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Chapter 1

188

1.1 188.guide

Texified version of data for Papua New Guinea.

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We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet,
Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCI mail).

Papua New Guinea

1.2 188.guide/Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea

Geography (Papua New Guinea)
 People (Papua New Guinea)
 Government (Papua New Guinea)
 Government (Papua New Guinea 2. usage)
 Economy (Papua New Guinea)
 Economy (Papua New Guinea 2. usage)
 Communications (Papua New Guinea)
 Defense Forces (Papua New Guinea)

1.3 188.guide/Geography (Papua New Guinea)

Geography (Papua New Guinea)

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Location: Southeast Asia, just north of Australia, between Indonesia and ←
 the Solomon Islands

Map references:
 Oceania, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:
 total area:
 461,690 km²
 land area:
 451,710 km²
 comparative area:
 slightly larger than California

Land boundaries:
 total 820 km, Indonesia 820 km

Coastline:
 5,152 km

Maritime claims:
 measured from claimed archipelagic baselines
 continental shelf:
 200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
 exclusive fishing zone:
 200 nm
 territorial sea:
 12 nm

International disputes:
 none

Climate:
 tropical; northwest monsoon (December to March), southeast monsoon (May to October); slight seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:
 mostly mountains with coastal lowlands and rolling foothills

Natural resources:
 gold, copper, silver, natural gas, timber, oil potential

Land use:
 arable land:
 0%
 permanent crops:

1%
 meadows and pastures:
 0%
 forest and woodland:
 71%
 other:
 28%
 Irrigated land:
 NA km2
 Environment:
 one of world's largest swamps along southwest coast; some active volcanos;
 frequent earthquakes
 Note:
 shares island of New Guinea with Indonesia

1.4 188.guide/People (Papua New Guinea)

People (Papua New Guinea)
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Population: 4,100,714 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 2.32% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 33.77 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 10.57 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 64.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 56.02 years
 male:
 55.19 years
 female:
 56.88 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 4.75 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Papua New Guinean(s)
 adjective:
 Papua New Guinean
 Ethnic divisions:
 Melanesian, Papuan, Negrito, Micronesian, Polynesian
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic 22%, Lutheran 16%, Presbyterian/Methodist/London Missionary Society 8%, Anglican 5%, Evangelical Alliance 4%, Seventh-Day Adventist 1%, other Protestant sects 10%, indigenous beliefs 34%
 Languages:
 English spoken by 1-2%, pidgin English widespread, Motu spoken in Papua

region
 note:
 715 indigenous languages
 Literacy:
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)
 total population:
 52%
 male:
 65%
 female:
 38%
 Labor force:
 NA

1.5 188.guide/Government (Papua New Guinea)

Government (Papua New Guinea)

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Names:
 conventional long form:
 Independent State of Papua New Guinea
 conventional short form:
 Papua New Guinea
 Digraph:
 PP
 Type:
 parliamentary democracy
 Capital:
 Port Moresby
 Administrative divisions:
 20 provinces; Central, Chimbu, Eastern Highlands, East New Britain, East Sepik, Enga, Gulf, Madang, Manus, Milne Bay, Morobe, National Capital, New Ireland, Northern, North Solomons, Sandaun, Southern Highlands, Western, Western Highlands, West New Britain
 Independence:
 16 September 1975 (from UN trusteeship under Australian administration)
 Constitution:
 16 September 1975
 Legal system:
 based on English common law
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 16 September (1975)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Papua New Guinea United Party (Pangu Party), Jack GENIA; People's Democratic Movement (PDM), Paias WINGTII; People's Action Party (PAP), Akoka DOI; People's Progress Party (PPP), Sir Julius CHAN; United Party (UP), Paul TORATO; Papua Party (PP), Galeva KWARARA; National Party (NP), Paul PORA; Melanesian Alliance (MA), Fr. John MOMIS
 Suffrage:
 18 years of age; universal
 Elections:

National Parliament:
 last held 13-26 June 1992 (next to be held NA 1997); results - percent by party NA; seats - (109 total) Pangu Party 24, PDM 17, PPP 10, PAP 10, independents 30, others 18 (association with political parties is fluid)

Executive branch:
 British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, National Executive Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
 unicameral National Parliament (sometimes referred to as the House of Assembly)

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Wiwa KOROWI (since NA November 1991)

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Paias WINGTI (since 17 July 1992)

Member of:
 ACP, AsDB, ASEAN (observer), C, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Margaret TAYLOR

1.6 188.guide/Government (Papua New Guinea 2. usage)

Government (Papua New Guinea 2. usage)

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chancery:
 3rd floor, 1615 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009
 telephone:
 (202) 745-3680

US diplomatic representation:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Robert W. FARRAND

embassy:
 Armit Street, Port Moresby

mailing address:
 P. O. Box 1492, Port Moresby, or APO AE 96553

telephone:
 [675] 211-455 or 594, 654

FAX:
 [675] 213-423

Flag:
 divided diagonally from upper hoist-side corner; the upper triangle is red with a soaring yellow bird of paradise centered; the lower triangle is black
 with five white five-pointed stars of the Southern Cross constellation centered

1.7 188.guide/Economy (Papua New Guinea)

Economy (Papua New Guinea)

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Overview:

Papua New Guinea is richly endowed with natural resources, but exploitation has been hampered by the rugged terrain and the high cost of developing an infrastructure. Agriculture provides a subsistence livelihood for 85% of the population. Mining of numerous deposits, including copper and gold, accounts for about 60% of export earnings. Budgetary support from Australia and development aid under World Bank auspices have helped sustain the economy. Robust growth in 1991-92 was led by the mining sector; the opening of a large new gold mine helped the advance.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$3.4 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate:

8.5% (1992)

National product per capita:

\$850 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.5% (1992-93)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$1.33 billion; expenditures \$1.49 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports:

\$1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

gold, copper ore, coffee, logs, palm oil, cocoa, lobster

partners:

FRG, Japan, Australia, UK, Spain, US

Imports: \$1.6 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, food, fuels, chemicals, consumer goods

partners:

Australia, Singapore, Japan, US, New Zealand, UK

External debt:

\$2.2 billion (April 1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate NA%; accounts for 21% of GDP

Electricity:

400,000 kW capacity; 1,600 million kWh produced, 400 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:

copra crushing, palm oil processing, plywood production, wood chip production, mining of gold, silver, and copper, construction, tourism

Agriculture:

one-third of GDP; livelihood for 85% of population; fertile soils and favorable climate permits cultivating a wide variety of crops; cash crops -

coffee, cocoa, coconuts, palm kernels; other products - tea, rubber, sweet potatoes, fruit, vegetables, poultry, pork; net importer of food for urban centers

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$40.6 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$6.5 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$17 million

Currency:

1 kina (K) = 100 toea

Exchange rates:

kina (K) per US\$1 - 1.0065 (January 1993), 1.0367 (1992), 1.0504 (1991), 1.0467 (1990), 1.1685 (1989), 1.1538 (1988)

1.8 188.guide/Economy (Papua New Guinea 2. usage)

Economy (Papua New Guinea 2. usage)

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Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.9 188.guide/Communications (Papua New Guinea)

Communications (Papua New Guinea)

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Railroads:

none

Highways:

19,200 km total; 640 km paved, 10,960 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized-soil surface, 7,600 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

10,940 km

Ports:

Anewa Bay, Lae, Madang, Port Moresby, Rabaul

Merchant marine:

11 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 20,523 GRT/24,774 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 5 combination ore/oil, 2 bulk, 1 container

Airports:

total:

504 usable:

457

with permanent-surface runways:

18

with runways over 3,659 m:

0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

1

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

39

Telecommunications:

services are adequate and being improved; facilities provide radiobroadcast ↔

radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio, and international radiocommunication services; submarine cables extend to Australia and Guam; more than 70,000 telephones (1987); broadcast stations ↔

31 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV (1987); 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.10 188.guide/Defense Forces (Papua New Guinea)

Defense Forces (Papua New Guinea)

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Branches:

Papua New Guinea Defense Force (including Army, Navy, Air Force)

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 1,046,929; fit for military service 582,685 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$55 million, 1.8% of GDP (1993 est.)