

SOCIAL SCIENCE

GRADE 10

PROJECT 3

INTERNATIONAL RELATION IN ACTION

Case Study 1: Papua New Guinea and Australia

Case Study 2: Papua New Guinea and Japan

Chapter 1: Immigration

Chapter 2: Aid

Chapter 3: Trade

Chapter 4: Security Agreements

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the contributions of all Secondary Teachers who in one way or another have helped to develop this Course.

Our profound gratitude goes to the former Principal of FODE, Mr. Demas Tongogo for leading FODE team towards this great achievement. Special thanks to the Staff of the English Department of FODE who played an active role in coordinating writing workshops, outsourcing lesson writing and editing processes, involving selected teachers of Central Province and NCD.

We also acknowledge the professional guidance provided by Curriculum and Development Assessment Division throughout the processes of writing, and the services given by member of the English Review and Academic Committees.

The development of this book was Co-funded by GoPNG and World Bank.

DIANA TEIT AKIS

PRINCIPAL

Published in 2017 by the Flexible, Open and Distance Education, Papua New Guinea

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Printed by Flexible, Open and Distance Education

ISBN: 978 9980 87 767 3

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SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

Achieving a better future by individual students and their families, communities or the nation as a whole, depends on the kind of curriculum and the way it is delivered.

This course is part and parcel of the national curriculum. It is a provision of Flexible, Open and Distance Education as the alternative pathway of formal education.

It maintains the rationale, goals, aims and principles of the national curriculum and identifies the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that students should achieve.

This is a provision by Flexible, Open and Distance Education as an alternative pathway of formal education.

The course promotes Papua New Guinea values and beliefs which are found in our Constitution, Government policies and reports. It is developed in line with the National Education Plan (2005 – 2014) and addresses the increase in the number of school leavers, which is the result of access to secondary and higher educational institutions.

Flexible, Open and Distance Education curriculum is guided by the Department of Education's Mission which is to;

- facilitate and promote the integral development of every individual.
- develop and encourage an education system which satisfies the requirements of Papua New Guinea and its people.
- establish, preserve and improve standards of education throughout Papua New Guinea.
- make the benefits of such education available as widely as possible to all of the people.
- make education accessible to the poor and physically, mentally and socially handicapped as well as to those who are educationally disadvantaged.


The College is enhanced to provide alternative and comparable pathways for students and adults to complete their education through a one system, many pathways and same outcomes.

It is our vision that Papua New Guineans harness all appropriate and affordable technologies to pursue this program.

I commend all those teachers, curriculum writers and instructional designers who have contributed so much in developing this course.

DR.UKE KOMBRA, EdD

Secretary for Department of Education



DR. UKE KOMBRA PhD
Secretary for Education

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN ACTION

Introduction

The relationship between countries is called **international relations or foreign relations**. In Papua New Guinea, the international relations of Papua New Guinea is looked after by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Immigration. Countries manage their foreign relations overseas by establishing high commissions and embassies or consulates. High commissions are used for countries that are members of the Commonwealth of Nations headed by the Queen of England.

In this project we will learn about Papua New Guinea and Australia and Japan.

The main aspects or affairs in foreign relations are:

1. Migrations:
(a) attending to the welfare of a country's citizens that are living in another country (b) processing visas and passports for immigrants that wish to visit, study, work or live (reside) in the country.
2. Trade:
It is the buying and selling between two or more partners. Many countries are interdependent on each other. They establish international relationship with countries that they can exchange materials and products encouraging foreign investors into the country for business purposes so that jobs can be created for the country's citizens as well as generating the country's income through company taxes, income taxes and other forms of taxes.
3. AID:
It is assistance by way of money, projects and programmes given by the richer country involved in a foreign relation while the less richer of the two frees up land, labour and resources for social and economic purposes. For example, immediately after the Aitape Tsunami of 1998, Australia provided aircrafts, relief supplies (food, water, tents and medical supplies) and medical officers to assist those affected by the tsunami. In the hope of strengthening this on-going relation between PNG and Australia, both countries signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 6th August 2013 to transfer refugees that arrive by boat in Australia to Manus Island. In the Manus Processing Center, refugees would be screened and settled in PNG.
4. Security Agreements

In this project you will look at these four aspects in two case studies. Case study one is about Papua New Guinea's relationship with Australia and in case study two you will look at Papua New Guinea's relationship with Japan.

INTERNATIONAL RELATION IN ACTION

CASE STUDY 1

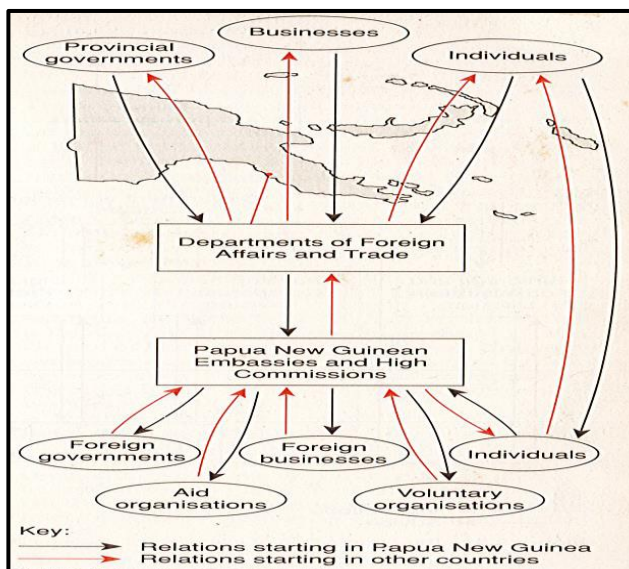
PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND AUSTRALIA

Chapter 1: Immigration

1.1.1 Introduction

Australia and Papua New Guinea have enjoyed a positive and constructive relationship for more than a century. Although Australia was once a colonial power in PNG, independence was achieved in a peaceful and amicable way with full support of the Australian Government. What links are strengthened by the many Australians from all walks of life who have lived and worked in PNG before and since independence. Likewise, the numbers of Papua New Guineans who have migrated to live and work in Australia has been steadily increasing especially in the last 20 years.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF RELATIONSHIPS



Today, the political, economic and social relationship between the two countries is shown through the:

- ongoing support for the development of PNG through the Australian aid program
- strong defence ties
- trade and investment links
- research and cultural co-operation
- educational exchanges
- co-operation in a range of international and regional forums

1.1.2 Who looks after a Country's Foreign Relations

The relationship between countries is called **international relations** or foreign relations. In Papua New Guinea, the international relations of Papua New Guinea is looked after by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Immigration. Foreign relations revolve around four (4) main things: Migration, AID, Trade and Security

Countries manage their foreign relations overseas by establishing high commissions and embassies or consulates. High commissions are used for countries that are members of the Commonwealth of Nations headed by the Queen of England. The rest of the countries of the world use the term embassy for their foreign relations office set up abroad. Consulates are smaller than high commissions and embassies and are therefore found in cities apart from the capital city of a country. Moreover, consulates are found in countries that do not have a strong foreign relation with each other. For example, Australia and Papua New Guinea are both members of the Commonwealth of Nations and have strong international relations. Therefore, Australia has a **high commission** in Port Moresby and Papua New Guinea also has a high commission in Canberra, the capital of Australia. Apart from that, PNG has a **consulate** in Sydney and Brisbane as well. USA is not a Commonwealth Nation and therefore has an **embassy** in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

France is also a non-Commonwealth nation but because it does not have a strong foreign relation with PNG, it has a consulate in Port Moresby.

High Commission: the foreign diplomatic mission of a commonwealth nation usually in the capital city of another country; or the building where the foreign diplomats work

International Relations: relations between two or more countries

Embassy: the foreign diplomatic mission of a non-commonwealth nation usually established in the capital city of a another country; or the building where foreign diplomats of a non-commonwealth nations work

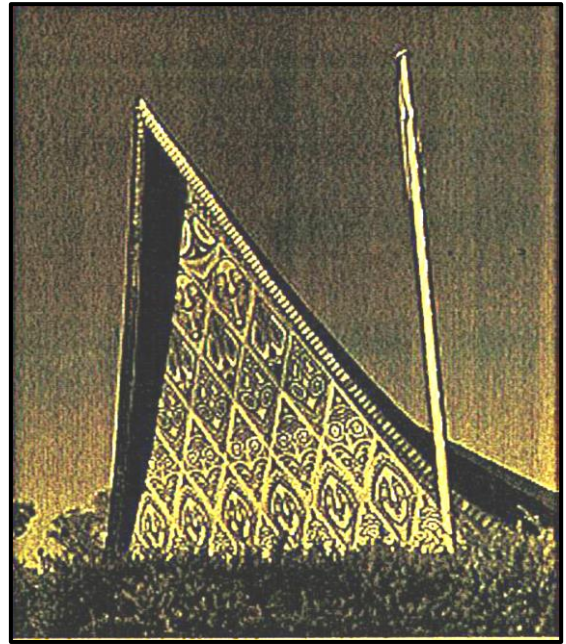


Fig.1.1 PNG High Commission in Canberra

Consulate: much smaller building than a high commission and an embassy with limited functions or roles

Commonwealth Countries: or Commonwealth of Nations is a group or council of 54 nations that were once colonized by Britain. The Queen of England is the head of the Commonwealth of Nations and the Queen's representative in a commonwealth nation is called the Governor General.

The four main aspects or affairs in foreign relations are:

- (i) Migration
 - (a) attending to the welfare of a country's citizens that are living overseas
 - (b) processing visas and passports for immigrants that wish to visit, study, work or live (reside) in the country

- (ii) Trade

Encouraging foreign investors into the country for business purposes so that jobs can be created for the country's citizens as well as generating the country's income through company taxes, income taxes and other forms of taxes.

- (iii) AID

Assistance by way of money, projects and programs are given by the richer country involved in a foreign relation while the less richer of the two frees up land, labor and resources for social and economic purposes. For example, immediately after the Aitape Tsunami of 1998, Australia provided aircrafts, relief supplies (food, water, tents and medical supplies) and medical officers to assist those affected by the tsunami. In the hope of strengthening this on-going relation between PNG and Australia, both countries signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 6th August 2013 to transfer refugees that arrive by boat in Australia to Manus Island. In the Manus Processing Center, refugees would be screened and settled in PNG.

(iv) Security Agreements

Countries enter into **bilateral** and **multi-lateral** agreements to benefit each other or come to each other's help in the event of a conflict. Countries can also provide military and political assistance in the event of a civil unrest. For instance, during the Bougainville Crisis, Australia helped the PNG government and the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) to make peace.

Bilateral Relations: relations between two countries

Multi-lateral Relations: usually used to describe a treaty or an agreement made between three or more countries or people

1.1.3 Immigration and Emigration

Migration or the movement of people from one place to another is as ancient as man. Ancient man migrated with his food and water sources. This food and water source was largely influenced by climatic factors as seasons changed. Later, people migrated for security reasons, especially if they felt they would be attacked by another group of people. For example, tribal groups in the highlands of Papua New Guinea were known for migrating during tribal fights. This is illegal and people can be imprisoned. This is where international relations come into play to ensure the legal migration of people between countries.

International migration (the movement of people from one country to another country) is a common happening today. There are two forms of international migration: **emigration** and **immigration**. **Emigration** refers to the movement of people **out of** a country, for example, Papua New Guineans moving out of Papua New Guinea. **Immigration**, on the other hand, refers to the movement of people **into** a country, for example, Australians moving into Papua New Guinea. In the case of emigration, The Department of Foreign Affairs and Immigration is responsible for processing **passports** for those who wish to travel abroad. It also looks after the well-being of **citizens** of PNG who are residing overseas. For instance, if a citizen dies abroad then the department is responsible for repatriating the body back to PNG. With respect to immigration, the Department of Foreign affairs and Immigration through its high commissions and consulates around the world issue **visas** for immigrants to enter our country. The different types of visa granted to immigrants include tourist visa, study visa, business visa or a work permit visa. The two other important documents issued to some immigrants to reside permanently gives them the okay to reside permanently in a country are (i) the Permanent Residency Status and (ii) Citizenship status. These two documents allow the immigrant to live in the country that they migrate to.

Passport: an official document issued by a country to its citizens for the purpose of travelling overseas.

Citizen: a person belonging to a particular country; a person's nationality

Permanent Resident: someone who is not a citizen of a country but has been given the status to reside permanently in that country. For example a Fiji citizen has permanent residency status in China can live in China permanently or as long as he likes.

Visa: an official mark like a stamp that is put on someone's passport at an embassy, high commission or consulate to show that the holder has permission to enter their country. For example, USA Embassy in Tokyo issues a tourist visa to a Japanese passport holder so he can enter USA.

1.1.4 Papua New Guinea and Refugees

Papua New Guinea is not free of **refugees**. The two main groups of refugees in PNG are (i) West Papuan Refugees and (ii) Asylum seekers at the Regional Processing Center in Manus Province. The first group of refugees is the result of ethnic differences. The West Papuans who occupy the Irian Jaya Province of Indonesia are ethnically Melanesians but they politically belong to the State of Indonesia which they strongly disagree to. Instead, they want to be independent of Indonesian rule because of their ethnic difference as Indonesians are mainly of Asian origin of Chinese and Malay.



Manus Detention Center

Refugee: a person who has been forced to leave their country or home because of some very unfavorable conditions like war, persecution and natural and man-made disasters

ve reached the shores of Australia by boat through people smugglers who make illegal business dealings by moving people from mainly Indonesia to the Christmas Island of Australia. These refugees enter Australia without a visa. They come from as far as the African continent from poverty-stricken African countries like Ethiopia to war-ravaged countries like Rwanda, Iraq and Afghanistan.

On 20th October 2015, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Immigration, Hon Rimbink Pato, announced that the National Executive Council (NEC) had endorsed a National of Refugee Policy for Papua New Guinea. The minister also announced a recent decision by cabinet (NEC) for the creation of the new visa class entitled *Designated*

Asylum seeker: a person asking for the protection of another government because he or she has been persecuted for what they believe in

Event Visa. This visa is designed for attending special events only such as sporting events, business conferences, church activities, school excursions etc. The minister also announced that the NEC has approved action to address the situation of West Papuan Refugees living in PNG and the **asylum seekers** in Manus Province.

On 6th August 2015, Australia and Papua New Guinea reached and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Manus Asylum Seekers. Part of the MOU reads:

Memorandum of Understanding between the government of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea and the Government of Australia, relating to the transfer to, and assessment and settlement in, Papua New Guinea of certain persons, and related issues.

The MOU was reached because PNG and Australia wish to build on their existing strong and cordial bilateral relations. The MOU also supports the Regional Resettlement Arrangement between Australia and PNG on Further Bilateral Cooperation to combat people smuggling, signed by the participants on 19th July 2013.

1.1.5 Australia and Illegal Immigrants

The major problem that Australian Authorities face is not the number of people who apply to migrate to Australia but rather, the arrival of illegal immigrants by boats. Illegal immigrants are part of an internationally organised crime that involves people trafficking. While many lives have been lost at sea Australia is forced to increase its spending on coastal surveillance and accommodation for detainees. The government estimates that the cost of intercepting, **detaining** and processing illegal arrivals could rise to AUD\$1billion. In 2001, Australia had an estimated 53,000 illegal immigrants. Most were tourists and students who had overstayed their visa or people who were given temporary residence permit. However, these people are not the main issue for the government; rather it is people who arrive unannounced.

Detain: to keep somebody in an official place such as a police station, prison or a refugee detention center to prevent them from leaving
--

People smuggling is the main source of illegal immigration to Australia. Here are some facts on asylum seekers:

- Asylum seekers- mainly from Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Iraq and Iran- have been travelling to Australia's Christmas Island on rickety boats from Indonesia.
- The number of boats rose sharply in 2012 and the beginning of 2013, and scores of people died making the journey.
- Everyone who arrives is detained. They are processed in camps on Christmas Island, Nauru and Papua New Guinea. Those found to be refugees will be resettled in PNG or Cambodia, not Australia.

- Human Rights groups and the United Nations (UN) have voiced serious concerns about policies and conditions in the detention Centers.
- Refugee advocates: (i) Amnesty International (ii) the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (iii) Human Rights Watch and (iv) the United Nations accuse the Australian Government of further depriving the human rights of refugees.

PNG helps Australia with Refugees

Due to the huge number of illegal migrants to Australia, the Howard Government developed a policy in 2001 to deal with them called “The Pacific Solution”. It was a policy of transporting asylum seekers to detention centers on island nations in the Pacific, rather than allowing them to land on the Australian mainland.

Two Offshore Processing Centers were established in October 2001, one in Nauru and the other here in Papua New Guinea. Those unlawful boat people without documentation seeking asylum in Australia were transferred from Australia waters to the Manus and Nauru where they would stay while their claims for asylum were processed. The centers were managed by the International Organisation for migration.

While the one in Nauru continued on, the one here in Manus was closed down in July 2003. The remaining detainees were granted asylum and resettled in Australia. The Manus Regional Processing Centre was formally closed in early 2008, fulfilling an election promise by Rudd to end the offshore processing system.

In 2012, there was an increase in the number of boat people seeking asylum in Australia. This became a political obligation for the Gillard Government which recommended re-opening the OPC facilities here in Manus again.

In July 19th the Manus Regional Processing Centre was re-opened, operated by the British services company G4S. In March 2014, The Contract with G4S expired, and the Australian Government entered into a contract worth AUD \$1.22 billion with Transfield Services, which also operates the facility in Nauru. We now have just over 500 asylum seekers in Manus.

Below are two extracts from the BBC website dated 12th November 2015 on the Manus Detention Centre.

No-man’s Land

Located in the Bismarck Sea and more than 800km (500 miles) north of PNG capital Port Moresby- or a 3,500km, 10-hour flight from Sydney- Manus is one of the most remote islands. Few among the 65,000 have benefited from billions of dollars successive Australian governments have spent converting a navy base into a no-man’s land for asylum seekers trying to reach Australia. The Australian government, under former Prime Minister John Howard, set up the detention center on Manus in 2001 as part of its so-called Pacific solution to detain asylum seekers offshore while their

refugee status was determined. Manus was closed in 2008 by Labor Prime Minister Kevin Rudd but was reopened by his successor Julia Gillard in late 2011.

The difficulty of finding out what is going on in the center was highlighted in 14th February 2014 when riot broke out inside its gate. More than 60 asylum seekers were injured and 23 year-old Iranian asylum seeker Reza Berati was killed. It wasn't until May 2014 that an independent report by Robert Cornall found Mr Berati had died after he was clubbed over the head by a locally engaged Salvation Army employee. A year later, conflicting stories emerged about a fresh round of hunger strikes and self-harm at the center. Australian Immigration Minister blamed refugee advocates for encouraging asylum seekers to protest.

Source: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-31827074> 1/11/2015)

Pit of Human Misery

Despite the wall of secrecy, Mr Blackwell, who is now based in Sydney with AAP, has visited Manus Island five times. ...He paints a grim picture of what life is like for more than 1000 male asylum seekers in a center now infamous for two detainee death (in September another Iranian died from septicaemia after cutting his foot), describing hot, harsh conditions, malaria, overcrowding, poor hygiene, riots, hunger strikes, mental illness and water shortages. ... "Foxtrot (one of four Manus compounds) was a pit of misery", Mr Blackwell well recalls. "The refugees live in shipping containers, there's water everywhere, lights not working, the heat is oppressive, no windows. There was a (detainee) with a bandage over his eyes... asking help in this stinking, stinking, hot compound.

Source:<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-31827074> 12/11/2015

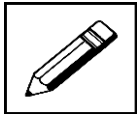
Apart from 8 detention centres currently operating in Australia, the Nauru and Manus detention centers are part of the regional co-operation for dealing with asylum seekers as well as trying to fight people smuggling.

Turn to the next page to recap the main points in this chapter.

SUMMARY

- Australia and PNG have a strong and cordial bilateral relation
- Both PNG and Australia are members of the Commonwealth of Nations
- Both PNG and Australia are members of the United Nations Charter
- Australia has a high commission in Port Moresby
- PNG has a high commission in Canberra and a consulate in both Sydney and Brisbane
- The number of forced migrants to Australia have been rapidly increasing since 1993

Now do the activities below. Check your answers at the end of the project.



Activities

1. Name the PNG foreign mission in Brisbane.

_____ Answer: (consulate)

2. Why are asylum seekers kept in detention centers?

_____ Answer: (Because they are illegal immigrants)

3. Why do Papua New Guineans prefer to study in Australia?

Chapter 2: AID

1.2.1 Introduction

Aid or foreign aid is the help or assistance given by a richer or an economically developed country to a developing country. Foreign aid comes in three forms: (i) budget support (ii) grants of technical assistance, training or equipment and (iii) loans.

In this regard, Australia is Papua New Guinea's biggest aid donor. This aid agreement is also the result of a long-standing bilateral relation between the governments of Australia and Papua New Guinea. Australia gives some K800 000 000 to support PNG programs each year.

Australia supported more than 40% of PNG's budget in the 1970s. PNG could spend the money anyway it wanted. Gradually, Australia shifted to "tied aid".

It also provided some K200 000 000 in development assistance for Bougainville from 1997 to 2002. In December 2003, announced a K200 000 000, 5-year plan to send public servants to PNG to help improve operations and training in the police, law and justice, treasury, finance, planning, immigration, and aviation and maritime transport departments. Grants are given for specific projects. This is the normal practice in foreign aid.

In terms of loans, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, Japan, and the European Union (EU) lead in granting 'soft' or concessional loans. Soft loans have relatively low interest rates, a 'grace period' before repayment begins, and allow a long time for repayment.

Australia and the United States concentrate on grants, which include technical assistance and works projects. The grants and loans have been used for roads and other transportation infrastructure; primary industries, health programs, education, training, housing and other human need; and defence, police, prisons, courts and other law and order programs.

Some nations pay 'volunteers' to teach or give technical assistance in PNG. The biggest of these volunteer programs are the United Kingdom's Volunteer Service Overseas, German Development Services, Australian Volunteers Abroad, and the United Nations Volunteers. United States Peace Corps left PNG after many years because of law and order problems.

1.2.2 Joint Declaration of Principles Guiding Relations between Australia and Papua New Guinea

Stated below are some parts of the Joint Declaration (1992):

- Australia and Papua New Guinea are immediate neighbours, with close traditional and historic ties between their peoples which both countries are determined to maintain and strengthen .

- Both Governments respect and seek to build on existing bilateral, regional and other mutually beneficial arrangements in accordance with their shared commitment to independent and constructive neighbourly co-operation and to co-operation between developed and developing countries.
- Both Governments are strongly committed to regional co-operation in the South Pacific and to co-operation with other neighbours.
- Both governments are committed to promoting a stable regional environment in which the aspirations of the peoples of the region for security, peace, equity and development can be best realized.

1.2.3 Australian Aid to PNG

a) (Partnership for Development)

Under this bilateral relation, Australia and Papua New Guinea's **Partnership for Development** is delivering more than K1 billion in these priority areas (i) Health and HIV/AIDS (ii) Education (iii) Law and Justice (iv) Governance and (v) Transport Infrastructure

(i) Health and HIV/AIDS

- Australia is supporting the PNG government by immunizing children and increasing the number and quality of midwives, community health workers and nurses.
- Australia is supporting the response to HIV/AIDS and improving selected health infrastructure
- Australia is also providing targeted support for tuberculosis. Western Province is a special focus of support for tuberculosis detection and treatment.
-

(ii) Education

- Australia is supporting the PNG government to improve the quality of its education system; ensuring the continuity of education upon enrolment; and improving learning and employment capability for young people.
- The support is also aimed at increasing enrolments for both male and female to promote gender equality at school and improving performance and quality of education.
- Australia also helps to improve PNG systems for **procurement**, teacher training and delivery of **infrastructure** and materials. Assistance is also provided to raise the quality of PNG's universities.

Procurement: the process of obtaining (getting) supplies of something; especially for a government or an organisation

Infrastructure: the basic systems and services that are necessary for a country or an organization, for example buildings, transport, water and water supplies and administrative systems

(iii) Law and Justice

- Australia supports PNG law and justice agencies to deliver services in crime prevention, legal aid, prosecutions, policing, the **Ombudsman** and courts.
- The PNG-Australian Law and Justice Partnership (delivered by DFAT) is one of the three major programmes helping to enhance the capacity of PNG law and justice agencies to deliver services. The other two programmes are the PNG-Australia Policing Partnership (delivered by the Australia Federal Police –AFP) and the Strongim Gavman Progra(SGP).
- The SGP supports Australian officials to work with PNG **counterparts** to improve public sector performance in PNG (SGP includes a law and justice component delivered by the Australian Attorney General's Department)

Ombudsman: a government official whose job is to examine and report on complaints made by ordinary people about the government or public authorities

Counterparts: persons that have the same position or function as somebody else in a different place or situation

(iv) Governance

- Australia's contribution to governance supports better service delivery across the four sectors.
- DFAT funds the Economic and Public Sector Program, the Sub-National Program, the Democratic Governance Program and the Church Partnership Program.

(v) Transport Infrastructure

- Australia's support to the transport sector focuses on maintenance and **rehabilitation**, of over 2000km of 16 priority roads.
- Assistance includes direct funding for road maintenance, building government capacity to ensure that maritime and aviation transport systems are safe and secure.

Rehabilitation: helping somebody or something to have a normal life or operation after not being well or not operating as it should

A Joint Understanding between Australia and Papua New Guinea outlines further practical measures to expand bilateral cooperation on health, education and law and order, including the **deployment** of 50 additional Federal Police Officers to Port Moresby and Lae and partnering the reconstruction and management of ANGAU (Lae) hospital (*Australian Aid Program in PNG 2013-14*).

Deployment: to move people into a place where they are ready for action or duty; usually used for moving soldiers and equipment in preparation for war

b) New Economic Cooperation Treaty

PNG and Australia signed a new Economic Cooperation Treaty in March 2014. Under this new treaty, the Australian government will provide an estimated \$554.5 million in total ODA (Overseas Development Aid) to PNG in 2015-2016. This will include an estimated \$477.3 million in bilateral funding to PNG managed by DFAT.

Below is an overview of Australia's aid program to PNG.

- 2014/15 Bilateral Outcome: \$450.6 million
- 2015/16 Bilateral Budget Estimate: \$477.3 million
- 2015/16 Total Australian ODA Estimate: \$554.5 million

Australia's aid program is organized around three mutually reinforcing objectives as outlined in the 'Aid Investment Plan 2015-16 to 2017-18. Gender equality, youth and disability are also included in the aid plan. The three objectives are:

- Objective 1: Promoting effective governance
- Objective 2: Enabling economic growth
- Objective 3: **Enhancing** human development

Some of the results of these three objectives in 2013-2014 are given below:

Objective 1: Promoting effective governance

- Strengthening PNG government's budget planning, revenue collection and service delivery.
- Delivering voter awareness training in the lead-up to the 2013 local-level government elections and supporting an increased number of female candidates in local elections.
- Training and infrastructure development for the Royal PNG Constabulary, including in Bougainville.
- More village court magistrates, bringing the number to 900 achieved at the end of 2013.

Objective 2: Enabling Economic Growth

- The integration of PNG's development and **recurrent** budgets and PNG's implementation of a Sovereign Wealth Fund with Assistance from Australian Treasury and Finance officials.
- PNG's membership of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) which is promoting better practice within the extractive industry.
- The maintenance of over 2000km of PNG's most economically important roads, totaling 9,000km since 2010.
- Modernising and upgrading PNG's aviation traffic management systems and communications.

Recurrent: that happens again and again; or something that happens again and again

Objective 3: Enhancing human development

- Enabled 24,848 babies to be delivered under the supervision of skilled staff.
- The immunization of 54,393 children against measles and other diseases.
- Increased access to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) for HIV/AIDS patients
- The training of 4,315 teachers and building or upgrading 120 classrooms.
- Financing over 600,000 children to attend elementary school, reaching a 74 per cent national net enrolment rate in basic education
- Assisting five PNG universities to complete quality assessments.
- The completion of 14 Family and Sexual Violence Units.
- Supporting 328 postgraduate study awards in Australia and 505 study opportunities in PNG.

1.2.4 Some Views/Opinions about Australia Aid

According to Wimborne of *Reuters* (2015), the PNG Prime Minister Peter O'Neill said that aid money is wasted on 'middlemen' such as lawyers and consultants. PNG Prime Minister Peter O'Neill further added that "as a developing country we don't want **handouts**, we don't want Australian taxpayer money wasted and we don't want '**boomerang**' aid". He further stated that PNG was changing; that PNG was growing and as a nation of nearly 8 million people PNG wants to move beyond handouts and work with their partners to strengthen **capacity**.

Prime Minister Peter O'Neill stated that development assistance had become a billion dollar '**industry**' where so much of the goodwill from Australian taxpayers have ended up in the pockets of middlemen who take **commissions** on aid expenditure and expensive consultants and lawyers.

Prime Minister Peter O'Neill also disagreed with Australia's aid approach in engaging Australians in advisory roles. Instead, he argued that these **expats** should be in an in-line position. For instance, Australian police officers in PNG should work for and assist local police, rather than doing the job themselves, as **bureaucracy** hinders their ability to enforce law. He said, "we would like to recruit foreign police into line position with the Royal PNG Constabulary so they can lead by example to pass on their knowledge and skills. We have Australian police officers who are committed to strengthening law enforcement in our country, but they are frustrated by the bureaucracy that means they cannot do hands-on policing" (*Reuters*, 2015).

Handouts: food, money or clothes that are given to people who are poor; money that is given to a person, organization or government to encourage commercial activity

Boomerang aid: an aid that requires the receiving country to give back something in return to the donor country

Capacity: the ability to do something by having the required skills, knowledge and manpower

Industry: the people and activities involved in producing a particular thing or in providing a particular service

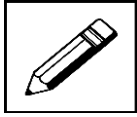
Commission: an amount of money that is charged by an individual or a firm for providing a certain service

Expat: a term used to refer to a foreign or expatriate personnel often employed by the government; expat are also experts in a particular field of employment

Bureaucracy: the system of official rules and ways of doing things that a government or an organization has; especially when these seem to be too complicated

SUMMARY

- Foreign aid comes in 3 forms;
 - Budget support
 - Grants
 - loans
- There are 5 priority areas on which Australian foreign aid is spent are;
 - Health & HIV/AIDS
 - Education
 - Law & Justice
 - Governance
 - Transport & Infrastructure
- Australia's foreign aid is mainly a "tied" aid which means that Australia controls how the aid is spent
- Soft loans are loans that include (i) a grace period before loan repayment begins (ii) lower interest rates and (iii) a longer period for repay the loan.



Activities

-
1. Where does Australia get its foreign aid money from to give to developing countries?

_____ (Answer: tax from Australia)

2. List the three organisations that are leaders in 'soft' or concessional loans.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(ii) _____

Answers: Asian Development Bank (ADB); World Bank; Japan ; and European Union

Chapter 3: Trade

Trade is exporting (selling) and importing (buying) goods and services. Imports help a country obtain needed goods and services. An export helps a country raise revenue which it uses to provide basic social services and create jobs for its citizens. This is one way a country can raise the living standards of its people.

1.3.1 Joint Declaration between PNG and Australia

Point 14 (a) of the Joint Declaration of Principles Guiding Relations between Australia and Papua New Guinea (1992) states “Both Governments desire to strengthen trade, investment and private sector co-operation between the two countries”.

1.3.2 Key Trade Agreements & Business Dialogues between PNG and Australia

The Australia-Papua New Guinea Economic Cooperation Treaty (ECT) was signed by the former Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott and Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Peter O'Neill on 21st March 2014.

This **treaty** brings into effect trade and economic cooperation and development assistance under a single agreement and provides a framework for growing economic ties between Australia and PNG. After going through necessary parliamentary procedures, the ECT is expected to come into effect in 2015.

Treaty: a formal agreement between two or more countries.

Other agreements include: the Papua New Guinea Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA II); the Agreement for the Promotion and Protection of Investment (APPI); the Double Taxation Agreement; and the Torres Strait Treaty.

The Australian Trade Commission (Austrade) is the Commonwealth Government's agency which assists Australian companies to build and implement their export **strategies** (plans). Austrade offers practical advice, market intelligence and ongoing support (including financial) to Australian companies looking to grow their business in PNG.

1.3.3 PNG and Australia: Trade and Investment

Two-way **merchandise** trade between PNG and Australia was worth A\$5.9 billion in and total trade worth A\$6.8 billion in 2013 to 2014. Major Australian exports to PNG are crude petroleum, civil engineering and parts equipment, meat and electrical equipment. Major exports to Australia from PNG are gold, crude petroleum, and silver and platinum.

Merchandise: these refer primarily to goods rather than services that are bought and sold

Australian investment in PNG is worth over A\$20 billion. The resource sector has traditionally been a focus of this investment, especially gold mining, oil and gas. Key Australian companies in the mining and petroleum sector include Santos, Oil Search Ltd and Highlands Pacific Limited. Opportunities continue to exist for Australian companies to supply PNG's resource sector, particularly the PNG LNG Project. Other key investors in PNG include Australian-based companies Coca Cola Amatil, Campbell's Australia Pty Ltd and Nestl'e Australia.

1.3.4 PNG's Trade (2000 and 2002)

Gold and petroleum **exports** have given PNG a favourable balance of trade in recent years. It is always important to protect the value of kina. In 2000, PNG **imports** totaled K2,779,000 000. Exports totaled K5,813,000 000. This is a favourable balance of K3,034,000 000. It is the priority of every government to increase their earnings from exports and reduce their spending on imports. Both goods and services are included in trade. For example, the airline industry and the tourism industry are service industries that bring money into a country.

Imports: goods that are bought and brought into a country.

Exports: goods that are sold by a country to other countries.

In 2000, PNG had significant trade with 16 countries. The table below shows the main trading partners of PNG in terms of percentage of total kina value.

Countries (%)	Export (%)	Import
Australia	52.0 %	56.2 %
Japan	10.6	4.3
United States	4.3	15.1
China	5.1	1.1
South Korea	5.2	0.5
Singapore	2.5	5.8
Germany	4.8	0.2
United Kingdom	4.1	0.9
Others	11.4	15.9

(Source: PNG Fact Book, 2005:22)

PNG exported K1,463,000 000 more to Australia than we imported from it. This is a **trade surplus**. PNG had **trade deficit** with the United States (K16 500 000).

Trade surplus: this is a favourable balance of trade when export earning is greater than import spending.

Trade deficit: this is an unfavorable balance of trade when import spending is greater than export earnings.

1.3.5 PNG's Exports

PNG exports significant amounts of agricultural, mineral, forest, and fishery products. The amounts (quantity) and the prices received differ from year to year. They are affected by the factors of **supply** and **demand** for these products on the world market. PNG's export in 2002 were valued at K6 008 899 000.

Supply: the amount or quantity of goods that producers or manufacturers are able to supply at a given time.

Demand: the amount or quantity of goods that buyers are willing to buy at a given time.

Gold made up 37.5% of this value while oil accounted for 23.8%. The leading agricultural product was palm oil which accounted for 6.5%. The amounts of crude oil, copra, tea, rubber and marine product exports were far less than in 2000. The value of gold, cocoa, coffee, copra oil, and palm oil shipments were significantly higher than in 2000. The table below gives the export for 2002 with respect to quantity and value of value earned from each export **commodity**.

Commodity: a product or raw material that can be bought or sold, especially between countries

Exported Commodity	Amount	Value
<i>Minerals – 75.5%</i>		
gold	58t	K 2 252 400 000
crude oil	15 370 500b	1 431 200 000
copper	138 600t	822 600 000
<i>Agricultural Products – 18.1%</i>		
palm oil	308 000t	K 392 500 000
coffee	60 000t	256 200 000
cocoa	35 500t	230 800 000
copra oil	33 700t	52 000 000
tea	5 100t	17 200 000
copra	15 800t	9 400 000
rubber	2 500t	6 600 000
<i>Forest Products – 5.3%</i>		
Logs	1 298 000m ³	K 272 900 000
Processed	n/a	48 300 000
<i>Marine products – 1.1%</i>		
Fish, other	3 200t	K 67 200 000

t = tonne; b = barrel; m³ = cubic meters

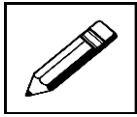
(Source: PNG Fact Book, 2005:22)

The forest product and marine categories include sawn timber, woodchips, furniture, canned meal, and fish oil. Other exports include; sugar, canned meat, biscuits, cigarettes, coconut oil-based cosmetics, toilet paper, mattresses, cement and paints.

1.3.6 PNG Imports

Major imports include machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, food, petrol and related chemicals, and manufactured goods. In detail and in the order of value, these are: rice, meat, unassembled cans, new and used clothing, fertilizers, paper and paperboard, milk and milk products, medicines, car tyres, plastic packaging, foot ware, vegetable oils, furniture, tinned fish, office supplies, wadding and bandages, fruit and nuts, salt, and biscuits.

Revise the main points in the summary below.



Summary

- A favourable trade surplus occurs when export is greater than import in terms of Kina value.
- A trade deficit occurs when import is greater than export in kina value.
- The price of a commodity is determined by the two market forces of supply and demand.

Activity 3

- (1) A formal agreement of trade between two or more countries is called a :
_____ (Answer: trade treaty)
- (2) Name the economic treaty that was signed by Prime Minister Tony Abbott and Prime Minister Peter O'Neil on 21st March 2014.

(Answer: Australia-Papua New Guinea Economic Cooperation Treaty)

Chapter: 4 Security Agreements

1.4. 1 Introduction

The peace and **security** of a country is very important. There must be peace both within the country and between countries. **Civil unrest** and **civil war** can occur within a country because of difference in language, ethnicity, religion and politics. An example of a civil unrest in PNG is the late Bougainville crisis. A war can also break out between two or more countries such as the Syrian war. In this chapter we will look at Australia's military relations with Papua New Guinea.

Security: being secure or having safety especially against an attack

Civil unrest: tension between groups of people within the same country that results in fighting

Civil war: war between groups of people of the same country

To avoid such situations, especially a war, countries enter into military bilateral and multi-lateral agreements. These security agreements are usually between neighbouring countries or those with historical ties.

1.4.2 Papua New Guinea and Australia's Security Agreement

Australia and PNG have likewise engaged themselves in military agreement as well as their neighbor Indonesia. Both Australia and PNG are very much aware of the size of the Indonesian military. In 2015, Australia's population stands at 23.9 million while PNG's population is about 8.7 million. Indonesia's population is at 253 million. As such, the size of its military personnel would be close to a million. Given such a military size, both PNG and Australia have a good reason to be as friendly as possible with their biggest neighbor.

Below are parts of the *Joint Declaration of Principles Guiding R Principles Guiding Relations Between Australia and Papua New Guinea* (amended 1992) on Security Cooperation:

(12) Security Cooperation

Two governments reaffirm their commitments made in the Agreed Statement on Security Co-operation between Australia and Papua New Guinea, signed in Canberra on 2 September 1991.

(13) Defence

(a) Recognizing that each government has priority responsibility for its own security, two Governments undertake to continue to maintain and develop their respective defence capabilities.

(b) Conscious of their unique historical links and shared strategic interests, the two governments will continue to engage in defence co-operation through consultation and in such areas as agreed exchanges, consultancies, combined projects, military training and combined exercises as would be decided by them from time to time.

(c) The two governments reaffirm the existing agreement and arrangements between the two countries covering the status of Service personnel from either country present in the other, the provision of supply support and consultations on politically sensitive situations in which Australian loan **personnel** might be involved.

(d) The two Governments will consult, at the request of either, about matters affecting their common security interests. In the event of external armed attack threatening the national sovereignty of either country, such consultation would be conducted for the purpose of each Government deciding what measures should be taken, jointly or separately, in relation to that attack.

1.4.3 Australian Role in the Bougainville Crisis

The Bougainville crisis officially began on 15 May 1989 with the forced closure of the Panguna Copper Mine (which was the world's second largest copper mine). Between 1972 and 1989, the Panguna mine contributed close to K 1 000 000 000 in taxes and dividends to the PNG national government. It increased high wages and created a lot of employment opportunities in service industries. However, Panguna landowners remained angry about the disruptions caused by the mine and the comparatively small share (K 23 000 000).

The crisis leader, Francis Ona demanded independence, permanent closure of the mine, and K10 000 000 000 (K10 billion) in compensation. His actions were supported by some church leaders and expatriates who had been critical of environmental damages and social disruptions caused by the mine. Ona's Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) attracted supporters from outside the mine area. These included people who felt economic development was undermining customs and traditional social structures, or who were angry about the success of businessmen or mine and plantation workers from outside the province of North Solomons.

In 1989, the PNG government broke **precedent** and sent soldiers to fight the rebels. In March 1990, a **ceasefire** was signed by the government and the BRA. All police, soldiers, and government services were withdrawn from Buka and Bougainville island.

Precedent: pronounced as *press - i - dent*; to set an example to be followed in later cases

Ceasefire: a signal to stop fighting; a time when enemies agree to stop fighting until a permanent solution is reached

On 30 April 1998, a permanent ceasefire agreement was signed at Arawa. It set up an International Peace Monitoring Group, comprising personnel from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Vanuatu. On 30 August 2001, the formal Bougainville Peace Agreement was signed at Arawa.

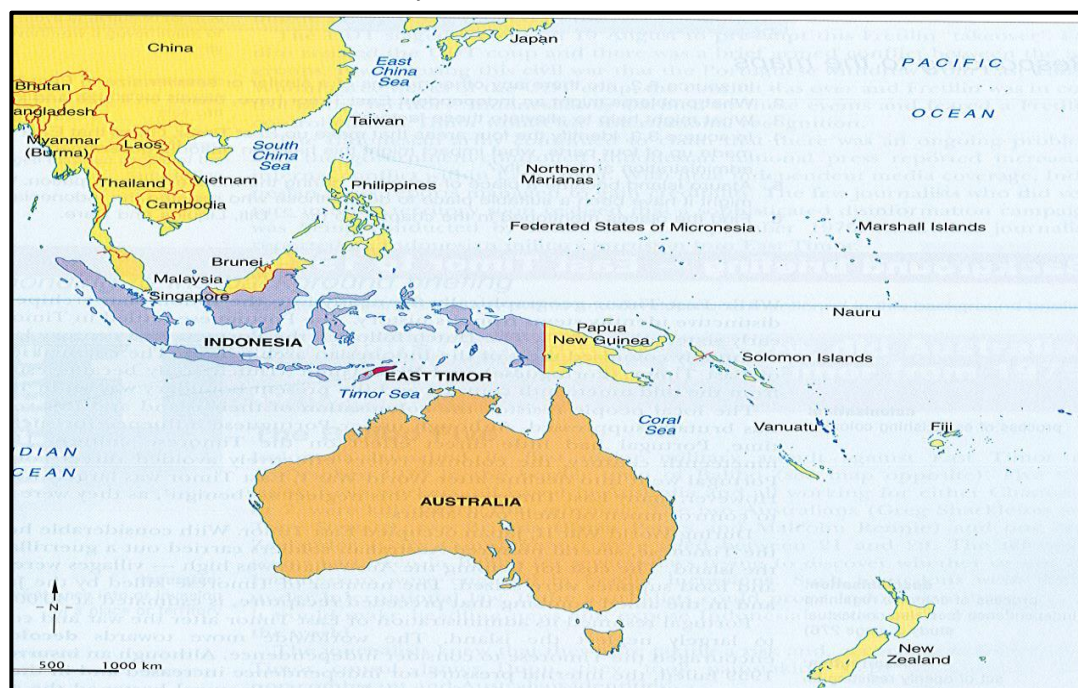
Australia and New Zealand played major roles in establishing and monitoring the peace process, helping negotiators work out the terms of Bougainville's autonomy, and rebuilding infrastructure. Solomon Islands, Fiji and Vanuatu also helped

1.4.4 Australia, Indonesia and East Timor

On May 2002, East Timor (or Timor Lorosa'e) became the world's newest country. Independence hero, Xanna Gusmao, having been released from prison in 1999, won the presidency by a landslide. The United Nations Secretary, Kofi Annan, in his speech at the ceremony marking the independence of East Timor said: "You should be very proud of your **feat**: that a small nation is able to inspire the world and be the focus of our attention. This is the highest **tribute** I can give you" (Hoepper, et al, 2005:87). East Timor or Timor-Leste has a population of 1.2 million this year (2015).

The map on the next page shows PNG, Australia and their Asian neighbors.

MAP SHOWING PNG, AUSTRALIA AND THEIR ASIAN NEIGHBOURS



Feat: an action or piece of work that needs or needs skill, strength or courage.

Tribute: something said, done or given to show respect or admiration

We shall now explore Australia's relations with Indonesia over East Timor.

Timor-Leste was invaded by the Indonesian army in 1975. In response to this invasion, many young Timorese men joined the Fretilin battalion to fight against Indonesian soldiers. As a result, those who were captured were imprisoned in a military base in Dili. In prison, these men were tortured and **interrogated** which only made them more determined to fight for independence. Many Timorese people fled to Australia to escape this political persecution. To get to Australia, some had to pay a large bribe for a visitor's visa that came from Bali (another Indonesian Island famous for tourists). Nevertheless, almost all of the asylum seekers that fled to Australia between mid-1994 and early 1995 went lawfully on visitor visas because they had close relatives already living in Australia.

Interrogate: to question someone closely or formally

Prior to the military occupation, East Timor was colonized by Portugal. Centuries of colonial rule and decades of military occupation had left the Timorese people brutalised and **traumatised**. Unwilling to jeopardise the valued relationship with Indonesia, the Australian government took a hard line against East Timorese people who were seeking asylum in Australia from the mid-1990s. Most of these asylum seekers fled during the Dili **massacre**. When they arrived in Australia, they expected that Australia would listen to their experiences of persecution and offer them protection and stability in which to start a new life. Instead, some refugees waited for years and each day, week, month and year slowly eroded their confidence and trust in Australia.

Traumatise: to shock a person such that a person continuously recalls these bad experiences

Massacre: the killing of a large number of people at one

While the Australian government was unwilling to accept East Timorese people as refugees, it willingly accepted Timorese oil from Timor Gap. In 1989, Australia and Indonesia signed the Timor Gap Treaty. This set up a zone of cooperation between the two countries, which allowed for the exploration and development of an estimated \$1 billion worth of gas and oil reserves beneath the Timor Sea (Refer to the map to see the Timor Sea).

In 1991, Portugal took Australia to the International Court of Justice, claiming that by signing the treaty with Indonesia, Australia breached the rights of the East Timorese people who were seeking independence from Indonesia at the time and therefore

had sovereign rights over their natural oil resources. In June 1995, Australia won the court battle against Portugal. Australia's interest in the Timor Sea oil reserves dates back to pre-invasion days, that is, before 1975.

Soon after winning the internal court battle, in December 1995, Australia and Indonesia signed the Security Treaty. This treaty promoted cooperative activities in the field of security. In the event that one of them is attacked then both countries were to consult with the other and 'consider measures' (or ways) to assist. The security treaty marked a high point in the relationship between Australia and Indonesia.

What lesson can we learnt from the East Timor Case? We could say that Australia is more concerned about the economic benefits that it gets or can get from its international relations. We could say that although Australia was aware of East Timor's fight for independence since 1975, humanitarian issues such as asylum seekers were overlooked by Australia. As well as that the sovereign rights of Timorese people over their oil reserves were overlooked by Australians.

However, things began to change when the Indonesian President Suharto was forced to resign in May 1998. Suharto had ruled Indonesia for thirty-one years. He was forced to resign due to corruption, economic mismanagement and internal repression.

Repression: a state of being tightly controlled or keeping a tight control over something or someone

While its nearest neighbor (Australia) was not sympathetic with the East Timorese refugees and the Timorese fight for independence, distant countries like the USA took the lead in East Timor's fight for independence. Only after the fall of President Suharto did Australia set out to reverse its foreign policies towards East Timor.

It began with Prime Minister John Howard writing to Indonesia's new president B.J. Habibie to assist in East Timor's journey to self-governance. The Indonesian government was annoyed by, and disapproved of Australia's new stance toward East Timor and particularly its leading role in **INTERFET** Australian flags were burnt on the street of Jakarta and the Indonesian government pulled out of the 1995 Security Treaty.

INTERFET: the International Force in East Timor

Finally, on 20th May 2002, East Timor or Timor-Leste emerged as the world's newest nation having fought Indonesia domination and suppression for nearly 30 years.

1.4.5 Tensions in the PNG-Australia Relations

Here are three instances where PNG and Australia international relation were affected. The foreign affairs departments and ministries including political leaders had to use diplomacy to reduce tensions.

In 2001, relations between Australia and PNG were so good that a detention center was built on Manus Island, in Papua New Guinea, as part of Australia's Pacific Solution to the asylum seeker issue faced by Australia. Those who claim to be refugees and were seeking asylum in Australia were sent to Manus Island (or Nauru), and Australia paid for the cost of their detention, providing PNG with economic aid. The last inmate was Aladdin Sisalem, who was kept in solitary confinement from July 2003 until he was finally granted asylum in Australia in June 2007. Australia continued to pay for the upkeep of the empty detention center until late 2007. With an influx of asylum seekers, the Manus detention center is now described as overcrowded in 2015 and all has not been well at the center as you have learnt in chapter 1 on Immigration.

1. In March 2005, Sir Michael Somare was required by security officers at the Brisbane Airport, Australia, to remove his shoes during a routine departure security check. He felt humiliated due to cultural reasons as being a Melanesian leader. This led to diplomatic tensions and saw a significant cooling of relations between the two countries. A protest march in Port Moresby, saw hundreds of Papua New Guineans outside the Australian High Commission, demanding an apology.
2. In 2006, tensions between PNG and Australia worsened due to the "Julian Moti affair". Moti, a close associate of Manasseh Sogavare, the then Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands, was arrested in Port Moresby on 29th September 2006 under an Australian **extradition** request to face child sex charges in relation to events in Vanuatu in 1997. After breaking bail conditions and taking sanctuary in the Solomon Islands High Commission, he was flown to the Solomon Islands on a **clandestine** PNG Defence Force flight on the night of 10 October, causing **outrage** on the part of the Australian government. Australia then cancelled ministerial-level talks in December and banned senior Papua New Guinea ministers from entering Australia.

In 2007, both prime ministers faced elections. Somare was re-elected, but Howard was defeated and succeeded by Kevin Rudd. Rudd soon set out to mend Australia-PNG relations. He met his Papua New Guinean counterpart in Bali in December 2007 to resume normal diplomatic relations. In 2008, Rudd visited PNG.

Extradition: officially sending somebody who has been accused or found guilty of a crime back to the country where the crime was committed

Clandestine: done secretly or kept secret

Outrage: a strong feeling of shock and anger over an act or event that is violent, cruel or very wrong.

3. In (2015) we witnessed a diplomatic **fracas** over DFAT's decision to establish a consular post in Bougainville; the early departure of Australia's High Commissioner Deborah Stokes; Prime Minister Peter O'Neill's declaration that all foreign advisors working for the government (vast majority of whom are Australians) should depart Papua New Guinea by the end of the year; harsh and hominem attacks on former Treasury official Paul Flanagan and the journalist John Garnaut for writing about the budget crisis; the controversy about Australian-employed security officers at Manus Regional Processing Center avoiding investigation from an alleged rape by departing for Australia; and a ban on Australian poultry imports and a range of vegetables (mostly sourced from Australian suppliers).

Fracas: a noisy argument or fight, usually involving several people, e.g. a fracas between PNG and Australia

- PNG and Australia have a good foreign relation. In 2005 and in 2015, relations strained.
- As in the case of East Timor, some countries may be more interested in the economic benefits of foreign relations than human rights issues.
- Both PNG and Australia are members of the United Nations (UN) and therefore obligated to work together in refugee cases.
- Australia's foreign policy towards Indonesia began to shift when President Suharto was forced to resign.
- From Australia and Indonesia's case, we see that the type of leader (Prime Minister) influences the type of relation that a country has with other nations.
- Both PNG and Australia exercise great caution in their foreign relations with Indonesia because of its close proximity to them and the size of its army

Now do the activity on the next page.

Activity 4

1. In what year was the "Joint Declaration of Principles Guiding Relations between Australia and Papua New Guinea" amended?
2. State the three (3) major roles Australia and New Zealand Played in the Bougainville conflict.
3. What reasons can be given as to why Australia sometimes uses "bullying" tactics in her relationships with Papua New Guinea?

Check your answers at end of the project.

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES 1- 4

Activity 1

1. Consulate
2. Because they are illegal immigrants

Activity 2

1. Tax payers
2. (i) Asian Development Bank (ADB) (ii) World Bank (iii) European Union

Activity 3

1. Treaty
2. Australia Papua New Guinea economic Cooperation Treaty

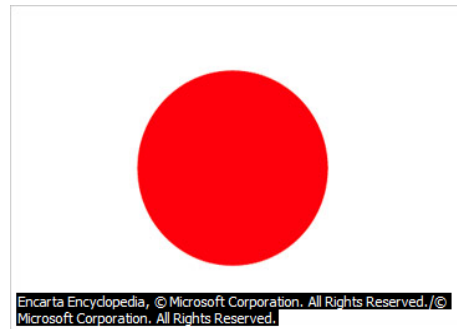
Activity 4

1. 1992
2.
 - Establishing and monitoring the peace process.
 - Helping negotiators work out the terms of the Bougainville Autonomy
 - Rebuilding infrastructure
3. Australia thinks,
 - it is more developed than PNG
 - It is more technologically advanced than PNG
 - Has its own motives and interests

INTERNATIONAL RELATION IN ACTION

CASE STUDY 2

PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND JAPAN



Chapter 1: Immigration and Emigration

2.1.1 Introduction:

This chapter briefly looks at the movement of people and identifies the reasons for their movement. People move for various reasons such as; for work, business, leisure, vacation, socio-economic and political reasons. Furthermore a relationship is established between individuals, community, society, province, region, cooperate bodies and among countries to achieve their own interest. There is always an involvement of exchange and trading systems in this relationship. A man cannot survive alone without the support of others. This is the similar scenario with the countries, where they need others to meet their needs. They may not have all the things they want therefore, it is important to establish relationships with others to maintain exchange and trade.

Map of Japan



Japan is the world's most rapidly changing society. This society rests on traditions which date back thousands of years; history and tradition have not imposed barriers to change. Rather, they have stimulated Japan's growth in a way which has amazed other nations of the world. Throughout their long history the Japanese people have shown a great ability for absorbing new ideas and adapting them to their particular needs. Today, Japan is one of the world's leading industrial nations, with a lifestyle based on higher standard material, cultural and intellectual achievements.

Relations between Papua New Guinea and Japan take place at different levels to serve their own purposes. Relations are carried out by individuals, businesses, non-governmental organisations, churches and missions, government departments and the government. The most important of these international relations are those between the governments of independent countries.

Papua New Guinea and Japan have a very special relationship with each another. Formal international relations between countries begin when international relations are established. The national interest of both Papua New Guinea and Japan can be served in many ways; for example both want to achieve:

- Certain political aims
- Promote trade
- Encourage industries through overseas companies
- Arrange a flow of foreign aid money to serve the interest of both the donor (giving) and receiving countries.
- Limit situations of conflict
- Encourage investment
- Create a favorable image overseas
- Encourage conditions favourable to peace.

Japan has a very strong relationship with Papua New Guinea. It has an embassy in Papua New Guinea and in Japan likewise. Japan is not a commonwealth nation therefore; it has an embassy in Papua New Guinea while Papua New Guinea is a commonwealth nation.

For some of these reasons Japan and Papua New Guinea developed relationships with each other with the primary concern of promoting the interest of both countries. For instance, PNG is a developing nation while Japan is a developed nation and through the establishment of this relation Japan provides assistance and invests. In a way both countries benefit in this relationship.



Mr. Shinzo Abe with Sepik locals

International relationship also involves socialization with the people and discovers their struggles for basic needs and wants. When the Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited Papua New Guinea, he not only visited the government officials in Port Moresby but he travelled to several provinces and talked to the people face to face. While in the Sepik as shown in this photograph Abe has revealed several infrastructure projects by Japan.

The mutual relationship between Japan and Papua New Guinea is not new. It has existed for so many years. This is part of a renewal of that relationship. Papua New Guinea has benefitted a lot from Japanese aid in terms of infrastructure, education and health. On the other hand Japanese owned companies invest in Papua New Guinea and make huge profit.

Therefore, Japan and Papua New Guinea have a relationship that serves different purposes. A relationship is established to exchange or the parties involved want to benefit from the support of one another.

2.1.2 Immigration.

Immigration is the movement of people into another nation with the intention of residing there permanently. The contrasting term emigration refers to the movement of people permanently leaving a nation.

Immigration is a worldwide phenomenon. From the 17th century to the 19th century, millions of Europeans migrated to North and South America, eastern and southern Africa, Australia, and Asia. Many of these immigrants resettled in colonies established by their home countries (see Colonies and Colonialism). Most modern immigrants, like the colonists of the past, are motivated to relocate far from their original homes by the desire to improve their economic situation. Such people, known as economic immigrants, resettle in other countries in search of jobs, farmland, or business opportunities. Today, economic migrations generally bring people from less developed, poorer countries to more developed and more prosperous countries.

Although economic immigration accounts for most of the movements of people between countries, a substantial number of immigrants around the world are refugees. Some refugees relocate to avoid religious or political persecution, suffered on account of their beliefs. Wars, political turmoil, and natural disasters drive others away from their homeland. For example, at the end of World War I in 1918, ten million displaced people wandered throughout Europe. Most of these refugees came from the German, Austro-Hungarian, and Russian empires, which had broken up into smaller nations at the end of the war. After World War II ended in 1945, another several million refugees immigrated to countries in Europe, Asia, and North and South America. Today, experts calculate that there are more than 15 million refugees in search of new homes throughout the world. Faster international communication, improved transportation, and the willingness of some nations to grant political asylum to those in distress have allowed people from every continent to seek greater opportunities in more prosperous and more democratic areas.

In the case of emigration, The Department of Foreign Affairs and Immigration is responsible for processing passports for those who wish to travel abroad. It also looks after the well-being of citizens and Permanent Residents of PNG who are residing overseas. For instance, if a citizen or a permanent resident dies abroad then the department is responsible for repatriating the dead body back to PNG.

With respect to immigration, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Immigration through its high commissions and consulates around the world issue visas for immigrants to enter our country. The different types of visas granted to immigrants include; (1) tourist visa, (2) study visa, (3) business visa or (4) a work permit visa. The two other important documents issued to some immigrants gives them the okay to reside permanently in a country are (1) the Permanent Residency Status and (2) Citizenship status. These two documents allow the immigrant to reside permanently in the country that they migrate to.

2.1.3 Factors Influencing Immigration and Emigration

The factors that cause people to migrate are called **push** and **pull** factors. Push factors force people to move out of an area while pull factors attract people to migrate to a certain place. Some migrations are **forced** migrations while others are **voluntary** migrations. Refugees can be classified as a form of forced migration because war, civil unrest and religious, ethnic and political persecution have forced these people to move out of their country to seek asylum or refuge in another country. Countries like Papua New Guinea and Australia who are part of the United Nations Charter are obligated to assist in refugee cases.

The PNG consulates have a division called the Papua New Guinea Immigration & Citizenship Service Authority (PNGICSA) which is responsible for managing Papua New Guinea's borders in relation to the movement of persons into and out of the country. This work includes visa processing, integrity checking and compliance and enforcement activities. In addition, the PNG ICSCA is responsible for assessing and issuing applications for PNG passports and supporting the Citizenship Advisory Committee in relation to application for PNG citizenship.

It is the Department of Foreign Affairs that deals with all matters relating to any organised meeting or gatherings between countries. Japan and Papua New Guinea have mutual foreign relations. Establishing a diplomatic relations means that two nations allow each other to set up an office or diplomatic mission in the capital city of each other's country.

The basic aim of Japan's foreign policy is to contribute to the world peace and stability. After WWII the Japanese experienced the great misery of war, with bombing of her industrial cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Japan joined the United Nations and decided to campaign for world peace and prosperity. In 1960, Japan signed the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security with the United States in order to ensure its security and supplement its own defence capability. This treaty has contributed not only to Japan's security but to the maintenance of peace in the South East Asian Region.

Japan has also established friendly relations with Russia and China. Japan and China also share language and cultural links and signed a Treaty of Peace. The nations of Asia are neighbours of Japan and so trade and cultural links are constantly maintained. Japan realises the importance of assisting the developing countries of Asia for future trade advantages as well as security and the maintenance of peace in the region.

Japan has constantly followed a policy of peaceful co-operation and went against the idea of building up of nuclear weapons as defence. Japan's three main principles are (1) not possessing, (2) not manufacturing and (3) not permitting other countries from bringing in nuclear weapons.

2.1.4 Japanese Settlement in Papua New Guinea.

The Japanese settlement in Papua New Guinea consists mainly of PNG citizens of Japanese ancestry. These are descendants of Japanese migrants who have arrived to the Territory of Papua and German New Guinea. The migrants from Japan established copra plantations and trading businesses in the islands, especially Rabaul and Madang coast. The Japanese community remained small throughout the first half of the 20th century. Many of them were businessmen and plantation managers, although a few became fisherman. Some Japanese married local girls and raised mixed-race Japanese-Papua families. During WWII many of these Japanese were deported back to Australia and became confined. Majority were repatriated to Japan after the war, although their mixed race children were left behind and assimilate the local culture.

2.1.5 Papua New Guineans in Japan.

Many Papua New Guineans have moved Japan to work and study. The Japanese government initiated scholarship programs under JICA provided opportunity for Papua New Guineans to migrate to Japan. This training opportunity attracted many citizens who are now living and studying in Japan. It is an internationally recognized trades skills and knowledge. Many Papua New Guineans were able to find employment abroad and locally.

Others have moved to Japan with their colonial masters and former employers. They have mixed and socialise with the Japanese people and culture. The Japanese people become very successful due to their strict time management skills and commitment to work. Papua New Guineans living and working in Japan have adopted these skills and some of them are becoming successful business man and women in Papua New Guinea. Establishing a relationship is about exchanging ideas, cultures and knowledge and this is already happening between Papua New Guinea and Japan.

Summary

- The two types of international migration are voluntary and forced
- Emigration refers to citizens moving out of a country. E.g. Australian citizens moving out of Australia.
- Immigration refers to citizens moving out of their own country to other countries. e.g. Papua New Guineans settling into Australia.
- Papua New Guineans migrate to Japan and Australia for education and business.
- Many Japanese citizens live and work in Papua New Guinea
- Before citizens move into another country it is a requirement to have a passport and Visa.
- The Department of Foreign Affairs is responsible for monitoring the movement of the people, coming in and going out of the country.
- Japans strength lies in its economy rather than its defence capability.

Now do activity one on the next page.



Activity 1

1. Differentiate between immigration and emigration.

2. The two types of migrations, forced and voluntary migration. Explain both types of migration and give examples for each.

3. List the three (3) principles that Japan uses when it comes to maintaining the world peace.

Chapter 2: AID

Papua New Guinea and Japan

2.2.1 What is Aid?

Aid is an assistance that is provided to one country by other countries or by international organisations. The country or organisations which give aid is called the aid **donor** and the receiving country is the **recipient**. Donor governments also arrange loans to receiver countries at different interest rates.

Papua New Guinea became an independent state in 16th September 1975. The Japanese's government established diplomatic relationships with PNG on the same day. Since then, Japan and PNG have been enjoying friendly and cooperative relationships about four decades. Papua is currently the largest recipient of Japan's aid among the Pacific island countries. The high profile government minister's visit between the countries is frequent for both countries. We also share a common history with the results of the Second World War (WWII), where many Japanese soldiers were killed with the encounter with the allied forces.

Papua New Guinea receives a lot of aid assistance from Japan because of the long lasting international relations they have had over many years. Japan has invested a lot for our country both in developing and maintaining infrastructure and human resources. A country gives aid to developing countries for many reasons, where some a given in order to obtain something in return. As such aid is given to strengthen international relationships in order for both countries to benefit from each other.

2.2.2 Types of Aid.

Humanitarian Aid has been provided to PNG by Japan. Those aid loans are given for the good of the receiver only. All countries provide and receive this type of aid when disasters such as famines, earth quakes, cyclones, floods or volcanic eruptions and wars occur.

Soft Loans are also given to countries with developing economies. Those aid loans are given at low interest rates. This type of loan allows the receiver to pay the loan back slowly. Japan has provided some soft loans to Papua New Guinea.

Technical Assistance takes up one of the biggest portion of international aid given in the form of skilled expert workers, relevant equipment and training of local technicians. Papua New Guinea has received a lot of such aid through technical advisors and road engineers through JICA.

Military Aid is by far the largest component of international aid given in the form of military aid. Military aid can be;

- training of military personnel
- providing military advisors to the recipient country
- exchange of military personnel
- provision of military weapons and technology

Humanitarian Aid

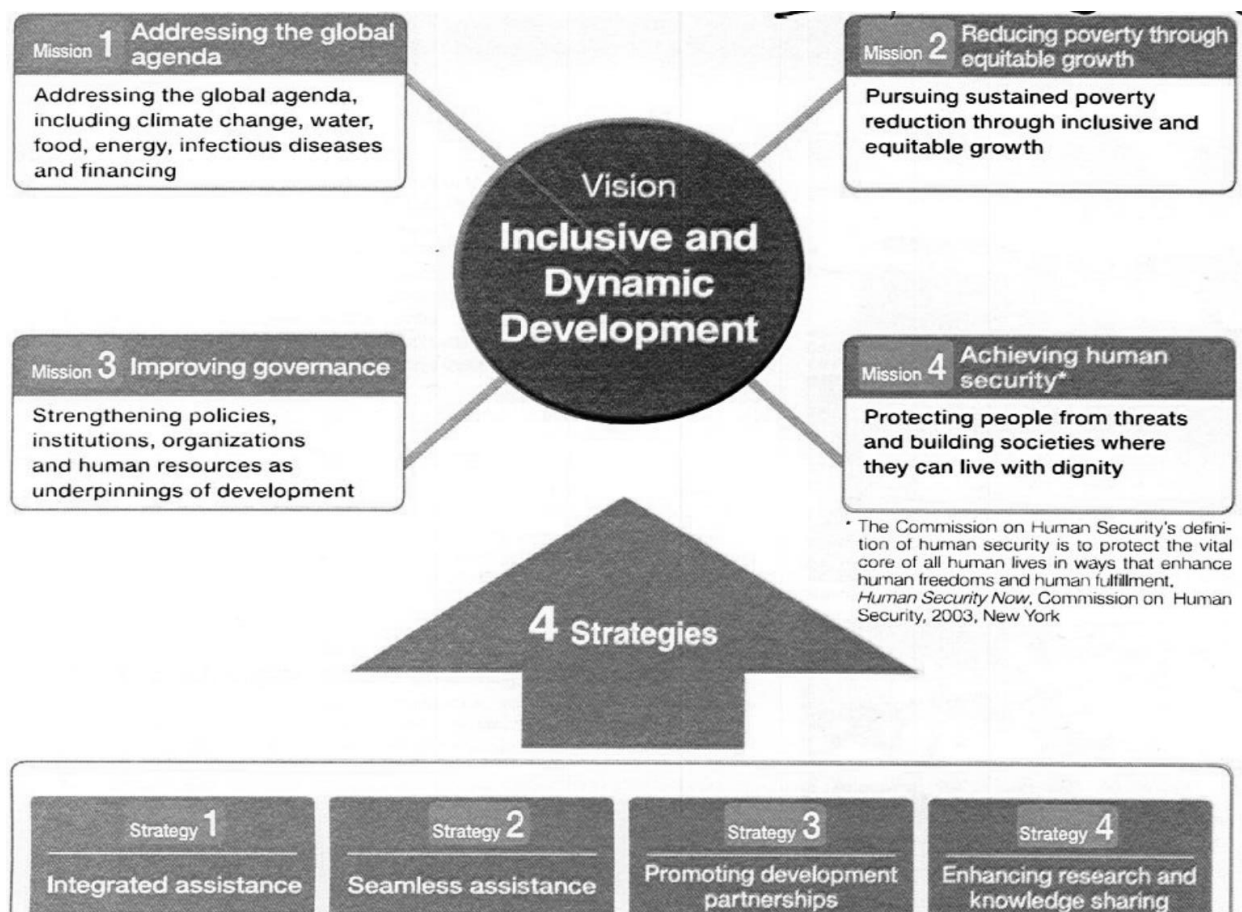
All countries, developed and developing countries provide humanitarian aid to each other in times of disaster. For example Papua New Guinea provided relief humanitarian aid to Japan during the recent tsunami disaster. Japan also provided relief aid to Papua New Guinea during the 1995 Rabaul Volcano eruptions. Political relations between the donor and recipient countries determine the type and level of development and military aid between them. Where there are no effective diplomatic relations between countries little or no development or military aid is given or received.

Developed countries use aid to promote their interest in countries which cooperate with them and deny aid to countries with which they are in conflict. For example, Australia suspended its aid program to Fiji when the democratic government there was replaced by the army in 1987.

Assistance (Aid) from Japan

JICA is one of the world's largest development organisations which liaise with other international organisations and bilateral donors. It strives to maintain human security and capacity development to enhance the effectiveness of development assistance. For example in PNG JICA invested in health and education and it addresses global issues like climate change

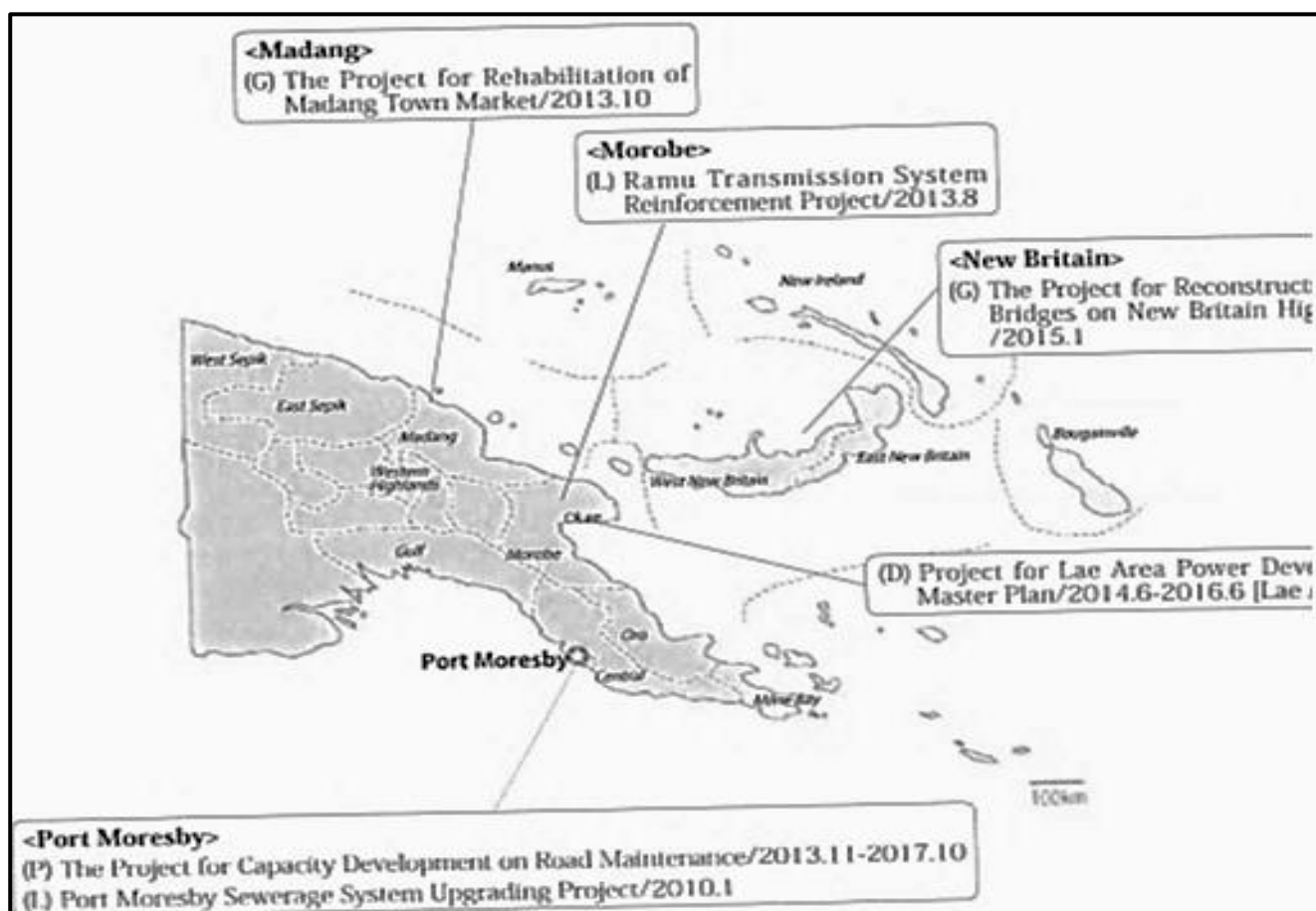
JICA Structure – vision mission statement and achievable goals and targets.



This vision statement was executed in Papua New Guinea through the JICA's Aid Programs that addressed global issues like climate change in Papua New Guinea. JICA has provided aid to fund the following projects as indicated by the map of PNG.

- Rehabilitation of Madang town market
- Ramu transmission system reinforcement project
- West New Britain Bridges and Britain Highway
- Lae Area Development Master Plan
- Port Moresby Sewerage Systems and city road maintenances

JICA funded projects in Papua New Guinea, have benefitted the people a lot and the local people have applauded the Japanese Prime Minister during his recent visit to the country. After visiting some of these major project sites, Mr. Abe also pledged for other major infrastructure development projects in the country. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe spent two full days in the resources rich Papua New Guinea from 16th July 2014 to further strengthen their relationships.



Japan become the first and major buyer from Exxon Mobil's just completed liquefied natural gas project in PNG. Abe also reinforced that Japan regards the LNG development project as one of the priority areas of our bilateral cooperation.

Another major Japanese business interest in PNG is a plan by Mitsubishi Corporation to build a petrochemical plant in Papua New Guinea. Japan has also pledged to offer PNG low-interest loans from the Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Cooperation. Prime Minister Abe declared Japan's determination to actively contribute to ensuring peace, stability and prosperity in the international community, including Papua New Guinea as a major partner. Abe also sought to use the PNG visit as a platform to promote patriotism and reverence for Japanese soldiers killed in World War II. Prime Minister Abe also travelled to Wewak and visited the Brandi Battle field and a war memorial for Japanese troops where many Japanese soldiers died.

Abe vowed never to repeat the horrors of war. He told the reporters; **"I pledge in front of the spirits of the war dead that Japan wants to be a country that thinks about world peace with its friends in Asia and around the world. I stand here to say that, Japan will continue to support the needs of Papua New Guineans to fully realise their potentials in this technological world". We will walk together with one goal and aim that is free from suppression and intimidation".**



Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe

There was particular interest in whether Japan would expand

its foreign aid to the Pacific Islands region or not. This is because of the increased Chinese presence over the last few years. There is possibility that China might soon overtake Japan as the region's third largest donor.

Japan is assisting Papua New Guinea and other Pacific island nations in priority areas of disaster risk reduction, climate change, environment, people to people exchanges, sustainable development (including human resources development), oceans maritime issues, trade investment and tourism. Japan's commitment to assisting the region with adaption to climate change will be welcomed by the Pacific Island as Papua New Guinea

did. In addition to bilateral assistance, Japan will also be supporting the development of the Pacific Climate Change Centre and other capacity building initiatives at a regional level.

JICA is actively providing support and aid to the Pacific island nations to be prepared with the effects of climate changes. It has provided education and support to Pacific islanders and Papua New Guinea to be able to respond to natural disasters.

Japan has long been an important partner for Pacific island countries. Development cooperation is a valuable aspect of its engagement but trade and investment is also

significant. Japan is a major client for PNG'S LNG and Japanese companies are continuing to invest in Papua New Guinea.

Summary

- Aid is an assistance provided to any country and economy.
- There are different types of Aid and they are; Humanitarian Aid, Soft Loan, Technical Assistance, and military Aid
- JICA stands for Japan International Cooperation Agency
- JICA provides many different types of aid to Papua New Guinea
- Japan provides infrastructure development in PNG and has an interest in trade and investment.
- Japan perceives PNG as a major market and a growing economy in the Pacific region
- Due to Japan's Aid to PNG some of the major companies of Japan like Mitsubishi have shown interest to establish itself in PNG.

Now do the activity below.

Activity 2

1. The country providing aid is referred to as _____
2. The receiving country is _____
3. What did the Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe pledge during his recent state visit to Papua New Guinea?

Chapter 3: Trade

Trade is the system of buying and selling which exists between two or more partners. The idea of producing a surplus requires markets for selling those products. Trade between two countries is called **international trade**. It depends on what goods each country has to supply, the demand for those goods in other countries and the system of transportation that exist between them. Many countries sell the goods they do not need themselves to other countries that need them.

All the countries around the world are interdependent in trade. Papua New Guinea and Japan exchange good and services to satisfy their needs and wants. There is no country that can survive by itself. Some countries need raw materials for their industries while others import manufactured goods which they cannot produce themselves. Self-interest is the motive of all international relations. In trading both partners would like to make the best deal to be on the win-win side.

Japan has now taken her place as one of the world's great trading nations. The whole Japanese economy depends on the free flow of international trade. Essentially, Japan imports raw materials and fuel and converts them into a variety of manufactured goods for export. Before WWII the Asian Markets provided the biggest outlet for Japanese goods, especially China, India and Indonesia. Japan's biggest single trading partner is the United States which continues to buy manufactured machinery and industrial products.

Japan obtains useful raw materials like coal, iron ore and wool from Australia. On the other hand, Australia also regards Japan as an important trading partner.

Japan is also one of the biggest trading partners of Papua New Guinea, both in imports and exports. Papua New Guinea imports different types of merchandise and machinery products from Japan. Different commodities such as timber and crude oil are among some of the major exports to Japan.

PNG is a small economy and is yet to exploit its full potential in trade expansion and income generation. Despite its small share in world trade, trade plays an important role in PNG's economy because it is relatively open to international trade. PNG has export potential with a variety of products as an essential component of its economic diversification and development strategy. PNG trades raw materials to other countries and Japan is a major partner and importer. Many raw materials such as timber are shipped to Japan for processing in its factories.

PNG's traditional trading partners have been consistent for both exports and imports since the early 1970s. Prior to independence in 1975, Australia was the main buyer of Papua New Guinea exports, while this relationship continued; Japan, South Korea,

Germany and New Zealand have since played major roles as importers of Papua New Guinean goods.

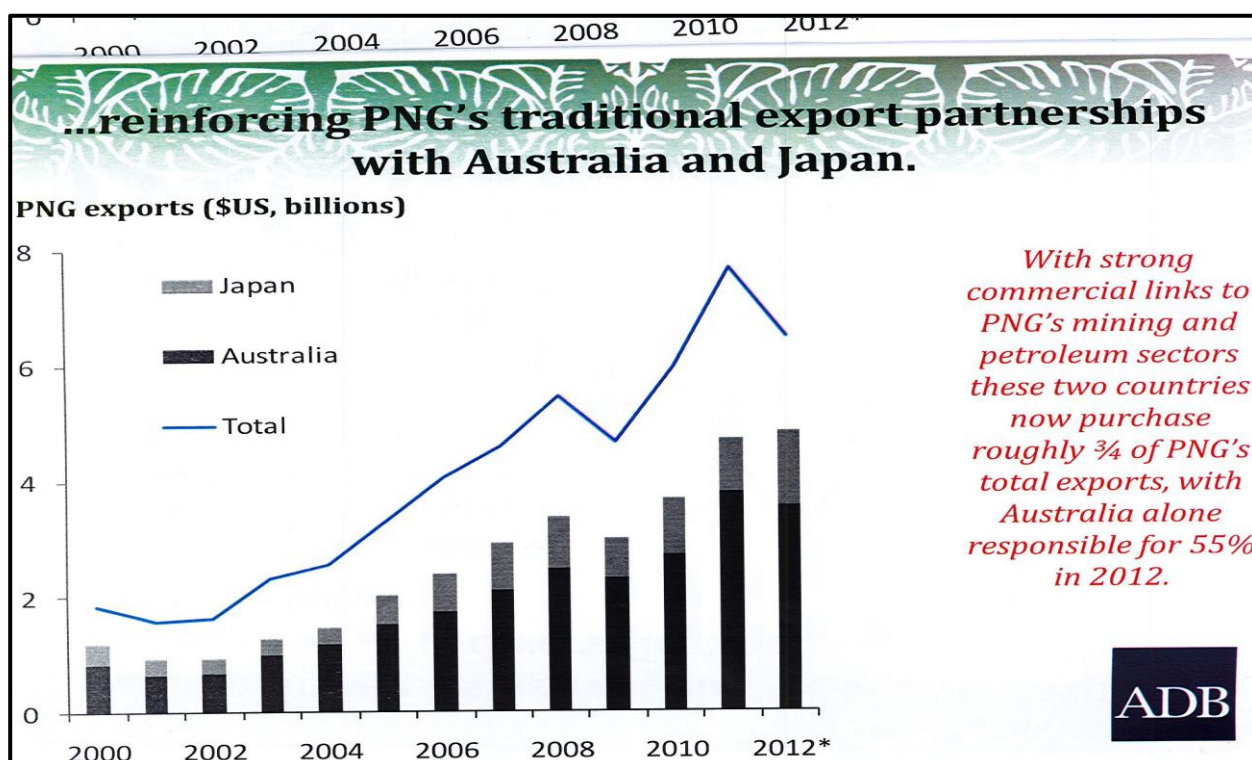
PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S EXPORT DESTINATIONS (1980)

COUNTRY	% EXPORTED
Australia	20
Japan	13
Germany	7
South Korea	5
Philippines	4
United Kingdom	3

Papua New Guinea purchases most of its imports like machinery, foods, and technology from Japan and Australia. Papua New Guinea's trade is roughly in balance. Its exports, principally gold and copper, go primarily to Japan and Europe. Australia has consistently supplied just under half of the country's imports since independence. After machinery and transport equipment, food stuff are a major import.

The Graph below shows Papua New Guinea's export to Japan and Australia

Papua New Guinea's export to Japan and Australia



The first LNG Shipment from Port Moresby to Japan is a mile stone in the history of both countries. It is worth \$19 billion. It is good news but PNG as a developing country, faces the most difficult task of ensuring that the benefits are spread evenly among the population and improve living standards. The project is the largest private investment in PNG and the country's first resources into the global LNG market.



LNG Gas first Shipment to Japan

Japan's Foreign Trade Patterns.

Generally, Japan manufactures (finished) goods to export and imports raw materials. Its leading exports include:

- General and electrical machinery
- Automobiles
- Chemicals
- Steel
- Textiles
- Metal products

Japan's import includes:

- Agricultural raw materials
- Machinery and equipment's
- Food stuff
- Petroleum products
- Chemicals
- Ores and metals

Papua New Guinea is not of a major consumer of Japanese products. Japan has deepened partnerships with developing countries and contributed to international stability.

Japanese firms use the trade surpluses to invest heavily in overseas stocks, bonds, bank loans, real estate, and new business ventures. Beginning in the 1980s, many Japanese companies established production facilities overseas, due to both the increased value of the yen and growing resistance to Japanese exports from Japan's trading partners. Manufacturing or assembling goods at facilities in foreign countries gave Japanese companies several advantages. The companies were able to meet the foreign countries' domestic content requirements (which mandate that a certain percentage of an item be produced within the foreign country), avoid quotas and other restrictions, and in some cases, save money on land or labor costs. Japanese firms now produce more cars and consumer electronics outside Japan than in Japan.

Below is a report on Japan's Bilateral Trade Relations to PNG

On Feb 10, 2011, Japan's vice Parliamentary vice Minister and PNG government signed a treaty to further strengthen the bilateral relationship between Japan and Papua New Guinea. On that occasion they affirmed that Japan and Papua New Guinea have reached a basic agreement on a bilateral investment treaty between the two countries. They also agreed that both sides would continue to work for early signature of the treaty as well as its conclusion. PNG is rich in natural resources including natural gas and the treaty enhances legal stability for investment in Papua New Guinea. The treaty will contribute to promote investment between the two countries as well people to people exchanges along with its investment. It will further strengthen the economic relationship of the two countries.

Japan has long been an important partner for Pacific nations and most importantly Papua New Guinea. Development cooperation is a valuable aspect of its engagement but trade and investment is also significant. Japan is also a source of tourists for many countries in the region. Japan today is the major client for Papua New Guinea's LNG and Japanese companies are continuing to invest in Papua New Guinea. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited Papua New Guinea Papua New Guinea in 2014 with a large business delegation and they have seen the major potential PNG has for market. They realise there was a demand in the country.

Japan has signaled that it is in tune with the priorities of Pacific states and is hoping this will help position Tokyo favorably in the eyes of Pacific leaders. Papua New Guinea is one of the major partners with Japan in terms of economic and infrastructure development and Japan has raised the alarm to continue supporting its citizens.

Summary

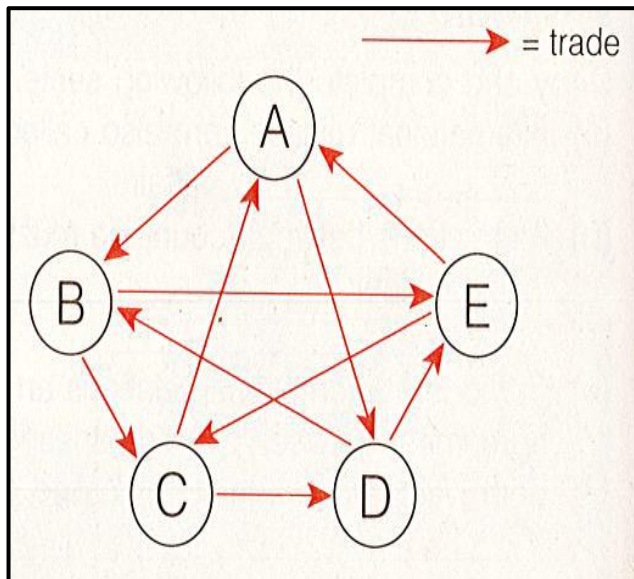
- Trade is the system of buying and selling which exists between two or more partners.
- All countries are interdependent in trade
- All countries create international relationships before they formally establish a trading relationships
- Japan imports a lot of raw materials from Papua New Guinea

- Japan is one of the world's leading trading nations.
- The whole Japanese economy depends on the free flow of international trade.

Now do the activity below.

Activity 2.3

Study the trade network and answer the questions by filling in missing items in the spaces provided.



This diagram indicates that all countries depend on each other and cannot survive alone. Papua New Guinea has many trading partners not only with Japan but many others so different needs are met through the establishment of relationships.

If country A wants to import from C and E , then it must export to _____ and _____. If country B wants to import from _____ and _____, then it must export to _____ and _____. If country D wants to export to B and E it must import from _____ and _____.

Chapter 4: Security Agreements

International Security is concerned with the protection of the nation from outside threats or other countries. This involves the monitoring of people immigrating (moving into) and emigrating (moving out) of the country. The PNG government controls external migration by setting up;

I. Border Security

The government established the PNG Defence Force (PNGDF) to monitor the land borders and the navy, the sea borders.

II. Legal Entry Ports

The Government restricts the number of legal entry points at the international ports and certain sea ports in the country. That is where foreigners' passports are being checked upon entering the country. The check is done mainly by the government officers from foreign Affairs and Immigration

The 21st century witnesses a rapid change in global power balance with globalisation. The security environment around Japan has become increasingly severe as represented by nuclear and missile development by North Korea. Transitional threats grounded on technological terrorism and cyber attacks are significantly increasing. Currently, no nation can maintain its own peace and security alone. Therefore, Japan including its Self Defense Forces, has contributed maximum efforts possible maintain and restore peace and security such as the United Nations peacekeeping program. The government of Japan has made various efforts on its security policy which include the establishment of National Security Council (NSC), the adoption of the National Security Strategy (NSS) and the National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG). These efforts are made based on the belief that Japan is a 'Proactive Contributor' to Peace and stability of the region and the international community while coordinating with its ally (United State).

Japanese Peacekeeping Mission

Service in the Self-Defense Forces (SDF), Japan's primary military body, is voluntary. The Japanese constitution forbids the SDF to take military action for purposes other than self-defense or taking part in United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions. Here, members



of the SDF disembark a transport plane in Cambodia as part of a UN mission to monitor a 1991 peace treaty.

Japanese soldiers on peace keeping mission

Turn to the next page to read the summary of the chapter

Summary

- PNG's national security was established to protect the country from external threats. The security monitors borders and other legal entry ports(international airports and seaports)
- Japan's national security promotes peace rather than conflicts and war after being defeated and humiliated in the Second World War.

Now do the activity below



Activity 5

1. Why is it important to have international security?

2. Where does PNG monitor external migration?

3. What is the current ultimate purpose of Japanese security forces?

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES

Activities 1

1. Immigration refers to movement of people into a country who come for various motives. Eg. Japanese coming into PNG to do business. Emigration is people moving out of their country to settle somewhere else.
2. Forced migration is a situation that people have no choice but they have to move to a new location. Eg. The civil unrest in the Middle East (Syria) forced the citizens to migrate.

- Voluntary migration is a situation where people decide to move out at their own accord for business interest or other reasons.
1. Japan decided to do away with nuclear arms race and adopted the following principles.
 - Principle of not possessing
 - Not manufacturing
 - And not permitting other countries from bringing in nuclear weapons.

Activities 2

1. Donor
2. Recipient
3. World Peace and technological advancement for Papua New Guinea

Answers to Activity 3

1. If country A wants to import from **C** and **E** , then it must export to **B** and **D**. If country B wants to import from **A** and **D**, then it must export to **C** and **E**. If country D export from B and E it must import from **C** and **A**.
1. Australia and Indonesia
 2. Colombia , Denmark, Iceland, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia

Activity 4

1. 4 decades or 40 years
2. International or foreign relations
3. PNG export natural resources to and import finished products from Japan while Japan import raw materials from and export finished products to PNG

Activity 5

1. To protect country from external threats (threats and diseases)
2. At the borders, airports and sea ports
3. Japanese security promotes or is proactive in keeping or maintaining peace.

Glossary

Alliance

An agreement between countries, political parties, etc. to work together in order to achieve certain things that they all want.

Ally

A country that has agreed to help and support another country, especially in case of a war.

Ambassador

The highest- ranked diplomat who represents his or her country in another country (for non-commonwealth countries)

Border

A line that divides two countries or areas.

Clan

A group of families who are related to each other.

Compromise

An agreement made between two people or groups in which each side gives up some of the things they want so that both sides are happy.

Consensus

An option that all members of a group agree with.

Consul

A government official who is the representative of his or country in a foreign country, for example, in an embassy.

Diplomat

A person whose job is to represent his or her country in a foreign country

Diplomatic mission

The representatives of one country in another country.

Diplomatic relations

A relationship between countries.

Embassy

Head quarters for permanent diplomatic mission; a permanent place for the ambassador and representatives of one country to be located in a different country.

Explorer

Foreign affairs

High commission

Head quarters for permanent diplomatic mission; a permanent place for the ambassadors and high commissioner and representatives of one country to be located in a different country.

High commissioner

The highest- ranked diplomat who represents his or her country in another country (for commonwealth countries)

Interdependent

One that depend on each other or consisting of parts that depend on each other.

International relations

Involvement of two or more countries

Legal entry port

Meiji period

A period in the history of Japan (1603-1853) in which Japan was isolated from the rest of the world or restricted from foreign relations. This lasted for 250 years.

Merchants

A person who buys and sells goods in large quantities, especially one who imports and exports goods.

Samurai

They were military men and very powerful who could punish and kill people who are disobedient in Japan.

Shogun

Military leaders who had taken over the running of Japan from the emperor.

Strategy

A plan that is intended to achieve a particular purpose.

Trade

The activity of buying and selling or exchanging goods or services between people or countries.

Trader

A person who buys and sells things as a job.

Tokugawa period

A period in the history of Japan in 1603 in which Japan was isolated from the rest of the world or restricted from foreign relations.

Treaty

A formal signed agreement based on law between two or more independent countries.

Visa

A stamp or mark put in your passport by officials of foreign country that gives you permission to enter, pass through or leave their country.

Voluntary

Done willingly, not because you are forced to do it.

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6. Jacaranda Press, 1991, International relations, Department of Education of PNG, Jonh Wiley & Sons Limited, Australia.

FODE PROVINCIAL CENTRES CONTACTS

PC NO	FODE PROVINCIAL CENTRE	ADDRESS	CUG PHONES (COORDINATORS)	WIRELESS PHONES	SENIOR CLERK	CUG PHONE
1	DARU	P. O. Box 68, Daru	72228146	77522841	Mr Kevin Sere	72229047
2	KEREMA	P. O. Box 86, Kerema	72228124	77522842	Mr David Saria	72229049
3	CENTRAL	C/- FODE HQ	72228110	77522843	Mr Aubi Elodo	72229050
4	ALOTAU	P. O. Box 822, Alotau	72228130	77522844	Mr Albi Bapera	72229051
5	POPONDETTA	P. O. Box 71, Popondetta	72228138	77522845	Mr Stansen Sevese	72229052
6	MENDI	P. O. Box 237, Mendi	72228142	77522846	Mr Wari Tange	72229053
7	GOROKA	P. O. Box 990, Goroka	72228116	77522847	Ms Ovin Tuki	72229054
8	KUNDIAWA	P. O. Box 95, Kundiawa	72228144	77522848	Mr Denge Gundu	72229056
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11	WEWAK	P. O. Box 583, Wewak	72228122	77522851	Mr David Wombui	72229062
12	MADANG	P. O. Box 2071, Madang	72228126	77522852	Mrs Applonia Bogg	72229063
13	LAKE	P. O. Box 4969, Lae	72228132	77522853	Ms Cathrine Kila	72229064
14	KIMBE	P. O. Box 328, Kimbe	72228150	77522854	Mrs Bernadette Litom	72229065
15	RABAUL	P. O. Box 83, Kokopo	72228118	77522855	Mrs Verlyn Vavai	72229067
16	KAVIENG	P. O. Box 284, Kavieng	72228136	77522856	Mr John Lasisi	72229069
17	BUKA	P. O. Box 154, Buka	72228108	77522857	Mr Marlyne Meiskamel	72229073
18	MANUS	P. O. Box 41, Lorengau	72228128	77522858	Ms Roslyn Keket	72229080
19	NCD	C/- FODE HQ	72228134	77522859	Mrs Marina Tomiyavau	72229081
20	WABAG	P. O. Box 259, Wabag	72228120	77522860	Mr Salas Kamberan	72229082
21	HELA	P. O. Box 63, Tari	72228141	77522861	Mr Ogai John	72229083
22	JIWAKA	c/- FODE Hagen	72228143	77522862	Joseph Walep	72229085

SUBJECTS AND GRADE TO STUDY

Grade Levels	Subjects
Grades 7 and 8	1. English Language
	2. Mathematics
	3. Science
	4. Social Science
	5. Making a Living
	6. Personal Development
Grades 9 and 10	1. English
	2. Mathematics
	3. Science – Biology/Chemistry/Physics
	4. Social Science
	5. Business Studies
	6. Personal Development
	7. Design and Technology- Computing
Grades 11 and 12	1. English - Applied English/Language and Literature
	2. Mathematics - Mathematics A/Mathematics B
	3. Science – Biology/Chemistry/Physics
	4. Social Science – History/Geography/Economics
	5. Business Studies
	6. Personal Development
	7. ICT

REMEMBER

- For **Grades 7 and 8**, you are required to do all six (6) courses.
- For **Grades 9 and 10**, you must study English, Mathematics, Science, Personal Development, Social Science and Commerce, Design and Technology-Computing is optional.
- For **Grades 11 and 12**, you are required to complete seven (7) out of thirteen (13) courses to be certified.
- For **Matriculation**, you must successfully complete 8 courses; 5 core and 3 optional courses.

Matriculation Certificate**CORE COURSES**

- Basic English
- English 1
- English 2
- Basic Maths
- Maths 1
- Maths 2
- History of Science & Technology

OPTIONAL COURSES

- Science Stream:
Biology, Chemistry and Physics
- Social Science Stream:
Geography, Introduction to Economics, and Asia and the Modern World

Your Provincial Coordinator or Supervisor will give you more information regarding each subject.

