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TRULY INDEPENDENT
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CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA
MARKET BUYING AND SELLING RATES
LIBERIAN DOLLARS PER US DOLLAR

| DATE | BUYING | SELLING |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 2022 | L\$152.8068/US\$1.00 | L\$154.4869/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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The New Dawn
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VOL. 12 NO. 146 THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 2022 PRICE LD\$40.00

'Administration of thieves'

Mr. Cummings **Mr. McGill** **Mr. Tweahway** **Cllr. Cephus**

-Cummings brands CDC regime

P11

Weah confident of 2nd term victory

Pres. Weah

P11

MTN MoMo

MoMo WAYSAY-WASA! BIGGER & BETTER!!

Dial *156#

Lonestar Cell | **MTN**



Continental News

Somali Government Seeks to Crack Down on Al-Shabab 'Shadow Courts'

Somalia's new Interior Minister Ahmed Moalim Fiqi said this week the government plans to wage war against so-called shadow courts that al-Shabab runs in and around the capital Mogadishu.

He said the government will close the al-Shabab courts within

one located in Basra and on the outskirts of Dayniile district of Mogadishu.

Omar Mahmood, is a senior East Africa analyst for a research organization, the International Crisis Group. He told VOA the group has invested in its justice sector and primarily focuses on land and contract disputes.

"For those using them voluntarily, pull factors include a reputation for lowered levels of corruption, less discrimination based on clan and high enforcement capacity compared to the government judicial system," said Mahmood. "The courts themselves are not always that sophisticated and the threat of brutal forces underpins them, but at the end of the day they have shown to be more effective in addressing the needs of some populations."

Matt Bryden is a Horn of Africa Analyst based in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi. He says the courts also operate in a way more accessible to many Somalis by invoking Islamic law.

Cracking down on the courts will be a formidable challenge, he says.

"First, the federal and

state governments must earn the public's trust in the state-run judicial system which is still in its infancy," said Bryden. "Second, they must be able to protect citizens from al-Shabab violence, since the jihadists' courts operate like a protection racket: either you obey their summons and abide by their rulings or Al-Shabab will mete out punishment - even in government-controlled areas."

Abdirisak Aden is executive director of Farsight Africa Research & Policy Studies. He said the

government's willingness to close the al-Shabab courts is commendable.

He says he believes the best way to fight al-Shabab courts is to get an active judicial system which works for the people and creates a friendly environment for the people who seek justice. He says it is unfortunate that everyone who thinks he lost a court case unfairly goes to al-Shabab courts.

Since the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan last year, al-Shabab has reportedly built schools and hospitals in the parts of Somalia they control in a bid to gain more popular support. VOA

MOGADISHU — Somalia's government this week announced plans to crack down on so-called shadow courts run by the Islamist militant group al-Shabab. The country's



Members of the militant group al-Shabab listen to a Somalia government soldier

interior minister acknowledged that many Somalis go to the militants for justice because Somalia's legal system is too weak. But experts on Somalia say closing the shadow courts will be no easy task

the next two years.

He says there are people who go to terrorist al-Shabab courts to seek justice due to a lack of enforcement of the government courts' decisions. He says we will close the al-Shabab courts around Mogadishu, including the

Kenya's Ruto Calls for Unity as His Election Win Challenged

NAIROBI — Kenya's president-elect, William Ruto, has called for unity to move the country forward despite his main rival's rejection of the recent election outcome. Ruto, who is also the deputy president, has challenged elected leaders to work for the people.

Speaking to the Kenya Kwanza Alliance of 12 political parties, Ruto said he aims to be president of all Kenyans.

"I want to say from the onset, there will be no room for exclusion of any part of the Republic of Kenya. We are going to govern in a manner that makes sure that no part of Kenya is left behind. No community of Kenya is left behind," he said. "We are going to move together as a nation because the people of Kenya are already telling us that we need to change the politics of our nation and eliminate ethnicity."

Ruto spoke a day after his main competitor, Raila Odinga, rejected Ruto's win, calling it null and void.

Odinga said he would challenge the outcome through legal and constitutional means.

Ruto received just over 50 percent of the vote in last week's presidential election. Odinga won just under 49 percent.

Ruto said he would defend his win.

"There will be court processes and we will engage with those and make sure that we are because we are democrats and we believe in the rule of law," he said.

The results also split the country's electoral commission after some members complained of a lack of transparency in the tallying process.

The dispute has raised fears Kenya may see violence of the kind that has happened after other elections.



Kenya's President-elect William Ruto prepares to address the media

Insecurity threatens Nigeria 2023 vote - ex-army boss



Nigeria is facing a growing security problem

Nigeria's former Chief of Army Staff and Minister of Interior, General Abdulrahman Dambazau, has released a stark warning that insecurity is a major threat to Nigeria's presidential election next year.

Speaking in Abuja on Tuesday he said "terrorists would likely continue attacks on soft targets" and demanded proper security must be put in place to protect people.

"The security threats against the 2023 elections are not limited to the activities of terror groups in the north but also the prescribed (separatist movement) Ipob in the south-

east," he continued.

However, Ipob has previously denied any connection with violence it has been accused of.

Nigeria is facing a growing security crisis from armed bandits who carry out kidnapping for ransom, as well as growing separatism sentiment in the south-eastern region of the country.

Just a few weeks ago, the capital, Abuja, was rocked after all schools were forced to close because of security threats from various armed groups.

The frontrunners in Nigeria's upcoming elections are ruling All Progressives Congress (APC) candidate Bola Tinubu and opposition candidate for the People's Democratic Party (PDP) Atiku Abubakar. BBC

The Odinga camp has until Sunday to submit its case to the Kenyan Supreme Court to determine whether the just-concluded election was free, fair and credible.

It was not clear if Cherea misspoke, as 0.01 percent would translate to only 1,420 votes.

The election dispute has raised fears Kenya may see

violence of the kind that has happened after other elections.

On Monday, the body of election presiding officers who went missing last week was found in Kajiado County.

Odinga on Tuesday called for calm and said his team will go through legal means to address their dissatisfaction with the election outcome. VOA

EDITORIAL

Too disappointing, Representative Solomon George

CALL BY MONTSERRADO County District #7 Representative Solomon "Jah Rude" George for President George Manneh Weah to ban student politics at the University of Liberia, or in schools across the country, is not only preposterous but highly disgraceful and disappointing. The call is an ill-advice to the President from a blind loyalist that does not see beyond his nose.

FOR THE RULING Coalition for Democratic Change (CDC) lawmaker to question whether the campus-based Vanguard Student Unification Party (SUP) at the University of Liberia a political party is clearly demonstrates that he is power-possessed and lacks sound reasoning. He speaks like someone, who has never entered the classroom.

WE WONDER WHAT fear Rep. George for which he wants student politics banned in the country when it is among extra-curriculum activities that allow students to demonstrate their potentials and talents for future responsibility.

FOR THE RECORD, the recent July 26 Independence Day violence before the Embassy of the United States near Monrovia was master-minded and executed by the CDC-Council of Patriots, not members of SUP. Instead, the victims were students of the University of Liberia.

THE ONLY WRONG they did for which they were brutalized was to peacefully call on the government to address the excruciating hardship in the country that has made the learning environment uncondusive for them.

THE RAMPANT HUMAN rights abuses, mysterious deaths and arbitrary killings by state security forces under the Weah administration are not the works of students, including massive corruption and flagrant constitutional breaches that Liberians and the international community continue to lament on.

ON THE CONTRARY, it is innocent and peaceful students across the country, who are enduring the scorches of pillage and loot by public officials which denies them opportunities for a better future.

IT IS SAD that the Montserrado District #7 lawmaker would ignore the plight of his constituents - the neglected people of the township of West Point and surroundings in the current county tour of the President, and rather called for a ban on student politics. How does this benefit his people directly?

REPRESENTATIVE "JAH RUDE" should be advocating for his district to the President than focusing on something that does not in any way interfere with the governance of the State.

THE GOVERNMENT AND its officials, including the likes of Rep. George seem to be terrified by reaction from the United States Government against unabated public corruption in the Weah administration that has led the American Treasury to designate three confidants of President Weah.

THE CDC LAWMAKER should rather advise the President to take steps against officials bent on tarnishing his government and the country's image than seeking to prey on suffering innocent students, who can hardly afford a decent meal because their parents are jobless, primarily due to the appalling economic situation prevailing in Liberia.

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DAILY INDEPENDENT

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COMMENTARY

By Karen Karniol-Tambour

The New Energy Risk

NEW YORK - We have entered a new period of energy insecurity, in which acute shortages of the kind seen this summer will remain a persistent risk. The economic, political, and social consequences of this shift are already apparent. Energy shortages mean rationing, and if rationing is left to market forces, the outcome will be deeply regressive, with poorer people spending disproportionately larger shares of their incomes on basic needs such as heating and transportation.

Energy inflation, in turn, will increase the risks of social upheaval, as incumbent leaders in rich and poor countries alike are quickly learning. Though energy shortages naturally will lead to greater investments in additional capacity, new projects will take time to come online. And unless most are carbon neutral, investments to address a near-term need will exacerbate a much larger long-term problem.

Today's energy insecurity has been long in the making. Most energy investments take years to complete, and their associated infrastructure tends to be used for decades. The world's current energy footprint was thus "baked into the cake" years ago, which is why fossil fuels still account for over 80% of global energy consumption.

Even before Russia invaded Ukraine, years of underinvestment meant that global oil demand reliably outstripped supply. What the war has done is rapidly amplify the imbalance, by removing Russian supply from the market through a mix of official government sanctions and self-sanctioning by merchants and consumers. Since Russia was still supplying some buyers, the war had reduced global supply by perhaps 1.5% as of May.

That might not sound like much, but even a small reduction can have serious price ramifications when supply is already tight. When Muammar el-Qaddafi's regime fell during a similarly vulnerable period, in 2011, the loss of Libyan oil reduced global supply by 1% and sent oil prices 50% higher. Moreover, Russia's lower output is likely to become entrenched as sanctions on technology, equipment, and Western expertise erode its ability to export oil and gas even to willing buyers.

Owing to the significant lag between new investment and production, today's oil shortages cannot be rapidly alleviated. US shale companies are uniquely equipped to increase production relatively quickly, but past losses have made them reluctant to move aggressively, and even they need at least nine months' lead time. The traditional OPEC+ oil producers have little real ability to expand production further than their agreed-upon path of higher quotas; and after years of underinvestment, many producers are struggling to meet even those increases. Finally, while a revived US nuclear deal with Iran could bring new Iranian oil into the market, that is a best-case scenario, and it is unlikely before late 2022.

New nuclear, solar, and wind facilities take even longer to develop and bring online. And even if energy supply could be boosted, there would still be logistical constraints in shipping, ports, and refining capacity. For example, Europe's existing gas pipelines cannot transport liquefied natural gas if there is no LNG import terminal connected to them, as is the case in Germany today.

With most energy sources being expandable only on a multi-year time horizon, and with inventories at historic lows, the market has been left with only one way to achieve a near-term equilibrium: a sharp increase in prices, resulting in lower aggregate demand. The new world of persistent energy shortages is thus stagflationary as well as regressive. While inflation rises, economic activity declines, because there is inadequate energy to

fuel it. Without subsidies, lower-income people could be priced out of the energy market entirely, introducing a dangerous form of inequality.

Europe experienced a "rehearsal" for these circumstances in 2021 when Russia cut back on its natural gas shipments. Governments stepped in to offset rising energy costs for the most vulnerable households, but energy-intensive industries became unprofitable and were forced to stop or slow production. This was an "efficient" way of rationing energy, but it still led to slower growth. As shortages have worsened in 2022, the same circumstances have appeared worldwide, and most governments have yet to devise a coordinated response.

The challenge is not only to produce more energy in the short term but also to introduce energy infrastructure that will help in the fight against climate change. Locking in fossil fuels would merely bake more global warming into the cake. There are two ways to avoid this outcome.

The first strategy is to create regulatory certainty that carbon will be taxed in the future. This is already happening to some degree, with many oil producers thinking twice before making new investments in oil fields that have decades-long operational lifespans. But there is still significant uncertainty about how new policies will lead to a decline in fossil-fuel consumption in the coming decades. Moreover, a large swath of producers - especially state-owned oil giants that are less reliant on private funding - will have incentives to expand production capacity in response to today's shortages.

With inflation already at its highest level in 40 years, there will be little political appetite for measures that increase energy prices further. One possibility, then, is to legislate carbon pricing far into the future, so that it takes effect only after today's inflationary pressures have eased. Given that many fossil-fuel producers adhere to long budget timelines, even carbon pricing with a decade-long countdown would be sufficient to discourage long-term investments in capacity.

The second strategy is to ensure that more green investments are made today. This could take the form of fiscal spending on research and development and market-making (advance purchase orders) for potential breakthrough technologies, especially those that currently are too risky or underdeveloped for the private sector. Moreover, governments can subsidize the adoption of renewables, electric vehicles (EVs), heat pumps, and retrofitting of buildings through tax credits and public-procurement policies.

While government spending could add to inflationary pressures (depending on how it's carried out and offset), it also would reduce prices and costs for the businesses and households that take advantage of the new subsidies and incentives. Compared to carbon pricing or supply constraints, this approach therefore seems more promising in today's stagflationary environment.

Whatever governments do about today's energy shortages, their decisions will have major implications for global growth, inflation, and asset prices. Massive quantities of iron, copper, nickel, and other commodities will be needed to build the renewables power grid and to scale up production of EVs. But securing an adequate supply of these metals will take years. The irony is that to address climate change, policymakers will need to adopt the decades-long time horizons of the oil producers they hope to push aside.

Karen Karniol-Tambour is Co-Chief Investment Officer for Sustainability at Bridgewater Associates.

MOVEMENT FOR PROGRESSIVE CHANGE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2022



Republic of Liberia
Montserrado County



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 17th day of August A.D. 20 22 qualified and commissioned Notary Public for and in the County of Montserrado and in the Republic aforesaid, the parties to the attached documents.

SWORN STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH REPORT FOR THE MOVEMENT OF PROGRESSIVE CHANGE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

And did in my presence and in the presence of each other execute and sign their genuine signatures as on the instrument(s) to be the person(s) they represent and that the same was made in my presence and declared by each of them to be their voluntary acts and in their own hand writing.

Therefore, I Edwin C. Walker, Jr. Notary Public aforesaid, have attached my official signature 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

17th day of August A.D. 20 22



EDWIN C. WALKER, JR.
NOTARY PUBLIC, MONTSERRADO COUNTY, R.L



Republic of Liberia
NATIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION
TUBMAN BOULEVARD, 9th & 10th STREETS, SINKOR - P.O. BOX 2044
MONROVIA, LIBERIA
Email: info@neclib.org



ALR 001:

SWORN STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH REPORT

Name of Political Party / Alliance/Coalition: Movement for Progressive Change

As of: August 17, 2022 to August 17, 2022

Name of Declarant: Oniel Paasewe Position: Chairman

Name of Bank: Liberia Bank for Development & INV.

Bank Address: Ashum/Randall streets - Monrovia

Contact Person name & Number: Oniel Paasewe - 0886102307

Account Number(s): 002USD21920500501

ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NETWORK

1. ASSETS

a. Real Properties*

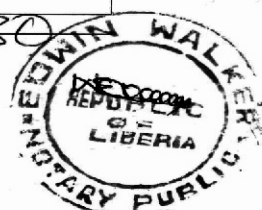
| DESCRIPTION <small>(e.g., lot, house and acre, IQ, condominium and improvements)</small> | KIND <small>(e.g., residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, hotel, land, and mixed use)</small> | EXACT LOCATION | ASSESSED VALUE | CURRENT FAIR MARKET VALUE | ACQUISITION | | ACQUISITION COST |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------|------|------------------|
| | | | | | YEAR | MODE | |
| Building | HQ | Monrovia | N/A | \$60,000 | 2020 lease | | \$65,000 |
| Building | Office | Buchanan | N/A | \$20,000 | 2020 lease | | \$22,000 |
| Subtotal: <u>\$87,000</u> | | | | | | | |

Examples of Real Properties: Buildings, Land, Machinery, crops, etc.

Examples of Personal Properties: Vehicles, Furniture, stocks, bonds, money, livestock

b. Personal Properties*

| DESCRIPTION | YEAR ACQUIRED | Exact Location | ACQUISITION COST/AMOUNT | Assessed Value | Current Market Value |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Jeep | 2020 | HQ/Min | 5000 | 1500 | 3500 |
| Pick up | 2020 | -11- | 4500 | 1000 | 3500 |
| Sedan | 2020 | -11- | 3000 | 500 | 2500 |
| Furniture | 2021 | HQ | 7000 | 100 | 900 |
| Furniture | 2021 | Buchanan | 300 | 100 | 200 |
| Cash/Bank | 2022 | USD/ | 10,030 | | \$10,030 |
| Subtotal: <u>\$20,630</u> | | | | | |



SWORN BEFORE ME ON THIS 17th DAY OF August 2022 IN THE COUNTY OF MONTERRADO

Total Assets (a+b) \$ 107,630

2. LIABILITIES*

| NATURE | NAME OF CREDITORS | ORIGINAL DEBT | OUTSTANDING BALANCE |
|--------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| NA | | | NA |

TOTAL LIABILITIES:
NET WORTH: Total Assets less Total Liabilities =

BUSINESS INTERESTS AND FINANCIAL CONNECTIONS

I/We do not have any business interest or financial connection.

| NAME OF ENTITY/BUSINESS ENTERPRISE | BUSINESS ADDRESS | NATURE OF BUSINESS INTEREST &/OR FINANCIAL CONNECTION | DATE OF ACQUISITION OF INTEREST OR CONNECTION |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| NA | | | NA |

I/We hereby certify that these are true and correct statements of our Party/candidate's assets, liabilities, net worth, business interests and financial connections, and that to the best of our knowledge, the above-enumerated are names of partisans that are currently in the government.

I/We hereby authorize the National Elections Commissions duly authorized representative to obtain and secure from all appropriate government agencies, including Liberia Revenue Agency (LRA, such documents that may show our assets, liabilities, net worth, business interests and financial connections, herein listed.

Date: August 17, 2022
Oniel Paasewe
(Signature of Party Chairman / Candidate)

Helebe
(Signature of Party / Candidate Treasurer)

Three (3) Witnesses

Name: John Barone
James Freeman
Daniel Bryant

* Additional sheet/s may be used, if necessary.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **SOLICITATION NO:** VA-669-22-000014

2. **ISSUANCE DATE:** August 4, 2022

3. **CLOSING DATE AND TIME FOR RECEIPT OF OFFERS:** August 19, 2022, 11:59 pm Local Time, Monrovia, Liberia

4. **POINT OF CONTACT:** Executive Officer, email at LiberiaHR@usaid.gov

5. **POSITION TITLE:** Accountant

6. **MARKET VALUE:** USD \$35,104 – \$56,160 FSN- 10

In accordance with AIDAR Appendix J and the Local Compensation Plan of USAID Final compensation will be negotiated within the listed market value. Note that all U.S. Embassy Locally Employed Staff are expected to observe and fulfill all tax obligations imposed by the Government of Liberia and you will be required to provide a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) before employment.

7. **PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE:** This contract will be for up to five years depending on programmatic needs, funding availability, and satisfactory performance. This is considered a permanent position and employment under any contract issued under this solicitation is of a continuing nature. Its duration is expected to be part of a series of sequential contracts; all contract clauses, provisions, and regulatory requirements concerning availability of funds and the specific duration of the contract shall apply.

8. **PLACE OF PERFORMANCE:** Monrovia, Liberia.

9. **ELIGIBLE OFFERORS:** Individuals who are Liberian citizens or non-Liberian citizens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in Liberia. Current employees serving a probationary period with the mission are not eligible to apply.

10. **SECURITY LEVEL REQUIRED:** Facility access

11. STATEMENT OF DUTIES

Basic Function of Position

The position is located in the Office of Financial Management (OFM), USAID/Liberia. The position is an integral member of the OFM with full accounting responsibilities for program and OE expenditures. S/He assists the Controller and Chief Accountant in developing and implementing procedures to ensure that obligations do not exceed funds available as well as the appropriate budgeting. S/He is responsible for preparing the periodically required financial reports and ensures the timely submission and accuracy of accrual data for both program and operating expenses funds. S/He also reviews and processes travel authorizations and purchase orders as well as reviews invoices for shared government services. The job holder reports to the Chief Accountant and is expected to carry out his/her responsibilities with minimal supervision.

Major Duties and Responsibilities

The job holder is responsible for the performance of professional accounting tasks related to the transactions of USAID/Liberia. Specific duties and responsibilities include:

1. Obligations

30%

Processes all types of obligations and commitments of funds and ensures that they are legal and in conformance with pertinent USAID and USG regulations and policies. Clears the requisitions in the Global Acquisition and Assistance System (GLAAS) to ensure the accuracy of the fiscal data and its availability of funds in the accounting system, Phoenix. S/he also provides expert advice to Mission on all ICASS related matters. S/he compiles and verifies the annual ICASS budgets and workload counts. S/he is responsible for monitoring all aspects of the execution of the ICASS budget throughout the year. This requires periodic audits of financial procedures and regular review of ICASS financial reports, to include review of the data input, analysis and interpretation of financial data, and constant monitoring of recorded obligations.

S/He conducts continuous, quarterly and the mandatory year-end Section 1311 review of all outstanding advances and unexpended obligated balances, determines the amount of any excess funds that exist and informs Team Leads, Contracting Officer (CO), Executive Officer (EXO), and the OFM Supervisors of amount available for deobligation. S/He prepares journal vouchers to amend the obligation and commitment documents to de-obligate/decommit the funds when necessary. In the case of inadequate funding on the obligations review, realignments to the obligations are considered and journal vouchers are prepared to amend the obligation and commitment documents to upward adjust the funds.

S/He oversees the clearance process for the daily transaction documents and guarantees the integrity of the accounting data; determining the adequacy and validity of source documents; providing funds control for funded activities, including budgetary allowances, commitments, obligations, sub-commitments, and sub-obligations; and ensuring that commitment and obligation documents are certified for the availability of funds and recorded in Phoenix prior to releasing them for execution. Also ensures that all financial transactions are properly and correctly integrated and accounted for.

2. Reconciling

25%

Performs the reconciliation of accounting records to U.S. Disbursing Offices' (USDOs) accounts and the US Treasury accounts to confirm that records from all sources reflect the correct amounts and to ensure against fraud, waste or abuse. Assists the program and/or technical offices in verifying and reconciling the budget allowance, obligation, commitment, disbursement, and other accounting transactions. In all of the above, applies professional accounting principles, theories and procedures in discharging the professional accounting tasks with accuracy and completeness and providing the timely ad-hoc reporting of information to USAID/W and Mission personnel. S/He receives and manually posts 1221/1097 transaction records and reconciling items into Phoenix from the United States Disbursing Office (USDO), analyzes, and posts incoming Interagency Payment and Collection (IPAC) and charges by other Federal Government Agencies. S/He is responsible for preparing eCART reconciliations on all mission activities and preparing financial reports for USDO and Treasury that also involve cash/check and electronic payments. Also coordinates other reconciliation activities when appropriate with OFM staff.

3. Budget

20%

The job holder formulates, develops, prepares, monitors, and tracks all Program Funded Operational Costs (PFOC) using an annual budgeting tool that projects programs administrative support costs and contacts liaison person with technical and program offices regarding submission and execution on all aspects of PFOC. In addition, S/He prepares the Operating Expense (OE) funded operating cost budgets for the annual budget submission through the Budget Formulation and Execution Manager (BFEM) system and Budget Justification (BJ) for the Mission and provides the corresponding accounting and reporting and a range of budget requirements throughout the year. S/He periodically analyzes accounting data, prepares reports (Quarterly Financial Review) showing trends (favorable/unfavorable) or deviations from approved budgets/plans, and makes recommendations addressing deviations, thereby facilitating, and contributing to the Mission decision and policy-making process.

4. Financial Analysis and Reports

15%

- Participates in the Mission's annual internal control review process.
- Ensures testing and reporting are documented in the Mission's files.
- Assists in the compilation, analysis, and submission of periodic accounting reports including those filed through the USAID Financial Data Collection Systems.
- Regularly working along with State Financial Management Office (FMO), Shipping and Procurement Offices in providing them with Crosswalks for various USAID Transactions.
- Works closely with the other OFM staff including Voucher Examiners and Financial Analysts to ensure the legitimacy of disbursement, timely disbursement of valid and approved request for payment and advances; accuracy of information in the Phoenix financial system; and development of periodic and ad hoc Management reports.
- Prepares Quarterly and Annual Data Call as required.
- Performs specific accounting related duties as assigned by the Controller, Deputy Controller or Chief

Accountant

5. Accrual

10%

Is responsible for timely submission of the accrual data, preparing the master funding documents to incremental fund program-funded Foreign National Service (FSN) contracts, the other miscellaneous obligations to cover the program-funded support costs other than salaries and benefits, and for assisting and providing professional guidance to CORs/AORs regarding accrual calculations. Is in charge of reviewing the estimated accrual calculated by CORs/AORs to ensure the accuracy and reasonableness of accrued amount.

Supervision controls: The Accountant works under the direct supervision of the Chief Accountant.

Supervisory Relationship: The direct supervision of other staff is not contemplated.

12. PHYSICAL DEMANDS

The work requested does not involve undue physical demands.

II. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR THIS POSITION

- Education: A University degree in Accounting or Finance is required.
- Prior Work Experience: At least four years of progressively responsible experience in accounting, auditing, budgeting, or general financial management is required.
- Work/Residency Permits: Applicants must have valid work and/or residency permits allowing work in Liberia.
- Language Proficiency: Level IV English ability (fluent) is required (sp/rd/wr).

III. EVALUATION AND SELECTION FACTORS

The Evaluation Factors listed below will be the basis for evaluating and ranking applicants for the position. Applicants will be scored based on the documentation submitted within the application. Applicants must submit a supplemental document outlining their responses to the evaluation factor(s) in order to be considered.

1. Selection Process

After the closing date for receipt of applications, a committee will convene to review applications that meet the minimum requirements and evaluate them in accordance with the evaluation criteria. As part of the selection process, the most qualified candidates will be interviewed. Reference checks will be made only for applicants considered as finalists. The applicant's references must be able to provide substantive information about his/her past performance and abilities.

2. Evaluation Factors

Those applicants who meet the minimum education and experience qualifications will be evaluated based on the content of their application as well as on the applicant's writing, presentation, and communication skills. Applicants should include their name and the announcement number at the top of each additional page. Failure to specifically address the Evaluation Factors will result in the applicant not receiving full credit for pertinent experience.

FACTOR #1: Work experience (20 points):

In 200 words or less, describe your prior work experience: Demonstrated experience in accounting, budgeting, reporting and general financial management. Experience in reviews of internal controls, funds control and availability. The incumbent must also have experience in verifying the accuracy of financial data and appropriateness of documentation present to support accounting entries and to support fulfillment of conditions precedent to disbursement.

FACTOR #2: Skills and Abilities (20 points):

In 200 words or less describe your skills and abilities: Must possess high level of analytical skills, and your ability to apply sound independent judgment in the solution of financial problems. Ability to perform sophisticated analysis of management controls and capabilities of partner/beneficiary organizations. The ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with all staff levels. The incumbent must have excellent computer skills in the use of word processing systems, Excel, and other MS Office Applications as well as skilled in the use of computer based analytical programs.

FACTOR #3: Job Knowledge (20 points):

In 200 words or less describe your job knowledge: Demonstrated thorough knowledge of standard accounting practices, laws, regulations, and procedures associated with financial management. The incumbent must have knowledge in Financial Management; a history of success in one or more of the position's responsibilities.

3. Basis of Rating

Applicants determined to be competitively ranked will also be evaluated on their interview performance, a written test and satisfactory professional reference checks. The Applicant Rating System is as follows:

| Evaluation Factors | 60 points |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Factor #1 | 20 points |
| Factor #2 | 20 points |
| Factor #3 | 20 points |

Interview Performance 30 points

Interview questions will revolve around the candidate's ability to:

- Respond in a clear and concise manner to a series of questions about his/her experience, skills, goals, and other areas.
- Respond to different scenarios, clearly stating your proposed solution.

Written Test 10 points

Total Possible Points 100 points

IV. SUBMITTING AN OFFER

Applications must be submitted electronically by email with the subject line VA-669-22-000014 – Accountant LiberiaHR@usaid.gov

Applicants may submit an application prior to the closing date and time specified in Section I, item 3 mentioned above unless revised.

Qualified applicants must submit the following documents or their applications will not be considered for this position:

- A current curriculum vitae (CV) or resume, not to exceed 3 pages.
- A minimum of three (3) professional references, who are not family members or relatives, with working telephone and email contacts. The applicant's references must be able to provide substantive information about his/her past performance and abilities. At least one reference provided should be a current or former supervisor.
- A supplemental document with a written response to the Evaluation Factors.

Candidates who are applying for this position must fully meet the education requirement (graduated and degree and/or diploma already received) as specified. Candidates must also meet the full work experience requirement and demonstrate in their application that they are an eligible offeror as required in I.9 above. There is no exception to these requirements.

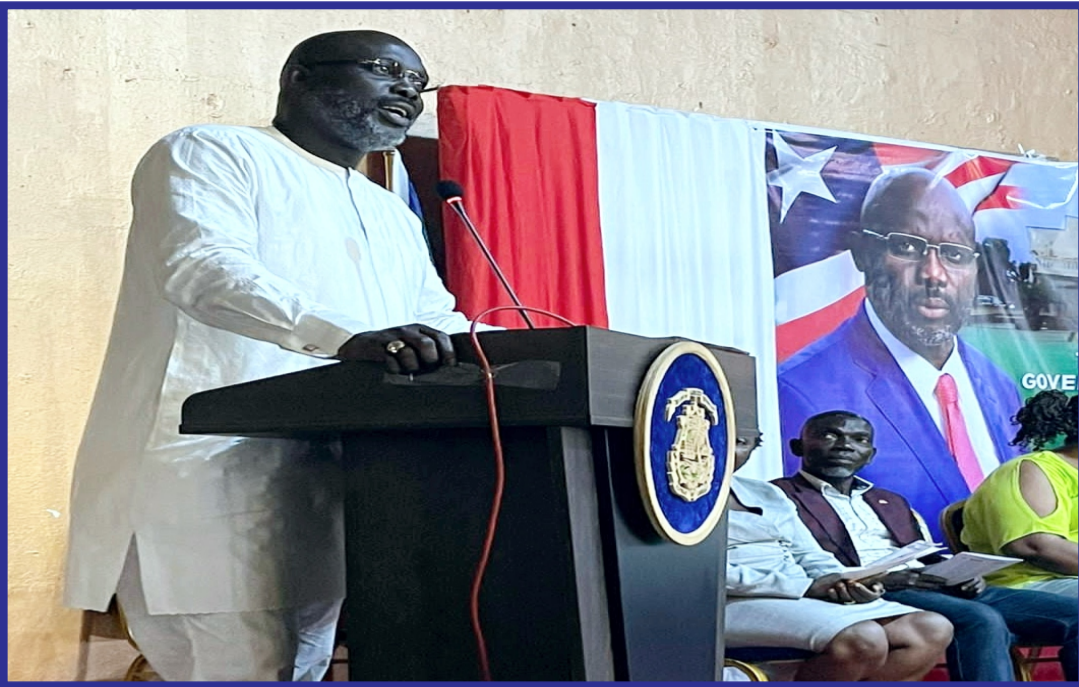
Short-listed candidates may be requested to provide educational documents such as transcripts for degrees, diplomas, certificates, and other pertinent documents as needed.

Any attachments provided via email must be compatible with Microsoft Word or PDF and not zipped. Note that attachments to email must not exceed 25 MB. Incomplete applications will not be considered.

The Agency retains the right to cancel or amend the solicitation and associated actions at any stage of the recruitment process.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY: The U.S. Mission provides equal opportunity and fair and equitable treatment in employment to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation, marital status, or sexual orientation.

PRES. WEAH CONTINUES COUNTY TOUR IN MONTSERRADO



MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Fidelity Healthcare seeks partnership with government

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Fidelity Healthcare Services Incorporated says if Liberia's healthcare system would improve, there is need for collaboration, as government alone cannot do it all.

Liberia's healthcare

Infectious diseases are a major contributor to poor health and low productivity in the country.

But CEO Christian O. Biney believes with partnership, the country could enjoy advanced healthcare system.

"The only thing we need

the Fidelity Healthcare provides primary and specialist healthcare delivery services, including General Medicine, Dialysis services, Obstetrics/Gynecology, Pediatrics, Dentistry, Medical Laboratory, X-ray, Ultrasound, and Surgery, among others.

Speaking when the institution was certificated by a civil society group for providing reliable healthcare services to the public, Mr. Biney assured Liberians of continued quality and affordable medical services.

"We often receive references from JFK Hospital, SOS, Catholic Hospital, and even as far as Bong County, for medical assistance and we are always committed to providing quality services to our people", he said.

He disclosed that Fidelity also relies on network of specialists from Ghana and Ghanaian healthcare facilities to provide referral and evacuation services to patients.

Billing Manager, Ms. Rasheda E. Kamara, revealed that the vision of the institution is to meet international standards at all times, adding that Fidelity is committed to improving healthcare standards in Liberia through innovation, applied research, and community-based services.

to do is to prioritize and jointly collaborate in building the healthcare system of our country. For example, a healthcare center without a laboratory is not really a functional healthcare center. The government alone cannot do it all, so we need collaboration and prioritize the health system", he stressed.

Mr. Biney explained that



Staff of Fidelity Healthcare Services Inc.

system heavily depends on international donor support. Many healthcare facilities in the country are run by both government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including faith-based institutions.

Liberians suffer from high mortality and morbidity, resulting from a combination of poor living conditions and lack of quality health care.

Chie calls for togetherness in special session

By Ethel A Tweh

The President Pro-Tempore of the Liberian Senate has reiterated calls for members of the Liberian Senate to work in unity so as to enable the Senate achieve a common goal of enhancing the lives of the Liberian people.

He made the statement at the start of a Special Session of the Liberian Senate.

President George Manneh Weah recently recalled the Legislature from its second quarterly break for a period of one month.

According to the Pro-Tempore, the issues for which the Senate has been summoned are crucial for the Government's overall performance.

He said they are intended to further improve upon the lives of the Liberian people through good governance, commencing with the actions of Senators to deliberate on the issues.

The Senate has convened in a Special Session in keeping with Article 32 (b) of the 1986 Constitution to work on a number of bills and other Legislative instruments.

Among the legislative instruments are the setting of a date for the conduct of the National Census and holding of confirmation hearing after nomination of a new Chief Justice by the

President of Liberia.

Others are conclusion and passage of amendments to the New Elections Law, ratification of loans, incentives and agreements of economic nature as well as dealing with some issues pending before the Senate prior to recess.

The Special Session of the Senate is expected to last until September. **-Edited by Winston W. Parley**



Tackling poor waste management- Partners call for community driven approach

Monrovia, Liberia; August 17, 2022: UNDP Liberia Resident Representative and the Office of the Mayor of the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) in collaboration with the United Nations Volunteer (UNV) in Liberia on 13 August launched a Cash for Work clean-up exercise covering 11 communities in Monrovia and its surroundings to help tackle the issue of poor waste management, while providing short-term income to support livelihood for vulnerable populations and marginalized communities targeting 400 youth, including Women,.

Resident Representative Stephen Rodriques the Director General for Special Services, Frederick Cole and the Chief of Office Staff at the Monrovia City

community can play in protecting the environment. Not just today, but every day," Rodriques stressed.

He congratulated the volunteers for signing up for the program and hoped the project grows beyond the benchmark of enhancing cleanliness and promoting a clean, green, and safe city.

The current situation of waste in Monrovia remains an environmental and health concern for members of households that may suffer waste borne diseases due to poor waste management. There is evidence that shows a linear correlation between waste management challenges and people's livelihood.

MCC Chief of Office Staff Franco Grimes said the cash-for-work project will enable the



Corporation (MCC) Franco Grimes led the launch in Monrovia on the theme "Promoting Community's Stewardship for Waste Management in Monrovia."

"The Government of Liberia and the City of Monrovia can bring about all the good laws and city ordinances to keep Monrovia and Liberia clean. However, it is ultimately up to the people of this country to accept personal responsibility to keep their environment clean and beautiful; and I strongly believe that change can be led by you, the youth assembled here today," said Rodriques.

He emphasized that UNDP is trusting in the commitment of the community leaders and the corps of volunteers enrolled in this program to work with the MCC and other stakeholders in sustaining the initiative.

"The launch of this community-led clean-up campaign to deal with the situation of waste in Monrovia starts with each one of us. I also urge everyone to continue to work within their own communities to encourage friends, neighbors, and families to understand the role the whole

Monrovia City Corporation to encourage cleanliness in close relations with the communities.

Grimes reminded community leaders of their responsibility to help mobilize residents to take the lead in clean up campaigns making the process a personal responsibility that must start from the homes.

"The issue of waste is a challenge that requires a collective approach in addressing it but more importantly it starts with the community which must take it head-on and own it," Grimes noted.

The Cash for Work programme is part of UNDP and the Government of Liberia Livelihood & Employment Creation Project that promotes access to income for vulnerable population including youth, women, and persons with disabilities.

The project working closely with community leaderships and the MCC Community Service and Solid Waste Management Departments, has enrolled four hundred community volunteers from the targeted 11 communities that are currently challenged due to limited coverage by existing waste collection schemes.

Français

Sous pression, George Weah lâche ses proches sanctionnés par les États-Unis

Coup de tonnerre au Liberia après la suspension, mardi 16 août, de trois hauts fonctionnaires, accusés de corruption dans un récent rapport. Les trois hommes, dont le chef du cabinet du président George Weah, ont été sanctionnés lundi par les États-Unis pour « avoir sapé les institutions démocratiques au Liberia pour des intérêts personnels ». George Weah, qui avait fait de la lutte contre la corruption son cheval de bataille, a fini par sévir.

Sur le site du gouvernement libérien, le président George Weah s'est dit inquiet par les allégations du Trésor américain, qui a épinglé trois de ses proches collaborateurs pour des faits de corruption. Les hauts fonctionnaires sanctionnés ne sont pas des inconnus : il y a Nathaniel McGill, le chef de cabinet du président de la République, Sayma Syrenius Cephus, le procureur général, et Bill Twehway, le PDG de l'Autorité portuaire nationale.

George Weah a qualifié les allégations américaines de «

graves ». En conséquence, il a suspendu « avec effet immédiat » les trois personnes citées, avant de les remplacer par leurs adjoints, le temps de mener une enquête. Pour la journaliste libérienne Bettie Mbayo, le chef de l'État n'avait guère le choix :

« Vous ne pouvez pas dire que vous voulez lutter contre la corruption alors qu'en même temps vos proches sont pris en flagrant délit. Cela soulève clairement des questions sur l'intégrité de George Weah. Il a désormais la responsabilité de

montrer qu'il est sincère par rapport à ses promesses. »

En 2017, année de son élection, le président Weah avait fait de la lutte contre la corruption son cheval de bataille. Mais depuis, quasiment rien n'a bougé. Si l'opposition libérienne se réjouit de la suspension des trois hauts fonctionnaires, le chercheur Ibrahim Al-Bakri Nyei, lui, plaide pour des réformes structurelles :

« L'enjeu est plus important que le licenciement

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Les leaders du CDC-CoP inculpés

Les leader du Conseil des patriotes de la coalition pour le changement démocratique (CDC - CoP) ont été inculpés par des jurés à Monrovia pour leur rôle présumé dans l'attaque des étudiants protestataires de l'Université du Libéria (UL).

Les membres inculpés du CDC-CoP sont Ben B. Togbah, Abdurrahman Barry, Aaron K. Chea, Foday N. Massaquoi, Jushua S. Karr, Pokar S. Roberts, Kendrick C. Pelenah

et d'autres à identifier.

Les prévenus font face à des charges comme tentative criminelle de meurtre, voies de fait graves et association de malfaiteurs, crime de deuxième degré.

Les inculpés sont accusés d'avoir brutalisé des membres du Parti de l'unification des étudiants (SUP) de l'Université du Libéria devant l'ambassade des États-Unis pendant que l'on célébrait le 175e jour de l'indépendance du Libéria.

Alors que le programme officiel en salle de la fête de

l'Indépendance se déroulait loin de l'endroit où les membres du SUP s'étaient rassemblés pour organiser une manifestation «Fix The Country» contre le régime du président George Manneh Weah, les membres du CDC - CoP auraient localisé les étudiants et mené une attaque sanglante.

La police nationale du Libéria (LNP) avait annoncé l'arrestation du président du Conseil des patriotes de la Coalition pour le changement démocratique (CDC - COP) et plusieurs autres pour leur implication dans les violences du 26 juillet qui avaient fait des blessés graves parmi des étudiants qui protestaient pacifiquement.

La LNP, dans un communiqué publié le mardi 2 août 2022, avait fait savoir que sept personnes avaient été arrêtées.

Le communiqué signé par Moses Carter, porte-parole de la police, (qui a été suspendu dans le cadre de la même affaire), indiquait que la police solliciterait prochainement l'aide du public en publiant les noms et les photographies des personnes recherchées.

"Pendant ce temps, la LNP

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9

Éditorial

Le gouvernement devrait encourager les investisseurs

L'administration Weah devrait faire plus pour attirer les investisseurs étrangers au Libéria afin de réduire le chômage, stimuler le développement et la croissance économique.

Au cours des cinq dernières années, le gouvernement n'a pas été en mesure de faire venir des investisseurs pour relancer l'économie et créer des emplois pour les jeunes, qui constituent 60% de la population.

Ce n'est pas que les investisseurs étrangers ne sont pas intéressés par le Libéria, mais l'environnement et l'atmosphère des affaires ne sont pas encourageants, car les responsables semblent plus intéressés par les avantages personnels que par la discussion des affaires propres.

Le rapport sur le climat d'investissement des États-Unis en 2022 sur le Libéria indique que le gouvernement fait beaucoup pour décourager les investisseurs et les investissements. Certains chefs d'entreprise auraient dit qu'il est même difficile de rencontrer des représentants du gouvernement pour discuter de nouveaux investissements ou de politiques préjudiciables au climat des affaires dans le pays.

Ceci est grave et devrait attirer l'attention de cette administration et des administrations à venir. Sans un climat favorable aux investissements, il est difficile, voire impossible, d'atteindre le niveau de développement auquel aspirent les citoyens ordinaires pour améliorer leur niveau de vie et faire avancer l'économie.

Les États-Unis pointent du doigt le manque d'un cadre juridique et réglementaire fiable, le manque de transparence dans l'attribution des contrats et la corruption généralisée, des facteurs qui entravent l'investissement direct étranger. Selon le rapport, les investisseurs qui viennent au Libéria sont souvent traités comme des opportunités de corruption, tandis que les décisions gouvernementales affectant le secteur des entreprises sont davantage motivées par le copinage politique que par des considérations liées au climat d'investissement.

Cela ne peut pas être loin de la vérité, car un haut fonctionnaire du bureau du président George Weah demandait 5 millions de dollars à un investisseur sud-africain qui est venu dans le pays l'année dernière pour explorer les opportunités d'investissement. Madame Makenneh L. Keita, coordinatrice des projets spéciaux présidentiels à la Présidence, sollicitait des pots-de-vin.

Nous nous demandons combien d'investisseurs étrangers ont rencontré des épreuves et une frustration similaires qui les ont peut-être obligés à quitter le pays en raison de l'égoïsme et de la cupidité de certains fonctionnaires qui, au contraire, devraient encourager les investisseurs à venir. C'est le triste état de notre climat d'investissement aujourd'hui.

Les États-Unis affirment en outre que la plupart des entreprises du pays trouvent qu'il est plus facile d'opérer illégalement, pourvu que les bons intérêts politiques soient payés, alors que celles qui essaient de suivre les règles reçoivent peu d'aide, voire aucune, de la part des agences gouvernementales. Ils citent spécifiquement la loi sur l'investissement du Libéria qui limite l'accès au marché pour les investisseurs étrangers, y compris les Américains, dans certains secteurs économiques ou industries.

Pourquoi devrait-il y avoir des restrictions contre les investisseurs bien intentionnés et motivés qui viennent dans notre pays pour faire des affaires ? Peut-être que la seule explication pourrait être qu'ils ont refusé de faire des affaires sans scrupule ou de céder à la corruption dans ce qui était censé être un processus transparent.

Tant que le gouvernement du Libéria ne tiendra pas compte de ces préoccupations exprimées par le gouvernement américain et n'agit pas rapidement pour y remédier, les investissements directs étrangers continueront d'échapper à ce pays pendant très longtemps. Malheureusement, cela se ferait au détriment de la population appauvrie, qui ne peut pas se frayer un chemin jusqu'au gouvernement pour solliciter des pots-de-vin d'investisseurs bien intentionnés et siphonner les fonds publics, alors que ce pays s'enfonce dans un cercle vicieux de pauvreté, de maladie et de mystère.



Français

Sous pression, George Weah

des fonctionnaires. C'est une question de capacité, d'intégrité et d'indépendance des institutions libériennes. Si un gouvernement étranger doit vous dire que votre gouvernement est corrompu et qu'il agit à votre place, cela signifie que vous ne dirigez pas un gouvernement qui

fonctionne. »

Les sanctions américaines annoncées lundi interviennent un mois après l'invitation de George Weah à Washington pour un sommet des chefs d'États africains, où la lutte contre la corruption devrait être abordée. Le sommet doit se tenir du 13 au 15 décembre.

Les leaders du CDC-CoP

informe le public qu'elle mène toujours une enquête sur les normes professionnelles des agents des forces de l'ordre qui étaient en charge de la sécurité pour la célébration du 26 juillet", avait indiqué le communiqué.

L'arrestation des sept accusés était intervenue après que des manifestants du Parti de l'unification des étudiants

(SUP) et d'autres étudiants de l'Université du Libéria (UL) avaient adressé lundi une pétition au bureau de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à Monrovia.

Dans une vidéo qui a fait le buzz sur les réseaux sociaux, l'étudiant Christopher Sivili Walters avait été d'abord mis nu puis passé à tabacs par des individus qui se réclamaient du pouvoir.

Weah soumet deux accords de prêt au parlement

Le président George Manneh Weah a soumis à l'Assemblée législative deux accords de prêt de la Banque africaine de développement et du Fonds africain de développement.

Selon une communication envoyée à la plénière de la Chambre des représentants, ces accords ont été signés entre les parties le 14 avril 2022.

L'objectif du projet est de renforcer l'intégration et le commerce sous-régionaux en Guinée, au Libéria et en Sierra Leone. Les quatre principales composantes du projet sont l'amélioration de la résilience climatique, constructions de routes et de ponts, faire de nouvelles études faisabilité pour les infrastructures routières et autre accompagnement intégré. Les autres composantes sont la facilitation du transport et du commerce et la gestion du programme.

Le président Weah a indiqué que ce projet soutiendra, plus précisément, le gouvernement du Libéria et bénéficiera aux usagers des routes, aux transporteurs et aux agriculteurs.

Il a également déclaré qu'il soutiendrait la population de la zone du projet, en particulier les groupes défavorisés tels que les femmes et les enfants, qui constituent la majorité.

Il a déclaré que le montant total des deux accords de prêt équivaut à 43,7 millions de dollars américains et que ce total comprend 31,4 millions de dollars pour le premier accord et 12,3 millions de dollars pour le deuxième accord.

Entre-temps, la Chambre des représentants a transmis les deux accords de prêt aux commissions des voies, moyens et finances, des travaux publics, de la justice et des transports pour qu'elles rendent compte dans une semaine.

Côte d'Ivoire-Libéria-Sierra Leone-Guinée: La 3ème réunion du traité d'interconnexion électrique s'ouvre à Abidjan

Le ministre des Mines, du Pétrole et de l'Énergie, Mamadou Sangafowa Coulibaly, a présidé la 3ème réunion du comité directeur du traité d'interconnexion électrique Côte d'Ivoire-Libéria-Sierra Leone-Guinée (CLSG) visant à renforcer les échanges transfrontaliers d'énergie pour une population cible d'environ 24 millions d'habitants.

C'était le vendredi 12 août 2022 à Abidjan, en présence de ses pairs, du Libéria, de la Sierra Leone et de la Guinée.

« Le projet CLSG se présente aujourd'hui comme une

autoroute électrique de 1303 km de long, de 12 postes et d'une capacité de 243 MW, extensible à 486 MW par l'adjonction d'un deuxième terme en vue de renforcer les échanges transfrontaliers d'énergie et le marché régional de l'électricité en Afrique de l'Ouest pour une population cible d'environ 24 millions d'habitants », a déclaré Mamadou Sangafowa Coulibaly.

Le ministre Mamadou Sangafowa Coulibaly s'est réjoui des livraisons d'énergie à la Sierra Leone à BO-Kenema et Freetown respectivement depuis le 23 décembre 2021 et le 7 juillet 2022, ainsi qu'à la Guinée.

COMMENTAIRE

Par Karen Karniol-Tambour

Le nouveau risque énergétique

NEW YORK - Nous sommes entrés dans une période nouvelle d'insécurité énergétique, dans laquelle les graves pénuries du type de celles observées cet été demeureront un risque permanent. Les conséquences économiques, politiques et sociales de ce changement sont d'ores et déjà apparentes. Les pénuries énergétiques sont synonymes de rationnement, et si le rationnement est abandonné aux forces du marché, alors l'issue se révélera profondément régressive, les moins fortunés dépensant une part disproportionnellement supérieure de leurs revenus dans des besoins essentiels tels que le chauffage et les transports.

L'inflation énergétique accentuera à son tour les risques de révolte sociale, comme l'ont rapidement appris les dirigeants sortants des pays riches comme des pays pauvres. Même si les pénuries d'énergie sont naturellement vouées à entraîner des investissements plus élevés dans des capacités supplémentaires, les nouveaux projets mettront du temps à voir le jour. Et à moins que la plupart de ces projets ne soient neutres en carbone, les investissements nécessaires pour répondre à un besoin de court terme aggraveront un problème beaucoup plus important à long terme.

L'insécurité énergétique actuelle est la conséquence d'un processus de longue date. L'achèvement de la plupart des investissements énergétiques nécessite plusieurs années, et les infrastructures qui accompagnent ces projets ont tendance à être utilisées pendant plusieurs décennies. L'actuelle empreinte énergétique mondiale était par conséquent inéluctable il y a des années déjà, et c'est pourquoi les énergies fossiles représentent encore aujourd'hui plus de 80 % de la consommation énergétique mondiale.

Avant même l'invasion russe en Ukraine, plusieurs années de sous-investissement annonçaient une demande mondiale en pétrole supérieure à l'offre. La guerre n'a fait qu'amplifier soudainement ce déséquilibre, en éliminant l'offre russe du marché via un mix de sanctions étatiques officielles ainsi que d'auto-sanctions chez les commerçants et les consommateurs. La Russie continuant de fournir certains acheteurs, la guerre avait réduit d'environ 1,5 % l'offre mondiale au mois de mai.

Si ce pourcentage peut sembler modeste, une réduction même peu spectaculaire peut entraîner de sérieuses retombées en termes de prix quand l'offre est déjà limitée. Au moment de la chute du régime de Mouammar Kadhafi, durant une période similaire de vulnérabilité, en 2011, la perte du pétrole libyen avait réduit l'offre mondiale de 1 %, et propulsé les prix du pétrole à des niveaux supérieurs de 50 %. Il faut par ailleurs s'attendre à ce que la production inférieure de la Russie s'ancre durablement, à mesure que les sanctions en matière de technologies, d'équipements et d'expertise occidentale continueront d'éroder sa capacité à exporter gaz et pétrole vers les acheteurs même les plus consentants.

Compte tenu de l'important retard des nouveaux investissements par rapport à la production, il est impossible de remédier rapidement aux pénuries actuelles de pétrole. Les sociétés américaines d'exploitation du schiste sont idéalement équipées pour accroître la production relativement rapidement, mais les pertes passées dissuadent ces entreprises d'agir agressivement, et celles-ci ont elles-mêmes besoin d'au moins neuf mois de délai de production. Les traditionnels producteurs de pétrole de l'OPEP+ ne sont pas réellement en capacité d'accroître leur production au-delà de leur niveau convenu de quotas supérieurs, et après des années de sous-investissement, de nombreux producteurs peinent même à assurer ces augmentations. Enfin, même s'il est possible que le renouveau de l'accord nucléaire entre les États-Unis et l'Iran apporte du nouveau pétrole iranien sur le marché, il s'agit d'un scénario idéal, qu'il ne faut pas s'attendre à voir se concrétiser avant la fin de l'année 2022.

Les nouvelles installations nucléaires, solaires et éolienne ont besoin d'encore plus de temps pour être développées et mises en service. Et même si l'offre énergétique pouvait être accrue, certaines contraintes logistiques demeureraient sur le plan des expéditions, de l'activité portuaire et des capacités de raffinage. Les gazoducs européens existants, par exemple, ne peuvent pas transporter de gaz naturel liquéfié s'ils ne sont pas reliés par des terminaux d'importation de GNL, ce qui est le cas de l'Allemagne aujourd'hui.

La plupart des sources d'énergie n'étant extensibles qu'à un horizon de plusieurs années, et les stocks se situant à des niveaux historiquement bas, il ne reste au marché qu'un seul moyen d'atteindre un équilibre à court terme : une nette augmentation des prix, résultant en une demande globale plus faible. Le nouveau monde, fait de pénuries énergétiques persistantes, est par conséquent stagflationniste et régressif. Tandis que l'inflation augmente, l'activité économique décline, par manque d'énergie nécessaire pour l'alimenter. Sans aides, les personnes à revenus faibles pourraient se retrouver entièrement exclues du marché énergétique par la seule dynamique des prix, ce qui introduirait une dangereuse forme d'inégalité.

L'Europe a vécu une sorte de répétition générale de ces circonstances en 2021, lorsque la Russie a réduit ses expéditions de gaz naturel. Les États sont intervenus pour compenser la hausse des coûts énergétiques en soutien des ménages les plus vulnérables, mais les industries à forte intensité énergétique sont devenues non rentables, et ont été contraintes de stopper ou de ralentir la production. C'était une manière efficace de rationner l'énergie, mais avec pour conséquence une croissance moindre. Les pénuries s'étant aggravées en 2022, ces mêmes circonstances sont apparues au niveau mondial, et il reste encore à la plupart des gouvernements à élaborer une réponse coordonnée.

Le défi ne consiste pas seulement à produire davantage d'énergie à court terme, mais également à introduire des infrastructures qui contribueront à lutter contre le changement climatique. Le verrouillage des combustibles fossiles ne conduirait qu'à davantage de réchauffement climatique. Il existe deux moyen d'éviter cette issue.

La première stratégie consiste à créer une certitude réglementaire que le carbone sera taxé à l'avenir. C'est déjà le cas dans une certaine mesure, de nombreux producteurs de pétrole y réfléchissant à deux fois avant d'effectuer de nouveaux investissements dans des gisements pétroliers au cycle de vie opérationnel de plusieurs dizaines d'années. Pour autant, une importante incertitude demeure autour de la manière dont les nouvelles politiques conduiront à un déclin de la consommation d'énergies fossiles dans les prochaines décennies. Par ailleurs, une grande partie des producteurs - notamment les géants pétroliers étatiques, moins dépendants des financements privés - seront incités à accroître les capacités de production en réponse aux pénuries actuelles.

Quelle que soit l'action des gouvernements face aux pénuries énergétiques actuelles, leurs décisions entraîneront des conséquences majeures pour la croissance mondiale, l'inflation et les prix des actifs. D'immenses quantités d'acier, de cuivre, de nickel et autre matières de base seront nécessaires pour bâtir les réseaux d'énergie renouvelable et accroître la production des véhicules électriques. Or, l'obtention des approvisionnements suffisants en métaux de ce type nécessitera plusieurs années. L'ironie réside en ce que, pour lutter contre le changement climatique, les dirigeants politiques vont devoir adopter les mêmes horizons à plusieurs décennies que ceux des producteurs de pétrole qu'ils entendent mettre sur la touche.

Traduit de l'anglais par Martin Morel

Karen Karniol-Tambour est codirectrice des investissements en matière de durabilité chez Bridgewater Associates.

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

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House reviews incentive agreement

By Bridgett Milton

The House of Representatives is currently reviewing a ratification of an investment incentive agreement between the Government of Liberia and Modern Mills Liberia, Incorporated.

Through a letter to Speaker Bhofal Chambers

establishment and operation of a Flour Mill.

The Flour Mill is anticipated to have a capacity of 150 tons per day in Liberia, specifically Montserrado County.

He said the agreement is worth US\$40,500,000.00 and has a term of 15 years as of its effective date.

President Weah noted that Modern Mills Liberia is a

value addition activities.

The investor is expected to hire at least 130 Liberians in skilled and unskilled positions during the first five years.

The investor shall provide on the job training and vocational training to enhance the competence of those hired.

The president's communication said the investor shall also provide an annual company-administered-grant of US\$ 5,000.00 for scholarships to Liberian students residing within the project-affected communities.

Accordingly, the scholarships will be for High School graduates and University students to study in Liberia.

Mr. Weah noted that the project will bring key benefits such as value addition and job creation, thereby contributing to the country's economic recovery program.

Following a motion from Bong County Representative James Kolleh, the communication was forwarded to the Committees on Investment, Commerce, Ways, Means and Finance and Judiciary. --Edited by Winston W. Parley



said during the 2nd Day Sitting of the Special Session of the House, President George Manneh Weah said the agreement is for the development, construction,

corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of Liberia.

Among other things under the agreement, the investor shall engage in processing of wheat into finished flour and

Bong Caucus agrees for County Council's establishment

By Joseph Titus Yekeryan

Members of the Bong County Legislative Caucus and the county administration have succumbed to the Bong County Civil Society Network's quest for the establishment of a county council to spearhead development activities in the county.

The caucus and the local county officials had insisted on having a Project Management Committee, rather than a county council to oversee the county's development agenda, as prescribed by the Local Government Act of 2018.

The caucus was constrained to back down on its position after the Bong Civil Society Organization (CSO) network returned to the Supreme Court last week for a full trial.

It can be recalled that in May this year, the then Justice-in-Chambers of the Supreme Court, Jamesetta Howard-Wolokolie mandated that the caucus and the county administration work with the CSOs network to constitute the county council in two weeks for the conduct

of the next county council sitting.

But the county leadership failed to adhere to the Justice's mandate, an action that led the CSOs to petition the court for a full bench trial last week.

Following a meeting with the CSOs and some prominent citizens of the county at the weekend, the Chairperson of the Bong Legislative Caucus, Representative Moimah Briggs-Mensah said the caucus has mandated Superintendent Esther Walker to work with the CSOs to establish the county council in two weeks.

Also speaking, two officials of the Bong County CSOs Network, Aaron Fenlah and Aaron Juaquillie said their decision was in the best interest of the county.

"As Civil Society Actors, what we do always needs to be in the interest of the public," said Aaron Juaquillie.

"We started this quest, we had sleepless nights moving from here and there until we ended it at the Supreme Court," he added.

He noted that today, the same thing they have been pushing for has been approved by the Caucus, saying they are happy about that. --Edited by Winston W. Parley



CENTAL wants designated officials dismissed

By Lewis S Teh

The Center for Transparency and Accountability in Liberia or CENTAL urges President George Weah to immediately dismiss all three officials designated by the US department of treasury for public corruption.

"CENTAL therefore calls on President Weah for the immediate dismissal of those three officials if he must redeem the image of his government and Liberia at large", the Center urges.

The Executive Mansion announced on Tuesday, August 16, that President Weah has suspended Minister of State Nathaniel McGill, the Managing Director of the National Port Authority Bill Twehway, and Solicitor General Seyma Cyrenius Cephus with immediate effect to enable them face investigation

is largely external with any internal effect seemingly prevented by the sovereignty touted at Liberia's borders and shores, saying "We held that an external contribution would inevitably yield domestic impact if all accomplices and beneficiaries are held to account."

The CENTAL boss describes the sanction as a significant step in heeding Liberia's position by designating Nathaniel McGill, Syrenius Cephus and Bill Twehway for their "involvement in ongoing public corruption in Liberia."

Miamen says CENTAL believes that by taking such actions, the United States is rising to the expectations of many Liberians that such designations affect all corrupt public officials and not only a few.

"This is particularly important, given that the US Government has often spoken authoritatively regarding acts and actors of



CENTAL in a news conference Tuesday said the designation by the U.S. Treasury is welcoming and a great step to minimizing corruption in Liberia.

"Thus, we urge the U.S. Government to spare no accomplices and beneficiaries of such significant acts of corruption being perpetrated by some Liberian Government officials".

CENTAL Executive Director Anderson Miamen hopes the move would translate into an all-out attack on corruption in government with no sacred cows to spare.

He says although the consequences of such an attack

corruption—a stance which demonstrates that it might be well-informed of "on-going public corruption" than many Liberians from which these acts are kept secret.

He notes that the latest designations bring to six (6) the number of Liberian Government Officials that have so far been designated under the Global Magnitsky Act for their involvement with significant corruption.

He recalls that former passport director Andrew Wonploe, Senators Varney Sherman and Prince Y. Johnson were earlier designated.

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APM Terminals Liberia

only way to solve disputes.

"From our management and shareholders' point of view, we are very happy to close the door on all legacy issues and look forward to working together with DOWUL to serve Liberia in the Freeport." Mr Graham said

Also making remarks, Dock Workers Union of Liberia

President, Jackie Doe appreciated APM Terminals Liberia for the step taken to resolve the dispute. Madam Doe has meanwhile encouraged workers at the Freeport against using strike action as an option to resolve conflict, but rather using a medium of dialogue. -Press release

'Administration of thieves'

Opposition Alternative National Congress (ANC) political leader Alexander B. Cummings says President George Manneh Weah and his "administration of thieves" are continuing to disgrace the country and worsen the living conditions of all here.

Through a statement reacting to the U.S. Government's sanctions against high-ranking officials of the Weah-led government, Mr. Cummings

crimes.

The ANC political leader deems as important public accountability action, the United States Government's sanction against Minister of State Nathaniel McGill, Solicitor-General Sayma Syrenius Cephas, and National Port Authority Managing Director Bill Twehway.

This week, the U.S. Department of the Treasury imposed specialized sanctions against McGill, Cephus and Twehway,

"President Weah is the head of this rotten fish which his administration is being shown to be," he said.

The ANC leader suggested that it is telling that the officials targeted by the sanctions are the most powerful members of President Weah's inner circle.

Cummings stated that the performance and activities of Mr. Weah's Chief of Staff and gatekeeper, Mr. McGill, over the last five years have to be rightly viewed as reflecting the image, character and values of

corruptly enrich themselves while too many ordinary families have had to go to bed hungry," Cummings lamented.

He complained that too many schools are without teachers and adequate learning implements.

Also, he stated that too many young people are unemployed and unemployable, while teachers, doctors, nurses and civil servants are grossly underpaid.

"... [And] too many hospitals are without medicines and beds - all of these neglects of the suffering people while officials are stealing and enriching themselves. This is wicked and unacceptable leadership," said Mr. Cummings.

Under a Cummings administration, he said, if a government official steals, he or she will end up in the same common jail as any other rogue.

"Justice must not and will not discriminate. It must and will be served equally and blindly to the big and small as

well as to the haves and have-not, alike," Cummings vowed.

Cummings claimed that in many cases of corruption, including accusations involving President Weah, he has not acted to hold his officials accountable or to even clear his own name.

He alleged that stealing in government has increased manifold and the actions of public officials have proven to be increasingly abusive.

Additionally, Mr. Cummings said President Weah has emboldened his officials to steal and behave unaccountably by his very bad examples of suddenly coming into unexplained wealth which he began to publicly display in the purchase and building of personal condominiums, resorts, and even an entire personal city, immediately after inauguration.

"This is after declaring to a United States Court that he was indigent and incapable of meeting his father's responsibility to a mother and daughter," Cummings continued.



said Wednesday, 17 August 2022 that the sanctions show the seriousness of their stealing from the Liberian people.

"Such is the seriousness of their stealing from the Liberian people that three of President Weah's closest members of his inner circle have been sanctioned by the United States Government," Mr. Cummings said.

Cummings urged President Weah to request the U.S. Government's assistance to prosecute the designated officials, warning that "This is not the time for bogus suspensions, coverups, and fake investigations."

"I strongly urge the President to therefore dismiss the designated persons, and formally request the assistance of the United States Government to prosecute them in keeping with Liberian law," said Cummings.

Cummings insisted that President Weah's mere suspension of his officials and close confidants is not good enough to address the injuries caused to the Liberian people by the actions of these individuals.

Further, he said it is not enough to exonerate the President from the growing public impression of his participation in the commission of these high

accusing them of acts of corruption and other criminal conducts.

Regarding President Weah's suspension of the three sanctioned officials, Mr. Cummings suggested that such presidential action of Mr. Weah's closest cronies exposes "the unsettling truth about our President."

"President Weah is either dangerously derelict or shamefully complicit in the stealing and abuses that have swallowed up his administration," Cummings alleged.

Cummings noted that President Weah may pretend all he wants, but the corruption, lawlessness, and unaccountable behaviors on his watch are well-known to the Liberian people.

Secondly, he argued, Mr. Weah and his administration have announced several investigations into murders, mysterious deaths and disappearances, and corruption in the past.

Results of many of these investigations have yet to be made public or to lead to desirable outcomes, according to Mr. Cummings.

"Announcing yet another investigation amounts to a coverup that deceives only himself.

Using a parable to advance his argument further, Cummings said a fish rots from the head.

the President.

"If Weah did not know what his gatekeeper was doing, then Weah is an incompetent and inept leader," Cummings argued.

"If President Weah knew what his gatekeeper was doing and he did not act to stop him, which appears to be more likely the case, then he is a partner, enabler and facilitator of the stealing," he added.

The ANC political leader said the sanctions imposed on Messrs McGill, Cephus and Twehway are pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act of 2017.

He said the instrument "targets perpetrators of serious human rights abuse and corruption around the world."

He said the sanctions are targeted and in support of the suffering Liberian people.

"It sends a clear and serious message to the corrupt and abusive administration of President Weah," said Mr. Cummings.

For too long, said Mr. Cummings, the Weah administration has misled the country.

He alleged that the regime has failed to take the necessary actions to address the many scandals and reports of stealing and human right abuses of the administration.

"For too long in the administration of our country, too few Liberians have continued to illegally and

Weah confident of 2nd term victory

Emmanuel Wise Jipoh

Despite allegations of serious economic downturns and massive corruption in his government that has drawn international community attention, President George Manneh Weah is optimistic of overwhelmingly getting re-elected in 2023.

He reiterates that his desire to develop Liberia is at his chest squeeze.

Speaking in a town hall meeting held in the gymnasium of the Samuel Kanyon Doe Sports Complex in Paynesville, in continuation of his current tour of Montserrado county,

President Weah said; "After my two terms, I am going to remain as a Liberian; I'm not gonna be like

other former Presidents, who are not able to sit in their own country, because they've failed the State, lied and corrupt the people."

The President urged Liberians to remain

peaceful, stressing that this is the best and only solution to developing Liberia. He denounced war, urging members of the opposition to stop hate messages and join him to develop the country.

"I am a peaceful person and a peaceful President, so I am not your enemy, but your good friend, and after my second term, I'm going to remain here as

a citizen to help develop my country, and you're still going to see me", Mr. Weah said, as he nurses the pains of suspending three of his officials designated by the United States for their involvement in public corruption.

President Weah: "I'm here; you can join me, let's recalibrate and develop our nation; stop the violence, stop the hates and join the process. This is your nation; this is our nation. We are not enemies; you used to be my friends when I was not President; you can still be my friends when I am President, so let us come together and develop this Liberia", he pleaded with citizens.

In response, Montserrado county district #6 Representative



Rev. Dr. Samuel R. Enders, lauded the President for his numerous developments in the district and his continued efforts to bring development to Liberia.

Rep. Enders praised President Weah for swiftly suspending three of his officials sanctioned by the United States for corruption, describing the move as a mark of good leadership. **Editing by Jonathan Browne**

APM Terminals Liberia, Dock workers resolve dispute, sign MOU



Mr. Gibson added that he is thrilled by the atmosphere of dialogue between APM Terminals Liberia's new management and the Union, naming dialogue as the best option to address these long-standing disputes and asked other Liberian companies and concession holders to emulate APM Terminal Liberia's example.

"I am delighted over the maturity and restraint exercised by both parties, which resulted in finding a common ground to enhance the process of coexistence," Minister Gibson affirmed.

In his remarks, APM Terminals Liberia Managing Director Jonathan Graham said even though reaching a common ground was a journey that started years back, the company considered it a crucial step for promoting a healthy working atmosphere and therefore was committed to the process.

He commended the Ministry of Labour and the Dock Workers Union of Liberia (DOWUL) for their understanding that solutions through dialogue was the

investment in Liberia is promoted.

He named the National Port Authority as a gateway to Liberia's Economy, further emphasizing that APM Terminals Liberia is the technical arm of the NPA and as such the Ministry of Labour will put in place quality time to facilitate good cooperative arrangement between management and workers at the Freeport.

He expressed optimism that this new path will promote labour harmony at the Freeport of Monrovia and enable APM Terminals Liberia to positively impact the growth of the Liberian economy.

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