



The New Dawn
TRULY INDEPENDENT
<https://thenewdawnliberia.com>

WWW

Advertize Here!

Subscribe to our website
get the best of balance and accurate news, delivered daily

The New Dawn

French Version Inside

TRULY INDEPENDENT

The New Dawn
TRULY INDEPENDENT



QPR CODE: 797005

Down Load
New Dawn
Android App

VOL.11 NO. 150

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 02, 2021

PLP Cassell trades blames



P11

Dr. Daniel E. Cassell

-damns recycled politicians



P7

Weah assures maximum development

-Dedicates 14 Military Hospital

3G good



4G better



everywhere you go

Dial *352#



Continental News

Zambia's new president inherits 'empty treasury'

Zambia's new president has told the BBC that he has inherited an "empty" treasury, while "horrifying" amounts of money had been stolen.

"People are still trying to make last-minute movements of funds, which are unauthorised, which are not theirs," President Hakainde Hichilema said.

He defeated his rival Edgar Lungu in presidential elections last month.

Mr Hichilema did not name any officials. Mr Lungu has previously denied all wrongdoing.

The BBC has approached his party for comment.

Mr Lungu governed the copper-rich nation since 2015. He was widely praised for the smooth transition of power to Mr Hichilema, who won the presidency after five failed attempts. Mr Hichilema won the election on a promise to tackle

corruption, and to end the financial and economic crisis that has seen Zambia's debt ballooning.

In the BBC interview, the new president described the treasury as "literally empty".

He added that the "hole is much bigger than we expected" and the debt situation had not been "fully disclosed" by the former government.

"There's a lot of damage, unfortunately," Mr Hichilema

said.

He added that his government would show "zero tolerance" towards corruption, and would get to the bottom of what he called the illicit movement of funds very soon. "I don't want to preempt things but what we are picking [up] is horrifying," the president said.

"You'll feel nobody can do a thing like that but it's being done. People have done it. They are still trying to do things now." Mr Hichilema has appointed economist and former International Monetary Fund (IMF) adviser Situmbeko Musokotwane as finance minister.

"Unless we do something to the budget, then the budget will be mainly for paying salaries and also servicing debt," Mr Musokotwane was quoted by Reuters news agency as saying soon after his appointment.

Zambia owed foreign lenders an estimated \$12bn (£8.6bn), previous reports said.

It spends at least 30% of its revenue on interest payments, according to credit ratings firm S&P Global.

Last year, Zambia missed an interest repayment, making it the first African country to default on a loan during the pandemic. It is also facing difficulties repaying other loans. BBC



Hakainde Hichilema failed in five previous attempts to become president

Rwandan President Removes Justice Minister Amid 'Hotel Rwanda' Hero Trial

Rwanda's President Paul Kagame has removed the justice minister but made him ambassador to Britain amid international scrutiny over the trial of Paul Rusesabagina, the hotelier credited with saving many lives during the 1994 genocide. A government statement issued on Tuesday gave no reason for the dismissal of Johnston

Busingye, who had served as justice minister and attorney general since 2013.

Busingye was appointed Rwanda's ambassador to Britain, the statement said.

Kagame did not immediately name a new justice minister. Requests for comment to government spokespeople and the presidency office were not answered.

Rusesabagina was hailed as hero after he used his

connections as the manager of a Kigali hotel to save ethnic Tutsis from slaughter during the genocide. He was portrayed in the 2004 Hollywood film "Hotel Rwanda." Now he is accused of nine terrorism-related charges, including forming and funding an armed rebel group. Before his arrest, Rusesabagina, who was living in the United States, was a vocal critic of the Kagame government.

Prosecutors have requested a life sentence for Rusesabagina, whose family says he is in poor health and being mistreated in prison. The court is scheduled to issue its verdict on Sept. 20.

In an interview with Qatar-based Al Jazeera news channel in February, then Minister Busingye said the government had paid for the flight that brought Rusesabagina to Rwanda last year, which Rusesabagina's family said resulted in his kidnapping. Rusesabagina's trial has drawn attention to Kagame, whom rights groups say has used authoritarian

Zimbabwe eases sports limits for vaccinated people



Only 16% of the targeted number of people have been full inoculated in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe has announced a further easing of Covid restrictions in the sports and arts sectors, but access will only be given to fully vaccinated people.

It follows a reduction in new Covid-19 cases with 192 new cases and three deaths recorded on Tuesday.

Authorities have also removed compulsory quarantine requirement for travellers from countries with a high prevalence of the Delta variant, despite the variant accounting for 98% of the country's cases.

Businesses including cinemas, art galleries and fitness centres will reopen at half capacity.

Workers' unions say the requirement for clients and workers to be fully vaccinated is discriminatory.

While Zimbabwe is one of Africa's leaders in vaccinations, only 16% of the targeted number of people have been fully inoculated.

A million more people slipped into extreme poverty in Zimbabwe since March last year as a result of lockdown measures, according to the World Bank. BBC

tactics to crush political opposition and extend his rule.

The government's arrest of Rusesabagina amounted to an enforced disappearance, a serious violation of international law, New York-based Human Rights Watch said at the time.

Kagame became head of state in 2000 after he and his

rebel forces halted the genocide in 1994 after 100 days of bloodletting and around 800,000 deaths of ethnic Tutsis and moderate Hutus. He won landslide victories in subsequent elections, the most recent in 2017, when he won nearly 99% of the vote. He changed the constitution in 2015, enabling him to rule legally until 2034. VOA



Rwanda's President Paul Kagame attends a memorial service of late former Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi at the Nyayo Stadium

EDITORIAL

Power struggle is worst enemy of progress

REPORT OF A brawl between the Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Nathaniel F. McGill and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Dee-Maxwell Kemayah over which one of them should get the attention of President George Manneh Weah is both troubling and disappointing, to say the least.

IT IS EVEN highly incomprehensible why both officials who enjoy equal privileges under the executive or they should, would resort to adapting acrimonious postures against each other in government.

SPECIFICALLY, SEEMING DISAGREEMENT between Minister McGill and Minister Kemayah over whether or not, President George Manneh Weah should address this year's United Nations General Assembly in New York in person or do so virtually, is nothing to quarrel about. We believe a final decision on such matter must be in the best interest of the State rather than any personal ego or satisfaction.

SINCE TAKING OFFICE in 2018 President Weah has but twice (2018 and 2019) gone to New York and addressed the U.N. General Assembly in person. We also believe he should do so as many times as the opportunity avails itself, but if the U.S. Government is advising world leaders to address this year's UNGA virtually because of renewed surge of COVID-19 as the Foreign Minister is reportedly advising, we see nothing wrong.

EQUALLY SO, IF the Minister of State for Presidential Affairs strongly thinks the President should be in New York personally to address the General Assembly, and to perhaps take advantage of sideline discussions with friendly governments and international partners that can be also reasoned out as a government instead of getting into the boxing ring.

BESIDES, WE ARE hearing that Minister McGill is posturing and directing that, the Foreign Minister, who is also Dean of the Cabinet, should report to his (McGill's) office rather than directly to President Weah. We think this is against protocol except the President chooses similarly, and if Mr. Weah would desire so, it could raise eyebrows, because the Foreign Minister directly represents the President on foreign matters particularly, State-to-State, not the Minister of State for Presidential Affairs.

WHAT WAS MORE regretting and disappointing however, is that President Weah himself sat and watched such bitter exchanges between two key officials of his cabinet and made no intervention or take punitive action as a deterrence. That singular omission or inaction further demonstrates the President's lack of leadership that has crept right before his nose.

IT IS ABOUT time the Weah administration rise up and lead as a capable government in which the Liberian people overwhelmingly placed their trust to govern them and properly manage the state of affairs. But time and again, this seems not to be the case.

THE ISSUE ABOUT President Weah going to New York to personally address the UNGA should not be a personality contest between Minister McGill and Minister Kemayah. The fact of the matter is, the President has a team of advisors who should intervene accordingly and suggest the expedient approach in such matter.

WHAT HAPPENED RECENTLY at the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia was a total disgrace. It is our wish that this would be repeated because it doesn't show maturity and leadership that the next generation could copy from.

New Dawn
TRULY INDEPENDENT

Published by the Searchlight Communications Inc.,
UN Drive, P.O. Box 1266 Opposite National Investment Commission,
Monrovia-Liberia. Tel: +231-06484201, +231-77007529, +231-886978282 /
+231-775407211 Managing Editor: Othello B. Garblah; Editor-In-Chief: Jonathan

COMMENTARY

By Kate Mackintosh, Jojo Mehta, Richard Rogers

Prosecuting Ecocide

LOS ANGELES - As floods, wildfires, record-high temperatures, and zoonotic disease make the climate and ecological crisis impossible to ignore, the world may be moving closer to agreeing that serious damage to our natural environment is more than just a matter for goodwill agreements. It may amount to an international crime.

The last time a new international criminal offense was introduced was after World War II. The Nuremberg and Tokyo Charters added crimes against humanity to the existing war crimes and crimes against peace ("aggression"), enshrining the idea that certain acts are so egregious that, whoever the immediate victim may be, they concern us all. Soon after, in 1948, a particular crime against humanity - genocide - was incorporated in a new treaty.

We may be witnessing an equivalent moment in our relationship to the environment. Last month, a diverse independent panel of international lawyers issued the draft text defining the crime of "ecocide," to be proposed for inclusion in the Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The parallels are clear: adopting ecocide as an international crime acknowledges that severe damage to our environment is a crime against all of us, and that we can no longer leave it to regulation by individual states.

The panel, convened by the Stop Ecocide Foundation (on which we served), defined the crime as follows: unlawful or wanton acts committed with knowledge that there is a substantial likelihood of severe and either widespread or long-term damage to the environment being caused by those acts.

Two thresholds must be met for acts to constitute the crime. First, there must be a substantial likelihood that they will cause severe and either widespread or long-term damage to the environment. Severity is necessary in all circumstances, and the likely damage must be either widespread (extending beyond a limited area, crossing state boundaries, or affecting an entire ecosystem or large number of people), or long-term (irreversible or irremediable through natural recovery within a reasonable period of time). This would cover situations such as the toxic pollution of a population center - a large number of people, but a relatively limited geographical area - or the destruction of a marine ecosystem, which might be limited in size but permanently lost.

To meet the second threshold, the damage must be either "unlawful or wanton." Ideally, the environment would be adequately protected by national laws, and extreme violations would be international crimes. "Unlawful" deals with those situations. But national legislation varies, and international environmental law contains few outright prohibitions. And some

legally permitted acts that harm the environment are socially desirable: consider desperately needed housing, transport, or infrastructure projects. In such cases, international environmental law sets out principles - above all the principle of sustainable development - according to which states should behave. The term "wanton" in the ecocide definition serves an equivalent purpose, addressing legally permitted acts that are reckless, owing to the disproportionate level of likely harm.

To be recognized as an international crime alongside genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and aggression, the crime of ecocide will need the support of at least two-thirds of ICC member states (currently 123 states in total). It will then become effective for any state that ratifies it. Individuals in positions of responsibility whose actions meet the definition will be subject to prosecution at the ICC, or by any national courts with jurisdiction, and sentenced to prison if convicted. This is a major shift from the status quo, where criminal sanctions are lacking, at the international level and often at national level too, for many of the worst cases of mass environmental destruction. In most jurisdictions, individuals or corporations only face financial penalties.

Criminalizing ecocide could have a stronger deterrent effect than the prospect of genocide or war crimes charges do, because it is largely a corporate offense. Because a company's value depends heavily on its reputation and investor confidence, managers would have much to lose by finding themselves in the same dock as a war criminal (the ICC prosecutes individual offenders rather than corporations). Even the risk of appearing to have committed an international crime may steer corporate decision-makers toward safer and more sustainable methods of operation. The hope is that the deterrent will take effect long before the law does, as the prospect of legislation becomes visible.

There are, of course, challenges to moving forward. The ICC is already navigating difficult waters, and it is clear from developments in France that domestic ecocide legislation can be problematic (the recently enacted Climate and Resilience Act 2021 includes a much-criticized weakening of the term).

But broad international support for the crime of ecocide can and must be garnered. Governments - including those of Vanuatu, the Maldives, France, Belgium, Finland, Spain, Canada, and Luxembourg - are already expressing interest. And parliamentary motions or draft laws have been submitted in a number of countries, including Belgium, Portugal, Brazil, France, Bolivia, Bangladesh, the United Kingdom, and Chile. Countries must not wait for catastrophe to stop the international crime of our time.

OPINION

By Landry Signé

Africa Must Produce Its Own Vaccines

WASHINGTON, DC - During the pandemic, wealthy countries led the way in rapidly developing and producing COVID-19 vaccines. The same countries then bought up and administered those vaccines to their own populations, and have even ordered boosters for already-vaccinated people. Meanwhile, many developing countries have not been able to deliver even one dose to most of their populations.

Africa, in particular, is struggling with limited access to COVID-19 vaccines. As of August 31, African countries had administered 94 million doses to the continent's population of nearly 1.4 billion, with a total supply of 134.5 million. By contrast, the United States - with a total population of 332 million - has administered over 375 million vaccine doses.

This disparity partly reflects the fact that most African countries are not able to produce the vaccines needed to protect their populations against not only COVID-19, but also the myriad other diseases that plague the continent. Africa is home to only four local drug substance vaccine manufacturers - two more are in development - and two "fill-and-finish" facilities that rely on imported vaccine substances to produce distributable doses. Supply-chain disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic showed just how risky this dependence on imports of critical medical supplies can be.

Africa is almost totally dependent on vaccine imports, producing just 1% of the vaccines it administers. So far during the pandemic, African countries have received most of their COVID-19 vaccine doses through either bilateral agreements or the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) facility, an initiative launched last year by the World Health Organization and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. COVAX aims to provide vaccines for 20% of people in low- and middle-income countries.

But while initiatives like COVAX are clearly needed to fulfill Africa's short-term needs, they will do little to improve the continent's capacity to provide crucial vaccines for itself in the future. That is why the Mastercard Foundation has pledged \$1.3 billion to support local manufacturing and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines, through a partnership with the Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The program, which will include a focus on human-capital development, aligns with the African Union (AU) and the Africa CDC's Partnerships for African Vaccine Manufacturing (PAVM) initiative. Launched this past April, PAVM aims to establish five vaccine research and manufacturing hubs on the continent over the next 10-15 years, and increase the share of vaccines produced locally for use on the continent to as much as 60% within the next 20 years. The European Union, in collaboration with the International Finance Corporation, France, Germany, and the United States, has announced plans to invest €1 billion (\$1.2 billion) in the hub-development project.

Developing Africa's vaccine-manufacturing capabilities will not only help the continent to cope with future unexpected crises; it will also enable countries to improve the provision of existing vaccines. According to the Anadolu Agency, in 2019 an estimated 19.8 million children worldwide did not receive the measles vaccine through routine immunization coverage; the majority of those children live in Africa.

Moreover, these efforts will place Africa on a much stronger footing to meet demand for future public-health solutions. For example, vaccines for Lassa fever - an acute viral hemorrhagic illness that is endemic in eight countries in West Africa - are currently in the development phase. Researchers are also getting closer to developing an effective and affordable vaccine for malaria. In 2019, 94% of malaria cases and deaths occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Yet vaccines are only one part of a long list of pharmaceutical products to which African countries often struggle to secure access. In 2015, 1.6 million Africans died from malaria, tuberculosis, or HIV/AIDS - all preventable or treatable diseases - because of chronic drug shortages.

Fortunately, there are also initiatives focused on dismantling barriers to pharmaceutical manufacturing in Africa. In 2012, the AU Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) published the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa (PMPA), which proposes technical solutions to many of the challenges facing the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry. The implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), by enabling the creation of economies of scale, should support progress on realizing the PMPA.

As the PMPA notes, the African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (AMRH) program, established by AUDA-NEPAD in 2009 to address regulatory weaknesses affecting Africa's pharmaceutical industry, is also critical to its success. The program's achievements so far include the AU Model Law on Medical Products Regulation, the African Medical Devices Forum, and progress toward an African Medicines Agency.

The AMRH program is supported by a number of international organizations, including the AU, the WHO, Gavi, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Multilateral institutions like the AU and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization are also working with the Federation of African Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations, which was launched in 2013 by a group of regional associations to advance the AMRH's mission.

Multilateral institutions and initiatives must do even more to close the implementation gap and accelerate the development of Africa's pharmaceutical industry. This means, for example, supporting capacity-building, knowledge transfer, and cross-sector coordination; backing rigorous implementation of the AfCFTA; mobilizing financial resources from international financial institutions and development banks; and cross-country collaboration to strengthen human capital.

Such efforts received a boost during the pandemic. African leaders and multilateral organizations alike must make the most of this momentum to ensure that when the next crisis arrives, Africa is ready.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2020. www.project-syndicate.org

OP-ED

By Koichi Hamada

A Rare Triumph of US Bipartisanship

NEW HAVEN - After months of negotiations, the United States Senate recently passed a \$1 trillion infrastructure bill. Passed by a vote of 69 to 30, it was an impressive display of bipartisanship at a time of deep polarization. While there are still challenges ahead - in particular, disagreement over the \$3.5 trillion budget blueprint that was subsequently passed by the House of Representatives along party lines - the approval of the infrastructure bill offers a useful case study of what makes bipartisan deals possible.

The US has a long history of bipartisanship, from the Great Compromise of 1787 to Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society initiative in 1965 to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. As the late Senator John McCain proved in 2017, when he defended the Affordable Care Act from efforts by his fellow Republicans to repeal it, even one or two defectors from a party can prove transformative.

But such defections are difficult to come by in a deeply two-party system in which the two sides at times seem like they live in a different reality (as is true of climate change or voter fraud). In such a context, crossing the party line can be perceived as a betrayal, threatening transgressors' position within the party and hurting their re-election chances.

A cornerstone of modern political science is that political actors behave rationally. Simply put, people will not initiate, join, or support any action that would undermine their own well-being. Given this, a policy can win bipartisan support only if it simultaneously advances the interests of both sides.

So, what do America's two main parties want? Republicans tend to support unbridled competition, with the expectation that markets will naturally reward people in the ways they deserve and provide for people in the ways they need. Democrats argue that public intervention is crucial to correct imbalances and protect the disadvantaged.

Public infrastructure investment is thus a more natural cause for Democrats. But while Republicans might not like the idea of large-scale public investment generally - they prefer tax cuts to spending increases, and would prefer lower social spending - they do recognize that the private sector depends on public infrastructure, from roads and bridges to internet service. They might not like entitlements, but they do want the economy to run - and their constituents to keep voting for them. That means meeting certain basic needs.

This is one way that leaders achieve what the political scientist John Conybeare called "leadership surplus." After competing with other potential leaders for ascendancy, they "maximize their surplus or profit by providing collective goods against taxes, donations, or purchases promised in the election process."

Another way to accumulate a leadership surplus and pass broadly beneficial legislation is to find areas of common interest and show the other side how their priorities overlap. Moreover, leaders must sustain bipartisan buy-in while negotiating the details. For example, even if both sides see the need for modern, functioning physical infrastructure, progress can be stymied by disagreement on how to pay for it.

Republicans, at least when they are out of power, express concern about the growing budget deficit, which would ostensibly increase the tax burden on future generations. But this introduces an ideological constraint that has little merit: standard economic theory holds that future generations' welfare depends on the total national resources left to them, not on their resources minus their tax obligations.

Of course, Modern Monetary Theory would take this a step further, stating that a country like the US can accumulate virtually unlimited amounts of debt. Of course, this remains controversial - and certainly unconvincing to US Republicans. But the standard view is enough to demonstrate that investing in resources like infrastructure will bolster long-term welfare, regardless of the size of the public debt. It is the politician's job to make the case to ideological opponents in language that is most convincing to them.

There are also other means of securing bipartisan support for a policy or bill. Consider so-called pork barrel politics: the practice of slipping a localized project into a budget, in order to secure a particular legislator's vote. This is often considered to be an abuse of the political system, not least because such provisions might have little to do with the legislation to which they are attached.

But, while doling out pork can certainly be wasteful, it can also be a practical tool for enabling progress in delivering public goods. Rather than condemning the practice outright, we should ask whether the benefits of the main legislation are enough to justify the tacked-on provisions. One might describe this as political leadership on the ground.

In an ideal world, perhaps such provisions would not be needed. But there is nothing ideal about US politics, as years of congressional paralysis clearly demonstrates. The bipartisan vote for the infrastructure bill in the US therefore should be commended. One hopes it serves as a reminder to both sides that, as contentious as the political climate gets, common ground can be a rewarding place.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2020. www.project-syndicate.org

A4 (III D)
Republic of Liberia
Montserrado County
Cell: 0886 528084/0886490789 / 0880312359 / 0881012827/0776030897
Email: sp-d41946@gmail.com



Office of the Notary Public
Monrovia, Liberia

NOTARY CERTIFICATE

Personally Appeared before me in my Office within the City of Monrovia, Montserrado County, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, this 1ST day of SEPTEMBER A.D. 2021 duly qualified and commissioned Notary Public of and in the county of Montserrado and in the Republic aforesaid the Parties to the attached DOCUMENTS:

DESIGNATION OF TREASURER AND POLITICAL PARTY BANK ACCOUNT

Did In My Presence And In The Presence Of Each Other Execute And Sign Their Genuine Signature(S) On The Said Instrument(S) To Person(S) They Represent And That The Same Was Made In My Presence And Declared By Each Of Them To Be Their Own Handwriting(S).
Therefore, I, S. PETER DOE-KPAR, Notary Public Aforesaid Have Attached My Official Signature And Notary Seal To Avail When And Where Necessary.

I Have Affixed My Genuine Signature Attesting To This Transaction By The Power Vested In Me This 1ST day of SEPTEMBER A.D. 2021

SEA L

S. PETER DOE-KPAR
NOTARY PUBLIC, MONTSERRADO COUNTY, R.L.
[Notary Seal]

National Elections Commission



Annual Financial Report Form 1

Form 1, Designation of Treasurer and Political Party/Alliance/Coalition Bank Account

A. Political party or Independent Candidate

Table with 4 columns: #, Name of Political Party/Candidate, Address, Telephone, Email. Row 1: Liberian National Union (LINU), 16th Street, Gibson Avenue - Sinkor, 0886518635/0886587580/0886565767, linparty97@yahoo.com

B. Treasurer

Table with 4 columns: #, Name of Treasurer, Address, Telephone, Email. Row 5: Alfreda Railey Steward, Matadi Estate, 0886 580970 / 0777911106, alfredariley@gmail.com

C. Details of bank account

Table with 4 columns: #, Name of Depository Bank, Address, Telephone, Email, Account number, Signatories. Row 9: Access Bank Liberia, Monrovia, 04212001642-36

Nathaniel T. Blama, Sr.
Chairperson of Party/Alliance/Coalition
[Signature] 31/08/21

Alfreda Railey Steward
Name of Party/Alliance/Coalition Treasurer
Alfreda Railey Steward 29/8/2021
[Signature]

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA - MONTSERRADO
SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO
BEFORE ME THIS DAY 31 SEP 2021
S. PETER DOE-KPAR
COMMISSION EXPIRES 1782210

National Elections Commission



Form 3, Assets and Liabilities

Table with 2 columns: #, Name of Party/Alliance/Coalition, Date of assessment. Row 1: Liberian National Union, August 30, 2020

If any section does not provide enough space, attach a separate sheet to continue.

Table with 3 columns: Description of asset, Location of asset, Current market value. Assets include Insurance, Computer Printers, Generator, Photo Copier, Office furniture, Vehicles, Standing fans, Rugs, Lap Taps, Sign Post, Miscellaneous Asset, Cash in Bank.

National Elections Commission



Annual Financial Report Form 4

Form 4, Itemized contributions (Due or Donation)

Table with 2 columns: #, Name of Party/Alliance/Coalition, Report period. Row 1: Liberian National Union, From: Sept 1, 2020 To: August 31, 2021

Table with 6 columns: Name, Address, Occupation, Description of contribution, Value, Date received. Contributions from Alexander Voker, J. Jemane Slojue, Nathaniel T. Blama, Sr., Albertina T. Sulanteh, Aaron S.M. Wessah, Alfreda Railey Steward, Harri Nathaniel N. Bahug, Sr., Edward J. Solco, Frederick K. Call.

We, the undersigned certify that we have read the information on this form and it's supporting regulations and that the information contained herein is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Nathaniel T. Blama, Sr.
Chairperson of Party/Alliance/Coalition (print name)
[Signature] 31/08/21

Alfreda Railey Steward
Name of Party/Alliance/Coalition Treasurer (print name)
Alfreda Railey Steward 29/8/2021
[Signature]

1 SEP 2021
S. PETER DOE-KPAR
NOTARY PUBLIC
MONTSERRADO COUNTY

National Elections Commission



Annual Report/2019 Form 5

Form 5, Itemized Expenditure

Table with 2 columns: #, Name of Political Party/Alliance/Coalition, Report period. Row 1: Liberian National Union, From: Sept 1, 2020 To: Aug 31, 2021

List all expenditure made during the reporting period

Table with 5 columns: Name of recipient, Address, Purpose, Value, Date. Expenditures include Executive Committee, Partisans, various services and transportation.

We, the undersigned do hereby certify that we have read the information on this form and it's supporting regulations and that the information contained herein is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Nathaniel T. Blama, Sr.
Chairman of Party/Coalition/Alliance (print name)
[Signature] 31/08/21

Alfreda Railey Steward
Political Party/Coalition/Alliance Treasurer (print name)
Alfreda Railey Steward 29/8/2021
[Signature]

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA - MONTSERRADO
SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO
BEFORE ME THIS DAY 31 SEP 2021
S. PETER DOE-KPAR
COMMISSION EXPIRES 1782210
NOTARY PUBLIC

We, the undersigned certify that we have read the information on this form and it's supporting regulations and that the information contained herein is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Nathaniel T. Blama, Sr.
Chairperson of Party/Alliance/Coalition
Alfreda Railey Steward
Name of Party/Alliance/Coalition Treasurer

[Signature] 31/08/21, Alfreda Railey Steward 29/8/2021

1 SEP 2021
S. PETER DOE-KPAR
NOTARY PUBLIC
MONTSERRADO COUNTY

National Elections Commission



Annual Financial Report Form 2

A. Financial Summary

Table with 2 columns: #, Reporting period, Amount. Summary for Sept 1, 2020 - August 31, 2021. Total assets: 15,140.00

We, the undersigned certify that we have read the information on this form and it's supporting regulations and that the information contained herein is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Nathaniel T. Blama, Sr.
Chairperson of Party/Alliance/Coalition
Alfreda Railey Steward
Name of Party/Alliance/Coalition Treasurer

[Signature] 31/08/21, Alfreda Railey Steward 29/8/2021

1 SEP 2021
S. PETER DOE-KPAR
NOTARY PUBLIC
MONTSERRADO COUNTY

National Elections Commission



Annual Financial Report Form

Form 5, Itemized expenditure

Table with 2 columns: #, Name of Party/Alliance/Coalition, Report period. Row 1: Liberian National Union, From: Sept 1, 2020 To: August 31, 2021

Table with 5 columns: Name of recipient, Address, Purpose, Value, Date. Expenditures include Nat'l Headquarters, Sky Int'l Insurance, Media, Vehicle, LWC, Security Guard, Fuel, Lubricant, HP, LWSC.

We, the undersigned certify that we have read the information on this form and it's supporting regulations and that the information contained herein is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Nathaniel T. Blama, Sr.
Chairperson of Party/Alliance/Coalition (print name)
[Signature] 31/08/21

Alfreda Railey Steward
Name of Party/Alliance/Coalition Treasurer (print name)
Alfreda Railey Steward 29/8/21
[Signature]

1 SEP 2021
S. PETER DOE-KPAR
NOTARY PUBLIC
MONTSERRADO COUNTY

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Finance Minister promises Liberian-owned businesses

By Kruah Thompson (interm)

Local business owners and petty traders down Front Street in Monrovia have called on the Minister of Finance and Development Planning Samuel D. Tweah to intervene

group told Minister Tweah they are being subjected to high tariff at the Freeport of Liberia to get their good out of the Port, which is affecting their businesses.

They also complained that businesses designated by law for Liberians are being taken over by

business.

In response, Minister Tweah said it was good that he came personally to hear their cries and interact with them, promising to take their request to national government saying, "As a government, we need to do more for Liberian businesses."

Minister Tweah notes the issue of foreigners doing businesses designated for Liberians by law is a difficult issue to solve, on grounds that Liberians themselves are undermining the law.

He also observed Liberians are fronting for foreigners by registering businesses for them under pseudo names.

"That's while it makes it difficult for government to identify and prosecute foreigners who are doing these businesses", he added.

However, he promised government will take practical steps to address these problems.

Tweah said he would meet with the Minister of Commerce and the Managing Director of the National Port Authority to find remedy to problems facing Liberian owned businesses. **-Editing by Jonathan Browne**



Minister Samuel D. Tweah

in challenges facing them.

The made the appeal when Minister Tweah visited a longtime friend who sells used clothes along Front Street.

A spokesperson for the

foreigners.

The marketers further complained of lack of warehouses or storage facilities for their goods, which poses serious embarrassment, thereby putting lot of them out of

Journalists alarm threat after reporting rape story

Voice of Reporters, a local media group here says it is seriously concerned about the growing wave of alleged threats and intimidations on the lives of reporters in Kakata City, Margibi County for reportedly unearthing an alleged rape story which has sparked public outcry.

Through a press statement issued Tuesday, 31 August in Monrovia, Voice of Reporters recalled that of recent, Apostle D. Franklin Snorton, a renowned Liberian clergyman of the Philadelphia Church in Kakata city, Margibi County, was accused of raping a girl in the county.

The story was published by reporters in the county upon getting a tip, and since then, Voice of Reporters said reports on its desk indicate that the reporters in the county, specifically in Kakata, are now being restricted in terms of their



movement thereby hindering their respective work.

The Voice of Reporters said considering the danger or risk attached to the work and the unprecedented deaths in the country since the inception of

this government, it would like to call the attention of the United States Embassy and other foreign missions in Liberia to help address the consistent attacks and threats on the lives of Liberian

In Singbeh, others

Starts from back page

The defense lawyers asked the trial court to dismiss the matter over allegation that the private prosecutor, British national Hans Armstrong had earlier been indicted in the same case that he is prosecuting.

The defendants' claim against Mr. Armstrong resulted in Criminal Court "C" ordering a subpoena of the indictment from the Clerk of the Circuit Court in Nimba County against the British national.

During the hearing Wednesday, 1 September, Criminal Court "C" Judge Ousman F. Feika reserved ruling for Friday, 3 September 2021 at the hour of 3:00PM.

"Now that this court has received and entered upon the records of these proceedings the documents subpoenaed from the 8th Judicial Circuit Court which formed the basis for the Application by Defendants' counsel to have this matter dismissed on the grounds cited in the said Application, this court says it reserves ruling for Friday, September 3, 2021," he said.

Defendants Singbeh, Wisner and other inditees are in a legal fight against the complainant in the case Mr. Hans Armstrong who is backed by Justice Minister Musa Dean.

The legal battle is rooted in a dispute between Singbeh and Armstrong over a question over the rightful ownership of two yellow machines that include one caterpillar excavator with model 325 DNL valued at

USD120, 000.00 and one Atlas Copco Jackhammer valued at USD 225, 000, 00.

The machines belong to MHM EKO Liberia Inc, and the equipment in question is currently being rented by ArcelorMittal Liberia.

The Company MHM EKO Liberia Inc. was organized in May 2013 and registered as a legal entity in June 2013. Six months after its registration, Singbeh was joined by two foreign partners-Pavel Miloschewsky and Martin Miloschewsky. Singbeh served as President and CEO before the current controversy ensued.

Singbeh and the rest of the defendants are standing trial for alleged economic sabotage, theft of property and criminal conspiracy. However the defense team is alleging that the complainant Mr. Armstrong was charged with theft of property during the February 2020 Term of court in Nimba in the same case.

The defendants' contention for seeking dismissal of the case brought against them by Armstrong is that one who has been indicted by the state is disqualified from coming to institute like action against those who through the state have had said individual indicted.

During a hearing earlier on Monday, 23 August 2021, former Montserrado County Attorney, Mr. J. Darku Mulbah, argued that such law is applicable in all criminal proceedings.



journalists.

"The call [by] Voice of Reporters through its Executive Director Henscin Dehgar according to the press statement is aimed at ensuring that the lives of journalists [are] protected," the press statement said.

It continued that journalism is a noble profession but it is now seen as a serious crime against the state in Liberia, terming it as a complete violation of the human rights and dignity of the journalists in the country.

At the same time, Voice of

Reporters has frowned at human rights organizations and civil society organizations for not showing interest through advocacy on the concerns of reporters.

The release quotes Dehgar as saying that human rights and Civil Society organizations in Liberia have succeeded through the media, but they are always tight - lipped on issues that border on the lives of reporters. Dehgar therefore called for media block-out for the human rights and civil society

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 11

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Weah assures maximum development

By Winston W. Parley

President George Manneh Weah has dedicated one of his signature projects, the 14 Military Hospital in Schefflin, Margibi County, saying his vision is to develop Liberia to the maximum extent possible during his presidency.

"I have a vision and a mission for Liberia. My vision is to develop Liberia to the maximum extent possible during my Presidency. And my mission is to complete every project that I embark

being badly wounded in 2017 on the mission.

He suggested that the intent for the construction of a state-of-the-art Medical Center for the use of Liberian Military personnel, their families and dependents, and other Liberian citizens is to ensure that wounded soldiers' families would not have to travel to another country to visit their loved ones.

Mr. Weah broke ground in May 2018 for the construction of the 14 Military Hospital, and with the assistance of the Engineering

population.

Through their respective Embassies near Monrovia, the Governments and People of India, China, and the United States over the years made invaluable contributions to the success of the project.

"Today, it is now complete and ready for operation. Fully equipped and staffed with a dedicated and qualified team of medical professionals, it will become the central health care facility of the Armed Forces of Liberia, and with its 150-bed capacity, will begin to provide in-patient services as well as outpatient services to our men and women in arms, and their families," President Weah said.

President Weah noted that in the near future, the 14 Military Hospital will provide other specialized services for the general Liberian population, and that these services will include certain emergency medical and surgical procedures such as plastic surgeries, and burn care, as well as general surgery.

"It will become the center of healthcare excellence, providing quality services and comfort for all Liberians," he said.

He said he is both proud and happy to see that his dream has been realized, and in record time, describing the 14 Military Hospital is one of his signature projects.

Additionally, President Weah announced at the occasion that one of his signature projects is the development of Bali Island, explaining that there are many who doubt his ability to bring this project to fruition. "But these skeptics do not discourage nor distract me from my mission," he added.

Company of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), construction began for the project and was completed after a little over three years of work.

While it was still being constructed, President Weah recalled that the 14 Military Hospital became the perfect isolation center when Coronavirus broke out in Liberia and played a major role in the country's battle with the pandemic because of its location away from the general



upon in that process," said Mr. Weah while opening and dedicating Liberia's first military hospital Wednesday, 1 September 2021.

Mr. Weah said he considered undertaking the military hospital project after being informed in 2018 that a Liberian soldier who was serving on the United Nations peacekeeping mission in Mali had been taken to Senegal for emergency treatment after

Labour welcomes ratification of ILO conventions, amendment human trafficking law

By Bridgett Milton

The Ministry of Labour says it welcomes the ratification of two International Labour Organization Conventions and the amendment of certain provisions of the Law to ban Human Trafficking in here.

The Senate Tuesday, August 31, 2021 ratified ILO Conventions "C-100" of 1959 on equal pay for equal work and the amendment of ILO Constitution of 1986.

The two international instruments were first ratified by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate for concurrence. It is now left to be signed by the President of the Republic of Liberia.

The Senate also passed the amendment to the provision of the Law to ban Human Trafficking in the country and it is expected to be sent to the

He further explained that it was embarrassing that Liberia as a founding member of the International Labour Organization was considered as the only country in Africa that had not ratified these ILO instruments, especially C-100 which speaks to "Equal pay for equal work".

On the issue of the amendment to the Human Trafficking Law of Liberia, Cllr. Gibson who is also the Chairman of the National Human Trafficking Taskforce stated that the amendment which focuses mainly on areas of prosecution, strengthening of the Laws and protection for witnesses will greatly contribute to elimination of human trafficking in Liberia.

He added that this latest development will help to improve Liberia's grading on the United States Government



House of Representatives for concurrence as well.

Speaking minutes after the ratifications of the two International Conventions and the amendment to the Human Trafficking Law of Liberia, Labour Minister Cllr. Charles H. Gibson said it is a breakthrough in enhancing labour administration as well as the fight against human trafficking in Liberia.

Gibson explained that with the ratifications of the two ILO Conventions, Liberia stands to benefit more from its major international partner the ILO and will lead to the coming into the country of the ILO Decent Work Country Program which will bring about increase employment opportunities for Liberians including Zogoes and physically challenged people and other programs.

Report on trafficking in Liberia which is one of the serious imperatives that a country must fulfill to qualify for certain financial benefits from the US Government.

Cllr. Gibson used the opportunity to thank members of the Legislature, Lawyers and Consultants, ILO, IDLO, the US Embassy, the Liberia Labour Congress (LLC), the Liberia Chamber of Commerce (LCC), local and international partners and all who participated in the activities leading to this great achievement

For his part, the ILO Program Manager in Liberia, Mr. Salif Haji Massalay who also welcomed the ratifications of the conventions said the latest move by the Government of Liberia means that Liberia as a country can now design programs to benefit vulnerable Liberians and others in the society.

Français

Violences policières : trois policiers visés par « un mandat d'arrêt »

Le ministère de la Justice a ordonné l'arrestation de trois agents de la Police nationale du Libéria (LNP) en lien avec la mort d'Alieu Sheriff, un chauffeur de camion, qui aurait été bastonné par ces deniers en juillet de cette année.

La mort de Sheriff avait déclenché une série de manifestations organisées

principalement par ses proches ici, manifestations au cours desquelles la police s'est vue obligée de faire recours à l'usage du gaz lacrymogène le 3 août pour disperser une immense foule qui avait assiégé les locaux du temple de la justice et l'entrée du siège de la LNP à Capitol Hill.

Mais le gouvernement du Libéria, par l'intermédiaire du ministère de la Justice, a

confirmé le mardi 31 août 2021, dans le cadre d'un rapport d'autopsie d'enquête préliminaire réalisée sur la dépouille mortelle de Sheriff d'Alieu, que la victime est décédée des suites de blessures contondantes à l'arrière de la tête.

Le ministère de la Justice a donc ordonné à la LNP,

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Le Sénat observe une pause d'un mois

Les sénateurs libériens ont pris une pause d'un mois après la clôture de la 4e session ordinaire du Sénat libérien. Ils retourneront en octobre.

Le président du Sénat temporaire Albert T Chie a déclaré qu'au cours de ses 61 jours de séance, l'organe a adopté 60 projets de loi, dont plusieurs accords de financement pour soutenir le développement des infrastructures et des instruments législatifs pour renforcer la lutte contre la corruption et améliorer la

transparence.

S'adressant aux journalistes mardi 31 août, au Capitole, il a déclaré que certains projets de loi cruciaux sont toujours au niveau des comités sénatoriaux, notamment des projets de loi sur les réformes électorales et les pratiques judiciaires.

"Au cours de la quatrième session, la plénière du Sénat a décidé d'améliorer les procédures législatives en minimisant le nombre de sessions exécutives et éliminé à partir du milieu de la quatrième session, éliminé la convocation

des concessionnaires et des institutions non gouvernementales dans les salles plénières et les commissions", a-t-il expliqué.

Il a également fait savoir que des problèmes relatifs aux activités commerciales avaient été soulevés, il s'agit en particulier des difficultés de faire des affaires au port de Monrovia, précisément avec les opérations des terminaux APM, BIVAC et CTN.

Le sénateur Chie a indiqué que des inquiétudes ont également été soulevées au Sénat au sujet du programme de stimulation du coronavirus, en particulier l'aspect distribution alimentaire, le contrat de gestion de la Liberia Electricity Corporation et la croissance lente du secteur de l'électricité, la retraite non coordonnée des enseignants des écoles publiques, du personnel de sécurité et des agents de santé, entre autres.

Il a déclaré que conformément à la loi modifiée sur la gestion des finances publiques, le président George Weah a soumis à l'Assemblée législative un budget spécial

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Éditorial

Les conflits de leadership sont un pire ennemi du progrès

Des rapports font état d'un affrontement entre le ministre d'État chargé des Affaires présidentielles Nathaniel F. McGill et le ministre des Affaires étrangères Dee-Maxwell Kemayah au sujet de qui des deux doit attirer l'attention du président George Manneh Weah. Cela est à la fois troublant et décevant ! En tout cas, c'est le moins qu'on puisse dire.

Il est même très incompréhensible que deux fonctionnaires qui jouissent des privilèges égaux au sien du pouvoir exécutif - du moins cela devrait être le cas -, aient recours à un langage acrimonieux l'un à l'égard de l'autre.

Plus précisément, le désaccord apparent entre le ministre McGill et le ministre Kemayah sur la question de savoir si le président George Manneh Weah devrait s'adresser à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies de cette année à New York en personne ou le faire virtuellement, n'est pas quelque chose qui mérite qu'on se bouffe le nez. Nous pensons qu'une décision finale sur une telle question doit être dans le meilleur intérêt général de l'État, et non pour satisfaire l'ego de quelqu'un.

Depuis son entrée en fonction en 2018, le président Weah ne s'est rendu qu'à deux reprises (2018 et 2019) à New York et s'est adressé en personne à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. Nous pensons également qu'il devrait le faire autant de fois que l'occasion se présente, mais si le gouvernement américain conseille aux dirigeants mondiaux de s'adresser virtuellement à l'AGNU de cette année en raison de la nouvelle vague du COVID-19 comme le conseillerait le ministre des Affaires étrangères, nous ne voyons rien de mal.

De même, si le ministre d'État aux Affaires présidentielles pense fermement que le président devrait être à New York personnellement pour s'adresser à l'Assemblée générale, et peut-être pour, en marge de la conférence, profiter des discussions avec des gouvernements amis et des partenaires internationaux, alors on peut en parler en tant que gouvernement sans avoir à se boxer comme dans un ring.

En outre, nous avons appris que le ministre McGill demande au ministre des Affaires étrangères, qui est également doyen du Cabinet, de lui rendre compte, et non directement au président Weah. Nous pensons que cela est contraire au protocole, sauf que si le président a choisi ainsi, et si c'est le cas, alors il y a de quoi être inquiet, car le ministre des Affaires étrangères représente directement le président sur les questions étrangères en particulier, d'État à État, pas le ministre d'État pour les affaires présidentielles.

Ce qui est plus regrettable et décevant cependant, c'est que le président Weah lui-même s'assoit et regarde deux responsables clés de son cabinet s'insulter sans intervenir, encore moins prendre des mesures punitives à titre de dissuasion. Cette inaction singulière démontre encore le manque de leadership du président.

Il est temps que l'administration Weah se lève et dirige comme un gouvernement capable dans lequel le peuple libérien a placé massivement sa confiance.

Le fait que le président Weah se rende à New York pour s'adresser personnellement à l'AGNU ne devrait pas être un concours de personnalité entre le ministre McGill et le ministre Kemayah.

Ce qui est sûr le président dispose d'une équipe de conseillers qui devraient intervenir en conséquence et suggérer l'approche appropriée avec la matière.

Ce qui s'est passé récemment au ministère des Affaires étrangères à Monrovia était une honte totale. Nous souhaitons que cela ne se répète car cela ne fait pas preuve de maturité et de leadership que la prochaine génération pourrait copier.

Français

Violences policières : trois policiers

notamment l'inspecteur général Patrick T. Sudue, d'arrêter immédiatement les agents Samuel N. Borbor, Harris Monger et Alexander Seakor.

Faisant une mise à jour concernant le rapport d'autopsie lors d'une conférence de presse spéciale au ministère de l'Information mardi, Me Nyenati Tuan, vice-ministre de la Justice pour la codification, a déclaré que le chauffeur de camion était décédé des suites de causes non naturelles.

Le ministre adjoint a ordonné l'arrestation immédiate des trois agents concernés afin qu'ils soient jugés devant un tribunal conformément à la Constitution et aux normes des droits de l'homme.

Il a fait savoir que si le tribunal détermine l'existence d'une preuve

prima facie contre les accusés, il va délivrer un mandat d'arrêt formel avec les charges qui sont portées contre eux.

Lors d'un entretien avec des journalistes, M. Amara M. Forfinnah, porte-parole officiel de la famille du défunt, a dit que la blessure contondante à l'arrière de la tête de M. Sheriff est due à la matraque électrique qui a été utilisée à l'arrière de la tête du défunt.

Forfinnah a expliqué que le premier rassemblement pacifique avait été organisé au début du mois d'août pour attirer l'attention du gouvernement, ajoutant que si l'on continue de tolérer la brutalité policière, tout le pays sera bientôt terrorisé et se transformera en un État policier.

"Nous savons comment l'État policier peut finir, nous ferons tout notre possible pour protéger la paix et la stabilité de ce pays", a-t-il déclaré.

Le Sénat observe une

de 300,1 55 millions de dollars américains, couvrant la période du 1er juillet au 31 décembre 2021 en tant que passerelle vers la nouvelle période fiscale qui commence à partir du 1er janvier de chaque année au 31 décembre.

Cependant, 347, 908 millions de dollars ont été adoptés, a-t-il dit, tout en ajoutant que l'Assemblée législative a alloué des crédits budgétaires supplémentaires au secteur de la sécurité, y compris les Forces armées du Libéria, le secteur de la santé, y compris la lutte contre le COVID-19, l'hôpital JFK et d'autres établissements de santé dans tout le pays ainsi que la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains.

Le sénateur du comté de

Grand Kru, de la coalition pour le changement démocratique au pouvoir, a ajouté en outre que, conformément à la Constitution, les salaires, les avantages et les programmes des sénateurs devraient être financés par le budget national plutôt que par une ligne budgétaire distincte, soulignant qu'ils ont observé que certaines personnes sont mal à l'aise lorsque des fonds provenant du budget national sont déboursés pour les programmes individuels des sénateurs.

A noter que les sénateurs ont essuyés ces derniers temps des critiques acerbes de la part du public pour avoir empoché près d'un million de dollars américains dans le cadre de soi-disant engagement législatif à un moment où l'économie est ravagée par une grave crise.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Kate Mackintosh, Jojo Mehta, Richard Rogers

Poursuivre l'écocide en justice

LOS ANGELES - Les inondations, les incendies de forêt, les températures records et les zoonoses n'ont échappé à personne. À ce titre, il est impossible d'ignorer la crise climatique et écologique et l'humanité se résigne peut-être à accepter que les graves dégâts que notre environnement naturel endure ne sont pas seulement une simple question de principes. Tout cela équivaut peut-être à un crime international.

La dernière introduction d'un nouveau crime pénal international remonte au sortir de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Les Chartes de Nuremberg et de Tokyo ont ajouté les crimes contre l'humanité aux crimes de guerre et aux crimes contre la paix existants (« agression »), en consacrant l'idée que certains actes sont si flagrants que, quelle que soit la victime immédiate, ils nous concernent tous. Peu après, en 1948, un crime particulier contre l'humanité - le génocide - a été entériné dans un nouveau traité.

Nous assistons peut-être à un moment du même ordre dans notre relation à l'environnement. Le mois dernier, un groupe indépendant de juristes internationaux a publié un projet de texte définissant le crime « d'écocide », qui doit être proposé à son inscription dans le Statut de la Cour pénale internationale (CPI). Les parallèles sont clairs : l'adoption de l'écocide comme crime international reconnaît que les graves dégâts subis par notre environnement sont un crime contre nous tous et que nous ne pouvons plus laisser des États individuels juger de tels délits par leur seule juridiction.

Le groupe d'experts, réuni par Stop Ecocide Foundation (par laquelle nous avons été employés), a défini le crime selon les termes suivants : Actes illégaux ou injustifiés commis en connaissance de cause qu'il existe une probabilité substantielle de dégâts graves, généralisés ou à long terme sur l'environnement causés par ces actes.

Deux seuils doivent être atteints pour que des actes constituent ce type de crime. Tout d'abord, il doit y avoir une probabilité substantielle qu'ils causent des dégâts graves, généralisés ou à long terme à l'environnement. La rigueur est nécessaire en toutes circonstances et les dégâts probables doivent être soit étendus (s'étendre au-delà d'une zone limitée, au-delà des frontières de l'État, ou toucher tout un écosystème ou un grand nombre de personnes), soit à long terme (irréversibles ou irrémédiables par le rétablissement naturel dans un délai raisonnable). Cela engloberait des situations telles que la pollution toxique d'un centre de population - un grand nombre de personnes, mais une zone géographique relativement limitée - ou la destruction d'un écosystème marin, qui peut être limité en taille mais définitivement perdu.

Pour atteindre le deuxième seuil, les dommages doivent être « soit illégaux, soit injustifiés. » Idéalement, l'environnement doit être protégé de manière adéquate par les lois nationales et les violations extrêmes doivent être des crimes internationaux. Le terme « illégal » se rapporte à des situations de ce type. Mais la législation nationale varie et le droit international de

l'environnement comporte peu d'interdictions. Et certains actes légalement autorisés qui nuisent à l'environnement sont socialement souhaitables : songez à des projets de logement, de transports ou d'infrastructure désespérément nécessaires. Dans de tels cas, le droit international de l'environnement énonce des principes - avant tout le principe du développement durable - que les États doivent respecter. Le terme « injustifiés » dans la définition de l'écocide vise un objectif similaire, qui traite des actes légalement autorisés qui sont irresponsables, en raison du niveau disproportionné de préjudice probable.

Pour être reconnu comme un crime international du même ordre que le génocide, les crimes contre l'humanité, les crimes de guerre et d'agression, le crime d'écocide aura besoin du soutien d'au moins deux tiers des États membres de la CPI (actuellement 123 États au total). Il entrera alors en vigueur pour tout État qui le ratifiera. Les personnes occupant des postes à responsabilité dont les actions répondent à la définition seront passibles de poursuites par la CPI ou par tout tribunal national compétent et condamnées à des peines de prison éventuelles. Il s'agit d'un changement majeur par rapport au statu quo, où les sanctions pénales font défaut, au niveau international et souvent au niveau national également, pour nombre des pires cas de destruction massive de l'environnement. Dans la plupart des juridictions, les particuliers ou les sociétés ne sont passibles que de sanctions financières.

La criminalisation de l'écocide pourrait avoir un effet dissuasif plus fort que la perspective d'un génocide ou de crimes de guerre, parce qu'il s'agit en grande partie d'un délit d'entreprise. Parce que la valeur d'une entreprise dépend en grande partie de sa réputation et de la confiance des investisseurs, les dirigeants auraient beaucoup à perdre en se trouvant sur le même banc des accusés qu'un criminel de guerre (la CPI tente des poursuites contre des délinquants individuels plutôt que contre des entreprises). Même le risque de paraître avoir commis un crime international pourrait conduire les décideurs d'entreprises à recourir à des méthodes de fonctionnement plus sûres et plus durables. Il nous est permis d'espérer que la dissuasion prendra effet bien avant que la loi n'entre en vigueur, lorsque la perspective d'une loi deviendra tangible.

Il y a bien sûr des défis à relever pour aller de l'avant. La CPI avance déjà sur un terrain difficile et il est clair, d'après les développements en France, que la législation nationale sur les écocides peut être problématique (le Climate and Resilience Act de 2021 récemment promulgué contient une reformulation à la baisse très critiquée de la compréhension de ce terme).

Mais un large soutien international en faveur du crime d'écocide peut et doit être obtenu. Des gouvernements - notamment ceux de Vanuatu, des Maldives, de la France, de la Belgique, de la Finlande, de l'Espagne, du Canada et du Luxembourg - sont déjà intéressés. Et des motions ou projets de loi parlementaires ont été soumis dans un certain nombre de pays, dont la Belgique, le Portugal, le Brésil, la France, la Bolivie, le Bangladesh, le Royaume-Uni et le Chili. Les pays ne doivent pas attendre la catastrophe pour mettre fin au crime international de notre temps.

GET ACCESS TO THE

The New Dawn
TRULY INDEPENDENT

www.thenewdawnliberia.com

Daily

Liberia Telecommunications Corporation

Everyday Communications for Everyday People



Liberia Telecommunications Company (LIBTELCO)

Invitation for Bids

The Liberia Telecommunications Corporation invites sealed bids from reputable companies for the following:

| Tender No | Description of Jobs/Items | Qty | Bid Submission Date & Time | Bid Opening Date & Time |
|---|---|--------|--|---------------------------------|
| <u>LOT I</u> IFB No. LIBTELCO/SP/NCB/001/2021 | Power Supply System (Generator – 25kva Pekins) | 15 pcs | August 30, 2021 – September 24, 2021 9:00AM – 5:00PM | September 24, 2021 1:00PM |
| <u>LOT II</u> IFB No. LIBTELCO/SP/NCB/001/2021 | Power Supply System (Solar Power Systems – 10Kw Off Grid Solar System) | 10sets | August 30, 2021 – September 24, 2021 9:00AM – 5:00PM | September 24, 2021 1:00PM |

The bids will be opened on the above date & time in the presence of participating bidders or their representatives who wish to attend

Detailed tender requirements are available on the Ground Floor, Procurement Unit, Procurement Department, Liberia Telecommunications Corporation (LIBTELCO), Broad & Lynch Streets, Monrovia, Liberia

The address for submission is Attention To:

Frederick Jerbo (Mr.)
Department of Procurement
Tender Box Located in the Procurement Unit, Ground Floor Broad and Lynch Streets,
Monrovia, Liberia
Tel: +231 777-053-116
Email: tender@libtelco.com.lr

The address for opening of the bids is:

Conference Room,
Executive Floor
Liberia Telecommunications Corporation
Broad & Lynch Streets, Monrovia, Liberia

Liberia Telecommunications Company (LIBTELCO)

Invitation for Bids

The Liberia Telecommunications Corporation invites sealed bids from reputable companies for the following:

| Tender No | Description of Jobs/Items | Qty | Bid Submission Date & Time | Bid Opening Date & Time |
|--|---------------------------|-----|--|---------------------------------|
| <u>LOT III</u> IFB No. LIBTELCO/SP/ICB/001/2021 | Stainless Steel Metals | | August 30, 2021 – September 24, 2021 9:00AM – 5:00PM | September 24, 2021 1:00PM |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

The bids will be opened on the above date & time in the presence of participating bidders or their representatives who wish to attend

Detailed tender requirements are available on the Ground Floor, Procurement Unit, Procurement Department, Liberia Telecommunications Corporation (LIBTELCO), Broad & Lynch Streets, Monrovia, Liberia

The address for submission is Attention To:

Frederick Jerbo (Mr.)
Department of Procurement
Tender Box Located in the Procurement Unit, Ground Floor Broad and Lynch Streets,
Monrovia, Liberia
Tel: +231 777-053-116
Email: tender@libtelco.com.lr

The address for opening of the bids is:

Conference Room,
Executive Floor
Liberia Telecommunications Corporation
Broad & Lynch Streets, Monrovia, Liberia

Liberia Telecommunications Company (LIBTELCO)

Invitation for Bids

The Liberia Telecommunications Corporation invites sealed bids from reputable companies for the following:

| Tender No | Description of Jobs/Items | Qty | Bid Submission Date & Time | Bid Opening Date & Time |
|---|----------------------------|-----|--|---------------------------------|
| <u>LOT IV</u> IFB No. LIBTELCO/SP/NCB/005/2021 | Communication Equipment | | August 30, 2021 – September 24, 2021 9:00AM – 5:00PM | September 24, 2021 1:00PM |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

The bids will be opened on the above date & time in the presence of participating bidders or their representatives who wish to attend

Detailed tender requirements are available on the Ground Floor, Procurement Unit, Procurement Department, Liberia Telecommunications Corporation (LIBTELCO), Broad & Lynch Streets, Monrovia, Liberia

The address for submission is Attention To:

Frederick Jerbo (Mr.)
Department of Procurement
Tender Box Located in the Procurement Unit, Ground Floor Broad and Lynch Streets,
Monrovia, Liberia
Tel: +231 777-053-116
Email: tender@libtelco.com.lr

The address for opening of the bids is:

Conference Room,
Executive Floor
Liberia Telecommunications Corporation
Broad & Lynch Streets, Monrovia, Liberia

Liberia Telecommunications Company (LIBTELCO)

Invitation for Bids

The Liberia Telecommunications Corporation invites sealed bids from reputable companies for the following:

| Tender No | Description of Jobs/Items | Qty | Bid Submission Date & Time | Bid Opening Date & Time |
|---|---------------------------------|--------|--|---------------------------------|
| <u>LOT V</u> IFB No. LIBTELCO/SP/NCB/004/2021 | Computers (HP, Lenovo, Dell) | 50 pcs | August 30, 2021 – September 24, 2021 9:00AM – 5:00PM | September 24, 2021 1:00PM |
| <u>LOT VI</u> IFB No. LIBTELCO/SP/NCB/004/2021 | Laptops HP – Lenovo, Dell) | 50pcs | August 30, 2021 – September 24, 2021 9:00AM – 5:00PM | September 24, 2021 1:00PM |

The bids will be opened on the above date & time in the presence of participating bidders or their representatives who wish to attend

Detailed tender requirements are available on the Ground Floor, Procurement Unit, Procurement Department, Liberia Telecommunications Corporation (LIBTELCO), Broad & Lynch Streets, Monrovia, Liberia

The address for submission is Attention To:

Frederick Jerbo (Mr.)
Department of Procurement
Tender Box Located in the Procurement Unit, Ground Floor Broad and Lynch Streets,
Monrovia, Liberia
Tel: +231 777-053-116
Email: tender@libtelco.com.lr

The address for opening of the bids is:

Conference Room,
Executive Floor
Liberia Telecommunications Corporation
Broad & Lynch Streets, Monrovia, Liberia

PLP Cassell trades blames

By Lincoln G. Peters

The leader of newly established People's Liberation Party (PLP) Dr. Daniel E. Cassell, blames those he refers to as "recycled politicians", for failure of the State.

He also notes the failure Liberia is due to inability of recycled politicians to prioritize the plight of ordinary Liberians above personal interest.

He says it's time voters give recycled politicians no room in the body politics of Liberia, noting for

Congo Town after scorers of young people joined the party, Dr. Cassell described himself as Liberia's political eagle, determined to bring redemption to the people.

The U.S.-based Liberian, who is making his debut in Liberian politics says he is ready and optimistic with great help of his team and partisans to defeat everyone that comes his way in 2023.

Presenting the new members to the party earlier, Acting Chairman Taple Doe Reeves, expresses excitement to have so many young people coming onboard,



too long they have enriched themselves over night at the detriment of ordinary citizens.

"The PLP is here to give Liberians the hope and better life they deserve. For too long our people have suffered in their own country only because they continue to elect politicians who are not having any plan for this country and its people", he laments.

Speaking Tuesday, August 31, 2021 at the PLP headquarters in

noting they made no mistake.

He lauds the youths mostly from the ghetto, for taken bold step, adding that it's time for true liberation instead of talkative politicians.

In response, the new political converts expressed excitement and happiness for the warm reception accorded them, saying they have come to serve the party with integrity, vowing to work assiduously in ensuring a resounding victory come 2023. *-Editing by Jonathan Browne*

Cont'd from page 6

Journalists alarm

organizations.

The group laments that the act of consistent threats and brutality against journalists in Liberia violate press freedom which is enshrined in the International Declaration of Human rights.

The group has recounted the recent attack on journalist Nyanti Togbah of OK FM by some residents of District 17 while reporting on their demand for their lawmaker to

account for his portion of the 30 thousand United States dollars recently received by each member of the Liberian legislature.

Meanwhile, Voice of Reporters has accused the government of Liberia as being responsible for the continuous attack on Liberian journalists due to its failure to release the findings from the March 12, 2021 petition represented to it by journalists. *--Press release*

@
The New Dawn WE DO:
FULLY INDEPENDENT
Offset & Digital Printing

VACANCY

The Embassy of France in Liberia invites applications from highly qualified candidates for the following position:

Secretary and Consular Assistant full-time employment at the French Embassy in Liberia

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Manage and transfer calls, register and distribute all official letters, fill/archive all official documents/files...
- Organize meetings/appointments; maintain calendars, day-to-day preparation of official letters/documents
- Prepare receptions/events/festivals (list of invitees, preparing and sending invitation cards)

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- The candidate should have practical Experience in a diplomatic mission/international organization would be appreciated
- S/he must be fluent in French (spoken and written) and proficiency in oral and written English and be at ease with public relations
- Excellent computer knowledge including Office Pack (Word processing, Power Point and Spreadsheet programs);
- Ability to work autonomously;
- Good organization and time management skills, tracking deadlines; willingness to take initiative;
- The candidate must be proactive, able to multi-task and interact with the team.
- Excellent teamwork skills.

HOW TO APPLY

Please submit your CV with Covering Letter before September 3rd, 2021 at the Embassy of France at the following address: 98 A UN Drive, Mamba Point, Monrovia, Liberia or by Email at accueil.monrovia-amba@diplomatie.gouv.fr

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted!

OFFRE D'EMPLOI

L'Ambassade de France au Liberia recrute un/une Secrétaire Administratif(ve)/Consulaire.

ACTIVITES PRINCIPALES

- Gérer le Secrétariat de l'ambassade ;
- Gérer des contacts, rendez-vous et de l'Ambassadeur et ses collaborateurs ;
- Participer à l'organisation des événements et réunions à l'Ambassade ou à la Résidence ;

ACQUIS PROFESSIONNELS

- Expérience en secrétariat ;
- Maîtrise de la langue Française et Anglaise ;
- Expérience en Ambassade ou Organisation Internationale ;
- Compétences consulaires ;
- Autonomie et capacité rédactionnelle ;
- Connaissances étendue du Protocole ;
- Maîtrise du Pack Office

QUALITES PERSONNELLES

- Sens de l'organisation ;
- Sens relationnel ;
- Facilité de communication ;
- Aptitude à la discrétion et à la confidentialité ;
- Faire preuve d'initiative ;

Contrat de travail de droit libérien à temps plein (40 heures par semaine, du Lundi au Vendredi).

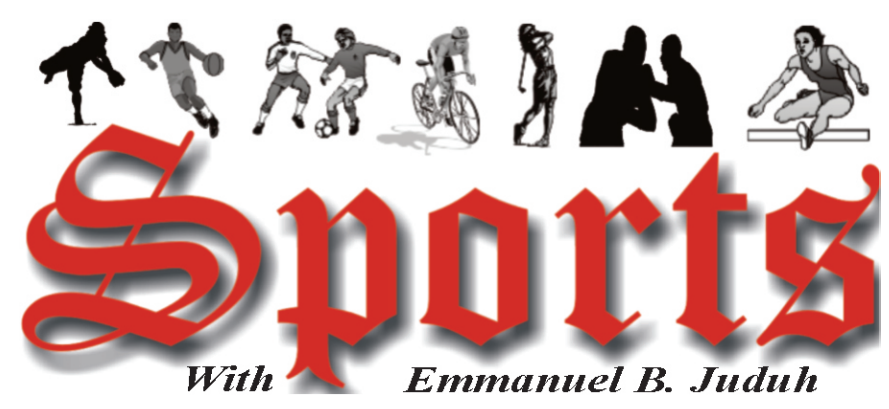
MODALITE DE CANDIDATURE

- Un CV et une Lettre de Motivation sont à déposer à l'ambassade avant le 03 Septembre 2021 à l'adresse suivante :
Ambassade de France au Liberia, 98 A, UN Drive Mamba Point, Monrovia, Liberia.
- Ou par email : accueil.monrovia-amba@diplomatie.gouv.fr

Seuls les candidats présélectionnés seront contactés !

The New Dawn

French Version Inside
TRULY INDEPENDENT



VOL. 11 NO. 150 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 02, 2021 PRICE LD\$40.00

In Singbeh, others trial: Court receives subpoenaed document



Mr. Nanborlor F. Singbeh Sr.

Wisner and several others for which Mr. Armstrong is now a private prosecutor revealed that he (Mr. Armstrong) had earlier been indicted by that court for theft of property involving the same matter and individuals.

The Liberian Civil Procedure Law provides that without the restoration of the rights of a defendant who has been previously indicted in the same matter and involving the same parties like in the case of Armstrong, such matter shall be dismissed.

Judge Feika has set Friday, 3 September 2021 as the date to decide whether or not to dismiss the trial after receiving subpoenaed documents from the Clerk of the 8th Judicial Circuit Court in Nimba County.

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 11

By Winston W. Parley

The Criminal Court "C" in Monrovia on Tuesday September 1, 2021 received documents it has subpoenaed from the Clerk of the 8th Judicial Circuit Court in Nimba County.

Judge Ousman F. Feika gave the order after a defense lawyer in the ongoing economy sabotage, theft of property, forgery, and criminal conspiracy trial involving Senate Secretary Nanborlor F. Singbeh Sr., and former National Investment Commission (NIC) boss George W.

DATA DA LIFE

3G good
4G better

Dial *352#

everywhere you go

TIP ME
...Your wallet is safe

Withdrawals made easy and smooth
TipOut whenever you want.

Download Now
Available on

The New Dawn

TRULY INDEPENDENT

PRESS

WE DO GENERAL PRINTING SERVICES:

- * Newspapers * Magazines * Flyers * Posters
- * Calendars * Brochures * Letterhead
- * Receipts * Invoices * Souvenirs etc...

DIGITAL & OFFSET Printing

© 0886484201 | Email: info@thenewdawnliberia.com | P.O. Box 1266 UN Drive & Center Street
 © 0777007529 | Website: www.thenewdawnliberia.com | Opposite NIC, Monrovia, Liberia