

STATUTORY RULES

1968 No.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA ACT 1949-1968.*

I, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in and over the Commonwealth of Australia,
acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, hereby make the
following Regulations under the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1968.

Dated this *thirtieth*

day of *May*, 1968.

CASEY

Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,

(SGD.) C. E. BARNES

Minister of State for External Territories.

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA (MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS) REGULATIONS

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Papua and New Guinea Citation.
(Ministerial Appointments) Regulations.

2. In these Regulations—

“the Committee” means the Ministerial Nominations Committee
appointed in accordance with these Regulations;
“the House” means the House of Assembly.

Definitions.

3. Nominations by the House in pursuance of sub-section (2.) of section 26
of the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1946-1968 and resolutions of the House
in pursuance of sub-section (3.) of that section shall be made or adopted in
accordance with these Regulations and not otherwise.

Nominations
and resolutions
by House of
Assembly.

4.—(1.) As soon as practicable after the House first meets following a general
election of the House, the House shall, in such manner as it determines, appoint
a Committee consisting of five elected members, to be known as the Ministerial
Nominations Committee.

Ministerial
Nominations
Committee.

(2.) Subject to this regulation, members of the Committee hold office during
the pleasure of the House, and the House may at any time, in such manner
as it determines, appoint an elected member to fill a vacancy in the membership
of the Committee.

(3.) A member of the Committee may resign his office by writing under
his hand delivered to the Speaker.

(4.) A member of the Committee ceases to be such a member if he ceases
to be an elected member of the House.

(5.) All members of the Committee holding office immediately before the
time at which the House first meets following a general election cease to be
members of the Committee at that time.

* Notified in the *Commonwealth Gazette* on
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1968.
9/14.5.1968

(6.) At a meeting of the Committee the presence of all the members of the Committee is required, but agreement by a majority of the members of the Committee shall be taken to be agreement by the Committee.

5.—(1.) As soon as practicable after the first appointment of members of the Committee following a general election, the Administrator shall consult with the Committee for the purpose of reaching agreement with the Committee on a list of elected members, equal in number to the number of ministerial offices, for submission to the House as a list of elected members eligible to be nominated by the House for appointment to ministerial offices.

Appointment of persons to hold ministerial office.

(2.) If the Administrator and the Committee agree, in accordance with the last preceding sub-regulation, on a list of elected members equal in number to the number of ministerial offices, the House may, by resolution, nominate all the persons whose names are on the list for appointment to ministerial offices.

6.—(1.) Where—

Vacancies.

(a) there is a vacancy in a ministerial office; or

(b) the Administrator and the Committee have, after consultation, agreed that a person holding a ministerial office should cease to be the holder of a ministerial office,

the Administrator may consult with the Committee for the purpose of reaching agreement with the Committee on an elected member as a person eligible to be nominated by the House for appointment to a ministerial office.

(2.) If the Administrator and the Committee agree on an elected member in accordance with the last preceding sub-regulation, the House may, by resolution, nominate the person agreed on for appointment to a ministerial office, but, in a case referred to in paragraph (b) of the last preceding sub-regulation, the House shall not so nominate the person unless the House has, in accordance with these Regulations, resolved that the appointment to a ministerial office of the person referred to in that paragraph should be terminated.

7. If, after consultation, the Administrator and the Committee agree that a person holding a ministerial office should cease to be the holder of a ministerial office, the House may resolve that the appointment of that person to a ministerial office should be terminated.

Removal from office.