



MTN MoMo

**Mommy paid my school fees  
with MTN Mobile Money!**

**And you can too!**

Liberia's leading network and the Ministry of Education have collaborated to make fee payment for all public schools easier with MTN Mobile Money. To pay your fees, simply dial \*156# and follow the prompts.

**everywhere you go**



# The New Dawn

French Version Inside

TRULY INDEPENDENT

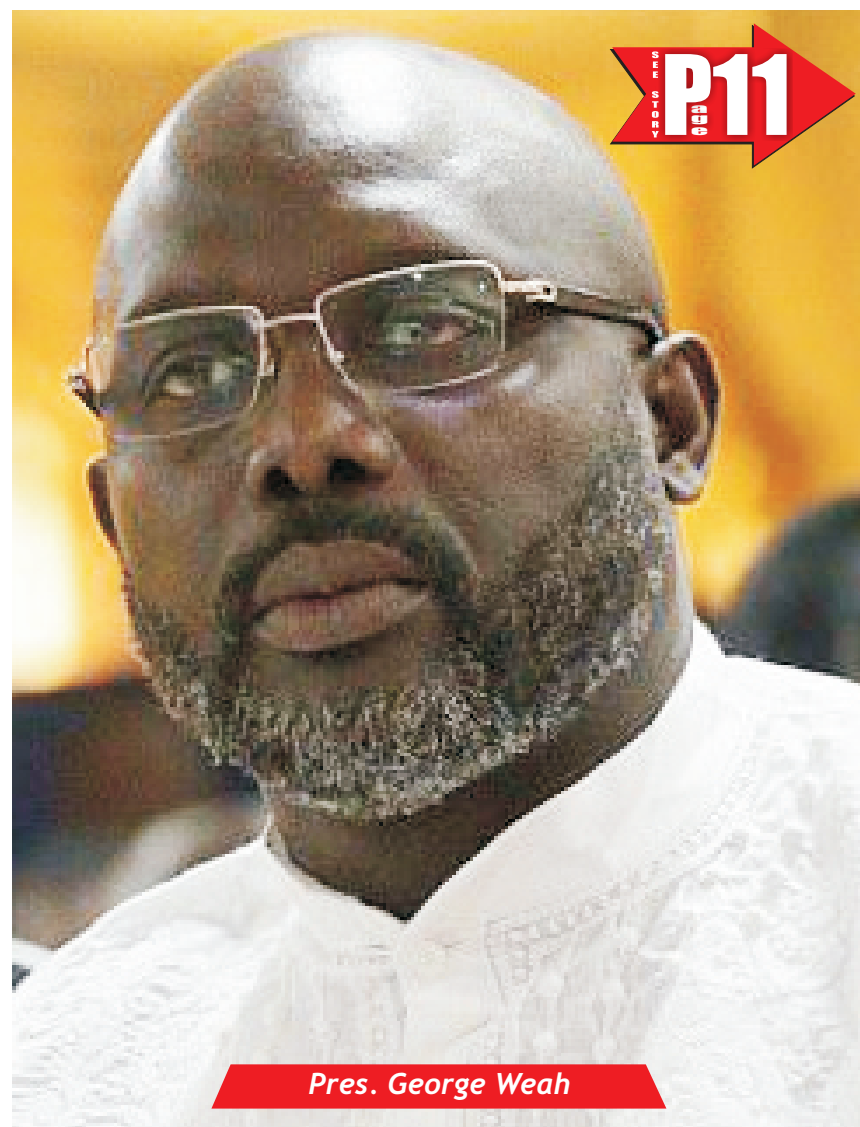
VOL. 8 NO. 164

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 2018

PRICE LD\$40.00

**Advertize**  
Here For  
**Low Rate**

# Protest awaits Weah in U.S.



**P11**

Pres. George Weah



**P11**

Cllr. Frank Musa Dean, Jr.

# Govt. breaks silence on missing moneys





# Continental News

## '\$16m seized' from E Guinea leader's son

**A**uthorities in Brazil have seized more than \$16m (£12m) worth of cash and luxury watches from a delegation accompanying Teodorin Nguema Obiang, vice-president of Equatorial Guinea, local media report.

The 48-year-old, known for his lavish taste, is the son of the oil-rich Central African country's president.

Brazil limits people from entering the country with more than \$2,400 in cash.

About 76% of Equatorial Guinea's 1.2m population live in poverty.

President Teodoro Obiang Nguema, who is Africa's longest-serving leader, and his son, have been accused of misusing the country's oil revenue. They both deny any wrongdoing.

Human rights groups have also accused the president of systematic repression of opponents.

The Equatorial Guinea

embassy in Brazil reportedly told police that Mr Obiang was in the country for medical treatment.

What was the money for?

The 11-man entourage - travelling on a government plane - landed in Viracopos International Airport in Campinas in Sao Paulo on

Friday, according to media reports.

Police found \$1.5m in cash and watches worth an estimated \$15m in two bags, the other 17 bags had clothes, says local news site Globo.

Global reports that Equatorial Guinea's embassy

told the Brazilian police in a statement that the money was for Mr Obiang's use on an onward trip to Singapore, while the watches - engraved with his initials - were for his personal use.

Brazil's foreign ministry told news agency AFP that it was "in permanent coordination with the federal police and the customs service over the case and to decide what measures should be taken".

Mr Obiang was the only member of the delegation who had diplomatic immunity as the group was not on an official mission, Globo reports.

Police searched other delegation members as Mr Obiang waited outside in a

car, it added.

Who is Teodorin Nguema Obiang?

Last year The Economist reported on Mr Obiang's flashy lifestyle in a report titled Instagram playboy is also the vice-president of Equatorial Guinea.

It featured pictures of the vice-president showing off his expensive cars and mansions.

In 2017, a French court handed him a three-year suspended jail term for corruption.

The court ruled his assets in France be seized, including a mansion on Avenue Foch in Paris. He also got a suspended fine of 30m euro (£27m; \$35m).-BBC



Image copyrightAFP:Mr Obiang has been known to share his flamboyant lifestyle on social media

## Nigeria floods kill more than 100

**M**ore than 100 people have died in floods after Nigeria's two major rivers burst their banks, authorities say.

The National Emergency Management Agency (Nema)

says heavy rains caused the Niger River and Benue River to overflow.

It has resulted in a series of floods across the country over two weeks, with rural areas most vulnerable.

The government is urging

residents along waterways to relocate to safe places.

Thousands of people have been displaced and vast swathes of farmlands have been destroyed by the floods in central and southern Nigeria, says the BBC's Is'haq Khalid in the capital, Abuja.

Worst hit is Niger State, where more than 40 people have died, Nema director Mustapha Yunusa Maihaja told the BBC.

Eleven other states have been affected - they are Kwara, Benue, Kogi, Adamawa, Taraba, Kebbi, Bayelsa, Edo, Anambra, Rivers and Delta.

Nigerian authorities are considering declaring a state of emergency, saying more floods could hit in the coming days and weeks as heavy rains continue.

Nigeria faces flooding almost every year.

Analysts blame recurring flood disasters on lack of proper town planning, blocked waterways and poor drainage systems.-BBC



Image copyright AFP: Residents paddle through Lokoja town in Kogi State

## Girls hospitalised after botched circumcisions

**A**round 50 girls have been hospitalised in Burkina Faso following botched circumcisions, or female genital mutilation (FGM), BBC Afrique reports.

Some of the girls are as young as four years. Two 60-year-old women have been arrested over the botched

thought to be higher, but not all of them have been traced.

The circumcisions took place between 4 and 6 September in the Kaya area, about 100km (62 miles) north of the capital, Ouagadougou, she added.

A dozen of the girls have been admitted to the Kaya



Activists have been campaigning for a long time against female circumcisionImage caption: Activists have been campaigning for a long time against female circumcision

circumcisions, along with the parents of some of the girls, BBC Afrique reports.

FGM has been illegal in Burkina Faso since 1996, and carries a jail term of up to three years.

The minister of women's affairs, Laurence Marshall Ilboudo, said the total number of girls circumcised is

Regional Hospital and 38 to the Chiphra Protestant Hospital in Ouagadougou.

Some of the girls had suffered serious complications, Dr Dieudonne Ouedraogo said.-BBC



# EDITORIAL

## Lingering governance issues that need urgent attention

**GOVERNANCE PROCESS** IN Liberia seems to be headed in a direction that needs serious check to avoid an eventual collapse of the state. Decisions whose outcome may negatively impact not only present generation, but future generations are being taken by national leaders without exercising caution.

**THE OPPOSITION ALTERNATIVE** National Congress (ANC) alarms here that the governance process under the administration of President George Manneh Weah is rapidly deteriorating.

**ANC LEADER ALEXANDER B. Cummings**, a former presidential candidate, warns that if nothing were done by this administration, it might lead the country to a downtrend.

**WE BELIEVE THE** warning is no crying wolf, but a serious warning that should immediately claim government's attention. Let us remind officials of government, including leaders of the governing Coalition for Democratic Change, who are relentless in denigrating comments from the opposition community, that an opposition political party should never be viewed as an enemy of the state.

**RATHER, OPPOSITION POLITICAL** parties are governments in waiting, and their views should be accepted and critically analyzed by the government of the day in order to help keep itself in check.

**HERE ARE SOME** of the governance issues presently plaguing our common patrimony: an ongoing campaign by two lawmakers of the governing Coalition for Democratic Change to impeach an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court amid legal questions; irresponsible verbal attacks by an emotionally erratic deputy minister against a sitting lawmaker in the public glare with no remorse for such action; the reported disappearance of a 40-foot container stacked with newly printed Liberian Banknotes, totaling about 9 billion Liberian Dollars or US\$54 million from the Free Port of Monrovia, and signing of a US\$2.5 billion "natural resources swap" agreement with the China Roads and Bridges Corporation, among others.

**THESE ARE GERMANE** issues plaguing the governance process of our Dear Liberia that demand critical evaluation and intervention. It is our prayers that the Weah-led administration would heed concerns raised by the opposition ANC to navigate our beloved country on the right trajectory for peace and economic prosperity.

**EMBARRASSINGLY, LIBERIA HAS** been suspended indefinitely from the global integrity body Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives or EITI for failure to report to that institution in time. Though the current head of the Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (LEITI) Gabriel Nyenkan argues that the reported period being requested for is from the former government, we believe the abrupt change of leadership at the LEITI that saw Nyenkan forcibly taking office despite protest from the environmental watchdog Global Witness also contributed to the failure to report.

**THERE ARE TOO** many loosed ends in the governance of the country. We believe it is about time the government puts its feet down firmly and begin to tie the loose strings to demonstrate responsible leadership and control.

**IT IS IN** the best interest of this administration to listen and act accordingly so as not to disappoint the popular mandate it received from the citizenry at the ballot box in 2017. Sitting in the driver's seat and being surrounded by blind loyalists can sometimes be deceptive.

**The New Dawn**  
TRULY INDEPENDENT

Published by the Searchlight Communications Inc., Crown Hill-Broad Street,  
Adjacent Afriland Bank Monrovia-Liberia.

Tel: +231-0886484201, +231-0777007529, +231-0886551057

E-mail: info@thenewdawnliberia.com; www.thenewdawnliberia.com

# COMMENTARY

By Dani Rodrik

## Can Trade Agreements Be a Friend to Labor?

*To date, labor clauses in trade agreements have remained a fig leaf, neither raising labor standards abroad nor protecting them at home. Real change would require a significantly different approach, including how trade agreements uphold and enforce workers' rights.*

**C**AMBRIDGE - Labor advocates have long complained that international trade agreements are driven by corporate agendas and pay little attention to the interests of working people. The preamble of the World Trade Organization Agreement mentions the objective of "full employment," but otherwise labor standards remain outside the scope of the multilateral trade regime. The only exception is a clause, left over from the 1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (the precursor to the WTO), which permits governments to restrict imports that are produced with prison labor.

Regional trade agreements, by contrast, have long taken labor standards aboard. The linkage in these agreements between preferential market access and adherence to core labor rights has become increasingly explicit. In the original North American Free Trade Agreement, signed in 1992, labor standards were shunted to a side agreement. Since then, US trade agreements have typically included a labor chapter.<sup>1</sup>

According to its proponents, the Trans-Pacific Partnership would have required Vietnam, Malaysia, and Brunei to improve their labor practices significantly - and Vietnam to recognize independent trade unions. And US President Donald Trump's administration claims that its revamped agreement with Mexico contains the strongest labor provisions of any trade agreement.

Developing countries have generally resisted inclusion of labor standards in trade agreements for fear that advanced countries will abuse such provisions for protectionist purposes. This fear can be justified when the requirements go beyond core labor rights and make specific wage and other material demands. For example, the new US-Mexico agreement requires that 40-45% of a car be made by workers earning at least \$16 per hour.

Auto companies can certainly afford to pay higher wages, and this provision on its own may not undermine employment prospects in Mexico. But it is not an altogether salutary precedent either, insofar as it sets an unrealistic wage floor - many multiples higher than the average for the Mexican manufacturing sector as a whole.

On the other hand, developing countries have little reason to reject labor standards that address bargaining asymmetries in the workplace and fundamental human rights. Core labor standards such as freedom of association, collective bargaining rights, and prohibition of compulsory labor are not costly to economic development; in fact, they are essential to it.

In practice, the problem with trade agreements' labor provisions is not that they are too restrictive for developing countries; it is that they may remain largely cosmetic, with little practical effect. A key concern is enforcement. For one thing, charges of labor-rights violations can be brought only by governments, not by trade unions or human rights organizations. By contrast, investment disputes can be launched by corporations themselves.

Critics rightly worry that governments that are not particularly friendly to labor causes will not be keen to follow through. To date, there has been only a single instance of labor rights being pursued under a trade agreement's dispute settlement procedures, and the outcome is hardly encouraging.

Following two years of complaints by US and Guatemalan trade unions, the US government formally launched a case against Guatemala in 2010. When a final decision was announced in 2017, nearly a decade after the initial grievances were aired, the arbitration panel decided against the US, but not because Guatemala lived up to its labor rights obligations under its own laws. The panel did find violations of Guatemalan labor laws. For example, court orders against employers who had dismissed workers for engaging in union activities were not enforced. But it ruled that such violations did not have an effect on Guatemala's competitive advantage and exports, and therefore were not covered by the trade agreement!

There are two reasons to care about labor standards. First, we may have a humanitarian desire to improve working conditions everywhere. In this case, we should have equal regard for workers in the domestic economy and those employed in export industries. Focusing on the latter may even backfire, by deepening dualistic labor-market structures.

In principle, we could expand enforceable labor clauses in trade agreements to cover working conditions in the entire economy. But it seems odd to have the linkage in the first place: why should labor rights be left to trade negotiators and the commercial interests sitting around the table, and remain hostage to negotiations couched in terms of market access?

If we are serious about improving working conditions everywhere, we should resort to experts on human rights, labor markets, and development, and raise the profile of the International Labor Organization instead. The objectives of both domestic labor unions and international human-rights advocates are served better through other means.

One argument for linkage with trade is that it gives countries a real incentive to reform labor-market practices. But foreign aid agencies have long experience with conditionality, and they know that it is effective only under special conditions. The desire for change must come from within the country and be demonstrated by prior actions. Achieving reform by threatening to suspend material benefits - aid or market access - is unlikely to work.

Alternatively, the concern about labor standards may be narrower: upholding working conditions at home and preventing a race to the bottom. In this case, we should seek domestic remedies, as with safeguards against import surges. What is required is a mechanism against "social dumping" that prevents poor labor practices in exporting countries from spilling over to the importing country.

Such a scheme, if poorly designed, might deliver excessive protectionism. Yet even the overtly protectionist anti-dumping measures allowed under existing trade rules have not been overly damaging to trade, while providing an escape valve for political pressure. A well-designed safeguard against social dumping should do no worse.

Labor rights are too important to leave to trade negotiators alone. To date, labor clauses in trade agreements have remained a fig leaf, neither raising labor standards abroad nor protecting them at home. Real change would require a significantly different approach. We can start by treating labor rights as being on a par with commercial interests, rather than being an adjunct to them.



## O-PED

By Anne O. Krueger

# The Global Trade System Could Break Down

WASHINGTON, DC - Ten years after the failure of Lehman Brothers, we know that multilateral action was crucial in preventing the so-called Great Recession from becoming even worse than it was. Back then, it was the global financial system that was tottering. Today, it is the global trade system that is in jeopardy.

Over the past 70 years, multilateralism has served the world well. Much to its credit, the United States eschewed retribution and reparations after World War II. Instead, it led the way in establishing the three major economic institutions - the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization (formerly the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT) - that form the basis of the international economic order that is still in place today.

Each of these institutions has made a significant contribution to global economic growth, but none more so than the WTO. Owing to the expansion of an open multilateral trading system under the GATT/WTO, trade since WWII has grown 1.5 times faster than global GDP.

Though multilateralism is no less important today than it was throughout the post-war era, threats against the WTO are increasing. Chief among them are the ongoing attacks from US President Donald Trump's administration, which is trying to undermine the institution both in letter and in spirit.

During the onset of the financial crisis a decade ago, many feared that countries would erect new trade barriers, because that is what happened in the 1930s and during other post-war recessions. But trade restrictions were largely avoided, because the WTO and G20 stepped in to facilitate multilateral cooperation. The global volume of trade did not shrink nearly as much as it could have; and by 2011, it had recovered to its pre-crisis level.

The WTO's 164 member economies have committed to supporting an open multilateral system, and to common rules and procedures that are meant to help that system grow. These rules do for international trade what domestic commercial codes do for contracts and transactions between parties within a given jurisdiction.

Under WTO rules, international trading firms are subject to the same national regulations as domestic firms, and traders have the same rights as nationals in trade partners' courts. Governments may not discriminate against other WTO members (meaning that a benefit for one trading partner must be extended to all). Tariffs are permitted only under certain circumstances. And alleged rule violations are referred to the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body.

The assurance that trading firms will receive fair regulatory and judicial treatment from member-state governments is essential; and the principle of nondiscrimination has been a tenet of the global trade system since its inception. These are the provisions that make the system truly multilateral.

Under the WTO framework, the principle of most-favored nations (MFN) allows for multilateral trade negotiations among equals. Through such negotiations, the average tariff on manufactured goods among advanced economies has been reduced from over 40% in the late 1940s to around 4% today - much to the benefit of all members.

The WTO's dispute-settlement mechanism (DSM) is also vital for global trade. When a country's authorities believe that a trading partner is violating mutually agreed rules, they can bring their case before the WTO. WTO arbitration panels will then consider the arguments from each side, and hand down penalties when appropriate. For its part, the US has won more than 90% of the dispute-settlement cases that it has brought.

Like the mainspring of a mechanical watch, the WTO operates as the inner workings of the global trade system. It is not visible, but it is absolutely essential to keep the mechanism functioning.

And yet, despite the WTO's vital importance, it is being weakened. The most immediate threat is to the DSM. At least three arbitration judges are needed to hear an appeal, but the Trump administration has been blocking all of the nominees to replace those whose terms are expiring. Once there is no quorum, no appeals cases can be heard, and some countries might start to violate WTO rules with impunity.

Another significant threat to the WTO framework is the Trump administration's use of the national-security provision to justify its discriminatory tariffs on imported steel and aluminum. Obviously, the US is not facing a genuine national-security threat from allies such as Canada or Japan, which means that its tariffs are certainly a violation of the spirit - and probably also the letter - of WTO rules.

The US tariffs have already undermined global growth and weakened the WTO. In a world of cross-border supply chains and increasing interconnectivity, the unnecessary disruption to the iron and steel trade will result in less production not just in exporting countries, but also in the US. And the likelihood that other countries will retaliate makes the situation all the more dangerous.

In any event, discriminatory tariffs will almost certainly fail to accomplish Trump's stated goal: a reduction in the US's bilateral trade imbalances. The current-account balance of any country is the difference between its domestic savings (public and private) and domestic investment. Unless savings increase or investment falls, a current-account gap cannot be narrowed.

Any effort to undermine international trade - a leading engine of global economic growth since the end of WWII - will inevitably impose high costs on everyone, including the working-class members of Trump's political base. The international community beyond the US must stand up to Trump and reaffirm the principles of an open multilateral system - before it's too late.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2017. [www.project-syndicate.org](http://www.project-syndicate.org)

## OPINION

By Lee Howell

# Looking Beyond Lehman

GENEVA - It is human nature to pass judgement for calamitous events that harm almost everyone. It is also natural for the stories that emerge from such events to influence current assessments and future choices. The story of the collapse of Lehman Brothers a decade ago is a case in point - but with a slight twist.

Today, experts point to a "dangerous dependence of demand on ever-rising debt," and conclude that little has really changed since the global financial crisis. The data on global debt are certainly correct, but any prediction that we draw from them is likely to be overwrought, owing to our own hindsight bias.

We are hardwired to try to make sense of events that shock us, and this often involves recasting them as having been predictable. This heuristic, in turn, leads us to overestimate our ability to predict the future under what we perceive to be "similar" circumstances.

And, of course, one's prognosis for the global economy depends on one's own frame of reference. For example, student debt in the United States has now ballooned to \$1.5 trillion. From the perspective of younger Americans, that is certainly an alarming development; in the eyes of Europeans, it is also an economic absurdity. Or, consider that Apple and Amazon's market capitalizations have each topped \$1 trillion. Some Americans may be celebrating that fact, but Europeans are increasingly wringing their hands over the growing dominance of US tech titans.

From a broader historical perspective, stock markets always experience booms and busts. Though mean reversion is not a scientific law, there has never been an occasion when rising asset prices did not eventually return to their long-run average. Arguably, the 2008 financial crisis was different, because, as the theorist Geoffrey West writes, it was "stimulated by misconceived dynamics in the parochial and relatively localized US mortgage industry," and thus exposed "the challenges of understanding complex adaptive systems."

It is important to acknowledge such challenges. But an even more important point to note is that the profiles of the world's largest companies today are very different from those of a decade ago. In 2008, PetroChina, ExxonMobil, General Electric, China Mobile, and the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China were among the firms with the highest market capitalization. In 2018, that status belongs to the so-called FAANG cluster: Facebook, Amazon, Apple, Netflix, and Alphabet (Google's parent company).

Against this backdrop, it is no surprise that the US Federal Reserve's annual symposium in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, last month focused on the dominance of digital platforms and the emergence of "winner-take-all" markets, not global debt. This newfound awareness reflects the fact that it is intangible assets like digital software, not physical manufactured goods, that are driving the new phase of global growth.

Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, recently explained this profound shift in a widely shared blog post. "The portion of the world's economy that doesn't fit the old model just keeps getting larger," he writes. And this development "has major implications for everything from tax law to economic policy to which cities thrive and which cities fall behind." The problem is that, "in general, the rules that govern the economy haven't kept up. This is one of the biggest trends in the global economy that isn't getting enough attention."

The digitalization that Gates is describing should not be confused with the digitization process that created online trading systems and partly enabled the 2008 financial crisis. The latter process converted data from an analog to a digital format. By contrast, digitalization occurs when the adoption of digital technologies (and the accompanying mindset) leads to rapidly changing business models and value creation through network effects and new economies of scale.

Digitalization demands less in the way of assets, and more in terms of talent. Thus, as Klaus Schwab of the World Economic Forum observes, the "scarcity of a skilled workforce rather than the availability of capital is more likely to be the crippling limit to innovation, competitiveness, and growth."

This observation hints at the potentially destructive effect that automation, combined with artificial intelligence, will have on labor. Countless middle-class, white-collar jobs that involve routine and repetitive tasks could soon be at risk. Advanced technologies are uniting the material, digital, and biological worlds and creating innovations at a speed and scale unparalleled in human history.

Instead of looking for the "Minsky Moment" when today's bull markets run out of steam (for they definitely will), we should perhaps give more thought to this trend, which Schwab calls the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The great lesson to be learned from the collapse of Lehman Brothers is that technology should be designed and used to empower people, not to replace them. The goal should be to improve society, not disruption for its own sake.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2017. [www.project-syndicate.org](http://www.project-syndicate.org)



Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA)  
20th Street Sinkor, Monrovia, Liberia  
NATIONAL COMPETITIVE BIDDING - NCB  
Invitation for Air Ticketing  
IFB NO.: LiMA/SBA/NCB/005/18/19



The Liberia Maritime Authority has allocated a portion of its Corporate Funding from 2018-2019 budget towards Air Ticketing Service. The Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA) now wishes to invites sealed Bids from eligible and qualified bidders for Air Travel Tickets Service.

Interested firms that are fully qualified and capacitated to perform this service are required to obtain Bid Document at no cost from the Procurement Section of the Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA), 20th Street, Sinkor between the hours of 10:00a.m., through 4:00p.m. Friday, September 14, to Tuesday, October 16, 2018.

All qualified bidders should have a Current Business Registration, Current Tax Clearance, Business Profile and a list of previous clients and their contacts, a clearance from Social Security (NASSCORP), a Permit from the Ministry of Transport And The Liberia Aviation Authority, must have evidence of PPCC Vendor Registry while a discount and pre-finance will be an added advantage.

Final submission date is 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 16, 2018. Subsequently followed by the bid opening ceremony at 2:00 p.m. on the same date.

All would be interested entities should submit sealed bid to the Procurement Section Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA), located on 20th Street, Sinkor Monrovia.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE

Liberia Maritime Authority  
20th Street, Sinkor Monrovia, Liberia  
NATIONAL COMPETITIVE BIDDING – RB  
Invitation for bids  
Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA)  
IFB NO.: LiMA/SBA/NCB/002/18/19



The Liberia Maritime Authority anticipates funding from the Government of Liberia through its 2018-2019 Corporate Core budgets for the procurement of the following budgetary line items (herein referred to as goods).The Authority wishes to solicit sealed bids from reputable, eligible, and qualified suppliers for the supply of Stationery Supplies.

#	IFB NO.	Items	Quantity	Description
Lot 1	IFB NO. LiMA/SBA/NCB/002/18/19	Stationery Supply		A4 Sheets, Pens, Pencils, Staple Pins, Glue, Note Pals, Etc.
Lot 2		Printer Cartridges		HP, Dell, Canon

Interested Bidders that are fully qualified and capacitated to deliver these stationery supplies are required to obtain a Bid Document (NO CHARGED) at the Procurement section of the Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA) head office, 20th Street, Sinkor, Monrovia, You can obtain the Standard Bidding Document between the hours of 10:00 a.m. through 4:00 p.m. from Friday September 14, 2018 to Monday, October 22, 2018.

All would be interested supplier should submit sealed bid labeled to.

Stationery Supplies  
IFB NO. LiMA/SBA/NCB/002/18/19  
The Procurement Committee  
Liberia Maritime Authority P.O.Box 10 -9042.  
20<sup>th</sup> Street, Sinkor  
1000Monrovia10 Liberia

Requirement

All Bidders should have a Current Business Registration Certificate, Current Tax Clearance, Profile, A list of current client and their immediate contacts, the ability to supply at all time as the need be, discount and capacity to pre-finance could be an added advantage. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security of at least (2%)f the total bid cost. Electronic bid will not be accepted. Final submission date for bid(Stationery Supply) is 1:30 p.m. on Monday, October 22, 2018, subsequently followed by the bid opening ceremony on the same day of submission. All bids will be opened in the presence of bidder representatives who choose to attend the opening ceremony at 2:00 p.m. In the training conference Room of LiMA’s Head Office Compound.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE

# Africa has phenomenal potential for intra-continental trade

– Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi, UNCTAD Secretary-General

Forty-nine of Africa’s 55 countries have signed the framework for the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to create a single continental market for goods and services, with free and unfettered movement of businesspeople and investments. When at least 22 countries ratify it, the AfCFTA will officially come into force, potentially making the continent the largest trading bloc in the world. Africa Renewal’s Zipporah Musau spoke with Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi, the secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), on what countries stand to gain and what challenges to expect. Excerpts:

Africa Renewal: What do you say about Africa’s push for a free trade area at a time when some countries in the West are becoming increasingly protectionist?  
Dr. Kituyi: For Africa, a clear determination to expand trade among ourselves is an important step. Uncertainties in international trade increase the premium on regional intra-African trade. Secondly, what we have learned from the rest of the world is that even if there is populist protectionism, it is a short-term phase that we’ll ride out. But for Africa to learn from the experience of East Asia and Latin America even as we wait for protectionism to end, we must build productive trading capacities through regional value chains. Africa trading among its component states strengthens its ability to trade. The experiences gained from that will deliver a greater market share internationally. Africa needs to build the capacity and structural transformation necessary to be a competitive international player. The creation of a continent with a free trade area is therefore an important step towards building, collectively, the competitiveness of African labour and African products internally and internationally.

What are the three most immediate gains for an African country in a free trade area?  
All studies show that what Africa sells within Africa has more value added than what Africa sells to the rest of the world, which is mostly raw materials. That means intra-African trade creates more employment in the source country than Africa trading with the rest of the world. We look to gain more industrial and value-added jobs in Africa because of intra-African trade. Secondly, it will build competitiveness, which you can then unleash onto the rest of the world. Thirdly, we will be removing domestic market distortions, which have been adding a burden to domestic consumers because of too much protectionism.

Will the AfCFTA influence UNCTAD’s approach in its operations in Africa? Will you, for example, deal with the continent as a single entity as opposed to individual countries?  
At a personal level, I was involved in designing the architecture for AfCFTA, so I’ve been working with this from day one. As an organization, UNCTAD has not only encouraged the AU to create a free trade area, but we have also been training negotiators for the regions and the countries. For example, we have been training the regional technical officers from ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and SADC [Southern African Development Community] on service negotiations. What are the offers? What are the implications? What can you do? What should you not do? What are the remedial actions in case of a flood on certain services? This technical support to national negotiators has been a role we played before the AfCFTA, and we are intensifying it now as we prepare for the next phase, which is more attention to trade in services beyond goods, for building a continental common marketplace for electronic commerce. So we are working with AU member states and organs to build capacity and translate the promise of the AfCFTA into actual economic gains.  
Tariffs alone are not the biggest impediment to intra-Africa trade. Poor infrastructure and the low level of manufacturing in some countries mean they don’t produce a significant amount of finished goods to export. What is your take?  
Tariffs are not the only problem, that’s a mainstream truth. There is a lot standing in the way of realizing the potential of intra-African trade. But the claim that we are producing similar goods is not true. Even neighbouring villages trade with each other. I come from a place near the border between Kenya and Uganda and I know from my early days that we traded with our neighbours. Africa trades quite a lot across borders. For example, there’s a large market in West Africa for East African tea and coffee. There’s a large market in East Africa for plantains and specialized nostalgia products out of West Africa. There’s a large market for the creative industry, for example, Nigerian movies and music, in the rest of Africa. Africans have a phenomenal potential for intra-continental trade. Similarly, trade is not static. There is no law that says that a country like Tanzania, for example, must only trade in a certain set of products. Countries will always build capacities and opportunities, and innovators will bring in new products that you add into the marketplace. So diversification is taken in stride as trade deepens economic interaction.

What about infrastructure challenges?  
True, we have a colonial extractive infrastructure, where you find a railway line is from Kasese in Uganda to the Indian Ocean port to transport copper for export. Integrative infrastructure is a critical consideration for intra-African trade, and I’m glad something is being done about that. Currently we have the Cape Town to Cairo road, which has been tarmacked up to Addis Ababa. There are other initiatives, like the Northern Corridor, and the Chinese are encouraging investments to build the road from Kampala to the Atlantic Ocean. I see the importance of the railway line from Dar es Salaam to Rwanda, and others. So the integrative infrastructure already being built today is going to be ready for the test of infrastructure challenges tomorrow.

What then are the main challenges to intra-Africa trade?  
One of the main challenges to intra-African trade is the nontariff barriers to trade. When there is a deficit of political goodwill, excuses are made to slow down trade. Many times, traders will reach the border and be told, “This product looks too old to be sold to us” or “The quality doesn’t seem to be right,” or “We cannot ascertain that this was made in your country.” The absence of goodwill leads to the use of too many nontariff measures as excuses to slow down trade. Cultivating goodwill requires that nontariff barriers are rolled back and trade is increased between African countries.

Doesn’t this affect women traders more?  
Last month I released a just-completed study in Nairobi on gender and trade in East Africa. It is true women have more than the usual challenges of cross-border trade.



# MORE HEADLINE NEWS MORE HEADLINE NEWS

## Parker wants indictment dismissed -over confidential issues

By Winston W. Parley

Former National Port Authority (NPA) Managing Director Ms. Matilda Parker is requesting the Criminal Court "C" at the Temple of Justice to dismiss the indictment drawn against her and a former comptroller Mrs. Christiana Kpabar Pailey for executive immunity and confidentiality.

Ms. Parker and Mrs. Kpabar - Pailey were jointly indicted on multiple charges of theft of property, economic sabotage and criminal conspiracy for allegedly defrauding government of US\$837,950.00. between July 2011 and December 2012.

But their lawyer Cllr. Arthur T. Johnson filed a motion to dismiss the indictment Monday, 17 September over claims that his clients were

he has advised his clients not to disclose to their legal team.

He adds that such confidential information cannot be revealed in open Court as well or demanded by Court processes because they are privileged.

The Sirleaf regime indicted the two officials for allegedly designing a criminal scheme in which they awarded two "sole source" contracts to co-defendant Deneah Martins Flomo and his Denmar Enterprise.

The State says the contracts valued US\$500,000 and US\$300,000 respectively were allegedly awarded without the approval of the Public Procurement and Concession Commission (PPCC).

Under the contracts, defendant Flomo and his Denmar Enterprise were to

Liberia extends to any person who acts, or acted under the authority of the president's decision, thereby considered as agent of the president.

"Movants say that Co-Movant, Matilda Parker in her capacity as Managing Director for the NPA was personally, formally, and specifically instructed by the President of Liberia Madam Ellen Johnson Sirleaf with urgency to take such action as is necessary to expedite the removal of wrecks and dredging of the Port of Greenville," Cllr. Johnson argues.

He claims that the former president's instruction to Ms. Parker also included the termination of present arrangements and entering more viable alternative arrangement, as necessary.

Referencing a Supreme Court decision of November 17, 1944, Cllr. Johnson recalls that the Court opined that agents of the president whose actions were under the expressed intentions of the president of Liberia are immune from further questions by the other branches of government, specifically Court's inquiries.

According to the lawyer, when President Sirleaf instructed Ms. Parker and Mrs. Kpabar - Pailey to remove wrecks and carry out dredging, they were agents of the president acting under specific instructions of the president.

"[Therefore], Movants are entitled to enjoy the immunities enjoyed by the President, as was established in the Supreme Court's Opinion of Wiles Versus Simpson," he notes.

The first trial of this case began in January 2016, but it was disrupted by prosecution's allegations of jury tampering almost nearing the end of the case. The case reached the Supreme Court but was recently sent back to the Criminal Court "C" to resume jurisdiction over the matter.

The entire jury panel that sat as judges of facts in the first trial were disbanded and this time around Ms. Parker and Mrs. Kpabar - Pailey say they do not want jurors in the retrial of the case.

Hearing is due at 1 pm at Court "C" today, Tuesday, 18 September at the Temple of Justice in Monrovia. **-Edited by Othello B. Garblah**

remove wrecks from the Port of Greenville and provide security consultancy at the ports of Monrovia, Buchanan and Greenville on behalf of the NPA.

However, the call for dismissal comes days after Mrs. Parker and the other accused were granted a bench trial.

Cllr. Johnson argues that under the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia, the president who is also the Head of State, Head of Government, and Commander -In -Chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), cannot appear in Court to make any legal representation while serving as president.

According to him, this Executive Immunity that is accorded the president of



Ms. Matilda Parker

acting under the specific instructions of former President Ellen Johnson - Sirleaf to expedite the removal of wrecks and dredging of the Port of Greenville, Sinoe County.

Cllr. Johnson argues that during the implementation of former President Sirleaf's instructions, pursuant to that specific mandate, several other meetings and discussions were held.

During those alleged meetings, he claims, instructions were given directly to his client; some of which he says are confidential and cannot be disclosed because of presidential immunity.

Cllr. Johnson further argues that they are even above Attorney-Client Privilege and

## Boy commits suicide in Bong

By Joseph Titus Yekeryan in Bong

### -for USD 60

A 17 - year - old boy identified as Philip Sumo has allegedly committed suicide in Laviayeah Community, Gbarnga, Bong County, having allegedly stolen LD\$8,500.00 and equivalent of USD60.

Our correspondent says the lifeless body of the teenage boy was discovered Monday Morning, 17 September hanging in his bedroom in Laviayeah with rope on his neck.

He is believed to have used the rope to have killed himself by hanging.

Philip's death has again generated sadness among residents of Laviayeah Town in Jorquellah Electoral District #2 in Bong County.

Some eyewitnesses who spoke in an interview with our Bong County correspondent say prior to his death, victim Sumo took away LD\$8,500.00 from his mother.

The money in question was said to have belonged to the deceased's Aunt (name withheld).

The mother of the teenage boy is said to have been ordered by his mother to pay the money he allegedly stole.

According to the report, the

victim agreed to pay back the stolen money.

It is yet to be established why the boy allegedly killed himself, but some eyewitness are suggesting that he may have done so due to his inability to pay back what he stole.

The Crime Services Division (CSD) of the Liberia National Police (LNP) in Bong County has investigated circumstances leading to the death of the late Sumo.

Following the LNP probe, a 15 - man coroner jury was set up by the police to physically examine the body.

The coroner jury reported that there was no foul was associated with the death of Philip Sumo.

The coroner jury finds that a rope was found at the neck of the deceased, tied on the roof or ceiling of his room which they conclude that he may have used to commit suicide.

The Town Chief of Laviayeah and elder brother of the late Sumo, George Sumo has expressed shock and disappointment over the deceased's action.

Meanwhile, the LNP has ordered the bereaved family members to bury the corpse of Philip Sumo. **--Edited by Winston W. Parley**

## Gardnersville Commissioner warns business houses, residents

By Emmanuel Mondaye

The newly inducted Commissioner of Gardnersville Township, Montserrado County Rev. David Roberts warns business houses operating within the township to respect government regulations and policies.

He emphasizes that government development agenda in the township would only be enhanced with support and cooperation of inhabitants and business houses.

He says now is time for residents of the township to put aside personal interest and reconcile their differences as a surest way to promulgating policy measures instituted by the administration of President George M. Weah.

Commissioner Roberts says he would endeavor to seek regular consultations with chiefs, elders' council, leaders of various communities, among others thru government's pro-poor development agenda.

He promises to work with members of the business community in the township in making sure they are protected, and operate within the confines of the law.

He emphasizes that development in the township depends on support of local staff, who he notes plays a vital role in the implementation of development projects there.

He also urges businesses operating in the township to cooperate with local authorities in executing government policies.

Meanwhile, Commissioner David Roberts has been inducted in office in a ceremony graced by local government officials, including Assistant Development Superintendent of Montserrado County and Acting Superintendent who both urge residents of the township to unite and work with the new Commissioner Roberts administration to promote social and economic development in the township.

Read The NewDawn Online Daily



## MORE HEADLINE NEWS

## MORE HEADLINE NEWS

**I'm not deterred by propaganda****--Speaker Chambers tells colleagues***By Bridgett Milton*

House Speaker Bhofal Chambers says recent cheap propaganda meted out against him by some lawmakers will not deter him from working for the country.

He made the comment Friday, 14 September at the Capitol Building during the closing ceremony of the House of Representatives, climaxing the first regular sitting of the 54th Legislature.

Speaker Chambers, an

executive of the ruling Coalition for Democratic Change (CDC) pledges that he and other lawmakers will rally around President George Manneh Weah to achieve the Pro-Poor Agenda for Development and Prosperity in Liberia.

Speaker Chambers indicates that members of the 54th Legislature are committed to the development of the country and they do not seek to jeopardize the supreme interest of the State and its citizens.

In order for the CDC pro-poor government to achieve its objectives, Speaker Chambers emphasizes that there is a dire need for the three branches of government to work together.

He notes however that members of the 54th Legislature are "not the brown envelope type."

Speaker Chambers admonishes lawmakers here to put aside their personal differences and place the interest of the country higher in an effort to promote peace, unity and reconciliation.--

*Edited Winston W. Parley*

**LRA takes tax awareness to Churches**

Liberia Revenue Authority Assistant Commissioner for Real Estate Tax Division Isaac Beyan Stevens describes tax payment as a national duty and obligation by all residents of Liberia.

He says the development of any country requires the full cooperation of citizens, especially through the payment of their tax obligations, noting that tax payment is everybody's business.

A press release issued in Monrovia says the LRA, through its Real Estate Tax Division, is extending its tax awareness to churches to encourage

The presentation covered, Real Estate Property Tax, the kinds of real estate properties and associated taxes as well as procedures and due dates for payment.

He calls on churches to encourage their respective members to be tax compliant by paying their fair share of taxes to help develop Liberia.

He thanks the church for the opportunity to provide tax education to its congregation.

Meanwhile, the Resident Bishop of the Dominion Christian Fellowship Church, George W. Washington, urges members of the congregation to take advantage of the tax awareness provided by the LRA



*Partial view of worshippers at the Dominion Christian Fellowship Church listening to tax awareness on Sunday*

worshippers to be tax compliant by meeting their tax obligations to the state.

The LRA release discloses the campaign commenced on Sunday, September 16, at the Dominion Christian Fellowship Church located on the Tubman Boulevard in Congo Town, where more than one thousand worshippers were in attendance.

Making a presentation at the Church Assistant Commissioner Stevens reminds worshippers, "The taxes you pay, help the government to build roads, bridges and improve the living standards of Liberians by providing basic social services."

and pay their taxes.

Bishop Washington wants members of the church owning properties to fully cooperate with the LRA in meeting their obligations to the state.

He notes it's about time true believers of the Holy Bible live an exemplary life that others can follow.

In an effort to increase domestic resource mobilization and boost the revenue collection across the country, the LRA is embarked on series of awareness and tax clinics intended to take the Authority to the people and encourage them to become tax compliant. *-Press Release*

**LLA welcomes passage of Land Rights Act***By Ethel A. Tweh*

The Liberia Land Authority (LLA) Executive Director Stanley N. Toe has welcomed the enactment of the Land Rights Act by the Legislature.

Speaking recently, Mr. Toe said the Land Act is one in which all of the Liberian people irrespective socio-economic demographic status can be fully guaranteed their rights to own land and enjoy the benefits associated with land ownership.

Mr. Toe has extended thanks and appreciation to the members of the Legislature for the passage of the Act.

He notes that the issues of who owns rights in land and its associated resources have been a major problem since the establishment of Liberia in the 1800s.

At the Accra Comprehensive Peace Accord in 2003, he says it was noted that land conflicts and disputes were major contribution to the Liberia civil crisis that lasted for 14 years.

Mr. Toe recognized the efforts of the former Land Commissioner, Governance Commissioner and stakeholders including the civil society working group for land rights that developed the land rights which were

validated by the government and representatives of cross section of Liberian people in May 2013.

He said that the land rights policy establishes four categories of land rights which include the public land rights, government land rights, customary land rights, and

empowering rural community by allowing them to manage their land and land based resources so as to advance their economic growth and development.

He therefore says that there will be more incentives for investment especially from a land tenant perspective as



private land rights.

Mr. Toe discloses that the communities stand to benefit greatly from the implementation of Customary Land Rights Acts.

According to him, the Act provides opportunity for

well as high productivity as land moves from less efficient to more efficient production through sales and rented markets.--*Edited by Winston W. Parley*

**Read the  
NewDawn everyday  
&  
Advertise with us!**



# Français

## Des méesententes au niveau du parlement

**L**e Président de la Chambre des représentants, M. Bhofal Chambers, a admis pour la première fois que l'Assemblée législative, en particulier la Chambre des représentants, est en proie à des malentendus et des désaccords persistants qui entravent le bon fonctionnement du parlement, surtout au cours de sa première session.

S'adressant aux journalistes le vendredi 14 septembre au Capitole, avant la pause parlementaire annuelle, le président de la chambre des représentants Chambers, qui a dû livrer une rude bataille avec ceux qui veulent le destituer, a déploré des malentendus parmi les législateurs au cours de la première session parlementaire.

Cependant, il se veut rassurant, ajoutant que les 72 députés que compte la



Chambre des représentants commencent à se comprendre, même s'il y a encore des obstacles à surmonter.

A peine le Président de la 54ème législature libérienne

avait pris fonction, son manque apparent de connaissance des routines et des débats législatifs a fait l'objet de dégoût au niveau du public, alors qu'il présidait la cérémonie

d'investiture de George Manneh Weah, 24ème Président de la république du Libéria, au complexe sportif Samuel Kanyon Doe à Paynesville, le 22 janvier.

Depuis lors, son style de leadership est la cible d'immenses critiques, des efforts frénétiques ayant été entrepris par ses collègues pour le faire remplacer par le représentant du comté de Grand Kru, Jonathan Fonati Kofa, qui a récemment rejoint la Coalition pour le changement démocratique au pouvoir.

Le directeur de communication du cabinet du président de la chambre des représentants, Bobby Addison, a eu à confirmer à ce quotidien, qu'il existait un complot interne contre son

patron.

Au cours d'un entretien avec ce journal par téléphone, Addison a conseillé à la direction du Newdawn de ne pas se laisser induire en erreur. Il avait appelé pour apporter un démenti sur un article publié par ce quotidien le 3 septembre.

Mais, Chambers lui-même, se veut plutôt optimiste. Il a félicité ses collègues pour leur effort collectif qui, selon lui, « a fait que cette auguste instance ne soit pas considérée par le public comme une enveloppe brune ».

Il a indiqué que lors de leur première session parlementaire, ils ont adopté 15 projets de loi, et 38 autres ont été transmis dans les salles de comité, et le parlement a accusé réception de 10 pétitions.

Le président Chambers a ajouté que pendant leur pause annuelle, 15 législateurs représentant chacun des 15 comtés du pays travailleraient avec les dirigeants de Capitol Hill pour diriger les affaires de la Chambre basse en coordination avec le pouvoir exécutif pour le bon fonctionnement de l'Etat.

Il croit avoir été à la hauteur de sa tâche et avoir exercé ses fonctions avec bon goût.

Les membres de la Chambre devraient retourner au Capitole le 14 janvier 2019.

## Le sous-ministre Fahngon reçu en héros par la jeunesse du parti au pouvoir

La jeunesse de la Coalition pour le changement démocratique (CDC), coalition au pouvoir, a condamné la récente incarcération du ministre adjoint de l'Information, Eugene Fahngon, par la Chambre des représentants, à la suite d'une audience en outrage.

Au siège du parti CDC ce week-end, la jeunesse du

parti au pouvoir a condamné avec la plus grande fermeté la menace rampante de la politique « diviser pour régner » dont aurait fait usage, selon elle, le représentant du comté de Bomi, Edwin Snowe.

M. Fahngon a été emprisonné la semaine dernière à la suite d'une audience convoquée par la Chambre des représentants à

la suite d'une altercation qui a opposé le ministre et le député Snowe.

A noter que M. Fahngon lui-même avait partagé sur les médias sociaux un enregistrement vidéo dans laquelle il prononçait des propos injurieux à l'égard du représentant Snowe, pointant son doigt directement sur le visage du législateur.

Mais la Jeunesse, qui dit considérer le parlement comme un partenaire pour la promotion du programme pour les pauvres du régime actuel, a condamné « des individus qui sèment la discorde entre les partisans du parti au pouvoir ». Elle a appelé tous ses membres et les jeunes du Libéria à rester fermes et à ne pas céder à la provocation.

Elle a appelé le gouvernement et tous les acteurs politiques à mettre de côté leurs divergences et à s'efforcer ensemble de rendre le pays grand. Le secrétaire général national de la jeunesse de la CDC, Emmanuel Mulbah Johnson, a

félicité le gouvernement sous la direction du président George Manneh Weah « pour le niveau sans précédent de pratiques démocratiques dont il a fait preuve à ce jour ». Il a insisté sur la nécessité d'un front uni en tant que gouvernement afin de promouvoir une gouvernance concrète et l'amélioration du

bien-être du peuple libérien.

Selon lui, « les Libériens ont trop longtemps toléré la politique bon marché, la mesquinerie et la quête d'intérêt personnel pour dépasser l'essence même de l'autorité politique, qui normalement devrait consister à chercher le bien-être général du peuple ».



Articles traduits

Par Valéry G. Guhéna

E-mail: valeryghn10@yahoo.com

Tel: 076 589 44 0881483394



# Français

## Éditorial

### Il est temps de revoir notre gouvernance

Le processus de gouvernance au Libéria semble s'orienter dans une direction qui nécessite une vérification sérieuse pour éviter un éventuel effondrement de l'État. Des décisions dont l'issue risque d'avoir un impact négatif non seulement sur la génération actuelle, mais aussi et surtout sur les générations futures, sont quotidiennement prises par nos dirigeants sans faire preuve de prudence.

Le Alternative National Congress (ANC, opposition) a prévenu dans l'une de ses déclarations que le processus de gouvernance sous l'administration du président George Manneh Weah se détériore rapidement.

Le dirigeant de l'ANC, Alexander B. Cummings, ancien candidat à la présidence, a averti que si l'administration actuelle ne fait rien, le pays pourrait se retrouver dans une situation beaucoup déplorable.

Nous pensons que cet avertissement n'est pas un cri de loup, mais un avertissement sérieux qui devrait immédiatement attirer l'attention du gouvernement. Rappelons aux responsables du gouvernement, y compris aux dirigeants de la Coalition pour le changement démocratique, qui ne cessent de dénigrer les propos de l'opposition, qu'un parti politique de l'opposition ne devrait jamais être considéré comme un ennemi d'État. Les partis politiques de l'opposition sont plutôt des gouvernements en attente, et leurs points de vue devraient être acceptés et analysés de manière critique par le gouvernement en place afin de se maintenir sur la bonne voie.

Voici quelques-unes des questions de gouvernance qui affectent actuellement notre patrimoine commun: une campagne en cours menée par deux législateurs de la Coalition pour le changement démocratique au pouvoir pour destituer un juge associé de la Cour suprême sur fond de bataille juridique; des attaques verbales irresponsables en public d'un vice-ministre à l'humeur erratique à l'encontre d'un député en exercice sans aucun remords; la disparition d'un conteneur de 40 pieds contenant des billets de banque nouvellement imprimés, totalisant environ 9 milliards de dollars libériens ou 54 millions de dollars américains du port autonome de Monrovia ; et la signature d'un accord d'échange de ressources naturelles de 2,5 milliards de dollars avec China Roads et Bridges Corporation, entre autres.

Il s'agit là des questions complexes qui pèsent sur le processus de gouvernance de notre chère patrie, le Liberia, et qui exigent une évaluation et une intervention critiques. Nous prions pour que l'administration dirigée par M. Weah prenne en compte les préoccupations soulevées par l'ANC afin de mener notre pays bien-aimé sur la bonne voie pour la paix et la prospérité économique.

Le Liberia a été suspendu pour une durée indéterminée de l'organisme mondial de transparence. Voilà ce qui est bien très embarrassant. Bien que l'actuel secrétaire général de l'Initiative de transparence des industries extractives du Libéria (LEITI), Gabriel Nyenkan, veuille pointer du doigt l'ancien régime, nous pensons que le changement radical à la tête de direction de la LEITI y est pour quelque chose.

Il y a trop de questions en suspens au sommet de l'Etat. Nous pensons qu'il est grand temps que le gouvernement mette fermement les pieds sur terre et commence à prendre des mesures sérieuses pour faire preuve de leadership responsable.

Il est dans l'intérêt de cette administration d'écouter et d'agir en conséquence pour ne pas décevoir la confiance que le peuple a placée en elle à travers les urnes en 2017. S'asseoir dans le siège du conducteur et être entouré de fidèles aveugles peut parfois être dangereux.

## COMMENTAIRE

Par Dani Rodrik

### Les accords commerciaux peuvent-ils faire progresser le droit du travail ?

CAMBRIDGE - Les défenseurs du travail regrettent depuis longtemps que les accords commerciaux internationaux reposent sur la vision des entreprises, et qu'ils favorisent insuffisamment les intérêts des travailleurs. Si le préambule de l'Accord de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce évoque l'objectif du « plein emploi », les normes qui régissent le travail de manière générale demeurent extérieures au système commercial multilatéral. Seule exception, une clause issue de l'Accord général de 1947 sur les tarifs douaniers et le commerce (précurseur de l'OMC) permet aux gouvernements de limiter les importations produites par la main-d'œuvre carcérale.

Par opposition, les accords commerciaux régionaux intègrent depuis longtemps les normes du travail. Le lien qu'établissent ces accords entre l'accès préférentiel au marché et l'adhésion à un droit du travail essentiel se fait de plus en plus explicite. Dans l'Accord de libre-échange nord-américain initial, conclu en 1992, les normes du travail étaient reléguées à un texte secondaire. Depuis, les accords commerciaux américains incluent généralement un chapitre relatif au travail.

D'après ses partisans, le Partenariat transpacifique exigerait du Vietnam, de la Malaisie et du Brunei que ces États améliorent significativement leurs pratiques en matière de travail - et que le Vietnam reconnaisse les syndicats indépendants. L'administration du président américain Donald Trump affirme par ailleurs que son accord réaménagé avec le Mexique intègre les dispositions du travail les plus solides qui puissent figurer dans un accord commercial.

Les pays en voie de développement résistent généralement à l'intégration de normes du travail dans les accords commerciaux, de peur que les pays développés abusent de telles dispositions à des fins protectionnistes. Cette crainte peut être justifiée lorsque les exigences s'étendent au-delà du droit du travail, jusqu'à concerner les salaires et d'autres aspects significatifs. Le nouvel accord entre les États-Unis et le Mexique impose par exemple qu'une automobile soit construite à 40-45 % par des travailleurs percevant au moins 16 \$ de l'heure.

Les constructeurs automobiles peuvent évidemment se permettre de verser de plus hauts salaires, et cette disposition ne saurait à elle seule menacer les perspectives d'emploi au Mexique. Mais il ne s'agit pas non plus d'un précédent absolument salubre, dans la mesure où elle fixe un plancher salarial irréaliste - supérieur de plusieurs multiples à la moyenne du secteur manufacturier mexicain dans son ensemble.

D'un autre côté, les pays en voie de développement ont peu de raisons de s'opposer à des normes du travail qui répondent à des asymétries dans les rapports de force au sein de l'environnement du travail et en matière de droits fondamentaux de la personne. Les normes du travail essentielles, telles que la liberté d'association, les droits de négociation collective et l'interdiction du travail forcé ne sont pas coûteuses pour le développement économique ; elles lui sont essentielles.

En pratique, le problème concernant les dispositions du travail des accords commerciaux ne réside pas en ce qu'elles s'avéreraient trop restrictives pour les pays en voie de développement, mais plutôt en ce qu'elles demeurent pour l'essentiel une façade sans véritable impact concret. Intervient la question importante de la mise en œuvre. D'emblée, les actions pour violation des droits du travail peuvent uniquement initiées par les États, et non par les syndicats ou les organisations de défense des droits de l'Homme. Par opposition, les litiges liés à l'investissement peuvent être lancés par les grandes sociétés elles-mêmes.

Les critiques s'inquiètent à juste titre que les gouvernements pas nécessairement soucieux de la cause du travail ne soient pas enclins à donner suite. À ce jour, il existe un seul exemple de défense des droits du travail dans le cadre de procédures de règlement de litige en vertu d'un accord commercial, dont l'issue s'avère peu encourageante.

Après deux années de plaintes opposant les États-Unis aux syndicats guatémaltèques, le gouvernement

américain a officiellement lancé une action contre le Guatemala en 2010. Lorsque la décision finale a été rendue en 2017, près de dix ans après la formulation des revendications initiales, le groupe d'arbitrage a tranché en défaveur des États-Unis, mais pas parce que le Guatemala aurait honoré ses obligations de droit du travail dans le cadre de ses propres lois. L'arbitrage a souligné certaines violations du droit du travail au Guatemala. Certaines ordonnances judiciaires contre des employeurs qui avaient renvoyé des travailleurs pour s'être engagés dans des activités syndicales n'ont par exemple pas été appliquées. La décision a en revanche énoncé que ces violations n'avaient pas exercé d'effet sur l'avantage compétitif et les exportations du Guatemala, et que par conséquent, elles n'étaient pas couvertes par l'accord commercial !

Deux raisons justifient le souci des normes du travail. Intervient premièrement la volonté d'améliorer partout les conditions de travail. À cet égard, il nous faut porter un regard égal sur les travailleurs de l'économie nationale et ceux employés dans des secteurs d'exportation. Le fait de se concentrer sur ces derniers pourrait même provoquer un effet inverse, en approfondissant les structures dualistes du marché du travail.

En principe, nous pourrions étendre les clauses de droit du travail applicables dans le cadre des accords commerciaux pour couvrir les conditions de travail dans l'économie entière. Il semble néanmoins étrange d'opérer ce lien en premier lieu : pourquoi le droit du travail devrait-il être confié aux négociateurs et intérêts commerciaux assis autour de la table, et demeurer l'otage de négociations formulées en termes d'accès au marché ?

Si nous entendons sérieusement améliorer partout les conditions de travail, il nous faut nous tourner vers les experts du droit du travail, des marchés du travail et du développement, ainsi que renforcer davantage le poids de l'Organisation internationale du travail. Les objectifs à la fois des syndicats nationaux et des défenseurs des droits de l'Homme internationaux sont mieux servis via d'autres moyens.

Un argument en faveur du lien avec les échanges commerciaux réside en ce qu'il confère aux États une véritable incitation en faveur de la réforme des pratiques du marché du travail. Néanmoins, les organismes d'aide étrangers ont une longue expérience de la conditionnalité, et savent qu'elle n'est efficace que dans des circonstances particulières. La volonté de changement doit provenir de l'intérieur du pays, et être démontrée par des actions précédentes. Il est peu probable de faire aboutir la réforme en menaçant de suspendre des avantages matériels, qu'il s'agisse de l'aide ou de l'accès au marché.

Alternativement, il est possible que le souci des normes du travail soit plus étroit : maintenir les conditions de travail au plan national, et empêcher une course vers le bas. Dans ce cas, nous devrions rechercher des solutions nationales, comme s'agissant des mesures de sauvegarde contre les poussées d'importation. La nécessité réside dans un mécanisme contre le « dumping social », qui empêche les mauvaises pratiques du travail dans les pays exportateurs de se propager jusqu'au pays importateur.

Conçue de manière inadaptée, une telle démarche risquerait de produire un protectionnisme excessif. Pour autant, même les mesures de lutte contre le dumping les plus ouvertement protectionnistes que permettent les règles commerciales existantes ne se révèlent pas excessivement dommageables pour le commerce, tandis qu'elles fournissent une valve d'évacuation pour la pression politique. Une démarche de protection correctement élaborée contre le dumping social ne devrait pas produire de plus mauvais résultats.

Le droit du travail est trop important pour être confié aux seuls négociateurs commerciaux. À ce jour, les clauses régissant le travail au sein des accords commerciaux se limitent à une feuille de vigne, qui n'élève pas les normes du travail à l'étranger, et qui ne les protège pas non plus au plan national. Un changement véritable nécessite une approche significativement différente. Nous pourrions commencer par considérer le droit du travail comme allant de pair avec les intérêts commerciaux, plutôt que comme une considération connexe.



# Good governance is the solution to Africa’s problems

– Professor Eddy Maloka, CEO of the APRM

Under the auspices of the African Union, African leaders established the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) in 2003 as an instrument for monitoring governance performance among member states. A self-monitoring instrument, APRM aims to foster the adoption of policies, standards and practices leading to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated regional and economic integration. Africa Renewal’s Zipporah Musau sat down with Professor Eddy Maloka, the CEO of the South Africa-based APRM Secretariat, to see how they conduct their business. Here are excerpts:

Africa Renewal: What is APRM and how does it operate?

Professor Maloka: We are a specialized agency created by African heads of state and governments to review each other as a way of strengthening governance. We are based in Midrand, South Africa. We send teams to member countries to compile comprehensive reports on governance. We focus on four areas: democracy and political governance, economic governance and management, corporate governance and socioeconomic development. But recently we were asked to also be a tracking instrument of the AU [African Union] on the state of governance in Africa.

How many countries have signed up to be peer reviewed?

We started in 2003 with just six members. Today we have 37 members, the latest being The Gambia. We have reviewed 20 countries so far, including Chad, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and others. We have reviewed Kenya twice, and we have just completed the second review of Uganda. We have national offices in several member countries. We encourage new members to create a national APRM office to follow up on our work.

While you have achieved some success, some countries are reluctant to join APRM. Why?

The accession to the APRM is voluntary. Countries sign up at different times for different reasons. Namibia recently joined, and several countries, such as the Comoros, have written to join. We work with the pace of countries because being a member of the APRM comes with a responsibility. You must be prepared to open your house for APRM to look at how you are conducting business and give you suggestions on how to improve. Ideally, all AU members should be in APRM.

Do countries believe that peer review is in their best interest?

We always tell countries that APRM is not about finding faults, but that it is a platform to share best practices. For example, Uganda is one of the best models in the managing and integration of refugees. So our report would capture that, although we also highlight the challenges. After our review, some countries may realize that they need to create new ministries, or they may say, “We don’t have enough women in parliament” or “We are not doing enough to fight corruption.” So they take the necessary measures—institutional and sometimes legislative measures—to ensure that the issues raised in our report are used to strengthen governance in their countries.

Do countries have the technical and financial capacity to implement your recommendations?

Implementation is a sovereign decision. We do our best to work with the countries. We have a working group on best practices in national planning, cochaired by South Africa and Uganda, to encourage countries to integrate our recommendations into their national and fiscal planning processes so that they can be budgeted for. We plan to also have targeted missions to assist countries to build capacity.

Without an enforcement mechanism, how

relevant will the organization be in the future?

You don’t need an enforcement mechanism; you don’t need a “stick” because it’s voluntary. When countries join APRM, they are putting on the plate the kind of responsibilities and obligations they are taking as a country. The current chair of the AU, President Idriss Déby of Chad, has requested us to set up a task force to address the issue you just raised. He wants to deepen the country reviews and for the heads of state and governments to focus on how to make these reviews more effective.

APRM is praised for its early warning system. Can you highlight a few instances when your early warning to countries may have averted a crisis?

Well, APRM reports highlight some of the issues that require early response. But countries don’t always respond early to those issues. For example, I was in Mali recently and everybody was saying that what happened there [fighting between government and rebels] had been predicted in an APRM report, yet the country didn’t do much to implement recommendations. And there are other countries where the APRM report highlighted what could happen if certain actions were not taken. We become successful if we implement the recommendations; if we don’t, we can only look back and regret.

As part of the AU’s reform package, APRM is also now involved in tracking progress in the implementation of Africa’s Agenda 2063, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. Are you up to the task?

We have started work and will be releasing the first State of Governance [and Accountability in Africa] report in January 2019, and [will] launch it on the margins of the AU summit. On the SDGs, we don’t have the exclusive responsibility. A lot of strategic planning work is being done in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia [AU headquarters]. We are coordinating with the other actors in the AU that deal with the SDGs and Agenda 2063 so we don’t duplicate each other’s functions. We are also talking to the UN.

To measure progress, you need to access data. Yet up-to-date government statistics might not be readily available. How do you address these challenges?

We do generate data ourselves, but the problem is we have not been managing our data well. We’re now digitizing it under the African Governance Data-Hub and will link it up with our national offices to set up a one-stop shop on data—to be updated and strategically harnessed and deployed. When we review countries, one of the big challenges is politicized data, for example on unemployment rate. Workers’ unions will tell you so much; the government will say, “No, it’s less.” Then the private sector will say something else. So you can get three sets of data on the same issue. At APRM we have a process to validate and verify data, but stakeholders, including the government, have to agree with the data.

How does APRM engage the young generation?

We are organizing with some of our partners a youth event in Namibia. We are creating a youth desk in our communications section and we are also linking up with universities. We have a group of young people working with us and we also have an internship program. I have recruited many young people who are doing an excellent job. So one of the things we have achieved is capacity building, capacity development and bringing the youth into the APRM. A contingent of youth from the AU will be joining the APRM in the next few months. We hope to integrate and use the youth in our review missions.

Do your country reports highlight youth issues?

At the country level, yes. If a country is not doing enough to address the plight of the youth, it will come up in the report and we will make recommendations. It is usually one of the crosscutting issues in our reports.

What about gender equality and women’s empowerment?

It’s also a crosscutting issue. We don’t just confine women to socioeconomic issues, but also to the political sphere and the leadership. If we find that a country does not have enough representation of women in political offices, for example in parliament, we highlight it. The AU has set some targets, and if a country is not working hard enough towards achieving those targets, we say so in our reports. Following our reports, some countries take necessary measures to bring more women into leadership.

What is your final message to African countries?

It’s clearly that good governance is the solution to the problems that we have on our continent. Peace and security challenges are largely the manifestation of governance challenges such as how we manage our elections. Even issues relating to terrorism, management of diversity, development and others are all about governance. Good governance in Africa is an enabler; there is a bottleneck if it’s not there. So governance is key! Governance is the route for Africa to claim the century.

*You don’t need an enforcement mechanism; you don’t need a “stick” because it’s voluntary. When countries join APRM, they are putting on the plate the kind of responsibilities and obligations they are taking as a country.*  
Africa Renewal

## Africa has phenomenal

Cont’d from page 5

Sometimes they are victims of sexual abuse and harassment. Sometimes they are victims of the typical problems of small traders, because the architecture of East Africa integration defines a 40-foot container being transported from Dar es Salaam to Nairobi as regional trade, but a 20-kilo sack of maize is seen as “smuggled goods.” Because the framers were catering to the interests of big business in the cities, they did not pay attention to the right of border communities and small-scale traders to cross the border. The inordinate trouble that women traders go through is basically because they are not a politically strong constituency that gets responses from the policymakers about regional trade. One of the things we have been pushing for is facilitating simplified procedures for cross-border trade and destigmatizing small-scale trade. These represent a major inhibition to the potential of regional trade and integration in Africa.

What should be done?  
Agreements have always been there, but there has not been sufficient mobilization of political goodwill to protect the interests of small-scale traders, specifically artisanal traders and women traders, in cross-border trade. It is not that they are breaking any law, but they are frustrated by officials behaving arbitrarily and acting with impunity.

Trade agreements can take years for the impact to be felt. When, realistically, can all countries be expected to be on board and begin to implement the AfCFTA?  
If there is sufficient political goodwill, it can be done overnight. There is no reason why we would repeat the mistakes that have been done in other countries. We have to learn these processes within existing regional integration mechanisms and then scale them up. Scale up best practices.

Are there any benchmarks to assess progress?  
We must ask, what are the areas of improvement? What are the issues being talked about on policy and operations? For example, I hope there will be more gender studies on integration and trade which can unlock the potential of women traders. Most small-scale traders in Africa are women, yet the structure of regional trade caters more to men than women. So we are holding back one of our most important facilitators.

*One of the main challenges to intra-African trade is the nontariff barriers to trade. When there is a deficit of political goodwill, excuses are made to slow down trade.*  
Africa Renewal



# Protest awaits Weah in U.S.

Two groups of Liberians from various American States are converging at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to protest for, and against increasing calls for the establishment of a war and economic crimes court for Liberia, ahead of President George Manneh Weah's pending addressing before the U.N. General Assembly.

Speaking on a live talk show Monday via mobile phone from the United States, social rights campaigner Vandalark Patricks, says Liberians from various U.S. States are today, Tuesday, 18 September converging on New York to protest before the United Nations for the establishment of a war crimes court for Liberia to prosecute perpetrators of heinous crimes during the country's 14 years civil war.

He says it's about time Liberians end culture of impunity here by making people to account for their deeds or misdeeds.

At the same time a former lawmaker of President George

Weah's governing Coalition for Democratic Change Julius Berrian, also in the United States, discloses on the same talk show Monday that another group of U.S.-based Liberians believed to be sponsored by the Government of Liberia, are staging a counter-protest before the U.N. to reject calls for a war crimes court in

Liberia.

"As I speak to you, we are moving from place to place, mobilizing Liberians to welcome our President to America", he tells OK Fm in Monrovia, and reveals that some U.S. Congressional members are supporting the mobilization.

Mr. Berrian says over 1,000



Liberians from across various states in America, including Maryland, New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Virginia are preparing to hold town hall meetings in the U.S. in support of the Weah's administration, stressing, "It's is time for Liberians to put away their differences and unite to develop the country."

He discloses that President Weah is expected to address Liberians in U.S. State of New Jersey, saying "Our concern is how to give President Weah rousing welcome."

"It is time for we Liberians to work together to make our country better", the former CDC lawmaker adds.

Officials of the Weah government are opposed to calls for a war crimes court. House Speaker Bhofa Chambers, from ruling Coalition for Democratic Change is instead, calling for retributive justice, while the leader of the disbanded rebels Independent National Patriotic Front Liberia (INPFL) Gen. Prince Yormie Johnson, now a senator and staunch supporter of President Weah, is claiming amnesty.

President Weah, a former UNICEF Ambassador for peace, was never directly involved in the civil war that killed several hundred thousand Liberians, but his government include several key actors from the crisis, such as Senator Johnson, and leader of the disbanded rebel group, Liberia Peace Council (LPC) now a lawmaker for his native Grand Gedeh

County, Dr. George S. Boley, among others.

Recently, two U.S. Congressional members urged the Government and people of Liberia to support the truth and reconciliation process through full implementation of the recommendations of the TRC, including the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal for the country to prosecute war criminals and perpetrators of crimes against humanity.

In a resolution, named and styled US Congress H. Resolution 1055 - (115th Congress 2017-2018) introduced on Friday September 7, 2018 by Representative Daniel M. Donovan Jr., a Republican from New York, and Co-sponsored by Congressman Hank Johnson, Democrat, from Georgia, both Congressmen Donovan, Jr. and Johnson maintained that they support efforts by the U.S. Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development or USAID to advance Liberian efforts toward national reconciliation through continued support for the rule of law, effective governance, and the robust role of civil society.

Resolution 1055 was issued in the 2nd Session of the 115th Congress of the United States, the first public initiative by some members of Congress to have war crimes tribunal established for Liberia. **-Story by Jonathan Browne**

## Govt. breaks silence on missing moneys

The Government of Liberia finally breaks silence here on the reported disappearance of a 40-foot container stacked with newly printed Liberian Banknotes, totaling 9 Billion LRD or over US\$50 Million from the Freeport of Monrovia.

The money reportedly printed in Lebanon in the denominations of 100 and 500

LRDs respectively, disappeared in thin air from the Freeport on March 31, 2018.

A local daily reported recently that request to take delivery of the money from the port was allegedly written by the Director of General Services, Mrs. Mariea E. Grisby-Toe, Musulyn R.B. Jackson, Oldada Deshield and

five others of the Central Bank of Liberia, but it was never taken to the Central Bank, according to reports.

A Government of Liberia official press release issued here Monday, 17 September by the Ministry of Justice under the signature of Minister and Attorney General, Cllr. Frank Musa Dean, Jr., for the very first time confirms that on August 8, 2018 a Special Presidential Investigative Team, comprising the Liberia National Police, the National Security Agency (NSA) and the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), was constituted and mandated to investigate information surrounding the arrival of containers and bags of moneys into the country, by and thru the Freeport of Monrovia and the Roberts International Airport, respectively.

"Initial findings indicate the containers and bags of moneys allegedly arrived between November 2017, prior to the inauguration of the current Government, and August 2018. Evidence available to the Investigative Team has established that the current administration was not informed about the arrival of the containers and bags of money into the country", the release reads.

The government says investigation is actively ongoing, and release of information to the public will be measured against the need to preserve the sanctity of the

## Danger looms

*Starts from back page*

wires are hanging over homes and pathways, posing serious threat to human lives and properties.

The Liberia Electricity Corporation coordinator for the River View Community only identified as "Nasty" directs residents to take a former complaint to the LEC with photo evidence, insisting that he can't act on his own without

instruction from head office.

The home of one family in the same neighborhood encountered electrical shocks recently, experiencing abrupt outage, and putting the family in darkness.


Meanwhile, residents have resolved to take the matter to the LEC to seek attention and find remedy.

investigation and ensure that professional standards are not compromised.


The government's release, posted on the social media by the Minister of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism Lenn Eugene Nagbe did not say why it took five long months (March 31, 2018 to August 2018) after the incident to publicly comment about the alleged missing containers and bags of moneys in situation clearly seen here as having no choice, amid mounting

concerns among Liberians after the media broke the news.

Recently plain clothe detectives backed by armed officers of the Liberia National Police condoned the 5th Floor of the Central Bank of Liberia on Ashmun Street in Monrovia, detaining staff of the Auditing Department, searching records and demanding access to computers within the department. **-Story by Jonathan Browne**



REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA  
**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**  
9th Street, Sinkor  
Monrovia, Liberia



OFFICE OF THE MINISTER/  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

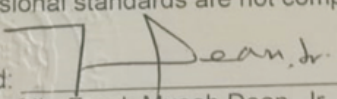
**PRESS RELEASE**

September 17, 2018  
Monrovia, Liberia

The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) hereby confirms that on August 8, 2018, a Special Presidential Investigative Team, comprising investigators from the Liberia National Police (LNP), the National Security Agency (NSA) and the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), was constituted and mandated to investigate information surrounding the arrival of containers and bags of moneys into the country, by and thru the Freeport of Monrovia and the Roberts International Airport (RIA).

Initial findings indicate that the containers and bags of moneys allegedly arrived between November 2017, prior to the inauguration of the current Government, and August 2018. Evidence available to the Investigative Team has established that the current administration was not informed about the arrival of the containers and bags of moneys into the country.

As this is an ongoing and active investigation, release of information to the public will be measured against the need to preserve the sanctity of the investigation and insure that professional standards are not compromised.

Signed:   
Cllr. Frank Musa Dean, Jr.  
**MINISTER/ATTORNEY GENERAL**



## Danger looms in Bassa Town Community



Residents of Bassa Town, a congested neighborhood in Riverview community along the Double Bridge belt in Gardnersville face imminent life-threatening danger as a light pole erected by the Liberian Electricity Corporation in the

neighborhood slowly tumbles down with high tension wire hanging over homes.

The light pole currently provides electricity to several homes in the neighborhood.

They are calling on the Liberia Electricity Corporation for quick intervention to avert possible loss of innocent lives

and properties.

Community Chairman John Barchue appeals to authorities of the LEC to intervene by replacing the falling light pole to save lives.

He laments that as a result of the situation; fully charged electrical



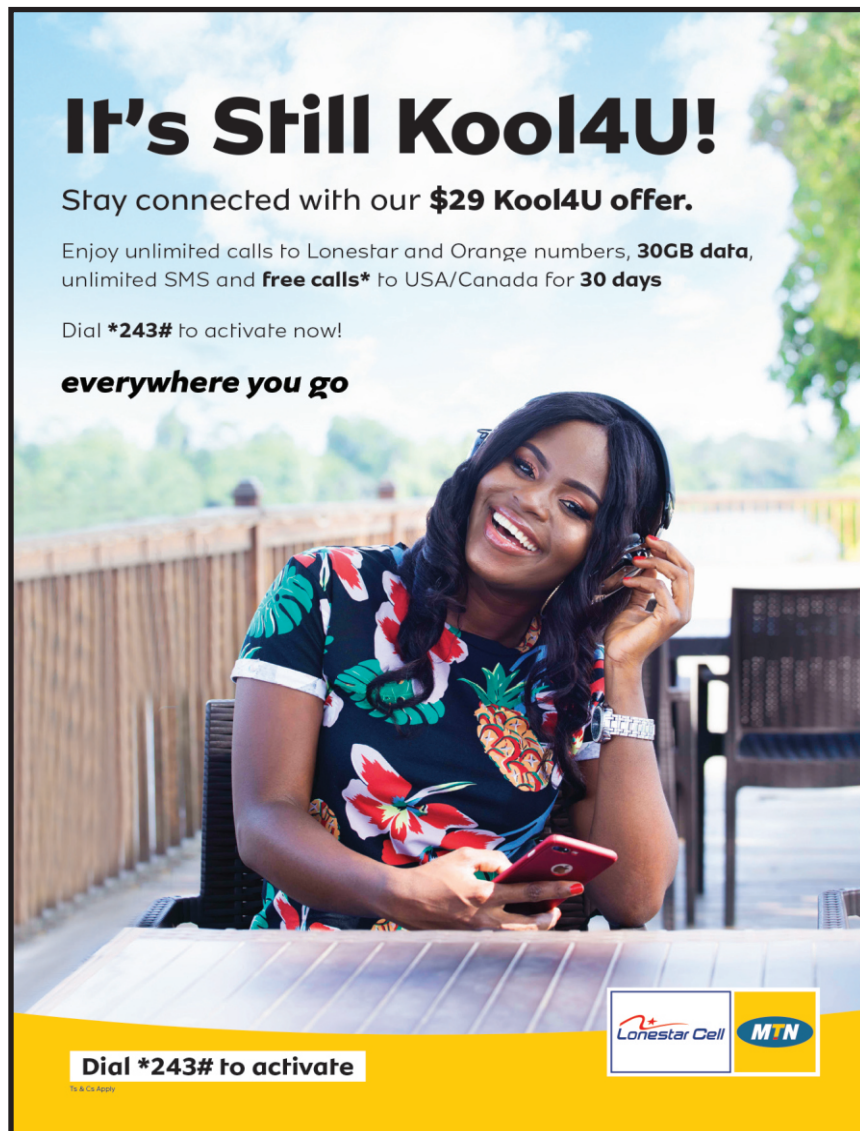
### It's Still Kool4U!

Stay connected with our **\$29 Kool4U offer.**

Enjoy unlimited calls to Lonestar and Orange numbers, **30GB data**, unlimited SMS and **free calls\*** to USA/Canada for **30 days**

Dial **\*243#** to activate now!

**everywhere you go**



Dial **\*243#** to activate

## Mayweather v Pacquiao rematch dates to be confirmed this week

Floyd Mayweather and Manny Pacquiao will reportedly finalise their rematch this week.

The pair fought in 2015 with Mayweather winning a comfortable decision over his long-time rival.

The former pound-for-pound king revealed this weekend that he was in talks with the Filipino for a second fight this year.

And according to Ring magazine, the fight will take place on December 1 or 8 with Las Vegas the likely venue.

They also report that talks are at an advanced stage and contracts will be sent out this week.

Meanwhile, Pacquiao told reporters in the Philippines: "We will finalise the fight this week, either Mayweather or somebody else, where and when, what date.

"There's also Amir Khan, Terence Crawford and Adrien Broner.

"We met in Japan at an event, it's a big fight. We just ran with Mayweather in Japan and the reaction of the fans was so big.

"He said 'easy fight, easy fight.' I said 'let's get it on and get back to the ring, we will fight. I have the belt'."



### The NewDawn Press

**2 colors Heidelberg printing machines**



**We Offer The Following Printing Services:**

- Newspapers, Magazines
- Flyers, Posters, Calendars
- Brochures, Letterhead
- Receipts, Invoices
- Souvenirs, Gifts
- Designs, etc...