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CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA		
MARKET BUYING AND SELLING RATES LIBERIAN DOLLARS PER US DOLLAR		
DATE	BUYING	SELLING
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 2022	L\$151.9531 /US\$1.00	L\$153.7059/US\$1.00

These are indicative rates based on results of daily surveys of foreign exchange market in Monrovia and selected cities of Liberia. These rates are collected from the Central bank, commercial banks, parallel market and the license forex bureaux. The rates are not set by the Central Bank of Liberia.
Source: Research, Policy and Planning Department, CBL.

The New Dawn

French Version Inside

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Yuoh denies Nyonblee's petition against Bility

Counting begins in Lofa

following Tuesday's senatorial by-election



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Continental News

Tanzania's tomato farmers battle fertiliser shortage

Under the beating Tanzanian sun, Lossim Lazzaro nervously looks over his farm. He slowly pours livestock manure on his crops, in a last-ditch attempt to help them grow.

Mr Lazzaro owns five acres (two hectares) of land and was once a successful tomato farmer in the northern Arusha region. But now, like many others, he is battling to keep his business and crops alive, amid a global fertiliser shortage. "It's been difficult

for me to get fertiliser in the market," Mr Lazzaro says.

Fertiliser - the key ingredient needed to help crops grow - is in short supply across the world. Global prices have also skyrocketed in part because of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

"I used to buy fertiliser for about \$25 [£20] per 50kg bag in 2019," Mr Lazzaro recalls. "But the same bag now goes for almost double that price. It is extremely expensive for me."

The amount of fertiliser available globally has almost halved, while the cost of some types of fertiliser have nearly

tripled over the past 12 months, according to the United Nations.

That is having a knock-on effect in countries like Tanzania, where farmers are dependent on imported fertiliser.

"I ended up buying fertiliser from a local manufacturer but still I have to place an order months earlier due to the shortage," Mr Lazzaro adds. The crisis is fuelling fears of food scarcity.

Africa - which already uses the least amount of fertiliser per hectare in the world - is at high risk.

The short supply will inevitably impact crop yields, particularly for wheat which requires a lot of fertiliser and is essential for feeding millions.

The UN World Food Programme (WFP) has warned that the fertiliser shortage could push an additional seven million people into food scarcity. They say that cereal production in 2022 will decline to about 38 million tonnes, from the previous year's output of more than 45 million tonnes.

Tanzania, like many other African countries, relies on fertiliser from Russia and

China - the two leading global manufacturers. Russia, which is under Western sanctions, produces large amounts of potash, ammonia and urea.

These are the three key ingredients needed to make chemical fertiliser. They helped to fuel the Green Revolution in the 1960s which tripled global grain production and helped to feed millions.

Russia exports around 20% of the world's nitrogen fertilisers and combined with its sanctioned ally Belarus, 40% of the world's exported potassium, according to data from Rabobank.

The cost of fertiliser was already high following the economic fallout of the Covid-19 pandemic. Now, the sanctions on Russia and Belarus, compounded with

export controls in China, have made a bad situation worse.

The crisis has left many African countries, which are heavily dependent on foreign imports, scrambling to find solutions. Demand for locally produced fertiliser is rising. Small-scale farmers in the north of Tanzania are now turning to places like Minjingu Mines and Fertilizer Ltd, one of the biggest fertiliser manufacturers in the country. The company says it is experiencing a sudden increase in demand and is struggling to fill orders. But bosses say they are unable to increase their capacity because of heavy taxation.

"We don't have a level playing ground compared to the importers," said Tosky Hans, a director of Minjingu Mines and Fertilizer. "Local manufacturers have to pay a lot of taxes, whereas the importers don't," he added. Like many other countries, foreign investors are given subsidies in Tanzania to attract investment while local manufacturers pay set taxes. BBC



Cameroon Separatists-for-Hire Suspected in Intercommunal Killings

Villagers in a western Cameroon town bordering Nigeria say armed men carried out a series of attacks from June 25 to 27, killing at least 30 people, including five Nigerians, and forcing hundreds to flee.

Community leaders in the town of Akwaya say one of two communities fighting over land hired separatist fighters to carry out the shootings, which the rebels deny. Enow Daniel Kewong, the highest-ranking government health official in Akwaya, spoke to VOA via a messaging application. "Since the incident was very horrific, we never had the courage to go to the field, so the injured were actually transported by relatives and villagers to the Presbyterian Health Center where we attended to them," he said. "Most of the people that were brought had severe head injuries, chest injuries, while few had minor injuries. The severe injuries, we tried to stabilize them and referred them to neighboring Nigeria for continuation of care."

Cameroon Presbyterian Church official Samuel Fonki said an unknown number of the injured died while being evacuated to Nigeria. VOA could not independently verify if any injured from the attack arrived at Nigerian hospitals.

Fonki said the ethnic Oliti accused the Messaga Ekol people of hiring rebel fighters to carry out the attacks to try to force them from their land.

Separatists deny they were responsible for the Akwaya killings and blamed unnamed armed groups operating across

the border. Fonki said he was trying to organize peace talks between the communities to end the violence when the weekend attacks occurred.

"We were planning on how we can have peace talks to end the matter and then this unfortunate incident took place where 30 people including children, women, young girls, men and the old were massacred with support from some armed men. Some were even burned in their houses," he said. "We want to plead that the government should put a very strong military base in Akwaya since



Cameroon soldiers check a truck on the border between Cameroon and Nigeria

Manhunt for Egyptian judge accused of wife's murder



Shaimaa Gamal became notorious a few years ago for appearing to snort heroin live on air

A huge manhunt is under way in Egypt for a leading judge accused of murdering his television presenter wife, whom he reported missing from a shopping mall near Cairo three weeks ago.

A man, claiming to be the Judge Ayman Hajjaj's accomplice, had led the authorities to a farm where Shaimaa Gamal's body was found, the public prosecutor's office said.

Officials at the scene said an attempt had been made to disfigure her body in order to prevent identification.

The public prosecutor's

office said its investigations had proved that the TV anchor was last seen with her husband at the shopping centre.

The judge is deputy chairman of Egypt's powerful council of state, which has lifted his immunity.

An international arrest warrant has also been issued as Mr Hajjaj had recently obtained visas for Canada and Poland. Gamal became notorious a few years ago after appearing to snort heroine live on air. She said the substance was sugar, but the TV presenter was suspended for three months.

Statistics show that one third of women in Egypt are victims of domestic violence. BBC

that area is also near Nigeria. "Cameroon's government said troops have been deployed to protect civilians in Akwaya but gave no further details.

The intercommunal violence along the Nigerian border first broke out in April, when villagers say at least seven people were killed and plantations were destroyed. Local clerics,

community leaders and village chiefs called a meeting to seek a solution to the conflict, but the disputing sides refused to attend.

The allegation of rebels being hired guns will likely complicate peace efforts.

English-speaking separatists in western Cameroon launched an armed rebellion in 2017 to break away from the country and its French-speaking majority. VOA

EDITORIAL

Stop the blame game President Weah

PRESIDENT GEORGE MANNEH Weah is blaming parents for the increase wave of at-risk youths across Liberia, commonly known here as “zogoos.”

THE PRESIDENT SAYS failure of Liberian parents to take care of their responsibility (children) has contributed to increase of at-risk youths in the country despite government efforts.

BUT WHILE PARENTS do have a share in the increase of wayward youths that have permeated our society, we believe strongly that government too has contributed by its failure to halt trafficking and widespread abuse of substances, which is largely responsible for having our streets flooded with at-risk youth that have become a serious social problem.

PRESIDENT WEAH FAILED to mention weakness of the security forces particularly the Police and the Liberia National Drug Enforcement Agency in vigorously clearing our communities and streets of ghettos that serve as breeding grounds for at-risk youths and criminals.

WHEN THE DRUG law of our country is so weak to an extent that traffickers of narcotics into our country that are arrested can get bail for less than US\$100 then we, collectively as a people, are exposing our youth to harmful practices that would eventually destroy their future and leaves the society vulnerable, as it is now.

WE WONDER WHERE was President Weah when at-risk youths terrorized worshipers returning from a Church crusade in the Borough of New Kru Town last year and left over 40 persons dead in a stampede, majority of them women, children and the elderly without the State making any arrest?

THE GOVERNMENT’S DIRECT failure to act despite the presence of a Police depot right in the borough gave at-risk youths license to create more havocs against peaceful and innocent citizens. And then President Weah is blaming parents for all of this!

SADLY AGAIN, THE President and the ruling Congress for Democratic Change exploited at-risk youths for political gains, dishing out to them 5,000 Liberian dollars each during the 2020 Special Senatorial Election and National Referendum. What message was he sending out to them?

WHEN THE GOVERNMENT fails to create jobs, provide social and rehabilitation programs for the youth that practically ran the campaign for the election of Mr. Weah and his ruling CDC, leaving them in frustrations, what else would they turn to other than drugs or substance abuse to ease their disappointment?

RATHER THAN BLAMING parents, President Weah should rally the entire nation, including schools, churches, mosques, and civil society to lead the campaign to rescue our future leaders if the government does mean well, and is not embarking on another political gimmick ahead of the 2023 elections.

New Dawn
DAILY INDEPENDENT

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COMMENTARY

By Mo Ibrahim, Kevin Watkins,
and Mary Robinson

The Leader the WTO Needs

LONDON - With the global trading system under severe pressure, international cooperation to strengthen a rules-based order is vital. Now, perhaps more than ever, we need a World Trade Organization that supports economic recovery, defends multilateralism, rebuilds trust, and rises to the twenty-first-century challenges posed by poverty, inequality, climate change, and - more immediately - the COVID-19 pandemic.

We write as representatives of non-government organizations, philanthropists, and business leaders united in our conviction that Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala is uniquely well placed to lead the WTO into a critical new era.

It is all too easy to lose sight of why trade matters to ordinary people around the world. Aid plays a critical role in advancing human development. But it is through trade and markets, from local to global, that people work their way out of poverty and countries create jobs, build prosperity, and seize business opportunities. In our interdependent world, an open multilateral trading system overseen by the WTO can benefit all countries.

For the world’s poorest countries, trade offers a route to higher value-added production. Managed effectively, and linked to strategies for inclusive growth, international trade can help realize the ambition of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to eradicate poverty and build shared prosperity. With the world teetering on the brink of historic reversals of hard-won progress on reducing extreme poverty and malnutrition, combating child mortality, and extending educational opportunity, we need a trading system that works for the poor.

Okonjo-Iweala is well placed to work with governments to build that system. The hallmark of her career has been an unwavering commitment to poverty reduction, marginalized people, and gender equity. Under her leadership, the WTO would be a force driving progress toward the SDGs.

Beyond poverty, international trade matters for a raft of global goals for 2030. What happens through the trading system has a profound impact on the environment. The climate crisis, biodiversity loss, unsustainable use of natural resources, and pollution of the land, sea, and air point to a single overwhelming conclusion: business as usual is not an option. The scale and intensity of these challenges pose a direct threat to livelihoods, food systems, and human health.

Effective multilateral rules could help steer the world away from an ecological collision course with our planetary boundaries. The WTO could play a critical role in decarbonizing growth, protecting biodiversity, and managing pollution. Our success - or failure - in rising to this century’s great ecological challenges will define how future generations look back at us and our political leaders.

There is also an enormous prize at stake: New business opportunities linked to a more sustainable global economy could reach \$12 trillion per year or more by 2030, implying more jobs and greater prosperity. Outcomes will depend in part on whether countries are able to come together through the WTO.

While trade may seem far removed from the urgent challenges posed by COVID-19, the pandemic has demonstrated our shared vulnerability and interdependence. It has also highlighted the ways in which trade can support public health. Trade in protective equipment, testing kits, and medicines has helped save lives. Looking ahead, overcoming the pandemic will require not just vaccines, but their equitable distribution worldwide. We need to act as a single global community in protecting health. But without effective and equitable trade rules, supply chains can be disrupted, vulnerable

people can be denied access to treatment, and entire countries can miss out on access to vaccines.

None of the benefits of trade are automatic. That is why the WTO needs a director-general equipped to work across political divides, build bridges, and find practical solutions. In short, it needs a leader who can work with governments, helping them rise above their differences to find common ground.

We believe that Okonjo-Iweala is uniquely well placed to play that role.

As a highly respected development economist, she has consistently highlighted the crucial role of trade in building a path to shared prosperity. Moreover, trade has figured prominently in her portfolio. During her 25 years at the World Bank, Okonjo-Iweala worked on economic policy, including the trade challenges facing developing countries in all regions. As Nigeria’s finance minister, and its first-ever coordinating minister of the economy, she oversaw the critical intersection of trade and investment with other productive sectors, and she participated in the reform of national and sub-regional trade.

Moreover, Okonjo-Iweala has a distinguished track record as an effective reformer. As Managing Director at the World Bank, she negotiated a wide range of development finance initiatives. In Nigeria, she led major financial reforms and championed transparency. Her deft handling of complex deals on debt relief demonstrated an ability to navigate a practical pathway to solutions.

Okonjo-Iweala has impressive credentials on health and the environment as well. She currently chairs Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, a public-private partnership that has saved millions of lives. In that role, she has been one of the architects of the path breaking COVAX facility, which has now attracted over \$1.7 billion in support to ensure equitable and affordable access to vaccines for poorer countries. She also co-chairs the Global Commission on the Economy and Climate.

As a seasoned policymaker, Okonjo-Iweala has the skills and experience to engage governments and other stakeholders. All countries - rich and poor - stand to gain from an effectively managed trading system that puts shared interests first.

We believe in the WTO, and we want to see it led by a director-general who can galvanize action and deliver results not just for the most powerful economies, but also for the world’s poorest countries and the people who have been left behind. Okonjo-Iweala is the right candidate for the job.

This commentary is co-signed by: KY Amoako, Founder and President, African Center for Economic Transformation; Bono, Co-founder, The ONE Campaign; Aliko Dangote, Founder, Chair, and CEO, Dangote Group; Nathalie Delapalme, CEO, Mo Ibrahim Foundation; Jamie Drummond, Global Strategist, GlobalGoals.org; Caroline Kende-Robb, Former Secretary-General, CARE International and Executive Director, Africa Progress Panel; Rachel Kyte, Dean of The Fletcher School at Tufts University; Strive Masiyiwa, Executive Chairman and Founder of the Econet Group; Girish Menon, Chief Executive, ActionAid UK; Sanjay Pradhan, CEO, Open Government Partnership; Gayle Smith, CEO, The ONE Campaign; Justin van Fleet, President, Theirworld and Executive Director, Global Business Coalition for Education; Zouera Youssoufou, Managing Director and CEO, Aliko Dangote Foundation; Tim Wainwright, Chief Executive, WaterAid; and Samuel A. Worthington, CEO, InterAction.

Mo Ibrahim is Chair and Founder of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation. Kevin Watkins is CEO of Save the Children UK. Mary Robinson, former president of Ireland, is Chair of The Elders.

O-PED

By Diane Coyle

The Key to the Productivity Puzzle

CAMBRIDGE - In a 1996 lecture entitled “Big Bills Left on the Sidewalk,” the late Mancur Olson made a powerful observation: an individual from a poor country - say, Haiti - who migrates to a richer country like the United States immediately becomes vastly more productive and earns a far higher wage than before. The individual has not changed overnight, so their skills or cultural attitudes cannot explain their improved situation. The answer must instead lie in their new country’s environment.

Olson therefore concluded that many (or most) economies are not socially efficient. A better institutional and social context, and higher stocks of assets from past investments, can make an enormous difference to individuals’ productivity, and hence to their living standards.

The challenge, as Olson pointed out, is that individuals cannot change the overall context in which they live and work, except by moving elsewhere. The improvements needed to raise an entire economy’s productivity require coordinated, collective action. Olson’s own well-known research on the logic of collective action explored why this is so difficult to achieve.

Unfortunately, Olson’s “big bills” insight about the need for coordination rarely features in the current productivity debate. Instead, the discussion - whether of why output per worker hour has been virtually flatlining in many OECD countries since the mid-2000s, or of which targeted policies might help to revitalize left-behind towns or regions - has focused on numerous potential contributory factors, rather than the need for coordinated action.

For example, policymakers typically undertake cost-benefit appraisals of potential infrastructure investments on a project-by-project basis. But the returns to any project will be affected by other decisions, both private and public. If a new railway line opens, will local bus timetables change to coordinate people’s journeys? Will developers build houses nearby, and will other government agencies open schools in the area? Absent coordinated decision-making, investing in new projects where more of the other pieces are already in place will generally look like the better value-for-money option. Unfortunately, government agencies appraising projects are rarely tasked with conducting a holistic survey the policy landscape.

Regional or local low-skills traps present a similar problem. If there are no high-paying jobs in a particular area, then individuals have no incentive to invest in their own education. And if the local pool of available skilled labor is small, employers have no incentive to open offices or factories there. The only option for people who want to move up is to move out.

Such examples have now attained almost motherhood-and-apple-pie status among economic researchers, given the widespread acceptance that “institutions” are important for growth and development. But economists need to connect their analysis with an understanding of the political potential for change, the sociology of organizations, and the psychology of decision-making. Simply urging regions to “be more like Silicon Valley” is useless. The challenge for researchers and policymakers is to understand - in each specific context - exactly what coordination is needed to increase productivity, and what actions (and by whom) can achieve this.

Vast inequalities between places, and therefore in people’s life chances, are a critical political issue almost everywhere, as election upsets and increasing polarization in recent years clearly indicate. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic, the likelihood of economic turmoil owing to extreme weather or civil conflict, the existential requirement of shifting to a zero-carbon economy, and widespread digital disruption will make delivering broad-based prosperity an even more pressing imperative.

Although the obstacles to increased productivity are nearly universal, the solutions will be specific to each place and reflect its asset legacy, industrial history, location, and local politics. There is no science - yet - regarding what kinds of decisions need to be taken at different levels of government, or how to coordinate choices across departmental silos and budgets. (That is why these issues are central to the agenda of the United Kingdom’s recently established Productivity Institute.)

Nobody would be surprised that the factors contributing to low or stagnant productivity include lack of investment in physical and intangible assets, skills shortages, inadequate infrastructure, poor management, and a weak macroeconomic environment. More surprising is the lack of attention paid so far to finding a recipe that addresses these problems in tandem. Economists and policymakers must begin to rectify this without delay.

Diane Coyle, Professor of Public Policy at the University of Cambridge, is the author, most recently, of *Markets, State, and People: Economics for Public Policy* (Princeton University Press, 2020).

ON 2ND THOUGHTS



with Othello B. Garblah

Defining Liberian politics

Politics they say is based on interest and shared values. It involves a group of people with the same political ideas and ideals coming together to form a political party. Political parties are essential institutions of democracy.

These ideas and ideals are often referred to as political ideologies- the basis or the fundamental values upon which a particular political party is established or binds its members together as opposed to the others.

Therefore, these ideologies are regarded as political traditions in places like Ghana- those who subscribe to these traditions hold and believe these values are the best ways to govern the people.

The beacon of democracy-the United States of America could easily explain this with its Right-Wing and Left-Wing Politics-Democrats and Republicans.

Individuals within these political institutions hold these ideas and ideals as key and therefore, would practice and live by these very shared ideals.

Furthermore, those who believe in these values queue to sign-up to these institutions and practice-not only that but support these institutions morally and financially because they believe it’s the right way for their country to go.

However, the situation is totally different in Liberia. There are no political ideologies, values, or traditions. In fact, the establishment of political parties clearly proves that.

Political parties are established based on an individual desire to gain power not because he or she has political ideas and ideals that are better than the ruling party or other opposition political parties. No, it’s all about personal interest at the expense of the people-the masses.

Moreover, a critical analysis of the platforms of all political parties in the country is the same. In fact, these platforms are abandoned during the first 100 days in office.

Thus, the lack of ideologies within the Liberian political system has resulted in parties being built around a single individual-the one with the cash to bankroll the party. Those who sign up for the party do so not because they believe in the single individual and what he has to offer-the vision or ideas he/she must proffer. No, they do so for their personal aggrandizement.

Therefore, if he or she keeps supplying the cash, loyalty from members is assured. At the same time, officials of the party were individuals of their own choosing-Here shows the beginning of the imperial presidency that would rear its ugly head on the national scene as soon as the individual takes power.

Another critical point-since there are no ideas and ideals binding these groups of people together in the party, individual interest would reign supreme.

Therefore, it is frequent to see an individual who has been elected on the ticket of another party jumping ship to another as soon as he or she enters the Legislature as was done few weeks ago by five opposition lawmakers.

Imagine, a lawmaker who has been elected by championing his party policy soon abandons same upon being sworn in. This means that the person has no loyalty to the party or the people that elected him/ her to office.

Now, what happens to the social contract between the party represented by the lawmaker who has just jumped ship and the people who elected him to that office?

The people elected you (lawmaker) and rejected the ruling party candidate because they believe that your party is best suited to provide or advocate for those things they need. But what did you do-you put personal interest above their interest following your ascension?

What happens to the social contract theory? The contract between the lawmaker and the voters of that party? So, what is the justification of the lawmakers who defected to a party the people rejected in the same election?

Thus, it appears that rather than putting the interest of the electorates, lawmakers would seek to put personal interest rather than the interest of the electorates.

And who can you blame, by the way, it's all about the individual interest and not the people and that is the Liberian politics.

JUDICIARY BRANCH
COMMERCIAL COURT
MONTERRADO COUNTY

SHERIFF'S OFFICE
TEMPLE OF JUSTICE
MONROVIA, LIBERIA

International Bank (Liberia) Limited represented by and thru its
Managing Director/CEO Mr. Henry F. Saamoi of the City of
Monrovia, Liberia,.....PETITIONER

Versus

Korwula, Inc represented by its CEO/General Manager and all
Authorized Officer of the City of Monrovia,.....1st Respondent
And

Lamie K Gaie of the City of Monrovia, Liberia,.....2nd RESPONDENT

NOTICE OF SALE

WHEREAS, Final Judgment in the above entitled captioned case was rendered against the said Respondents on the 21ST day of April, A. D. 2021, adjudging the Respondents liable to pay the amount owed Petitioner, *International Bank (Liberia) Limited represented by its General Manager, and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Henry Saamoi Of the City of Monrovia, Montserrado County, Republic of Liberia.....PETITIONER*, in the sum of **US\$74,144.63 (Seventy Four Thousand One Hundred Forty Four United States Dollars Sixty Three Cents)** including interest and other charges.


WHEREAS, RESPONDENT failed to make settlement of the full amount of **US\$74,144.63 (Seventy Four Thousand One Hundred Forty Four United States Dollars Sixty Three Cents)**, a Writ of Execution was accordingly issued, served and returned served and the Sheriff of this Court levied upon the assets of Lamie K Gaie of the City of Monrovia, Liberia,.....2nd RESPONDENT, which are located at Virginia, Montserrado County and described as:

"Commencing at the South Eastern Corner of Abraham F. Sheriff thence running on magnetic hearing as follows South 72 degrees west 82.5 feet parallel with the land of Abraham F. Sheriff to a point thence running South 18 degrees East, 18 degrees East 132.0 feet to appoint thence South 18 degrees East, to appoint; thence running North 72 degree East 82.5 feet to appoint parallel with the 30 feet proposed road; and thence running parallel with the adjacent property, North 18 degrees West, 132.0 feet to the point of commencement and containing one lot of land and no more

NOW THEREFORE, the general public is hereby informed that by virtue of this levy and pursuant to the Final Judgment and the Writ of Execution served on the herein described assets/properties, said properties will be sold to the highest bidder on the grounds of the Temple of Justice, Capitol Hill, Republic of Liberia, on the 16th day of July A.D. 2022, at the hour of 10:00a.m. in the morning to raise the total sum of **US\$663,329.68 (Six Hundred Sixty Three Thousands Three Hundred Twenty Nine United States Dollars Sixty Eight Cents)** Interested persons may inspect said properties/assets through the Offices of the Sheriff of the Commercial Court of Liberia, Montserrado County, Republic of Liberia during Official working hours of the Commercial Court for further information as to the date and time of sale.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF COURT
THIS 20th DAY OF MAY, A.D. 2022.

SEAL OF COURT:


Emmanuel Morris
ACTING SHERIFF, COMMERCIAL COURT
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

0778483868/0886986992

Starts from page 7

Senate to reduce tenure

definitely be de-tenurized", he said.

He named the Governance Commission, Liberia Telecommunications Authority, Small Arms Commission, NASSCORP, LERC, and Liberia Land Authority, among others as institutions that will be affected in the exercise.

Meanwhile, the Grand Kru County Senator said while it's true that NASSCORP and other institutions play a significant role in the governing process of the country, but the senate's decision is a process and not an event, as is being perceived in the public, adding that the senate is still soliciting views from key stakeholders and experts on the matter before reaching a conclusion.

Also speaking via telephone, Deputy GSA Director General and former representative of Montserrado County District#17 William Varney Darkel, extolled the senate plan, but warns that care should be taken because it has future consequences.

He said during his days at the Legislature, such decisions came from the Executive and were brought on the floor for debate. Recently, Plenary of the Liberian Senate unanimously voted to repeal all laws creating Tenure in the Executive Branch of

Government and establishing the tenure Act of 2019.

Under the Act, the senate maintains that there will be tenure positions for only integrity institutions.

The Senate's action is triggered by a report from the Leadership of the Liberian Senate to amend several agencies or corporations of government, thereby limiting executive interference and providing independence to heads of those entities. The institutions voted to be maintained under the current Act are the General Auditing Commission, Public Procurement and Concession Commission, National Elections Commission, Liberian Human Rights Commission, Liberia Extractive Industry, Transparency Initiative, Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission, Internal Audit Agency, Central Bank of Liberia and Civil Service Commission.

Starts from back page

Police admit challenges

were never authenticated, adding that it has the propensity to create chaos in the country.

In the same vein, Carter has warned that the LNP will take appropriate actions against any institution that will fall short of authenticating information concerning the police before publication in line with the law.

He made specific reference to information that tends to damage the image of the police.

Additionally, Carter clarified that there has been only one incident of violence so far since the by - election in

Lofa. Carter said the violence involved supporters of Cllr. Joseph K. Jallah and Montserrado County District #10 Representative, Yekeh Kolubah. According to him, the police swiftly responded to that incident.

On the other hand, Carter said the police are investigating a situation involving a man believed to be an associate of Montserrado County District #5 Representative Thomas Fallah who was allegedly trooping in people from neighbouring Sierra Leone. --**Edited by Winston W. Parley**

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NewDawn everyday
&**

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REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
Liberia Land Authority
96 Ashmun Street, Monrovia - Liberia
West Africa



June 27, 2022

RESURVEY NOTICE

The public is hereby informed that the Liberia Land Authority (LLA) has duly authorized surveyor Andrew T. Salay License#096 and Romeo Jombo to conduct a resurvey on a parcel of land in favor of Nancy Dolo with claim to one (1) lot.

This survey will commence on **Thursday, June 30, 2022 at the hour of 10:00am**. The property is lying and situated in the Rehab Community, Paynesville City, Montserrado County.

Please note: Surveyor Andrew T. Salay and Romeo Jombo will cover all parties in the absence of their technical representatives.

Therefore, all those who are concerned and all adjoining property owners asked to be present on the day of the and on time of the survey with their technical representatives deeds diagram and other relevant documents to substantiate your claim.

Let this notice claims the attention of the below listed persons, entity (ies) individuals and those who are concerned.

1. Nancy Dolo
2. Kulah Weetel & Victor Brunco
3. Darick Snyder
4. George Moore
5. Mulbah S. Golanyon
6. Community Chairman
7. Liberia National Police
8. All those concerned

Signed:


Emmanuel G. Johnson
Land Dispute Officer
0775623594/0886510878



MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Princess Cooper's family demands corpse

By: Emmanuel Jipoh

The mother of the late Princess Cooper, Ma Fatu O. Flower, is calling on government to release the corpse of her daughter for burial so that she may rest in peace.

Madam Flower in tears



greeted by series of protests from local groups here, demanding justice from the State.

An autopsy conducted by the Government of Liberia (GOL) through the Ministry of Justice attributes the death of the late Princess to tuberculosis, ruling out foul

blood loss and consequent alterations of cells due to hypoxia that cause tissue and organ dysfunction, leading to death, once a certain threshold level is exceeded. The autopsy report by Dr. Kolee and his colleague Dr. Ziebon B. Kpadeh, further notes that other causes of death include massive hemorrhage from ruptured rasmussen aneurysm and erosion of bronchial vessels and progressive secondary pulmonary tuberculosis.

The report said massive hemoptysis arising from Rmrasmussen's aneurysm, is a potentially life-threatening condition involving bleeding from the pulmonary or bronchial vasculature which is usually due to higher pressure of the bronchial system, adding that in cases where bronchial artery embolization has not yet been performed, mortality approaches 70 percent. "In our professional and expert opinion, the manner of death is NATURAL," the pathologists wrote. However, family of the deceased challenged the autopsy report released by the government, clarifying that their late daughter had no history of TB.

President George Manneh Weah then asked the family to search for an independent

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Liberian National Coast Guard to two specialized boats



Liberia National Coast Guard is to receive two specialized boats to enhance its maritime security through the ECOWAS SWAIMS project, financed by the European Union next year.

The Delegation of the European Union to Liberia hosted the signing ceremony of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of Liberia and the Camoes- Portuguese Institute for Cooperation and Language I.P. in the context of the EU-funded regional program with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in support to West Africa Integrated Maritime Security (SWAIMS).

The Memorandum of Understanding now signed sets out the partners' responsibilities for the delivery and use of the 2 semi-rigid boats and the forensic equipment, as well as the training of trainers and support for the training of the garrisons.

The signing of this facilitative MoU between the Liberia Minister of National Defense, Major General Daniel D. Ziankahn (Retired), and the President of the Camoes I.P., Ambassador Joao Ribeiro de Almeida, took place at the offices of the Delegation of the European Union in the Liberian capital via videoconference from the headquarters of Camões I.P., Lisbon, on Monday, 27 June at 3 pm GMT. Liberia is the first ECOWAS member state to sign the facilitative MoU.

Speaking during the virtual signing ceremony, Atty. Martus Bangalu, Deputy National Authorizing Officer, Ministry of Finance and Development

Planning (MFDP), Liberia, said that "We are delighted to be selected as a part of nations benefiting from the EU financial support of 28 million Euros for SWAIMS' project which aims at improving maritime security and safety as well as strengthening the legal, governance and law-enforcement frameworks to better support maritime security across the region. She spoke on behalf of Liberia's National Authorizing Officer, MFDP, Honorable Samuel D. Tweh.

"There have been numerous instances of illegal activities in the Gulf of Guinea, and the provision of these inflatable boats, serving as a combat multiplier, will add to our own capabilities to address these illegal activities," said Major General Daniel Ziankahn, Jr, (Retired).

Liberia's Defense Minister also stated, "We are going to honor our side of the MoU by providing operational security for our counterpart that will carry out the Training of Trainers program and ensure through the MFDP that the maintenance of the equipment and boats is very paramount, addressing long-term liabilities.

Speaking on behalf of ECOWAS, Ms. Irene Wallace of ECOWAS, Liberia Office, said, "The Liberian authorities acknowledge and are pleased with the commitment demonstrated by the ECOWAS Commission and the European Union to the improvement of national maritime security through the SWAIMS' project."

For the past four years, ECOWAS has been working towards strengthening the maritime security of its member

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Gov't agencies owe LEC over US\$1.3 million

The Board of Commissioners (BoC) of the Liberia Electricity Regulatory Commission (LERC) has expressed dissatisfaction that several public agencies have accrued an energy debt of US\$1,321,196 from the supply of electricity services by Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC). The Commission calls on the management of the LEC to immediately embark on a massive disconnection exercise of these 'delinquent and persistent debtors'.

This action, the BoC notes, is in accordance with Regulation 28 of the Customer Service and Quality of Supply Regulations which provides that "A service provider may disconnect service to a customer when the customer: fails to pay a bill for the service for more than 14 days from the date of the delivery of the demand for payment by the service provider".

The management of LEC recently informed LERC's BoC that several autonomous Agencies and Commissions of government have failed to settle their energy debts and

were now in a "delinquent status" with the Corporation.

Institutions indebted to the Corporation include the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC), Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS), Monrovia City Corporation (MCC), National Housing Authority (NHA), National Transit Authority (NTA), National Aids Control Program (NACP), National Disaster Management Agency

(NDMA), National Drug Service (NDS), National Oil Company of Liberia (NOCAL), and the University of Liberia (UL).

Dr. Lawrence D. Sekajipo, Chairman of LERC BoC, said that "the Commission supports LEC's decision that persistently defaulting customers and illegal electricity consumers be immediately disconnected by the Corporation".

There remains a compelling need for consumers of electricity to continue to pay their bills to ensure that the public electricity utility, the



Liberia Electricity Corporation, generates enough revenue to provide a reliable and stable service to the people of Liberia, Dr. Sekajipo noted.

The Commission expresses thanks to the President of Liberia, His Excellency George

M. Weah for the overwhelming support to LEC on proposed measures for collecting arrears including termination of service to delinquent customers and the immediate disconnection of customers that are illegally connected.

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Stakeholders brainstorm on Forestry Financing Policy

By: Emmanuel Jipoh

The Forestry Development Authority (FDA) and its development partners, including Fund for African Private Sector Assistance (FAPA), Institute for Research and Democratic Development (IREDD), and United Natural Foods Inc, is conducting a 5-day long

intent of the workshop is to build capacity of participants, so that they will be able to develop a forestry financing policy for the country.

He said the workshop is a key manifestation that Liberians are ready to come out with a forestry financing policy that will serve as a pathway to protecting the

have the task of developing the country's first forestry financing policy.

Liberia launched its first National Forestry Policy and Implementation Strategy between 2006-2016 as a key to the forestry sector.

That policy focuses on maximizing benefits of the forestry sector for the Liberian society, with special

Senate to reduce tenure posts in government



By Lewis S. Teh

Several institutions of government, including the National Social Security and Welfare Corporation or NASSCOP, Liberia Telecommunications Authority, Liberia Electricity Regulatory Authority, and Governance Commission, among others risk being stripped of tenure positions.

The Chair of the Senate committee on investment and concession, Senator Numene T.H. Bartekwa of Grand Kru County says the senate is currently consulting with various stakeholders and experts regarding institutions of government that are not supposed to have tenure positions.

"The Senate in its wisdom, thought it wise to take a look at those institutions of government that are not integrity institutions to be de-tenurized so as to give the President the power to appoint people that will enforce his

platform", Senator Bartekwa told OK FM on Tuesday.

He said the senate decision is not limited to a particular President, but anyone that will emerge as winner from the 2023 presidential and legislative elections will also benefit from said decision.

He said sector commissions that are found within the integrity sector should not have had tenure positions, something he noted, has the ability to limit authority of the President in appointing people that will implement his platform. However, Sen. Bartekwa cautioned the public not to be panic, noting that the senate itself subscribes to supporting integrity institutions, and there are no plans by the senate to act contrary to previous legislations.

"We're committed to every integrity institution and they will not be affected by this process, but those institutions that are not in the integrity sector will

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workshop on Forestry Financing Policy.

The workshop running from June 27 to July 1, 2022, has brought together key staffers from the FDA, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Ministry of Agriculture and the Liberia Revenue Authority (LRA).

(FDA managing director C. Mike Doryen, said the

Liberian forest.

In one of the workshop sessions, participants brainstormed on deforestation, national forestry policy programme in a group work, assessing UNFI, among other things.

Director Doryan said at the end of the workshop, evaluation will be done and the best creams of policy-makers from the training will

emphasis on contribution of the sector to poverty alleviation.

The document also seeks to balance and integrate commercial, community and conservation uses of the forests, so that they can continue to produce vital environmental goods and services, as well as support the economic development of the country.

A Brush with the Law; A Rehabilitation Success for Correctional Services

Levi Flomo, 27, had a life changing brush with the law. He found himself in Monrovia Central Prison in January 2019, after a neighbor accused him of rape. He ended up spending more than three years in pre-trial detention, being released in April 2022, after the courts declared a nolle prosequi for lack of evidence.

"Jail life is very bad," he told UNDP in June 2022. "It is not good, but it happens for a reason." He was one of the very lucky pre-trial detainees who benefited from skills training offered by Liberia's Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation (BCR), with support from UNDP and funding from Sweden and Ireland. These trainings are usually reserved for convicted prisoners to help them reform and re-integrate back into society after serving their prison

sentences. "We noted that some good guys were in prison, and he was one of them. His prison record was clean, and he was very willing to learn. He is a very blessed young man," said Mr. Joseph G. Sumo, Coordinator of Rehabilitation Centre of the BCR. "We consider him a

success story because he came to us with no skills, but he left equipped with skills that he is using gainfully to make an income that can support his family," added Mr. Sumo.

Levi was trained in tailoring, a skill his father - a tailor, had tried to teach him over the years to no avail. He



has now decided to follow in his father's footsteps and is working in his father's tailoring business specializing in making a wide variety of bags, including back packs.

"I felt very bad when my son, my first living child, was arrested. I felt bad to see him in such trouble," said Mr. Daniel Levi Flomo. Levi is the third child in his family but is more like the first born after his two elder siblings died prematurely. Levi himself is the father of a six-year-old son, who currently lives with his grandparents.

Flanked by his parents and other siblings as well as an uncle during our visit to their business on Pipeline Road in Monrovia's Paynesville neighborhood, Levi was optimistic and determined to use his newly acquired skills to make a living for himself and his son, as well as supplement the larger family's income.

"This training has changed my life in a way that I cannot explain. What encourages me is that I saw friends doing tailoring and succeeding at it. I must now stay away from problems and focus on my new life," he vowed. He plans on re-investing his tailoring income and saving as much as possible so that he

can re-unite with his son in December 2022, and be able to provide for all his needs, including schooling.

Before being arrested, Levi was like many young men in Liberia; he had dropped out of school (due to lack of school fees) and was employed in the highly liquid but dangerous motorbike taxi business. He had even suffered an accident and injured one of his legs. Prison detention changed his perspective. He says he is now satisfied to make and trade in bags to the great delight of his father. "I am happy to have my son back and very, very proud to be doing things together with him," said the father. Both father and son however regret the fact that Levi cannot return home because of possible retaliation from his accusers. Since he was a pre-trial detainee, and not a convicted person, the BCR could not proactively engage in his re-integration back into his community. Levi currently sleeps on wooden work benches lined with carton boxes in the water-logged premises of the tailoring shop, battling mosquitoes and cockroaches. However, he is willing to pay the price to turn around his life, and that of his family.

Français

Biden reporte l'expulsion forcée des Libériens en 2024

Le président des États-Unis, Joe Biden, a reporté jusqu'au 30 juin 2024 l'expulsion forcée de tout ressortissant libérien présent aux États-Unis. Ayant transmis un mémorandum sur l'extension et l'élargissement de l'admissibilité au départ forcé différé des Libériens au secrétaire d'État et au secrétaire à la Sécurité intérieure, M. Biden a expliqué que cette décision est dans l'intérêt de la politique étrangère des États-Unis.

"Offrir une protection contre l'expulsion et l'autorisation de travail à ces Libériens, pour lesquels nous avons depuis longtemps autorisé le TPS ou le DED aux États-Unis, y compris pendant qu'ils achèvent le processus d'ajustement du statut du LRIF, honore la relation étroite historique entre les États-Unis et le Libéria et est dans l'intérêt de la politique étrangère des États-Unis », a déclaré M. Biden.

Il couvre également tout ressortissant libérien bénéficiant du départ forcé différé (DED) à compter du 30 juin 2022, ou toute personne

sans nationalité qui a résidé habituellement au Libéria en dernier lieu, qui a été physiquement présente de manière continue aux États-Unis depuis le 20 mai 2017.

"J'ai également déterminé que tout ressortissant libérien ou toute personne sans nationalité qui résidait habituellement au Libéria en dernier lieu, qui bénéficiait d'une subvention de DED au 30 juin 2022, ou qui a été physiquement présente de manière continue aux États-Unis depuis le 20 mai, 2017, devrait avoir une autorisation d'emploi

continue jusqu'au 30 juin 2024 », indique le mémorandum.

Il existe des raisons impérieuses de politique étrangère de prolonger le DED pour une période supplémentaire pour les Libériens résidant actuellement aux États-Unis qui bénéficiaient d'une subvention du DED jusqu'au 30 juin 2022, ainsi que de reporter le départ forcé des Libériens qui ont été continuellement présents aux

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Couronné "Père de l'année", le président Weah promet la prospérité aux libériens

Le président George Manneh Weah réaffirme son engagement à apporter le progrès et la prospérité au Libéria de manière équilibrée et inclusive, malgré ce qu'il appelle la haine de ceux qui veulent détruire le pays.

Ayant pris la parole dans son église Forky Klon Jlahah Family Fellowship Church le long de la route Robertsfield Highway à Paynesville le dimanche 26 juin 2022, lorsqu'il a été couronné "Père

de l'année 2022-2023", le président Weah a exprimé sa conviction que le Libéria peut devenir une nation prospère et confiante grâce à la promotion de la paix, de la stabilité et de la réconciliation entre les Libériens.

L'église Forky Klon Jlahah Family Fellowship a été construite par le président Weah immédiatement après son arrivée à la présidence. Le président Weah prêche souvent des sermons imprégnés de messages politiques à l'encontre

de ses opposants. De la chaire, il se rend dans son studio privé et produit des chansons de reggae, parmi lesquelles un hommage à Rita Marley, veuve de feu Bob Marley, la superstar jamaïcaine du reggae, rappelant son amour pour la Jamaïque qui l'a amené à choisir une femme là-bas, qui est l'actuelle première dame du Libéria, Clar Marie Weah.

Selon lui, la paix, l'unité et la réconciliation exigent que chaque Libérien joue son rôle. "Je veux que chaque Libérien sache que la prospérité est basée sur l'unité, et qu'un gouvernement et un peuple honnêtes sont les facteurs cruciaux pour construire une prospérité réelle et durable", a-t-il dit.

Il appelle les Libériens à apprécier ce qu'ils ont maintenant sous son administration par rapport à hier, lorsque le pays souffrait de la pauvreté, du sous-développement, associé à la destruction, notant que les Libériens doivent apprendre à apprécier son gouvernement pour ne pas avoir fait grand-

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Éditorial

Arrêtez d'accuser les autres, M. Président Weah

Le président George Manneh Weah accuse les parents de favoriser la prolifération de jeunes à risque dans le pays, communément appelés « zogoes ».

Selon le président, les parents libériens sont incapables de prendre soin de leurs enfants. Ce qui contribue à l'augmentation du nombre de jeunes à risque dans le pays malgré les efforts du gouvernement.

Mais, quoique les parents aient effectivement leur part de responsabilité dans l'augmentation des enfants de la rue, nous croyons fermement que le gouvernement a aussi contribué par son incapacité à mettre fin au trafic et à l'abus généralisé de substances, qui est en grande partie responsable de l'inondation de nos rues de jeunes à risque qui sont devenus une bombe à retardement social.

Le président Weah a omis de mentionner la faiblesse des forces de sécurité, en particulier la police et l'Agence nationale de lutte contre la drogue du Libéria. Ces forces-là ne sont pas à même d'éliminer les ghettos dans nos communautés et dans nos rues, lesquels ghettos servent de terreau aux jeunes à risque et aux criminels.

La législation antidrogue de notre pays est si faible que les trafiquants de stupéfiants sont libérés sous caution en payant moins de 100 dollars américains. Nous, collectivement en tant que peuple, exposons nos jeunes à des pratiques néfastes qui risquent de détruire leur avenir et rendre la société vulnérable, comme elle l'est maintenant.

Nous nous demandons où était le président Weah lorsque des jeunes à risque terrorisaient des fidèles revenant d'une croisade dans l'arrondissement de New Kru Town l'année dernière, faisant plus de 40 morts dans une bousculade, dont une majorité de femmes, d'enfants et de personnes âgées sans que l'État ne fasse une arrestation?

L'incapacité du gouvernement à agir malgré la présence des dépôts de police dans les arrondissements a permis aux jeunes à risque de créer davantage de ravages contre des citoyens pacifiques et innocents. Mais le président Weah s'en prend aux parents en les accusant d'être responsables de tout cela !

Hélas! Encore hélas! Le président et le Congrès pour le changement démocratique au pouvoir a exploité ces jeunes à risque à des fins politiques en donnant 5 000 dollars libériens à chacun d'eux lors de l'élection sénatoriale spéciale et du référendum national de 2020. Quel message leur envoyait-il ?

Quand le gouvernement ne parvient pas à créer des emplois, à fournir des programmes sociaux et de réadaptation pour les jeunes qui ont pratiquement mené la campagne pour l'élection de M. Weah et de son CDC au pouvoir, ils n'ont d'autres choix que de se tourner vers la drogue ou la toxicomanie pour calmer leur déception

Au lieu d'accuser les parents, le président Weah devrait galvaniser toute la nation, y compris les écoles, les églises, les mosquées et la société civile pour mener la campagne pour sauver nos futurs dirigeants.



Français

Biden reporte l'expulsion

États-Unis depuis le 20 mai 2017.

En plus de mettre à jour l'exigence de présence continue, j'ai également déterminé qu'il était approprié d'inclure les Libériens éligibles dont les demandes de FRRRI ont été refusées pour des raisons autres que l'inéligibilité en vertu des sections 7611(b)(1)(C) et (b)(3)) de la NDAA dans cette désignation DED.

En particulier, cela comprend la protection contre l'éloignement de ceux qui sont arrivés aux États-Unis à une époque où les conditions les empêchaient de revenir en toute sécurité, y compris jusqu'au 20 mai 2017, et qui ont depuis établi des liens familiaux et communautaires aux États-Unis.

En outre, le président Biden ordonne au secrétaire à la Sécurité intérieure d'ordonner rapidement aux responsables appropriés de prendre des dispositions, au moyen d'un avis publié dans le registre fédéral, pour l'octroi immédiat d'un permis de travail aux Libériens.

Il se réfère en particulier aux Libériens qui détenaient des permis de travail i appropriés liés au DED au 30 juin 2022, ou aux ressortissants libériens qui ont été présents en permanence aux États-Unis depuis le 20 mai 2017.

Il a déclaré que le secrétaire à la Sécurité intérieure veillera également à la délivrance rapide de nouveaux documents d'autorisation d'emploi ou de remplacement dans les cas appropriés.

"Cet octroi de DED et d'autorisation d'emploi continu s'appliquera à tout bénéficiaire libérien du DED à compter du 30 juin 2022, ou à tout ressortissant libérien qui a été présent de manière continue aux États-Unis depuis le 20 mai 2017", a-t-il ajouté.

Mais il a noté que cela ne s'appliquerait pas aux personnes qui ne seraient pas éligibles au statut de protection temporaire (TPS) pour les raisons prévues à l'article 244 (c) (2) (B) de la loi sur l'immigration et la nationalité, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(c)(2)(B).

Sont également concernées les personnes qui ont demandé ou demandent le statut de résident permanent légal (LPR) en vertu de la disposition sur l'équité en matière d'immigration des réfugiés libériens (LRIF), mais dont les demandes ont été ou sont refusées par le secrétaire à la Sécurité intérieure en raison de l'inéligibilité à la disposition LRIF en vertu des articles 7611 (b)(1)(C) et (b)(3) de la loi sur l'autorisation de la défense nationale (NDAA).

Les personnes dont le retrait, selon le secrétaire à la Sécurité intérieure, est dans l'intérêt des États-Unis, sous réserve de la disposition relative au LRIF, sont également concernées.

Et ceux dont la présence ou les activités aux États-Unis, selon le secrétaire d'État, pourraient avoir des conséquences potentiellement graves sur la politique étrangère des États-Unis ; et les personnes qui sont retournées volontairement au Libéria ou dans leur dernier pays de résidence habituelle en dehors des États-Unis pendant une période totale de 180 jours ou plus sont concernées.

Couronné "Père de l'année", le président

chose pour changer la fortune du pays qui avait été brisé et détruit pendant 174 ans.

Le Président Weah : "Les 170 ans de problèmes du Libéria, qu'ils veulent nous imposer ; pendant 170 ans, vous n'aviez pas de routes, d'hôpitaux, d'écoles ; vous n'aviez personne pour les réparer, mais maintenant vous pouvez voir dans quatre ans notre gouvernement a beaucoup fait pour changer les circonstances malheureuses d'antan, maintenant vous voulez l'arrêter avec des haines

politiques, mais ceux qui ont ce cœur et cet état d'esprit mauvais ne réussiront pas.« Le Liberia », dit-il, « se dirige vers la prospérité ».Il regrette que certains politiciens aient de fait leur métier diviser les Libériens et stopper le développement que mène son gouvernement, ajoutant qu'il faut les stopper !

Il dit que 170 ans perdus depuis que le Libéria a obtenu son indépendance en 1847, ne peuvent être récupérés que par la paix, l'unité et la réconciliation, et qu'avec l'unité, beaucoup pourrait être accompli.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Mo Ibrahim, Kevin Watkins et Mary Robinson

La dirigeante qu'il faut à l'OMC

LONDRES - Compte tenu des tensions qui s'exercent aujourd'hui sur le commerce mondial, la coopération internationale est indispensable au renforcement d'un ordre fondé sur des règles. Nous avons besoin aujourd'hui, plus que jamais peut-être, d'une Organisation mondiale du commerce qui soutienne la relance économique, défende le multilatéralisme, reconstruise la confiance et relève les défis que posent au XXIe siècle la pauvreté, les inégalités, le changement climatique et - plus immédiatement - la pandémie de Covid-19.

Nous prenons ici la parole en tant que représentants d'organisations non gouvernementales, philanthropes et dirigeants d'entreprises, réunis par notre conviction que Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala est mieux placée que quiconque pour diriger l'OMC dans une période qui s'annonce difficile.

Il n'est que trop facile de perdre de vue combien et pourquoi le commerce compte partout dans le monde et pour tout le monde. L'aide au développement joue un rôle essentiel, mais c'est grâce aux échanges commerciaux et aux marchés, de l'échelon local à l'échelle mondiale, que les populations parviennent à sortir de la pauvreté et que les pays créent des emplois, bâtissent la prospérité et saisissent les occasions d'entreprendre. Dans le monde interdépendant qui est le nôtre, un système commercial multilatéral et ouvert contrôlé par l'OMC peut bénéficier à tous les pays.

Le commerce ouvre aux pays les plus pauvres de la planète une voie vers des productions à plus forte valeur ajoutée. Efficacement encadré, en lien avec des stratégies de croissance inclusive, le commerce international peut contribuer à réaliser l'ambition d'éliminer la pauvreté et de construire une prospérité partagée, telle que la définissent les objectifs de développement durables (ODD). Alors que le monde vacille et qu'on peut craindre des régressions historiques dans de multiples domaines où les progrès s'étaient chèrement gagnés - réduction de l'extrême pauvreté et de la malnutrition, lutte contre la mortalité infantile, extension de l'accès à l'éducation - nous avons besoin d'un système d'échanges commerciaux qui œuvre en faveur des pauvres.

Mme Okonjo-Iweala est en capacité de travailler avec les États pour construire ce système. Tout sa carrière témoigne d'un engagement constant au service de la réduction de la pauvreté, des populations marginalisées et de l'égalité des genres. Sous sa direction, l'OMC serait une force capable de progrès vers la réalisation des ODD.

Au-delà de la pauvreté, les échanges internationaux pèseront sur un grand nombre d'objectifs fixés pour 2030. Ce qui survient dans le système des échanges a de profondes conséquences sur l'environnement. La crise climatique, la perte de la diversité biologique, l'utilisation non durable des ressources naturelles, la pollution des sols, de l'air et des mers, tout cela va dans le même sens : il n'est plus possible de continuer comme avant. Par leur ampleur et leur étendue, ces problèmes constituent une menace directe pour les moyens de subsistance, les systèmes alimentaires et la santé de l'humanité.

Des règles multilatérales efficaces pourraient contribuer à détourner le monde de sa route de collision écologique avec les limites de notre planète. L'OMC pourrait jouer un rôle capital dans la décarbonisation de la croissance, dans la protection de la biodiversité et le contrôle de la pollution. Notre capacité - ou notre incapacité - à relever les grands défis écologiques du siècle définiront le regard que porteront sur nous et sur nos dirigeants les générations futures.

Les enjeux financiers sont également énormes : les nouvelles opportunités d'entreprendre pour créer une économie plus durable pourraient représenter quelque 12 000 milliards de dollars annuels, voire plus, d'ici 2030. Le résultat dépendra en partie de la capacité des pays d'unir leurs efforts au sein de l'OMC.

Si le commerce peut sembler un domaine très éloigné

des défis urgents posés par le Covi-19, la pandémie n'en a pas moins démontré que notre vulnérabilité était partagée et que nous étions interdépendants. Elle a aussi mis en lumière les moyens par lesquels le commerce peut contribuer à la santé publique. Le commerce d'équipements de protection, de kits d'analyse et de médicaments contribue à sauver des vies. Enfin les vaccins ne suffiront pas à vaincre la pandémie, encore faudra-t-il qu'ils soient distribués équitablement dans le monde. Or sans règles commerciales équitables et efficaces, les chaînes d'approvisionnement peuvent être perturbées, les populations vulnérables peuvent se voir refuser l'accès au traitement, et des pays entiers peuvent être privés des vaccins.

Pour les populations, les bénéfices des échanges commerciaux n'ont rien d'automatique. C'est pourquoi l'OMC a besoin d'une directrice générale qui puisse surmonter les divisions politiques, jeter des passerelles et trouver des solutions pratiques. En bref, l'organisation doit avoir à sa tête une personne capable de travailler avec les États, et de les aider à s'élever au-dessus de leurs différences pour trouver des terrains d'entente.

Nous pensons que Mme Okonjo-Iweala est cette personne, que nulle autre n'est mieux placée pour jouer ce rôle.

Économiste unanimement respectée, elle a sans relâche souligné le rôle crucial des échanges commerciaux dans la construction d'une voie partagée vers la prospérité. En outre, le commerce a toujours beaucoup compté dans son action. Durant les vingt-cinq années qu'elle a passées à la Banque mondiale, les travaux de Mme Okonjo-Iweala sur la politique économique ont notamment porté sur les difficultés commerciales auxquelles font face, dans toutes les régions du monde, les pays en développement. Lorsqu'elle fut ministre des Finances du Nigeria et, pour la première fois de l'histoire du pays, à la tête, simultanément, d'un ministère de l'Économie, elle supervisa les relations des secteurs commercial et de l'investissement avec les autres secteurs de la production, et participa à a réforme du commerce national et sous-régional.

En outre, le bilan de réformatrice efficace de Mme Okonjo-Iweala est pour le moins flatteur. Appelée à la direction générale de la Banque mondiale, elle a négocié un grand nombre d'initiatives de financement du développement. Au Nigeria, elle a conduit des réformes financières majeures et promu la transparence. Son habileté à conclure des accords difficiles sur l'allègement de la dette a démontré sa capacité à ouvrir des voies praticables vers des solutions.

Mme Okonjo-Iweala s'est également taillé une réputation solide en matière de santé et d'environnement. Elle préside actuellement Gavi, l'Alliance du vaccin, un partenariat public-privé qui a sauvé des millions de vies. À ce poste, elle fut l'un des architectes du dispositif COVAX, un programme sans précédent, qui a réuni aujourd'hui 1,7 milliard de dollars afin d'aider à garantir un accès équitable et abordable aux vaccins pour les pays pauvres. Elle copréside également la Commission mondiale sur l'économie et le climat.

Responsable politique expérimentée, Mme Okonjo-Iweala a le talent et l'expérience nécessaires pour engager le dialogue avec les États et avec les autres parties prenantes. Tous les pays, riches et pauvres, ont beaucoup à gagner d'un système commercial encadré avec efficacité qui place au premier plan les intérêts communs.

Nous croyons en l'OMC, et nous souhaitons que l'organisation ait à sa tête une directrice générale qui puisse en galvaniser l'action et obtenir des résultats non pas seulement pour les économies les plus puissantes mais aussi pour les pays les plus pauvres du monde et pour les populations qui ont été laissées sur le bord du chemin. Mme Okonjo-Iweala est la candidate qu'il faut pour ce poste.

Mo Ibrahim est président et fondateur de la Fondation Mo Ibrahim. Kevin Watkins est PDG de Save the Children UK. Mary Robinson, ancienne présidente de la République d'Irlande, est présidente du groupe des Sages.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE

Analysis: the Russia-Ukraine crisis

BY: *Dagbayonh Kiah Nyanfore II*

The war between Russia and Ukraine has been going on for several months. There are various views on the conflict. Some people blame Russia, while other fault Ukraine or the West. However, both sides must be viewed for a better understanding. This article attempts to do that.

BACKGROUND

Russia and Ukraine are close neighbors. They are the largest countries in Eastern Europe. Russia is far more extensive, and its population extends into Ukraine. Ukraine has a land space of 603,550 square kilometers. It is the size of the State of Texas in the US and has a population of 44 million. Russia has a land area of 17 million square kilometers with a population of 145.9 million. One in three Ukraine speaks Russian. The Eastern part of Ukraine is occupied by Russian-speaking people and has a Russian culture. The Western section tends to and wants to be part of Western Europe. Russia, Ukraine, and 13 other Eastern European nations were part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). When the USSR collapsed in 1991, all the republics became independent. Poland and Hungary were first to leave in 1988 and 89, respectively. The rest followed in 1991. However, Poland and Hungary were not part of the USSR. They were among the allied countries of the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Some viewers blamed Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev for the disintegration of the USSR by introducing Western-style economic restructure, political transparency, social openness, and free speech. This led to public demands and protests, eventually bringing political change and downfall.

Moreover, his administration did not protect the union and allowed the breakdown. Others said that the West, particularly US President Ronald Reagan, influenced or fooled him. Gorbachev experienced an attempted coup by the hardliners. He later left power bringing in Boris Yeltsin. Putin succeeded Yeltsin.

The collapse led to the fall of the Warsaw Pact, a collective military alliance that existed among the republics. The agreement came into being in response to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). This military defense treaty says that all member states will come to the defense of any member in an attack. The United States and Canada are parts of this alliance. Almost all former USSR countries joined the European Union or Western Europe. They also became members of NATO. Indeed, from an original membership of 12 in 1949, NATO increased to 15 additional countries of former USSR nations from 1990 to 2020.

However, it was understood that Ukraine is independent and sovereign and will not become a NATO member. But at the same time, NATO has made an overture to have Ukraine become a member. Also, the present government of Ukraine under Volodymyr Zelensky and the West of Ukraine want European and NATO membership. On the other hand, most people in East Ukraine, called the Donbus Region, do not want membership. They are autonomous areas and, as stated earlier, are culturally Russian. Crimea, a peninsula in Ukraine, became an independent area under Russian influence. Under Premier Nikita Khrushchev, USSR gave Crimea to Ukraine. But in March 2014, Crimea voted to join Russia. Crimea and Donbas are industrial locations.

CONFLICT

The divided interests of Ukraine, the desire for expansion of NATO, and Russia's concern for her territorial security and welfare have resulted in the present crisis. The West of Ukraine believes it has the right to join any association as a sovereign entity. This constitutes the right to self-determination and aspiration.

Meanwhile, the people of the Donbus Region feel this

right would marginalize and deprive them of their Russian culture and heritage. Russia sees a NATO expansion into Ukraine as a threat to its territorial security. NATO will station military warheads facing Russia if Ukraine becomes a member. Remember that the Warsaw Pact emerged in response to NATO. Thus, Russia has no external defense after the Warsaw Pact's collapse. The USSR dismantled the pact because of the end of the Cold War. Note that territory security and national interest are the hallmarks of international affairs and diplomacy.

In 1990, Gorbachev and George W. Bush agreed that NATO would not expand into other Eastern countries if Germany joined NATO. But as Palki Sharma Upadhyay indicated, NATO ignored the accord and continued to grow. In the past, external forces had invaded Russia. Maybe, mindful of this, she is not taking chances. Reports show that Russian President Putin had warned Ukraine, NATO, and the West about Russia's security. Neither Ukraine nor NATO has paid attention. Consequently, Russia invaded Ukraine. The action could be to signal seriousness.

Putin's last warning.

"NATO has put its frontline forces on our borders. This expansion represents a serious provocation that reduces the level of mutual trust. And we have the right to ask: Against whom is this expansion intended? And what happened to the assurances that our Western



partners made after the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact?"

Many foreign policy experts viewed that Russia has a case regarding the invasion. Some said that Putin's request that Ukraine remains a neutral state is not an unreasonable option. Ukraine was a neutral country but abandoned neutrality in 2014 in response to Russia's role in Crimea. Further, Ukraine's desire to become a part of Russia's adversary threatens Russia's security. For instance, William J. Burns, former US Ambassador to Russia, stated. "I have yet to find anyone who views Ukraine in NATO as anything other than a direct challenge to Russian interest." Strobe Talbott, US former deputy secretary of state, said. "Many Russians see NATO as a vestige of the Cold War. They point out that they have dismantled the Warsaw Pact and asked why the West cannot do the same."

Nigerian Ambassador Dr. Gani Lawal hypostatically indicated that the US would take action if Russia put military arsenals in Canada or Mexico. The US would react to the challenge. During the John F. Kennedy presidency in 1962, the US warned of invading Cuba if the Soviet Union did not remove missiles in Cuba. Khrushchev complied but on the condition that the US would remove her warheads in Turkey and Italy and would never invade Cuba. The US quietly did as the Soviet Union requested. In other words, a nation will take action if its security is endangered. The ambassador further stated that Ukraine is like a

beautiful bride with many suitors. But she did not play her card well by wanting to invite one suitor to reside near the border of another suitor. That would create a conflict because the other suitor would fight to protect his boundary. The envoy added that Ukraine should have acted neutrally.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE CONFLICT

Other individuals and nations see Russia's move as aggression; the invasion killed civilians and displaced the Ukraine population and foreigners. They argued that the incursion violates Ukraine's sovereign rights. They hailed the patriotism and brevity of the Ukraine people. They pointed out that Russia had failed to win the war. Author Yuval Noah Harari suggested that the Russia-Ukraine conflict could be similar to the nuclear threat of the Cuban missile crisis. He thinks the West should empower Ukraine militarily to win the war instead of advocating for a regime change in Russia. Jonathan Masters wrote that some experts considered the conflict "part of a renewed geopolitical rival between great superpowers." These views are correct in many respects. But what is also crucial is that the crisis has affected everyone. The West has put sanctions on Russia. Russian financial accounts in the West have been frozen, contracts have been terminated, and Russian banknotes have been dishonored. Also, Russian athletes have been banned from participating in international sports.

However, as the world's second-largest oil-producing country and a significant wheat production nation, Russia also has a financial impact worldwide. Russia supplies 40% of the oil to Europe and America. Consequently, oil and gas prices have increased dramatically on the world's market. Wheat prices in Africa and other parts of the world have soared. In Liberia, for instance, a gallon of gasoline and fuel had increased a month ago to \$775 and \$850 LD, respectively. But this June, the prices have drastically risen to \$900 and \$1050 LD for gas and fuel. That is equivalent to US\$6.00 and US\$7.00, respectively. Taxi, Keke, and motorbike drivers pass the cost onto the consumers who are simultaneously facing and suffering from high inflation.

The US is also feeling the high oil prices. A month ago, a gallon of regular gasoline increased by over \$4.00, and fuel above \$5.00 a gallon. However, in Liberia, the increase has been politicized. Some opposition members blame the government for the increase. Others say that the problem is global and the government has no control. The fact is that Liberia is not an oil-producing nation. She could have become one but squandered the opportunity. Indeed, under President Sirleaf's son Robert Sirleaf, the administration bankrupted the National Oil Company of Liberia, NOCAL. The company was to develop the oil sector. It sold oil blocks and received millions of dollars but misused the money. Unfortunately, the George Weah-led government neither audited NOCAL nor the Sirleaf administration before taking office. Like the US, being an oil-producing country does not necessarily guarantee domestic oil price reduction. Nevertheless, the data below show that Nigeria, an oil producer, has the lowest oil price in the sub-region.

Recent oil prices per gallon in Liberia's neighboring countries as of June 20, 2022, are expressed in USD.

Ivory Coast, \$4.46; Sierra Leone, \$4; Guinea, \$5.2; Ghana, \$4.8; and Nigeria, \$1.5. Source: The Global PetroPrices.com (GPP). GPP also lists the gas price for Liberia as US\$4.9. However, the current pump prices at TOTAL, the leading petrol station in Liberia, are those previously stated. Accordingly, Liberia has the highest prices in the sub-region.

Another element in the conflict equation is China, the world's second-largest economy. China is not taken a position in this crisis and is trading bigly with Russia. She receives Russian oil, gas, and wheat essentially. This somewhat softens the economic sanctions by the West. Many African countries did not denounce Russia.

TO BE CONTINUE NEXT EDITION

Yuoh denies Nyonblee's petition against Bility

Justice - in - Chambers Sie - A - Nyene G. Yuoh has denied a petition for prohibition filed against Liberty Party (LP) embattled chair Musa Bility by LP political leader and Grand Bassa County Senator Nyonblee Karnga - Lawrence. In a conference held Tuesday, 28 June 2022, Justice Yuoh said since there was a pending case at the National Elections



Commission (NEC) which was still in testimony phase, there was no legal basis to bring an open matter to the Supreme Court. She also ruled that there was no legal basis to issue a prohibition against the parties. The Associate Justice therefore ruled that the claims put forth by Nyonblee and her LP officials were not capable of being decided by legal principles and therefore

“noncognizable.” Yuoh said the Supreme Court was not the rightful authority to hear such cases. Justice Yuoh noted further that the NEC has committed no errors in its handling of the LP case(s). She indicated that the multiple NEC rulings that the LP Constitution was valid pending an amendment through the LP procedures or an unappealable ruling from

agreements reached in the MOU had been implemented by the Parties themselves. “That the claim by the Petitioners that the NEC “facilitated” actions by the Defendants did not have merit,” she noted. Justice Yuoh informed the Parties that the Supreme Court was undivided in its opinion and that she was in agreement with Associate Justice Jamesetta Howard - Wolokollie’s assessment of the Petitioners’ claims. She said she found that the prayers in the petition were “non justiciable”, meaning that the claims put forth were not capable of being decided by legal principles. Justice Yuoh therefore suspended the case, putting an end to any further pursuance of the matter at the Supreme Court level. The petition for Prohibition which has been denied by the Associate Justice was brought by members and former officials of the Liberty Party, Sen. Nyonblee Karnga Lawrence, Sen. Steve Zargo, and Mr. Jacob Smith. They filed the petition against LP Chairman, Musa Hassan Bility, Secretary General, Martin Kollah, and the National Elections Commission. The Justice's decision brings to a legal end the many claims that Karnga - Lawrence and her supporters have brought regarding claims against the LP Constitution and leadership elected in January 2021. Justice Yuoh informed the

a court of law were in line with established and known Political Party procedures. She stated that the NEC is not required to enforce the LP Farmington memorandum of understanding (MOU), agreed to by both Parties. Rather, Justice Yuoh said, the Commission is to receive an amended Constitution from LP, reflecting that the

Counting begins in Lofa

By Jonathan Browne Vote-counting kicked off late Tuesday, June 28, 2022 after the by-election in Lofa County to fill a vacant seat created by the criminal conviction of Senator-Elect and former Defense Minister J. Brownie Samukai and others. Mr. Samukai won the seat in the December 8, 2020 Special Senatorial Election, but was subsequently indicted on multiple charges, including theft and corruption along with two others while serving for misapplying soldiers' pension money, totaling over US\$1million, while serving as minister of defense during the previous administration. A total of six (6) candidates, including five males and one female participated in Tuesday's polls that were marked by low turnouts in a county with 187,775 registered voters. The contestants are: Momo Tarnuekollie Cyrus (M) Independent Candidate; Mariamu Beyan Fofana (F)

Independent Candidate; Joseph Kpator Jallah (M) Independent; and George Beyan Samah (M) Independent Candidate, respectively. Others include Galakpai W. Kortimai (M) Unity Party, and Sumo G. Kupee (M) People's Unification Party. Voting took place in all five districts of the county namely; Foya, Kolahun, Voinjama, Zorzor and Quadu Gboni. The race is tight between Galakpai W. Kortimai (M) of the Unity Party and a proxy candidate of the ruling Coalition for Democratic Change Joseph Kpator Jallah (M) who contested as an Independent. Two of the contestants in the race Mariamu Beyan Fofana (F) and George Beyan



Parties that in review of the claims presented by the Petitioners, she had reviewed the case file with all evidence presented by the Petitioners. She said she conferred with Justice Jemima Howard - Wolokollie, the original Supreme Court Justice having jurisdiction over the case before she (Yuoh) took over as Justice - in - Chambers. She said she also listened to information provided by legal counsel for both Parties. Justice Yuoh stated that the

major question before her was whether or not the petitioners had met the legal requirement for requesting a prohibition against the defendants. According to her, the answer to this question would inform the Court whether or not the matter merited hearing or action at the Supreme Court level. The Justice's opinion, based on an examination of the case file and oral explanations given by all parties, was that prohibition did not lie.

Starts from page 6 Liberian National Coast

states through the EU -funded Support for West African Integrated Maritime Security (SWAIMS) program. With a budget of 28 million EURO (close to 30 million USD), SWAIMS is the largest initiative on maritime security in the ECOWAS region. The program provides material support to the 12 ECOWAS coastal member states, as well as training and legal strengthening to all 15 ECOWAS member states (including the three landlocked countries) plus Mauritania. Under the largest SWAIMS component, implemented by the Camoes I.P., the capacities of the Liberian Coast Guard and related entities, to carry out patrolling and evidence collection at sea, will be strengthened with the supply of rigid-hull inflatable boats (RHIBS) and relevant training of its personnel. Maj. / Gen. Daniel D. Ziankahn, Jr., (RTD), Major General Prince C. Johnson, III., LTC John S-kek Willie, Commander, Liberia Coast Guard; Cllr. Nyenati Tuan, Acting Minister, Ministry of Justice, Liberia; LTC Trish Basile, US Embassy, US Defense Attaché, LTC Michael Clark, US Embassy, US Marine Attaché, Atty. Martus Bangalu, Deputy National Authority Officer, MFDP; Urszula Solkiewicz, EU Delegation, Abuja; João Ciotta Neves, Deputy Chief of Mission Portugal in Dakar and Monrovia; Cdr. Rodeia Ribeiro, Expert in Abuja, SWAIMS/ Camões, I.P.; Ambassador João Ribeiro de Almeida, President, Camões, I.P.; Ms. Irene Wallace, ECOWAS-Liberia; and others attended the virtual signing ceremony.

Starts from page 6 Princess Cooper's family

pathology that would conduct an independent, fair and transparent second autopsy on the body. But since then, the family has failed to present a pathologist of their choice and instead, asked the Government of Liberia to release the body of their daughter for burial. The Family has said in a recent news conference that they believe there's injustice and unfairness in the path to justice in Liberia, as they no longer wish for a second autopsy to be conducted, but to have the corpse of their daughter for burial so that she may rest in peace and the tears of the family will dry. "We can say that there is no path for justice in Liberia. With what we have gone through, we can now confirm this road to obtaining justice [will] be a rocky path. Therefore, we the family have seen this as a fruitless journey," family spokesperson Dr. Abel Momo had earlier told journalists in Monrovia, But the Ministry of Information has insisted on the need to conduct the second autopsy which was initially requested by the family in order to clear all allegations and claims that has circulated over the period of time about the cause of Princess' death.

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Samah (M) are sitting lawmakers from the House of Representatives, contesting as independent candidates. The by-election is clearly between the ruling CDC of President George Weah and the former ruling UP of former Vice President Joseph Nyumah Boakai, who is now in opposition. Mr. Boakai has vowed to defeat President Weah at the ballot in 2023, and if his candidate wins the polls in Lofa, it could stamp his resolve to achieving this, but he lost to Mr. Weah in 2017. The National Elections Commission is expected to begin announcing preliminary results later in the day.



Police admit challenges in Lofa

-Reject claims that officers are hungry



By Lincoln G. Peters

The Spokesman of the Liberia National Police (LNP) has admitted that officers deployed in Lofa County for the senatorial by-election had some challenges with their vehicle due to bad road conditions.

He told a press conference

Inspector General Of Police Patrick Sudue

in Monrovia Tuesday, 28 June 2022 that despite the bad road challenges, LNP Officers reached Lofa and deployment began as early as 7 A.M. on Tuesday to all of the 115 Precincts.

But Carter rejected a report carried in the NewDawn newspaper's Tuesday, 28 June 2022 Edition which indicated

officers deployed in Lofa for the by-election were complaining of hunger and lodging. Instead, Carter said the officers' allowances and feeding remained on course via mobile money.

Carter vented anger over the report about officers complaining of not being fed on time and that authorities were allegedly refusing to give them their allowances for the assignment in Lofa.

"New Dawn and K-News Online reported that the police rented vehicles that were not registered and as well broke down along the highway to Lofa County," Carter alleged.

"That information is untrue and is condemnable. We urge those media outlets to properly make inquiries to get the truth before going on with their publications," Carter stressed.

He denied reports that officers were not deployed in time to provide security for electorate on Tuesday.

Carter said the reports are intended to taint the image of the police. He noted that the reports

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