said Napa Napa to Port Moresby road formation generally north-westerly northerly and easterly to a point due south of the summit of Huhundamo Hill thence on the west by a line due north to the said summit of Huhundamo Hill thence on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the summit of Tovobada Hill thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the summit of Mount Saamu thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the northernmost corner of Portion 994 in the said Milinch and a straight line in continuation thereof north-easterly to the left bank of the Laloki River thence generally on the north-east by the said left bank of the Laloki River about 10 miles upstream generally south-easterly to a point due north of the north-western corner of Portion 907 in the said Milinch thence generally on the east by the northerly prolongation of the western boundary and the western boundary of the said Portion 907 part of the south-eastern boundary of the said Portion 907 and a line in continuation thereof to the eastern side of the formation of the old Rigo Road the eastern boundary of the formation of the said old Rigo Road and part of the eastern boundary of the formation of the Port

Moresby to Rigo Road generally southerly to a point due east of Ludumava Hill thence on the south by a straight line due west to a point 200 metres seaward from the seashore of Bogoro Inlet at high water thence again generally on the south-west by a line parallel to and 200 metres seaward from the said seashore at high water and the seashore of Bootless Inlet Joyce Bay Walter Bay Port Moresby Harbour and Fairfax Harbour at high water generally north-westerly to its intersection with the north-easterly prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of Portion 1129 aforesaid thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the point of commencement.

SECONDLY—Comprising the whole of Daunagena Island and the area contained within a line parallel to and 200 metres seaward from the seashore of the said Daunagena Island at high water.

THIRDLY—Comprising the whole of Manubada (Local) Island and the area contained within a line parallel to and 200 metres seaward from the seashore of the said Manubada Island at high water.

FOURTHLY—Comprising the whole of Motukea Island and the area contained within a line parallel to and 200 metres seaward from the seashore of the said Motukea Island at high water.

FIFTHLY—Comprising the whole of Gemo Island and the area contained within a line parallel to and 200 metres seaward from the seashore of the said Gemo Island at high water.

SIXTHLY—Comprising the whole of Lolorua Islands and the area contained within a line parallel to and 200 metres seaward from the seashore of the said Lolorua Islands at high water.

SEVENTHLY—Comprising the whole of Daugo (Fishermans) Island and the area contained within a line parallel to and 200 metres seaward from the seashore of the said Daugo Island at high water.

PART 3 – CHIMBU PROVINCE.

Commencing at a point being the intersection of the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea and the watershed of the Kubor Range at approximate meridian 144 degrees 36 minutes east longitude and bounded thence generally on the north-west and south-west by the said watershed of the Kubor Range generally north-easterly and north-westerly to the summit of Mount Kubor thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the headwaters of Waibe Creek thence generally again on the north-west by the middle threads of said Waibe Creek Namantz Creek Noi Creek and the Wahgi River downstream generally north-easterly to the junction of the said middle thread of the Wahgi River with the middle thread of the Garniger River thence generally on the west by the said middle thread of the Garniger River and the middle thread of the Ga River upstream generally northerly to the headwaters of the said Ga River thence again on the west by a straight line northerly to the summit of Mount Udon

thence generally on the north by the watershed of the Sepik-Wahgi Divide generally easterly to the summit of Mount Wilhelm thence generally on the north-east by the watershed of the Bismarck Range generally south-easterly to its intersection with meridian 145 degrees 10 minutes east longitude thence on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the summit of Mount Kerigomna thence on the east by a straight line southerly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 5 minutes south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 8 minutes east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 8 minutes south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 11 minutes east longitude thence on the north by the said parallel 6 degrees 8 minutes south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 145 degrees 15 minutes east longitude thence again on the east by a straight line southerly to the intersection of the middle thread of the Asaro River with meridian 145 degrees 16 minutes east longitude thence generally on the south-east by the said middle thread of the Asaro River and the middle thread of the Tua River downstream generally south-westerly to the intersection of the said middle thread of the Tua River with meridian 145 degrees east longitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 32 minutes south latitude with meridian 144 degrees 59 minutes east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 34 minutes south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 6 minutes east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 41 minutes south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 12 minutes east longitude thence again on the north by the said parallel 6 degrees 41 minutes south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 145 degrees 19 minutes east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 44 minutes south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 21 minutes east longitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of the said common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea with meridian 145 degrees 18 minutes east longitude thence again on the south-west by the said common border north-westerly to its intersection with the middle thread of the Pio River thence generally on the south by the said middle thread of the Pio River downstream generally westerly to its junction with the middle thread of the Erave River thence generally on the south-west north-west and west by the said middle thread of the Erave River and the middle threads of the Tua and Monogo Rivers upstream generally north-westerly north-easterly and northerly to the intersection of the said middle thread of the Monogo River with the said common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence again on the north-east by the said common border south-easterly to the point of commencement.

PART 4 – EASTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE.

Commencing at a point being the intersection of the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea with meridian 145 degrees 18 minutes east longitude thence on the north-west by a straight line

north-easterly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 44 minutes south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 21 minutes east longitude thence on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 41 minutes south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 19 minutes east longitude thence on the south by the said parallel 6 degrees 41 minutes south latitude due west to its intersection with meridian 145 degrees 12 minutes east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 34 minutes south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 6 minutes east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 32 minutes south latitude with meridian 144 degrees 59 minutes east longitude thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of meridian 145 degrees east longitude with the middle thread of the Tua River thence again generally on the north-west by the said middle thread of the Tua River and the middle thread of the Asaro River upstream generally north-easterly to the intersection of the said middle thread of the Asaro River with meridian 145 degrees 16 minutes east longitude thence on the west by a straight line northerly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 8 minutes south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 15 minutes east longitude thence again on the south by the said parallel 6 degrees 8 minutes south latitude due west to its intersection with meridian 145 degrees 11 minutes east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees 5 minutes south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 8 minutes east longitude thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the summit of Mount Kerigomna thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of meridian 145 degrees 10 minutes east longitude with the watershed of the Bismarck Range thence generally on the north by the said watershed of the Bismarck Range generally easterly to its intersection with meridian 145 degrees 17 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 51 minutes south latitude with the middle thread of the East Tauya River thence generally on the north-east by the said middle thread of the East Tauya River upstream generally south-easterly to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees 53 minutes 45 seconds south latitude thence on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of the said watershed of the Bismarck Range with meridian 145 degrees 26 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence again generally on the north-east by the said watershed of the Bismarck Range generally south-easterly to the summit of Mount Otto thence again on the north by a straight line due east to its intersection with meridian 145 degrees 32 minutes east longitude thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 34 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 55 minutes 15 seconds south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to a point due east of the said summit of Mount Otto at meridian 145 degrees 40 minutes east longitude thence again on the north by a straight line due east to its intersection with the middle thread of the Ramu River thence again generally on the north-east by the

said middle thread of the Ramu River upstream generally south-easterly to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 6 minutes south latitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of the middle thread of the Yati River with meridian 146 degrees 8 minutes east longitude thence on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of the watershed of the Kratke Range with parallel 6 degrees 42 minutes south latitude thence again generally on the south and north-east by the said watershed of the Kratke Range generally westerly and south-westerly to the summit of Table-Top Mountain thence again generally on the south-east by the watershed of the Vailala-Tauri Divide generally south-westerly to its intersection with the said common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea at approximate meridian 145 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-west by the said common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea north-westerly to the point of commencement.

PART 5¹ – ²EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE.

Commencing at a point on the sea shore of the western headland of Montagu Harbour at the intersection of approximate parallel 6 degrees 5 minutes south latitude with approximate meridian 150 degrees 48 minutes east longitude and bounded thence on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 55 minutes south latitude with meridian 150 degrees 36 minutes east longitude thence on the west by the said meridian 150 degrees 36 minutes east longitude due north to its intersection with the watershed of the Nakanai Mountains thence generally on the north-west by the said watershed generally north-easterly to a point due east of the headwaters of the Toiru River thence on the south by a straight line due west to the said headwaters of the said Toiru River thence generally on the south by the middle thread of the said Toiru River downstream generally westerly to its intersection with meridian 151 degrees 8 minutes east longitude thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the summit of The South Son thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the summit of The Father again in the north-west by a straight line to the middle thread of the Pandi River at its intersection with parallel 4 degrees 59 minutes south latitude thence on the north by the said parallel 4 degrees 59 minutes south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 151 degrees 42 minutes east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 4 degrees south latitude with meridian 150 degrees 40 minutes east longitude thence again on the north by the said parallel 4 degrees south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 152 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence on the east by the said meridian 152 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east longitude due south to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees south latitude thence again on the north by the said parallel 5 degrees south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 154 degrees east

¹ Schedule: Part 5 Replaced by *Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries (Amendment No. 1) Law*, Schedule 1.

² Schedule: Part 5 Replaced by *Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries (Amendment No. 1) Law*, Schedule 1.

longitude thence again on the east by the said meridian 154 degrees east longitude due south to a point on the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence again on the south by the said common border due west to a point due south of the point of commencement thence again on the west by a straight line due north to the point of commencement.

PART 6³ – EAST SEPIK PROVINCE.

⁴Commencing at a point being the intersection of parallel 2 degrees south latitude with meridian 143 degrees 05 minutes east longitude thence on the north by the said parallel 2 degrees south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 145 degrees east longitude thence on the east by the said meridian 145 degrees east longitude due south to its intersection with parallel 3 degrees 55 minutes south latitude thence on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of parallel 4 degrees south latitude with meridian 144 degrees 55 minutes east longitude thence on the south by the said parallel 4 degrees south latitude due west to its intersection with the shore of Papua New Guinea thence again on the east by a straight line southerly to the most westerly point on the left bank of the Ramu River at approximate parallel 4 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds south latitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the summit of Schrader Mountain thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the summit of Burgers Mountain thence generally on the south-west by the watershed of the Central Range generally north-westerly to a point due north of the headwaters of the Kotufa River at approximate meridian 142 degrees 19 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence on the west by a straight line due north to its intersection with parallel 4 degrees 36 minutes 45 seconds south latitude thence again on the south by the said parallel 4 degrees 36 minutes 45 seconds south latitude due west to its intersection with meridian 141 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the west by the said meridian 141 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east longitude due north to its intersection with parallel 4 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds south latitude thence on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to a point on the middle thread of the Sepik River at its intersection with meridian 141 degrees 43 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence generally on the north-east by the said middle thread of the Sepik River downstream generally south-easterly to its intersection with parallel 4 degrees 4 minutes 15 seconds south latitude thence again on the north by the said parallel 4 degrees 4 minutes 15 seconds south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 142 degrees 32 minutes east longitude thence again on the west by the said meridian 142 degrees 32 minutes east longitude due north to its intersection with parallel 3 degrees 55 minutes 15 seconds south latitude thence again on the north by the said parallel 3 degrees 55 minutes 15 seconds south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 142 degrees 38 minutes east longitude thence again on the west by the said meridian 142 degrees 38 minutes east longitude due north to a point on the middle thread of the Keang River at its

³ Schedule: Part 6 Replaced by *Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries (Amendment No. 1) Law*, Schedule 2.

⁴ Schedule: Part 6 Replaced by *Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries (Amendment No. 1) Law*, Schedule 2.

intersection with approximate parallel 3 degrees 46 minutes south latitude thence generally again on the west by the said middle thread of the Keang River upstream generally northerly to its intersection with the said meridian 142 degrees 38 minutes east longitude at approximate parallel 3 degrees 30 minutes south latitude thence again on the west by the said meridian 142 degrees 38 minutes east longitude due north to its intersection with the watershed of the Torricelli Mountains thence generally on the north by the said watershed of the Torricelli Mountains generally easterly to its intersection with meridian 143 degrees 05 minutes east longitude thence again on the west by the said meridian 143 degrees 05 minutes east longitude due north to the point of commencement.

PART 7 – ENGA PROVINCE.

Commencing at a point being the summit of Burgers Mountain and bounded thence on the north-west by part of the straight line connecting the said summit of Burgers Mountain with the summit of Schrader Mountain north-easterly to its intersection with the middle thread of the Yuat River at approximately meridian 143 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence generally on the north-east by the said middle thread of the Yuat River upstream generally south-easterly to its intersection with the middle thread of the Gai River thence generally on the south-east by the said middle thread of the Gai River south-westerly to its intersection with the middle thread of the Minimb River thence generally on the south-east by the said middle thread of the Minimb River south-westerly to its intersection with the middle thread of the Lai River thence generally on the east by the said middle thread of the Lai River and the middle thread of the Gu River upstream generally southerly to its headwaters thence on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the summit of Mount Hagen thence generally on the south-east by the watershed of the Lai-Erave Divide generally south-westerly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 52 minutes south latitude with meridian 143 degrees 47 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea with meridian 143 degrees 49 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence on the south-west by the said common border north-westerly to its intersection with meridian 143 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of the middle thread of the Ka River with parallel 5 degrees 58 minutes 45 seconds south latitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds south latitude with meridian 143 degrees 20 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of the aforesaid common border with meridian 143 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-west by the said common border north-westerly to its intersection with meridian 142 degrees 45 minutes east longitude thence on the west by the said meridian 142 degrees 45 minutes east longitude due north to its intersection with the watershed of the Central Range thence again generally on the north-east by the said

watershed of the Central Range generally south-easterly to the point of commencement.

PART 8⁵ – GULF PROVINCE.

⁶Commencing at a point being the intersection of the middle thread of the Oreba River with the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea and bounded thence generally on the south-east by the said middle thread of the Oreba River downstream generally south-westerly to its junction with the middle thread of the Kunimaipa River thence on the south by a straight line due west to a point north of the seaward extremity of Cape Possession thence on the east by a straight line due south to its intersection with the border of Papua New Guinea and passing through the seaward extremity of Cape Possession thence on the south by the said border of Papua New Guinea due west to its intersection with the border of the State of Queensland thence generally on the west by the said border of the State of Queensland generally northerly to a point due south of the seaward extremity of Bell Point thence on the west by a straight line due north to the said seaward extremity of Bell Point thence on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of meridian 143 degrees east longitude with the middle thread of Turama River at approximate parallel 7 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds south latitude thence on the west by the said meridian 143 degrees east longitude due north to a point due west of the summit of Mount Agu thence on the north by a straight line due east to the said summit of Mount Agu again on the north west by a straight line north-easterly to the junction of the middle threads of the Erave and Pio Rivers thence generally on the north by the said middle thread of the Pio River upstream generally easterly to its intersection with the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence again on the north-east by the said common border south-easterly to its intersection with meridian 146 degrees 4 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 7 degrees 31 minutes 45 seconds south latitude with meridian 146 degrees 5 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 7 degrees 33 minutes 15 seconds south latitude with meridian 146 degrees 7 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of meridian 146 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east longitude with the said common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence again on the north-east by the said common border south-easterly to the point of commencement.

⁵ Schedule: Part 8 replaced by *Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries (Amendment No. 1) Law*, Schedule 3.

⁶ Schedule: Part 8 replaced by *Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries (Amendment No. 1) Law*, Schedule 3.

PART 9 – MADANG PROVINCE.

Commencing at a point being the intersection of meridian 143 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east longitude with the middle thread of the Yuat River and bounded thence on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the summit of Schrader Mountain thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the westernmost point of the left bank of the Ramu River at approximately parallel 4 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds south latitude thence on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 4 degrees south latitude with the shore of Papua New Guinea thence on the north by the said parallel 4 degrees south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 144 degrees 55 minutes east longitude thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of parallel 3 degrees 55 minutes south latitude with meridian 145 degrees east longitude thence on the west by the said meridian 145 degrees east longitude due north to its intersection with parallel 3 degrees south latitude thence on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 4 degrees south latitude with meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes east longitude thence on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees south latitude with meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes east longitude thence on the east by the said meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes east longitude due south to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes south latitude thence on the south by the said parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes south latitude due west to its intersection with meridian 147 degrees east longitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees south latitude with meridian 146 degrees 30 minutes east longitude thence again on the south by the said parallel 6 degrees south latitude due west to its intersection with the middle thread of the said Ramu River thence again on the south-west by the said middle thread of the Ramu River downstream north-westerly to a point due east of the summit of Mount Otto thence again on the south by a straight line due west to its intersection with meridian 145 degrees 40 minutes east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 55 minutes 15 seconds south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds south latitude with meridian 145 degrees 34 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of meridian 145 degrees 32 minutes east longitude with a straight line due east from the said summit of Mount Otto thence again on the south by the said straight line due west to the said summit of Mount Otto thence again generally on the south-west by the watershed of the Bismarck Range generally north-westerly to its intersection with meridian 145 degrees 26 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of the middle thread of the East Tauya River with parallel 5 degrees 53 minutes 45 seconds south latitude thence again generally on the south-west by the said middle thread of the East Tauya River downstream generally north-westerly to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees 51 minutes south latitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line

south-westerly to the intersection of the said watershed of the Bismarck Range with meridian 145 degrees 17 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence again generally on the south and south-west by the said watershed of the Bismarck Range generally westerly and north-westerly to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees 17 minutes 45 seconds south latitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 14 minutes south latitude with meridian 144 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of the said middle thread of the Yuat River with meridian 144 degrees 17 minutes east longitude thence again generally on the south-west by the said middle thread of the Yuat River generally north-westerly to the point of commencement.

PART 10 – MANUS PROVINCE.

Commencing at the point of intersection of the meridian 141 degrees east longitude with the Equator thence by the Equator bearing east to its intersection with the meridian 149 degrees east longitude thence by part of the said meridian 149 degrees east longitude being a western boundary of the New Ireland Province bearing south to its intersection with the parallel 4 degrees south latitude thence by part of the said parallel 4 degrees south latitude being part of the northern boundary of the West New Britain Province west to its intersection with the meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes east longitude thence by a straight line being the north-eastern boundary of the Madang Province bearing north-westerly to the intersection of the parallel 3 degrees south latitude with the meridian 145 degrees east longitude thence by part of the said meridian 145 degrees east longitude being the eastern boundary of the East Sepik Province bearing north to its intersection with the parallel 2 degrees south latitude thence by part of the said parallel 2 degrees south latitude being the northern boundary of the East Sepik Province aforesaid west to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian 141 degrees east longitude and thence by part of the said meridian 141 degrees east longitude north to the point of commencement.

PART 11 – MILNE BAY PROVINCE.

Commencing at a point being the intersection of the common border of the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea with meridian 150 degrees east longitude and bounded thence on the north by the said common border of the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea due east to its intersection with meridian 154 degrees east longitude thence again on the north on the east and south by the border of the former Territory of Papua due east due south and due west to its intersection with meridian 149 degrees 40 minutes east longitude thence on the west by the said meridian 149 degrees 40 minutes east longitude due north to a point due east of the summit of Mount Simpson at approximate parallel 10 degrees 2 minutes south latitude thence again on the south by a straight line due west to the said summit of Mount Simpson thence generally on the south-west by the watershed of the Owen Stanley Range generally north-

westerly to its intersection with parallel 9 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds south latitude thence again on the south by the said parallel 9 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds south latitude due west to its intersection with the middle thread of the Tavaneï River thence generally on the north-west by the said middle thread of the Tavaneï River upstream generally north-easterly to its headwaters thence again on the west by a straight line due north to its intersection with the said watershed of the Owen Stanley Range thence again generally on the south-west west and north by the said watershed generally north-westerly northerly and easterly to the summit of Mount Tantam thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of parallel 9 degrees 36 minutes south latitude with the shore of Moi Biri Bay thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the point of commencement.

PART 12 – MOROBE PROVINCE.

Commencing at a point being the intersection of the watershed of the Vailala-Tauri Divide with the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea at approximate meridian 145 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east longitude and bounded thence generally on the north-west by the said watershed of the Vailala-Tauri Divide generally north-easterly to the summit of Table-Top Mountain thence generally on the south-west and north by the watershed of the Kratke Ranges generally north-westerly and easterly to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees 42 minutes south latitude thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of the middle thread of the Yati River with meridian 146 degrees 8 minutes east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of the middle thread of the Ramu River with parallel 6 degrees 6 minutes south latitude thence again generally on the south-west by the said middle thread of the Ramu River downstream generally north-westerly to its intersection with parallel 6 degrees south latitude thence on the north by the said parallel 6 degrees south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 146 degrees 30 minutes east longitude thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes south latitude with meridian 147 degrees east longitude thence again on the north by the said parallel 5 degrees 42 minutes south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes east longitude thence on the west by the said meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes east longitude due north to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees south latitude thence again on the north by the said parallel 5 degrees south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes east longitude thence on the east by the said meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes east longitude due south to its intersection with the said common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence on the south by the said common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea due west to its intersection with meridian 147 degrees 15 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of parallel 8 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds south latitude with meridian 147 degrees 12 minutes east longitude

thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of the said common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea with meridian 147 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the south and south-west by the said common border west and north-east to its intersection with the watershed of the Chapman Range at approximate meridian 146 degrees 57 minutes east longitude thence again generally on the south-east south-west and west by the said watershed of the Chapman Range and the watershed of the Eti-Waria Divide south-westerly north-westerly and northerly to the intersection of the said Eti-Waria Divide with the said common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence again on the south-west by the said common border north-westerly to its intersection with meridian 146 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 7 degrees 33 minutes 15 seconds south latitude with meridian 146 degrees 7 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 7 degrees 31 minutes 45 seconds south latitude with meridian 146 degrees 5 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of the said common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea with the watershed of the Kapau-Tauri Divide thence again on the south-west by the said common border north-westerly to the point of commencement.

PART 13 – NEW IRELAND PROVINCE.

Commencing at the point of intersection of the meridian 149 degrees east longitude with the Equator thence by the said Equator east to its intersection with the meridian 154 degrees east longitude thence by the said meridian 154 degrees east longitude south to its intersection with the parallel 5 degrees south latitude thence by the said parallel 5 degrees south latitude west to its intersection with the meridian 152 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence by the said meridian 152 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east longitude north to its intersection with the parallel 4 degrees south latitude thence by the said parallel 4 degrees south latitude west to its intersection with the meridian 149 degrees east longitude beforementioned thence by the said meridian 149 degrees east longitude north to the point of commencement.

PART 14 – NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Commencing at a point on the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea being the intersection of parallel 8 degrees south latitude with meridian 147 degrees east longitude and bounded thence on the north by the said common border due east to its intersection with meridian 147 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 8 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds south latitude with meridian 147 degrees 12 minutes east longitude thence on the

north-west by a straight line north-easterly to a point on the said common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea at its intersection with meridian 147 degrees 15 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence again on the north by the said common border due east to its intersection with meridian 150 degrees east longitude thence on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of the shore of Moi Biri Bay with parallel 9 degrees 36 minutes south latitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the summit of Mount Tantam thence generally on the south-east and south-west by the watershed of the Owen Stanley Range generally south-westerly and north-westerly to the summit of Mount Scratchley thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of parallel 8 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds south latitude with meridian 147 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 8 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds south latitude with meridian 147 degrees 27 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the summit of the West Dome of Mount Albert Edward thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the point of commencement.

PART 15 – SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE.

Commencing at a point being the intersection of meridian 142 degrees 19 minutes 45 seconds east longitude with the watershed of the Central Range and bounded thence generally on the north by the said watershed of the Central Range generally easterly to its intersection with meridian 142 degrees 45 minutes east longitude thence on the east by the said meridian 142 degrees 45 minutes east longitude due south to its intersection with the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence on the north-east by the said common border south-easterly to its intersection with meridian 143 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds south latitude with meridian 143 degrees 20 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of the middle thread of the Ka River with parallel 5 degrees 58 minutes 45 seconds south latitude thence on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of the said common border with meridian 143 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the north-east by the said common border south-easterly to its intersection with the meridian of longitude through Mount Giluwe thence again on the east by the said meridian of longitude through Mount Giluwe due south to the summit of the said Mount Giluwe thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the said common border at the intersection of parallel 6 degrees south latitude with meridian 144 degrees east longitude thence again on the north-east by the said common border south-easterly to its intersection with the middle thread of the Monogo River thence again generally on the east south-east and again north-east by the said middle thread of the Monogo River and the middle threads of the Tua River and the Erave River downstream generally southerly south-westerly and south-

easterly to the intersection of the said middle thread of the Erave River with the middle thread of the Pio River thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the summit of Mount Agu thence on the south by the parallel of latitude through the said summit of Mount Agu being approximately parallel 6 degrees 49 minutes 30 seconds south latitude due west to its intersection with the meridian of longitude through Mount Gigira being approximately meridian 142 degrees 38 minutes east longitude thence on the west by the said meridian 112 degrees 38 minutes east longitude due north to the summit of the said Mount Gigira thence generally on the south-west by the watershed of the Karius Range generally north-westerly to the summit of Duna Peaks thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of the middle thread of the Strickland River with parallel 5 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds south latitude at approximately meridian 142 degrees 10 minutes east longitude thence again generally on the north-west by the said middle thread of the Strickland River upstream generally north-easterly to its junction with the middle thread of the Lagaip River thence again generally on the south-west by the said middle thread of the Lagaip River upstream generally north-westerly to its junction with the middle thread of the Kotufa River thence again generally on the west by the said middle thread of the Kotufa River upstream generally northerly to its intersection with aforesaid meridian 142 degrees 19 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence again on the west by the said meridian 142 degrees 19 minutes 45 seconds east longitude due north to the point of commencement.

PART 16⁷ – WESTERN PROVINCE.

⁸Commencing at a point on the coastline of the Arafura Sea in the middle of the mouth of Bensbach River situated approximately in longitude 141 degrees 1 minute 47 and nine-tenths seconds east thence by the territorial boundary between West Irian (Irian Djaya) and Papua New Guinea generally north to its junction with the territorial boundary between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea south-easterly to its intersection with the middle thread of the Strickland River thence by the said middle thread of Strickland River downstream generally south-westerly to its nearest point to the north-west extremity of Muller Range thence by the shortest line to the summit of the said Muller Range thence by the respective summits of the said Muller Range and Karius Range generally south-easterly to the eastern extremity of the said Karius Range thence by the shortest line to the middle thread of Tari River thence by the said middle thread of Tari River and Kikori (or Hegigio) River downstream generally southerly to a point due east of the highest point of Mount Bosavi thence by a straight line west to the meridian 143 degrees east longitude thence by the said meridian 143 degrees east longitude south to its intersection with the middle thread of Kanawe Creek thence by a straight line south-easterly to Bell Point situated on the south coast of Papua New Guinea between Turama River and Gama River thence by the coastline of Papua New

⁷ Schedule: Part 16 replaced by *Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries (Amendment No. 1) Law*, Schedule 4.

⁸ Schedule: Part 16 replaced by *Organic Law on Provincial Boundaries (Amendment No. 1) Law*, Schedule 4.

Guinea generally south-westerly to the point of commencement and including all those islands and reefs forming part of Papua New Guinea lying off the coast between the 141st meridian of east longitude the meridian passing through Bell Point and the boundary of the State of Queensland.

PART 17 – WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE.

Commencing at a point being the intersection of parallel 5 degrees 14 minutes south latitude with meridian 144 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east longitude and bounded thence on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of the watershed of the Bismarck Range with parallel 5 degrees 17 minutes 45 seconds south latitude thence generally on the north-east by the said watershed of the Bismarck Range generally south-easterly to the summit of Mount Wilhelm thence generally on the south by the watershed of the Sepik-Wahgi Divide generally westerly to the summit of Mount Udon thence on the east by a straight line southerly to the headwaters of the Ga River thence generally on the east by the middle thread of the said Ga River and the middle thread of the Garniger River downstream generally southerly to the junction of the said middle thread of the Garniger River with the middle thread of the Wahgi River thence generally on the south-west by the said middle thread of the Wahgi River upstream generally north-westerly to its junction with the middle thread of the Noi Creek thence again generally on the south-east by the said middle thread of the Noi Creek and the middle threads of the Numantz Creek and Waibe Creek generally south-westerly to the headwaters of the said Waibe Creek thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the summit of Mount Kubor thence again generally on the north-east and south-east by the watershed of the Kubor Range generally south-easterly and south-westerly to its intersection with the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea at approximately meridian 144 degrees 36 minutes east longitude thence again on the south-west by the said common border north-westerly to the intersection of parallel 6 degrees south latitude with meridian 144 degrees east longitude thence again on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the summit of Mount Giluwe thence on the west by a straight line through Mount Giluwe due north to its intersection with the said common border at approximately parallel 5 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds south latitude thence again on the south-west by the said common border north-westerly to its intersection with meridian 143 degrees 49 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the intersection of the watershed of the Lai-Erave Divide with meridian 143 degrees 47 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence generally on the north-west by the said watershed of the Lai-Erave Divide generally north-easterly to the summit of Mount Hagen thence on the south-west by a straight line north-westerly to the headwaters of the Gu River thence again generally on the west by the middle threads of the said Gu River and the Lai River downstream generally northerly to the junction of the said middle thread of the Lai River with the middle thread of the Minimb River thence generally on the north-west by the middle threads of the said Minimb River and the Gai River downstream generally north-easterly to the intersection of the said middle thread of the Gai River

with the middle thread of the Yuat River thence again generally on the north-east by the said middle thread of the Yuat River upstream generally south-easterly to its intersection with meridian 144 degrees 17 minutes east longitude thence again on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the point of commencement.

PART 18 – WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE.

Commencing at a point on the sea shore of the western headland of Montagu Harbour at the intersection of approximate parallel 6 degrees 5 minutes south latitude with approximate meridian 150 degrees 48 minutes east longitude and bounded thence on the east by a line due south to a point on the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence on the south by the said common border due west to its intersection with meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes east longitude thence on the west by the said meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes east longitude due north to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees south latitude thence again on the south by the said parallel 5 degrees south latitude due west to its intersection with meridian 147 degrees 30 minutes east longitude thence on the north-west by a straight line north-easterly to the intersection of parallel 4 degrees south latitude with meridian 148 degrees 17 minutes east longitude thence on the north by the said parallel 4 degrees south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 150 degrees 40 minutes east longitude thence on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the intersection of parallel 4 degrees 59 minutes south latitude with meridian 151 degrees 42 minutes east longitude thence again on the south by the said parallel 4 degrees 59 minutes south latitude due west to its intersection with the middle thread of the Pandi River thence on the south-east by a straight line to the summit of The Father thence again on the south-east by a straight line to the summit of The South Son thence again on the south-east by a straight line to a point on the middle thread of the Toiru River at its intersection with meridian 151 degrees 8 minutes east longitude thence again generally on the north by the said middle thread of the Toiru River upstream generally easterly to its headwaters thence again on the north by a straight line due east to the watershed of the Nakanai Mountains thence again generally on the south-east by the said watershed generally south-westerly to its intersection with meridian 150 degrees 36 minutes east longitude thence again on the east by the said meridian 150 degrees 36 minutes east longitude due south to its intersection with parallel 5 degrees 55 minutes south latitude thence again on the north-east by a straight line south-easterly to the point of commencement.

PART 19 – WEST SEPIK PROVINCE.

Commencing at a point on the common border between West Irian (Irian Djaya) and the former Territory of New Guinea at its intersection with parallel 2 degrees south latitude and bounded thence on the north by the said parallel 2 degrees south latitude due east to its intersection with meridian 143 degrees 5 minutes east longitude thence on the east by the said meridian 143 degrees 5 minutes east

longitude due south to its intersection with the watershed of the Torricelli Mountains thence generally on the south by the said watershed of the Torricelli Mountains generally westerly to its intersection with meridian 142 degrees 38 minutes east longitude thence again on the east by the said meridian 142 degrees 38 minutes east longitude due south to its intersection with the middle thread of the Keang River at approximate parallel 3 degrees 30 minutes south latitude thence generally on the east by the said middle thread of the Keang River downstream generally southerly to its intersection with said meridian 142 degrees 38 minutes east longitude at approximate parallel 3 degrees 46 minutes south latitude thence again on the east by the said meridian 142 degrees 38 minutes east longitude due south to its intersection with parallel 3 degrees 55 minutes 15 seconds south latitude thence again on the south by the said parallel 3 degrees 55 minutes 15 seconds south latitude due west to its intersection with meridian 142 degrees 32 minutes east longitude thence again on the east by the said meridian 142 degrees 32 minutes east longitude due south to its intersection with parallel 4 degrees 4 minutes 15 seconds south latitude thence again on the south by the said parallel 4 degrees 4 minutes 15 seconds south latitude due west to its intersection with the middle thread of the Sepik River thence generally on the south-west by the said middle thread of the Sepik River upstream generally north-westerly to its intersection with meridian 141 degrees 43 minutes 15 seconds east longitude thence on the south-east by a straight line south-westerly to the intersection of parallel 4 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds south latitude with meridian 141 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east longitude thence again on the east by the said meridian 141 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east longitude due south to its intersection with parallel 4 degrees 36 minutes 45 seconds south latitude thence again on the north by the said parallel 4 degrees 36 minutes 45 seconds south latitude due east to its intersection with a line due north to the headwaters of the Kotufa River being approximate meridian 142 degrees 19 minutes 45 seconds east longitude thence again on the east by a straight line due south to the said headwaters of the Kotufa River thence again generally on the east by the middle thread of the said Kotufa River and the middle threads of the Lagaip River and the Strickland River generally southerly to the intersection of the said middle thread of the Strickland River with the common border between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea thence again on the south-west by the said common boundary between the former Territory of Papua and the former Territory of New Guinea north-westerly to its intersection with the said common border between the former Territory of New Guinea and West Irian (Irian Djaya) being the intersection of parallel 5 degrees south latitude with meridian 141 degrees east longitude thence on the west by the said common border due north to the point of commencement.

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