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

DATE	BUYING	SELLING
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 03, 2022	L\$152.5685/US\$1.00	L\$154.2838/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.

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VOL. 12 NO. 135 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 03, 2022 PRICE LD\$40.00

Police arrest several suspects



Leaders of the National Executive of the CDC- COP Appears at the Headquarters of the Liberia National Police (LNP)

-Following July 26 bloody attack on students

Investigate July 26 violence

-International Community urges Liberian authorities

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Continental News

Cameroon Separatists Killed and Captured in Days of Fighting Military Forces

district, located in Cameroon's English-speaking Northwest region.

Primary school teacher Emmanuel Mbah said very few civilians could be seen walking the streets of Batibo on Tuesday morning.

"People cannot go to their farms, shops are sealed, markets

he said.

Speaking by the messaging app WhatsApp, Mbah said several dozen Cameroon government troops have been searching homes in Batibo and arresting people suspected of collaborating with separatist fighters. The Cameroon military said Tuesday that 17 separatist fighters were killed in three days of fighting in Batibo.

The military said an additional 18 fighters were captured in Bambui, Batibo and Noni, all towns in the Northwest region. The military also said it destroyed or seized weapons, locally made explosive devices and several dozen motorcycles used by the separatists to attack government troops.

Capo Daniel, deputy defense chief of the Ambazonia Defense Forces, one of the separatist groups in Cameroon's western regions, said the group lost 11 fighters as well as weapons and motorcycles.

He says the fighting was fierce in Enyoh and Ewah villages, located in Batibo district.

"The Ambazonia Defense Forces assembled over 300

forces to launch attacks in Bamenda city," he said. "Our forces were attacked from multiple fronts. We suffered some losses. The major operation where our soldiers were supposed to carry out as they assembled will be scrapped as a result of the setback."

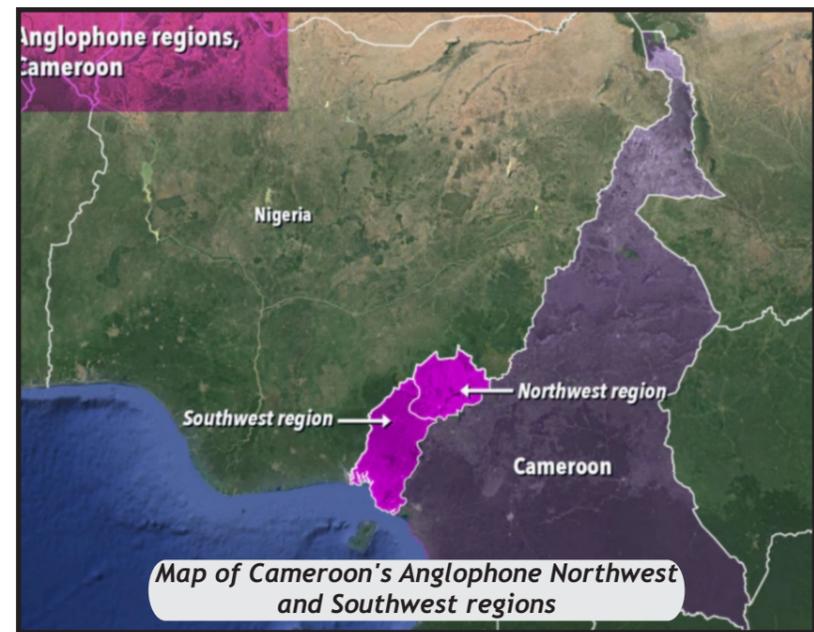
Daniel said separatists on Tuesday ordered their fighters, who were deployed to attack Bamenda, the capital of the Northwest region, to immediately retreat to their camps. He said separatist leaders will meet in the days ahead to strategize how to coordinate further attacks against Cameroon's military.

Separatist groups say at

least two dozen government troops were killed in the Batibo confrontation. The military denied that any of its troops were killed, saying that a few sustained minor injuries. Cameroon government officials in the Northwest region are calling for calm and asking civilians to collaborate with the military by reporting suspected fighters in their towns and villages. The military says it will protect all civilians and their goods.

Armed groups have been fighting since 2017 to separate two English-speaking regions of Cameroon from the country and its French-speaking majority.

The U.N. says the conflict has killed more than 3,000 people and displaced more than a half-million. VOA



sides say they inflicted significant losses on the other, while witnesses report seeing the bodies of troops, rebel fighters and civilians.

Civilians said an uneasy calm reigned in the Batibo

are sealed and traders are running away for their safety. Houses are burnt down and the population suffers, so the fighting between the military and the separatists are causing much havoc to the population,"

Kenya election 2022: Kikuyus split between Ruto and Odinga

In Kenya's vote-rich Kikuyu community, opinion is sharply divided over outgoing President Uhuru Kenyatta's move to back his one-time rival Raila Odinga, rather than his deputy William Ruto, as his successor in the tightly-contested election set to take place on 9 August.

Mr Kenyatta - who has reached the constitutional limit of two terms in power - was long regarded as the community's political kingpin, with its elders proudly referring to him as "our son". But during the BBC's visit to Nyeri county - which lies in the Kikuyu heartland of Mount Kenya - it became clear his credibility has taken a knock over his decision to endorse Mr Odinga in what he has portrayed as an attempt to forge national unity after decades of political animosity.

Lawyer Wahome Gikonyo felt Mr Kenyatta had betrayed Mr Ruto, who had helped him win two elections against Mr Odinga.

"Ruto did the donkey work



in 2013 and 2017. Were it not for him Uhuru would not have become president. Is that the way to repay a friend?" Mr Gikonyo remarked, as he spoke to the BBC in his office in the county's biggest town, also known as Nyeri.

Some residents, like Pastor Hannah Kanyithere, felt Mr Kenyatta should not have become involved in the battle over his successor.

"Why is the president taking sides in this election? However bad his deputy was, he should have remained neutral," he added.

But taxi driver Hassan Kahoro was equally passionate in his defence of Mr Kenyatta, suggesting that, with ethnicity being a major fault-line in Kenyan politics, the time had come for the Luo community to produce its first president - Mr Odinga. "We should give the Luo community a chance to lead this country. BBC

Ethiopia Gets Tough on Journalists Since Tigray Conflict

ADDIS ABABA - Ethiopia now ranks with Eritrea as the biggest jailers of journalists in sub-Saharan Africa, a new report from the Committee to Protect Journalists says.

At least 63 journalists and media workers have been arrested in Ethiopia since the Tigray conflict broke out in November 2020, according to the report.

The advocacy group, which monitors media freedoms globally, said Ethiopia ranks as "sub-Saharan Africa's worst jailer of journalists," alongside Eritrea.

Ethiopia long had a reputation for media censorship under the previous government led by the Tigray People's Liberation Front, or TPLF, which is now fighting the federal government.

After he came to power in 2018, current Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed promised to ease restrictions and usher in a new area of freedom of expression. But rights groups have

documented a deteriorating media environment since the Tigray war started that has seen several journalists detained, threatened, and assaulted. Two local journalists have been killed in disputed circumstances since November 2020, and two foreign correspondents working for The New York Times and The Economist have been expelled from the country.

The country has also seen

several communications shutdowns, including in Tigray, which has been without phone and internet service since the TPLF retook most of the region in June 2021.

Muthoki Mumo, CPJ's representative for sub-Saharan Africa, said the arrested journalists were producing work that was "dissenting from the



Members of the Ethiopian National Defense Force are seen on a truck in Shewa Robit, Ethiopia

dominant state narrative of the war." "Some journalists have also been targeted due to perceptions that their work might favor certain political groups," Mumo said. "But through all of this, what we can say is that these arrests indicate a conflation of journalistic work, of critical commentary with criminal activity, and that is very dangerous."

At least eight of the journalists and media workers whose arrests were documented by the Committee to Protect Journalists remain behind bars.

The group said most of the arrests follow a "similar pattern," with journalists held in detention for several weeks without having formal charges brought, while authorities request more time to investigate them. VOA

EDITORIAL

Christopher's pains cry for justice

THE WOUNDS AND pains of Student Christopher Walter Sisulu Sivili of the University of Liberia along with his colleagues who were brutally attacked by pro-government supporters on Independence Day (July 26, 2022) before the Embassy of the United States near Monrovia cry for justice. The only crime those students committed was to peacefully protest in Monrovia against the 175th Independence celebration of Liberia.

IN THEIR MIND, there is nothing to celebrate because Liberia is engulfed by hardship and poverty, as a result of massive corruption in government that has deprived citizens of basic services such as health and education, among others.

IN FACT, THE students under the banner, Vanguard Students Unification Party (SUP) of the University of Liberia staged their protest far away from the main venue of the official Independence Day celebration held at the Centennial Pavilion on Ashmun Street, but yet, they were chased and attacked by the pro-government group, CDC-Council of Patriot, inflicting wounds that left several of them taken to hospital, including Student Christopher Walter Sisulu.

SADLY, AND REGRETTABLY, the government has turned a blind eye on the violence with the Police saying that they have no knowledge about those who perpetrated it, in what obviously amounts to complacency.

IN A DELIBERATE lack of political will to go after suspected perpetrators, the Police are instead, asking the public to identify individuals who might have staged the attack against peaceful students exercising their constitutional and democratic franchise.

THE GOVERNMENT OF Liberia thru the Ministry of Justice had earlier condemned the violence and ordered full investigation, but in a 60-degree turnaround, the Police say they lack information to make any arrest thus, breeding impunity.

THIS IS WHY we welcome call by the Liberia Council of Churches for government to provide full account of the violence that occurred under its watch. In fact, Police presence was reinforced near the Embassy of the United States during the violence, so it is very incomprehensible when Police Spokesperson Moses Carter, asked the public to help the Police with clue on who might have ignited the bloody attack.

WE ALSO LAUD rights campaigner and Presidential hopeful, Cllr. Tiawan Saye Gongloe, for taking on the government and personally promising to take the matter to court upon his return from the United States.

AS CLLR. GONGLOE observed via a statement from America, the lack of respect for the rule of law and human rights under the Weah administration, is fast turning Liberia, a constitutional democracy, into a fascist state, evidenced by current violence and lawlessness in the country.

MAKE NO MISTAKE, Tuesday, July 26 violence against peaceful students expressing their minds is just a tip of the iceberg of what to expect under this administration, as the nation prepares for Presidential and General Elections in 2023 when state-sponsored violence would take centerstage to suppress dissenting views. It is about time Liberian stand up against rule by terror and brutal force.

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COMMENTARY

By Daron Acemoglu

Closing Tax Havens Is the True Test of West's Resolve

CAMBRIDGE - Russia's war in Ukraine may not be going as it had planned, but the worst is still to come. And while Western financial sanctions against Russian institutions and oligarchs have exceeded what some were expecting, they have not targeted the Western-based roots of Russian President Vladimir Putin's regime.

As in many other kleptocratic regimes, Putin's power is based on a deal between an autocrat and oligarchs. The autocrat rules the country however he wants and enriches his allies, who make huge fortunes from the country's natural resources or through regime-sanctioned monopolies.

But there is a catch: As the oligarchs' coffers grow, they become more concerned about the autocrat's power to seize their assets or harm their families. They are left with two options. The first is to develop formal and de facto institutions to constrain the autocrat, perhaps even paving the way for much-needed structural reform. The second option is to move their assets and their families abroad, so that they can avoid the fate of Mikhail Khodorkovsky, the leading Russian oligarch whom Putin expropriated and imprisoned in the early 2000s.

Many Russian oligarchs have availed themselves of the second option, which requires two essential forms of Western assistance. First, the Western banking system needs to provide easy opportunities for them to launder their wealth. London, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Jersey, the Bahamas, and many smaller jurisdictions such as the Cayman Islands have been meeting this demand for years. European banks also have been enthusiastic participants in the process, and the US financial system has provided all of them with the critical infrastructure.

Second, Western financial capitals need to welcome the oligarchs' families, allowing them to buy property (often via trusts and shell companies) and enroll their children in premier educational institutions. Cities like London and New York have welcomed oligarchs and their kin to the heart of high society.

It is reasonable to assume that Putin's ability to establish a personalist autocracy would have been substantially curtailed if Russian elites had not had these golden trap doors to the West. But this is not just a Russian story. The superrich in many other countries - including the Gulf petrostates, China, India, Turkey, some Latin American countries, and Ukraine in earlier times - have also secured their illicit gains with the complicity of Western financial institutions and governments.

These arrangements have not only helped to sustain autocratic regimes in Russia and elsewhere. They have also engulfed Western financial institutions and economies. Oligarchs' money has transformed financial markets by injecting huge amounts of liquidity, thereby changing the nature of financial intermediation and contributing to growing global imbalances. Since 1990, the United States, the United Kingdom, and several other Western countries have run large current-account deficits financed by capital flows from the rest of the world.

After three decades of this, the amount of dark money circulating in the international financial system has reached gargantuan proportions. Gabriel Zucman of the University of California, Berkeley estimates that at least 8% of global financial wealth (more than \$7.5 trillion) is now

held in tax havens - a figure that does not include the other forms of dark money residing at the heart of the Western financial system. Not surprisingly, autocratic regimes account for a disproportionately large share of these dark-money activities. Zucman finds that some 52% of all household wealth in Russia - and even greater shares in the Gulf states - is held offshore.

These illicit flows have exacerbated social and political problems around the world. The demand for luxury housing has fueled disruptive real-estate booms in hotspots like London, New York, and Vancouver. Because prime real estate in these cities was already predominantly owned by the wealthy, the resulting housing-price inflation has exacerbated inequality. Illicit financial flows probably have contributed to the remarkable boom in Western stock markets in recent years as well, further benefiting the rich.

But the most pernicious effects can be found within Western financial and fiscal institutions. The West's accommodation of dark money has accelerated the trend toward more opaque ownership structures and complex trusts aimed at evading taxes, supported by a massive infrastructure of bankers, accountants, and lawyers around the world. When Zucman and his colleagues analyzed data from random audits to determine the scale of tax evasion in the US, they concluded that the richest 1% of American households hide more than 20% of their income using the tools provided by this nefarious industry.

Similarly, through the Panama Papers and then the Pandora Papers, the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists has demonstrated that offshore tax evasion is much more systemic and widespread than was commonly believed. Thousands of businesspeople, politicians, and celebrities from around the world have been implicated in what amounts to a global money-laundering operation.

These schemes have left a stain on Western democracies and financial institutions. While the world's kleptocrats have amassed vast, illegitimate fortunes - and while Western elites have gotten in on the action - Western governments have been unable to generate tax revenues from the rich. As a result, welfare-state institutions and services have been cut back, and existing inequalities have deepened.

Shocked by Putin's unprovoked war, Western politicians have rushed to support severe trade sanctions, kicking most (but not all) Russian banks out of the SWIFT financial messaging system and freezing the bulk of the Russian central bank's foreign-exchange holdings. But it will take more courage to clamp down on tax evasion and dark money now that they have become integral features of the current financial system.

Still, if there was ever a moment to change course, this is it. Western policymakers can rein in a tax-evasion scheme that has been unfairly benefiting the world's most powerful corporations and tycoons for years. In doing so, they can also raise sorely needed tax revenues to support new infrastructure and social programs at home. If the West wants to see itself on the right side of history, targeting Russia is not enough. It must clean out its own Augean stables.

Daron Acemoglu, Professor of Economics at MIT, is co-author (with James A. Robinson) of *Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity and Poverty* (Profile, 2019) and *The Narrow Corridor: States, Societies, and the Fate of Liberty* (Penguin, 2020).

O-PED

By Antara Haldar

One Small Step for Manchin, One Giant Leap for Mankind?

CAMBRIDGE - On a celebratory night in late 2016, the Arc de Triomphe and the Eiffel Tower were lit up in green to remind the world to implement the Paris climate agreement. Yet in recent years, climate legislation in the United States has been stuck at a red light, most recently because Joe Manchin, a conservative-leaning Democratic US Senator from West Virginia, single-handedly made a hostage of America's commitment to the Paris agreement's decarbonization targets.

But now, after previously striking a lethal blow to US President Joe Biden's \$2 trillion Build Back Better Act - the most ambitious climate legislation in US history - Manchin has come around in support of a modest substitute bill that will include hundreds of billions in federal funding to support the clean-energy transition. At a time when extreme weather events are ravaging many parts of the world, the compromise package comes as a big relief. But it is also somewhat disappointing for a beleaguered Democratic Party that is still reeling from the Supreme Court's reversal of *Roe v. Wade*, and for an American electorate that is increasingly anxious about climate change.

Efforts to establish a global climate-policy governance regime have taken a long, zigzagging path, passing through 26 annual "conferences of parties" (COPs). The process got off to a promising start, in 1988, with the creation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the world's premier climate-science entity. And that was soon followed by the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, where 178 countries adopted the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

But the UNFCCC imposed no binding requirements, and at the 1997 Kyoto Conference, the first attempt to mandate specific emissions reductions (for developed countries) in global climate talks hit a roadblock. After the US Senate refused to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, declaring it "dead on arrival," there would be almost no progress for almost two decades.

By the time that 196 parties to the UNFCCC approved the Paris accord, in late 2015, the world had already crossed the 1° Celsius warming threshold. Nonetheless, with its central goal of limiting global warming to well below 2°C, and preferably to 1.5°C, the Paris agreement marked a decisive, epochal shift in climate regulation. Having been adopted (though not ratified) by every country on the planet, it is the first truly global pact on the issue.

All Paris signatories are expected to submit their own decarbonization pathways - known as Nationally Determined Contributions - and then to revisit and increase their targets every five years. In the spirit of setting a common destination while allowing each party to chart its own course, the agreement relies more on carrots (international approval) than on sticks (there are no fees, sanctions, or formal system of arbitration for noncompliance).

As a uniquely dynamic, hybrid, and flexible legal framework, the Paris agreement embodies state-of-the-art contract-making. It is light on enforcement, heavy on consensus, and mediated by participation, interaction, and regular monitoring. In addition to being a breakthrough for climate policy, the accord offers a masterclass in institution building, drawing its moral force from a broad-based global movement of activists, NGOs, students, Indigenous groups, and many others.

Although the accord is technically a legally binding treaty (at least procedurally), it relies on the goodwill of individual actors (in this case nation-states), which makes it a landmark in international law. True, there is no scientific litmus test to determine definitively whether something counts as a "legal system." Rather, the best definition we have is the one given by the English legal theorist H.L.A. Hart, who argued, in *The Concept of Law*, that a legal system is the union of primary and secondary rules - meaning "rules" and "rules about rules."

Hence, one way to determine if the Paris agreement marks the start of an effective global climate-policy governance system is to see if its "rules about rules" are percolating down to the "rules" set by nation-states through domestic legislation. So far, the European Union, Canada, South Korea, Japan, South Africa, and the United Kingdom have all updated existing laws or enacted new ones to uphold their commitments under the Paris agreement. And all have embraced the emerging gold standard of compliance: a 2050 net-zero emissions target.

Moreover, individual members of the European Economic Area (such as Iceland) have also chosen to incorporate Paris targets into national law, even though they are not legally bound by the EU's commitments. And even China, the world's biggest emitter in absolute terms, has committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2060.

International law rests on the notion of *opinio juris*, which refers to the sense of something being binding. For many around the world, the Paris agreement has indeed instilled this sense of obligation. But not so in the US, where the Republican Party and one Democrat with disproportionate power have been able to threaten the emerging global climate-policy regime.

The US is one of the world leaders in per capita emissions, so its cooperation is necessary to achieve the Paris agreement's goals. Good-faith US participation also is important for global morale. When then-President Donald Trump withdrew the US from the agreement in 2017, the move was felt around the world. America's climate credibility has been at low ebb ever since. Although Biden has reversed Trump's decision and committed to reducing the country's emissions by 50-52% (from 2005 levels) by 2030, his climate ambitions have been hampered by both Congress and the Supreme Court.

If the US cannot back up its climate rhetoric with substantive domestic achievements, its participation in global negotiations is likely to be met with allegations of hypocrisy and "green colonialism." Why should developing countries forego fossil fuels when advanced economies are still consuming them with abandon?

While the voluntary mobilization of corporations, cities, subnational governments, NGOs, and others has been impressive, it cannot substitute for systematic regulation. By further undermining US credibility on this critical issue, Manchin has been setting back not only the Democrats' climate agenda but also the broader project of international cooperation and law. Let us hope that his change of heart is enough to keep the Paris agreement alive.

Antara Haldar is Associate Professor of Empirical Legal Studies at the University of Cambridge.

OPINION

By Kenneth Rogoff

Fiscal Policy Should Return to Fundamentals

CAMBRIDGE - Recent large interest-rate hikes by the US Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank suggest that monetary policymakers are intent on moving forcefully to bring down inflation. But where are the scores of economic commentators who for years have been arguing that fiscal policy - usually meaning deficit spending - needs to play a much more active role in managing business cycles? If it really makes sense to use both monetary and fiscal policy to counter a routine downturn, why are central banks suddenly on their own in attempting to engineer a soft landing with inflation at a four-decade high?

Before the 2008 global financial crisis, the consensus was that monetary policy should take the lead in dealing with ordinary business cycles. Fiscal policy should play a supporting role, except in the event of wars and natural catastrophes such as pandemics. When systemic financial crises occurred, the thinking went, monetary policy could respond immediately but fiscal policy should quickly follow and take the lead over time. Taxation and government expenditure are intensely political, but successful economies could navigate this problem in emergencies.

Over the past decade, however, the view that fiscal policy should also play a more dominant macroeconomic stabilization role in normal times has gained increasing traction. This shift was influenced by the fact that central bank interest rates ran up against the zero-interest-rate bound. (Some, including me, believe that this argument ignores relatively simple and effective options for cutting rates below zero, but I will not take that up here.) But the zero bound was by no means the entire argument.

It is true that "helicopter money" and other transfer programs proved extremely effective during the initial stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, helping to cushion individuals while reducing long-term economic scarring. But here's the rub: No country, and certainly not a large, politically divided one such as the United States or the United Kingdom, has really figured out how to conduct technocratic fiscal policy on a consistent basis, because politics is hardwired into fiscal policy.

There are myriad ways for governments to spend money, and myriad possible criteria for deciding who merits support and who should foot the bill. Horse trading and implementation issues mean there will always be inefficiencies, and these tend to be bigger as the spending bill increases. Exactly this happened in the US starting at the end of 2020, when politically motivated fiscal policy resulted in too much stimulus too late.

Admittedly, there was a certain logic to keeping monetary and fiscal policy on full expansionary tilt as an insurance policy against the pandemic getting worse or another crisis erupting - as in fact occurred when Russia invaded Ukraine. Still, the cost of this approach, in terms of increased inflationary pressures and reduced capacity to respond to the supply shocks triggered by the war, now has to be paid. Those who argued that a surge in inflation was highly unlikely clearly had their heads in the sand.

With inflation high and growth slowing notably, what should be done? First, interest rates do need to rise, but central bankers and the International Monetary Fund seem to be excessively zealous about the pace at which that should happen. It is far from obvious that the benefits of bringing down inflation to target by say, the end of 2023, are worth the significant risk of yet another deep recession, given the lingering effects of the recent pandemic and the not-so-distant financial crisis.

Second, the fiscal-policy debate has been dominated for too long by the siren song of pundits who promise that real interest rates will never rise, and that deficit spending will be a free lunch. Modern Monetary Theory is an extreme representation of this view, but it is not all that different from some mainstream economists' belief that public debt could be much bigger without any negative consequences.

The right way for governments to redistribute income on a sustainable basis, if that is the goal, is to raise taxes on higher-income individuals and increase transfers to lower-income (and especially very low-income) segments of the population. US Democratic Party congresswoman Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez had that right when she wore a flamboyant "tax the rich" dress to the 2021 Met Gala, albeit she might have added "and the upper middle class" to the slogan.

Conservatives have to accept that higher taxes on high-income and upper-middle-income individuals are not only fair, but also necessary to achieve social cohesion. Yes, economic efficiency and dynamism are fundamental virtues of the US system, and a major part of the reason why the West is still able to compete with China and Russia in key areas such as technology. But an inadequate social safety net and the failure to tax the economic elite at an adequate rate risks destroying the American model from within.

Fiscal policy needs to go back to fundamentals and be recalibrated. The longstanding argument that go-go Keynesian fiscal stimulus is the answer to every imaginable economic shock has been exposed as bankrupt. Nevertheless, at this juncture, readjustment of macroeconomic policy should take place gradually if we are to avoid a deep recession.



I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **SOLICITATION NO:** VA-669-22-000013

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

3. **CLOSING DATE AND TIME FOR RECEIPT OF OFFERS:** August 16, 2022, 11:59 pm Local Time, Monrovia, Liberia

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

5. **POSITION TITLE:** Energy-Infrastructure Specialist

6. **MARKET VALUE:** USD \$40,344 – \$64,550 FSN- II
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 Energy-Infrastructure Specialist will report to the Infrastructure Team Lead of the Economic Growth Office (EGO) at USAID/Liberia on administrative and management issues; and as a senior-level advisor and technical expert, he/she will exercise significant independent judgment on matters of policy and technical direction and will make decisions to ensure successful program implementation. Moreover, he/she may be required to provide policy analysis and options on energy, infrastructure, service delivery, and utility management issues as requested by senior Mission management and other US Government officials through Mission management.

The Energy-Infrastructure Specialist will also represent USAID, as requested and appropriate, at meetings with senior Liberian officials and technical counterparts, donors, non-governmental organizations, and implementing partners.

Infrastructure and utility service delivery in general, and energy supply in particular, is a binding constraint to social and economic development in Liberia. As such, service delivery is critical to achieving the Mission's development objectives. The Energy-Infrastructure Specialist must be a proactive, forward-leaning, results-oriented professional that will actively work across Mission technical teams to provide leadership and technical input on energy and infrastructure needs to achieve the Mission development objectives and strategic vision. The position will provide technical expertise and support policy dialogue and coordination for the USAID/Liberia technical offices and Mission leadership. This includes providing requested technical advice in energy and infrastructure sector development issues and policies in Liberia to the Mission Director, Deputy Mission Director, and other Office Directors, as requested. The position is also responsible for maintaining comprehensive knowledge of current energy and infrastructure sector issues and for establishing and maintaining professional working relationships with Government of Liberia (GOL) officials, the United States Government (USG) interagency, other donors, key implementing partners, and local leaders.

The Energy-Infrastructure Specialist must be able to rapidly assimilate, analyze and respond to rapidly changing circumstances and help guide the implementation of Agency and Mission strategies, and will serve as the lead on the Mission's Power Africa activities to achieve optimal results. He/she must be proactive and innovative in bringing state-of-the-art technical practices to Liberia's country-specific development context. Cross-cultural communications, cultural sensitivities, and outstanding communication and interpersonal skills are essential for success.

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The incumbent will have the following specific duties and responsibilities:

Project Management: 50% of Time

The Energy-Infrastructure Specialist position serves as a project management specialist on key energy and infrastructure activities, performing the following functions:

- Undertake duties of Contracting or Agreement Officer's Representative (COR/AOR) or Activity Manager as needed. Provide input/advice regarding all matters pertaining to proposed, planned, and ongoing activities. Undertake infrastructure and engineering oversight activities as assigned by the Supervisor and/or the Contracting Officer. Provide technical direction to the Implementing Partner (IP) and technical review and concurrence of IP deliverables to the Contracting or Agreement Officer (CO/AO) and keep administrative files and records of these activities.
- Conduct regular site visits for quality assurance/quality control to monitor the progress and implementation of energy and infrastructure activities. Provide field trip reports, both written and photographic, as required to monitor progress and to ensure work is progressing in accordance with established contract requirements, specifications, and engineering practices. Monitor the Implementing Partners' adherence to USAID regulations and requirements, including environmental and safety considerations, as well as branding and marking requirements.
- Prepare performance reports, briefing papers, concept papers, and other periodic documentation for the Mission, USAID/Washington, the interagency as required, and coordinate site visits for high-level visits.
- Serve as the primary contact for GoL institutions and organizations, including the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC), the Ministry of Mines and Energy, the Ministry of Public Works, the Liberia Water and Sewage Corporation (LWSC), and other stakeholders implicated in the implementation of USAID energy and infrastructure programs, updating stakeholders on the implementation and progress of USAID/Liberia and Power Africa activities and soliciting stakeholder feedback and buy-in as appropriate.
- Review and approve all activity reports, vouchers, and payment requests related to activities, noting discrepancies in documentation and reporting such discrepancies to the Economic Growth Office supervisor and/or Mission authorities.
- Attend all required meetings, scheduled events, and conferences related to assigned program and project activities. This may involve interacting with national, county, and district community officials regarding project implementation or completion and modification issues, including inspection, security, maintenance, operations, and logistical support requirements. Frequent interactions with high-level government officials may be required.
- Ensure compliance with USAID 611e requirements by assessing the host country recipient organizations' technical and financial capacity to manage and operate infrastructure constructed by USAID, and work closely with the Mission Environmental Officer to ensure that Mission supported construction projects are in compliance with Regulation 216 requirements.
- Prepare technical documentation including Request for Applications (RFAs), Request for Proposals (RFPs), Statements of Work, Independent Government Cost Estimates (IGCEs), approval memos and other project design and procurement documents as required to develop and approve energy and infrastructure projects and activities, obligate funds, and award grants and contracts in accordance with USAID procurement regulations.
- Serve as the chair or member of various Technical Evaluation Committees (TECs) or Selection Committees to evaluate partner applications and proposals, or evaluate potential candidates for employment.

Program Management: 25% of Time

- The Energy-Infrastructure Specialist position serves as an expert on energy and infrastructure development for the Mission and will incorporate service delivery considerations into Mission strategy documents and plans, performing the following functions:
- Lead in developing a comprehensive strategy for USAID interventions in energy and infrastructure.
- Incorporate infrastructure priorities into the Embassy's Integrated Country Strategy (ICS), the USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), and other UGS strategy documents and agendas to ensure that the Mission is able to accomplish programmatic objectives.
- Work with USAID/Liberia Technical Teams to determine energy and infrastructure needs, incorporating key activities and components into project designs that address critical infrastructure gaps to achieve sector goals; and advise technical offices on USAID Policy and Guidance on the implementation of Energy and Infrastructure activities.
- Design programs and activities which support and improve the management of the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC), the Liberia Water and Sewage Corporation (LWSC), and other service delivery institutions, including the development of public-private partnerships (PPPs) to improve the provision of energy and infrastructure services in Liberia.
- Assist in the preparation of the relevant sections of the Economic Growth Office (EGO) specific Portfolio Reviews, Mission Performance Plan and Reports, and the Operational Plans, as well as, other relevant program documents and reports as needed.

Knowledge Management and Relationship Development: 25% of Time

- The Energy-Infrastructure Specialist will also serve as the primary point of contact (POC) for the Mission on energy and infrastructure-related topics, building relationships with GOL, donor community, and private sector counterparts. As the Mission POC on energy and infrastructure sector issues, the Energy-Infrastructure Specialist will perform the following functions:
- Serve as the Mission's representative on the Energy Sector Steering Committee meetings and other donor or national dialogues on the energy or infrastructure sectors, and present USAID activities, priorities, and accomplishments.
- Advise GoL counterparts in the development of Liberian regulatory institutions, as needed, and helps them to effectively carry out their mandate; also provides advice to the GoL on energy sector reform, including appropriate models for private sector participation to improve utility management and operations, and development of an enabling legal and regulatory framework.
- Facilitate dialogues between GoL authorities, USG stakeholders, donors, and partners to reach consensus on energy and infrastructure-related activities and transactions; prepare and present reports pertinent to performance monitoring and evaluation, identifying, tracking, and monitoring milestones to evaluate progress.
- Manage outreach efforts with USAID's Development Outreach Coordinator and the State Department's Public Affairs Officer that may include public events, press releases, and close coordination with other USG partners.
- Liaisons with other donors and institutions on energy and infrastructure sector policy reform, brief USAID and Embassy management on issues and discussions, and prepare necessary documents, including USAID's position, and talking points for meetings.
- Develop and maintain close professional contacts and active dialogue with energy and infrastructure sector peers in other country donor agencies, and various GOL offices which engage in the policy reform issues.
- Review policies of the GOL that affect the energy and infrastructure sector development including planned or proposed energy infrastructure, energy sector policy reforms, energy tariffs and revenues, and the management of the Liberia Electricity Corporation; provide information on implications of these policies and agreements for Liberia and on the effective implementation of USAID energy and infrastructure sector programs.

Supervision controls: Supervision is not anticipated.

Supervisory Relationship: The Energy-Infrastructure Specialist is directly supervised by the Economic Growth Office Infrastructure Team Leader, as delegated by the Economic Growth Office Director.

12. PHYSICAL DEMANDS

The work requested does not involve undue physical demands.

II. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR THIS POSITION

- Education:** A Bachelor's degree from an accredited university in the field of engineering, utility management, business or public administration, energy and/or environmental management, international development, or other related degree is required.
- Prior Work Experience:** A minimum of five years of prior work experience in project management positions analyzing and coordinating programs in the field of energy or infrastructure development, public-private partnerships, utility management or operations, or energy sector policy is required. The incumbent should have a broad understanding of issues related to Liberia's energy sector, utility management, infrastructure laws, and policies. Prior project management experience and technical knowledge in the field of energy, engineering, or infrastructure development is required.
- Work/Residency Permits:** Applicants must have valid work and/or residency permits allowing work in Liberia.
- Language Proficiency:** Fluent (Level IV), Excellent English writing, editing and speaking skills, as well as an excellent ability to process information from a wide variety of sources into cohesive, polished documents are required.

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: Development of USAID or Donor-funded Energy Programs:

In 500 words or less, describe your experience in the development of USAID or donor-funded energy, energy-business or public-private-partnership (PPP) programs or activities. Experience should include designing energy sector programs and developing strategies, project descriptions, support documents and procurement documents.

FACTOR #2: Knowledge Management and Relationship Development:

In 500 words or less, describe your experience in developing and maintaining contacts with government, private sector and donor-community counterparts. Experience should include knowledge sharing, consensus building and the coordination of activities.

FACTOR #3: Technical Oversight and Project Management:

In 500 words or less, describe your experience in project management or contract administration including start-up, work planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and close-out of activities.

3. Basis of Rating

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

Evaluation Factors 45 points

Factor #1 15 points

Factor #2 15 points

Factor #3 15 points

Interview Performance 35 points

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

- Describe their experience and qualifications related to Engineering management and
- Communicate Effectively

Written Evaluation 20 points

Candidates selected for an interview will be given a 30 minute written exercise. The purpose of the written exercise is to evaluate the candidate's writing ability and assess their analytical skills.

Total Possible Points 100 points

IV. SUBMITTING AN OFFER

Applications must be submitted electronically by email with the subject line **VA-669-22-000013- Energy-Infrastructure Specialist 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.



"AN ACT TO AMEND AND/OR NULLIFY CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ALIENS AND NATIONALITY LAW RELATING TO CITIZENSHIP AND RESTORING THE CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS LOST AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THOSE PROVISIONS"

APPROVED: JULY 22, 2022

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MONROVIA, LIBERIA

PRINTED: JULY 25, 2022

An Act

to Amend and/or Nullify Certain Provisions of the Aliens and Nationality Law Relating to Citizenship and restoring the Citizenship Rights Lost as a Consequence of those Provisions



REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA



The Liberian Senate
CAPITOL BUILDING, CAPITOL HILL, MONROVIA, LIBERIA
WEST AFRICA

-2022-

FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

SCHEDULE OF SENATE'S ENROLLED BILL NO. 12 ENTITLED:

"AN ACT TO AMEND AND/OR NULLIFY CERTAIN PROVISION OF THE ALIEN AND NATIONALITY LAW RELATING TO CITIZENSHIP AND RESTORING THE CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS LOST AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THOSE PROVISIONS"

PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA FOR EXECUTIVE APPROVAL

APPROVED THIS: 22ND DAY OF JULY 2022 A.D.

AT THE HOUR OF 3:00 PM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

An Act to Amend and/or Nullify Certain Provisions of the Aliens and Nationality Law Relating to Citizenship and Restoring the Citizenship Rights Lost as a Consequence of those Provisions

Whereas, subsequent to the enactment of the Aliens and Nationality Law the 1986 Constitution came into effect, which rendered certain provisions of Part III, Chapter 22, Sections 22.1 and 22.2 and other provisions of said Aliens and Nationality Law repugnant to and inconsistent with certain Articles of the aforesaid 1986 Constitution, particularly Article 11(b), (c), Article 27 and Article 28 relating to citizenship and equal protection under the law; and

Whereas, the Aliens and Nationality Law discriminates Liberian citizenship rights between a person born of Liberian parents (father and/or mother) on Liberian soil on the one hand, and a person born of Liberian parents (father and/or mother) outside of Liberia on the other hand in violation of the equal protection clause of the 1986 Constitution; and

Whereas, in recognition of those inconsistencies it is mandated by the 1986 Constitution that the Legislature shall prescribe other standards, criteria and procedures by which Liberian citizenship may be obtained; and

Whereas, among other things, the Aliens and Nationality Law provides that a natural born Liberian citizen automatically loses his/her citizenship, without due process;

Now therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature Assembled:

Article 1

Amendment to Certain Provisions of Chapters 20, 21 and 22 of the Aliens and Nationality Law

Immediately upon the passage of this Act, Part III, Chapter 20, Section 20.1, Chapter 21, Sections 21.30, 21.31, 21.51, 21.52 and 21.55, and Chapter 22, Sections 22.1, 22.2 and 22.4 are hereby amended and/or repealed as follows:

Section 1. Amendment of Section 20.1. Citizens of Liberia at birth.

Part III Chapter 20, Section 20.1 of the Aliens and Nationality Law relating to citizenship by birth is hereby amended and a new Subsection 2 is added to read as follows:

Section 20.1. Citizenship by birth.

The following persons shall qualify to be citizens of the Republic of Liberia at birth:

- (a) A person who is a negro, or of negro descent, born in Liberia, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof at birth; or
(b) A person born outside of the Republic of Liberia, whose father or mother (i) was born a citizen of Liberia; or (ii) was a citizen of Liberia at the time of the birth of such person.

Section 20.2. Citizenship by Adoption.

A person under the age of 18 years, whose natural/biological parents are not citizens of Liberia, but who is adopted by a citizen of Liberia, shall automatically become a citizen of Liberia by virtue of such adoption if such person is a Negro or of Negro descent.

Section 2. Nullification of the final paragraph of Section 20.1 - Citizenship Status of a Person Born of Liberian Parents Outside of Liberia.

The final paragraph of Section 20.1 of the Aliens and Nationality Law, which reads:

"A child who is a citizen of Liberia by virtue of the provisions of subparagraph (b) of this section shall lose his citizenship unless he has resided in Liberia before attaining his maturity or unless when he attains his maturity and before attaining the age of 23 he goes before a Liberian consul and takes the oath of allegiance to the Republic of Liberia required of a petitioner for naturalization."

is hereby nullified and made void ab initio.

Section 3: Amendment of Section 21.30. Woman who marries citizen.

Part III, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.30 of the Aliens and Nationality Law relating to the acquisition of citizenship through marriage is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 21.30. Acquisition of Liberian citizenship by marriage.

A person of Negro descent who marries a Liberian citizen shall become a citizen of Liberia by virtue of such marriage without affecting that person's citizenship before the marriage. Such person needs to only appear before a Liberian Consul in any country or before a circuit judge in Liberia and take an oath of allegiance.

-2022-

FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

SENATE'S ENGROSSED BILL NO: 12 ENTITLED:

"AN ACT TO AMEND AND/OR NULLIFY CERTAIN PROVISION OF THE ALIEN AND NATIONALITY LAW RELATING TO CITIZENSHIP AND RESTORING THE CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS LOST AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THOSE PROVISIONS"

On Motion, Bill read on its 1st reading, Thursday, December 9, 2021 at the hour of 12:35 GMT. On motion, Bill read on its second reading and adopted and sent to Committee Room on Tuesday, December 21, 2021 at the hour of 13:15 GMT.

On motion, Bill taken from the Committee Room and sent to Conference Committee on Tuesday, May 24, 2022. On motion under the suspension of the rule, the Conference Committee report was adopted and passed into the full force of the law and ordered engrossed today, Tuesday, July 19, 2022 @ 14:20 G.M.T.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, R.L

- 2022-

FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

HOUSE'S ENDORSEMENT TO SENATE'S ENGROSSED BILL NO: 12 ENTITLED:

"AN ACT TO AMEND AND/OR NULLIFY CERTAIN PROVISION OF THE ALIEN AND NATIONALITY LAW RELATING TO CITIZENSHIP AND RESTORING THE CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS LOST AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THOSE PROVISIONS"

On Motion, Bill was read. On motion, the Bill was adopted on its 1st reading and sent to committee Room on Tuesday, November 2, 2021 at the hour of 13:15 GMT.

On motion, Bill taken from the Committee Room and sent to Conference Committee on Thursday, May 26, 2022. On motion under the suspension of the rule, the Conference Committee report was adopted and passed into the full force of the law and ordered engrossed today, Tuesday, July 19, 2022 @ 16:25 G.M.T.

CHIEF CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

-2022-

ATTESTATION

"AN ACT TO AMEND AND/OR NULLIFY CERTAIN PROVISION OF THE ALIEN AND NATIONALITY LAW RELATING TO CITIZENSHIP AND RESTORING THE CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS LOST AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THOSE PROVISIONS"

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA/
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

SECRETARY, LIBERIAN SENATE, R.L

SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, R. L.

CHIEF CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, R.L.

Section 4: Amendment of Section 21.31. Children born outside of Liberia of alien parents or of citizen mother and alien father.

Part III, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.31 of the Aliens and Nationality Law relating to children born outside of Liberia of alien parents or to a citizen mother and an alien father is hereby amended to read, as follows:

Section 21.31. Children born outside of Liberia to naturalized Liberian parent(s).

A child born outside of Liberia to parents either of whom are naturalized Liberians shall become a citizen of Liberia through naturalization of the father or mother if:

- (a) such naturalization takes place while such child is under the age of 21 years; or
- (b) such person appears before a Liberian consul in his/her country of residence upon attaining the age of 21 years, but not later than the age of 25, and takes an oath of allegiance to Liberia, or appears before a circuit judge in Liberia and takes an oath of allegiance to Liberia. A certificate of citizenship shall be issued by a circuit court to such person after taking the oath of allegiance.

Section 5: Amendments of Section 21.51 and Section 21.52 of the Aliens and Nationality Law - Foreign residence as prima facie evidence of misrepresentation and reports on naturalized citizens residing in foreign country.

Section 21.51 of the Aliens and Nationality, relative to foreign residence of naturalized Liberian citizen as prima facie evidence of misrepresentation, is hereby amended to read, as follows:

Section 21.51. Foreign Residence of Naturalized Citizen shall not be prima facie evidence of misrepresentation at the time of naturalization.

The residency of a person who has obtained Liberian citizenship through adoption or naturalization in his/her own country of origin or in another country other than Liberia, shall not be prima facie evidence of misrepresentation at the time of naturalization, and such person shall continue to be considered a domicile of Liberia. Diplomatic or consular officers assigned in foreign countries are not required to furnish to the Minister of Justice through the Minister of Foreign Affairs any statement of names of naturalized Liberian citizens within their jurisdiction who may have taken residence in a foreign country.

Part III, Chapter 21, Subchapter B, Section 21.52 of the Aliens and Nationality Law - Reports on Naturalized citizens residing in foreign country is hereby repealed in its entirety.

Section 6: Amendment of Section 21.55 of the Aliens and Nationality Law - Effect of revocation of the citizenship of father on his minor child.

Section 21.55 of the Aliens and Nationality Law relative to the effect of Revocation of citizenship of a Father on his minor child, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 21.55. Effect of Revocation of citizenship of a naturalized person on his/her direct offspring.

Except where the Liberian citizenship of a person naturalized under Liberian law was acquired through fraud, the revocation of the citizenship of such person shall not affect the citizenship of his/her direct offspring, who was born before the time of revocation of citizenship. A person, whose Liberian citizenship is derived by virtue of the naturalization of his/her father or mother shall continue to be a Liberian citizen notwithstanding the revocation of the citizenship of his/her father and/or mother through whose Liberian citizenship his/her own Liberian citizenship derived.

Section 7: Annulment of Section 22.1, Section 22.2, and Section 22.4 of the Aliens and Nationality Law - regarding acts causing loss of citizenship and the loss of citizenship solely from the performance of certain acts.

Part III, Chapter 22, Section 22.1, Section 22.2 and 22.4 of the Alien and Nationality Law, relating to actions causing loss of citizenship and to the loss of citizenship solely from performance of certain acts are hereby nullified nunc pro tunc and the Liberian citizenship of all persons heretofore affected by these provisions of law is hereby restored as though those provisions of law never existed.

Article 2
Inalienability of Liberian Citizenship Right by Persons Whose Liberian Citizenship Derived from Parent(s) Who Were Liberians at the Time of the Birth of Such Persons and Persons Who Are Citizens by Birth in Liberia

The citizenship right of a person derived by virtue of the Liberian citizenship of one or both parents being a Liberian at the time of that person's birth or by virtue of the birth of that person in Liberia is inalienable. The acquisition of another citizenship by such person shall not affect that person's right of citizenship of Liberia.

Article 3
Reservation of the Right to a Liberian Citizen to Acquire the Citizenship Right of Another Country Without Affecting His/Her Liberian Citizenship

Section 1. Right of Liberian citizen to acquire citizenship of another country.

To promote reconciliation, unity, social harmony, and in order to be in compliance with the modern trend of the nationality laws of most countries, the right is reserved to a Liberian citizen to acquire the citizenship of another country without affecting his/her Liberian citizenship and the rights and emoluments attendant thereto.

Section 2. Limitation of inquiry into the other citizenship of a Liberian citizen.

Except for purpose of eligibility to hold elective public office, no inquiry shall be made about the citizenship of a person, whose Liberian citizenship derived from the Liberian citizenship of one or both of his/her parents or from having been born in Liberia, as to whether such person holds the citizenship of another country.

Article 4
Limitation on a Liberian Citizen Who Holds the Citizenship of Another Country

Section 1. Limitation on elective public offices.

A Liberian citizen who holds the citizenship of another country shall not be eligible for any elective public office while still a citizen of another country. Should such person desire to contest for elective public office, the person must renounce the citizenship of the other country at least one (1) year prior to applying to the National Elections Commission to contest for an elective public office and such documentary evidence of such renunciation of citizenship of the other country shall be filed with a circuit court in Liberia and with the National Elections Commission at least one (1) year before application to the National Elections Commission to contest for elective public office.

Section 2. Limitation on appointment to certain public offices.

A Liberian citizen, who holds the citizenship of another country, shall not be eligible for appointment to the public office of Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Minister of Defense and Executive Governor of the Central Bank of Liberia.

Article 5
Effective Date

Except for the nunc pro tunc annulment of Section 22.1, Section 22.2 and Section 22.4 of the Aliens and Nationality Law regarding acts causing loss of citizenship and the loss of citizenship solely from the performance of certain acts, as provided in Article 1, Section 7 hereof, which makes such provisions of this Act effective as though such provisions were never law of Liberia, this Act shall otherwise take effect immediately upon publication into handbills.

Français

Grièvement blessé, l'étudiant Silivi sera transféré à l'étranger

L'étudiant Christopher Silivi Walters, qui a été passé à tabacs par un groupe de jeunes favorables au Président Weah, sera transféré hors du Libéria pour des soins médicaux supplémentaires, ont déclaré les dirigeants du Parti de l'unification des étudiants (SUP).

Le SUP, une organisation syndicale estudiantine de l'Université du Libéria (UL), a affirmé sur une radio locale lundi à Monrovia que l'étudiant Silivi était sur le point d'être transféré vers un pays étranger dont il n'a pas mentionné le nom, car sa vie serait en danger ici.

Le jour de la célébration du 175e anniversaire de l'indépendance du Libéria, Silivi a été passé à tabacs par des partisans de la Coalition pour le changement démocratique (CDC), la coalition au pouvoir. La victime fut d'abord déshabillée puis sauvagement bastonnée par des gens qui se font passer pour des membres du CDC -

COP (Conseil des Patriotes du CDC. La vidéo fait actuellement buzz sur les médias sociaux.

Cette attaque rappelle aux Libériens le traitement inhumain et le meurtre douloureux du président Samuel Kanyon Doe par des combattants rebelles commandés par Prince Yormi Johnson (PYJ), actuel sénateur du comté de Nimba,.

Outre Silivi, l'attaque du CDC - COP a fait plusieurs autres blessés parmi les étudiants au cours de l'attaque qu'il a lancée

contre ceux-ci devant l'ambassade des États-Unis près de Monrovia, le jour de l'indépendance.

M. Jusu Kamara, secrétaire général du SUP, a affirmé sur la radio Fabric FM qu'ils veulent transférer Silivi hors du pays car il y a des gens qui veulent l'assassiner. Il a qualifié de critique l'état de santé des blessés, tout en affirmant que ces derniers souffrent de douleurs aiguës.

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Ayant nié l'existence du CDC-CoP, Weah dans le collimateur des internautes

Le président George Weah a été pris à partie sur les réseaux sociaux le lundi 2 août 2022 après avoir nié avec véhémence que le CDC-Council of Patriots n'existe pas.

Sur Facebook et WhatsApp, le président a été décrit comme « un menteur ». « Qui peut croire cette merde parmi d'autres ? », se sont interrogés certains, tandis que d'autres, pour exprimer leur mécontentement, ont fait

usage de langages grossiers que ce quotient ne peut se permettre de répéter».

Le président parlait pour la première fois de la violence du 26 juillet, six jours après que des étudiants membres du Parti de l'Unification des Étudiants, une organisation syndicale estudiantine, aient été brutalement assaillis par des voyous qui se réclament membres du Conseil des Patriotes CDC, sous le regard complice des agents des forces de l'ordre et de sécurité.

« En tant que père fondateur du Congrès pour le changement démocratique, maintenant la Coalition pour le changement démocratique, nous n'avons pas de CDC-COP au sein de notre organisation. »

Le parti au pouvoir n'avait pas fait de déclaration publiquement depuis les violences, laissant croire à beaucoup qu'il travaille de concert avec le CoP.

Mais le président Weah, dans sa déclaration, a dénoncé les violences survenues aux premières heures du 26 juillet, au moment où les Libériens s'apprétaient à célébrer la fête de l'indépendance de leur pays.

Il a dit que la violence est totalement inacceptable. Il faut, selon lui, promouvoir la paix dont jouissent aujourd'hui les Libériens, ajoutant que : « c'est une cause pour laquelle j'ai fait des sacrifices personnels - en tant qu'ambassadeur de la paix. Quiconque prétend m'aimer ou se réclame de moi ne peut faire recours à la violence »

« Quiconque a mon image sur une banderole pour me

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9

Éditorial

Les douleurs de Christopher réclament justice

L'étudiant Christopher Walter Sisulu Sivili de l'Université du Libéria et ses camarades qui ont été brutalement attaqués par les pro-Weah le 26 juillet dernier devant l'ambassade des États-Unis réclament justice. Le seul crime que ces étudiants ont commis a été de manifester pacifiquement à Monrovia contre la célébration du 175e anniversaire de l'indépendance du Libéria.

Pour eux, il n'y a rien à célébrer car le Libéria est englouti dans des difficultés et la pauvreté en raison d'une corruption massive au sommet de l'État qui prive les citoyens des services de base comme la santé et l'éducation, entre autres.

En fait, les étudiants de l'Université du Libéria ont organisé une manifestation loin du pavillon du centenaire à Ashmun Street, où la cérémonie officielle de la fête de l'indépendance a été organisée. Mais ils ont été poursuivis et attaqués par des pro-Weah, blessant beaucoup d'entre eux, dont l'étudiant Christopher Walter Sisulu.

Malheureusement, encore malheureusement, le régime a fermé les yeux sur cette violence et la police prétend qu'elle ne sait pas qui sont ceux qui ont commis ces actes barbares. Ce-ci est bien évidemment à de la complaisance.

Manquant délibérément de volonté politique de poursuivre les auteurs présumés, la police demande plutôt au public d'identifier ceux qui ont attaqué les étudiants qui ne faisaient qu'exercer leur droit constitutionnel de protester pacifiquement.

Le ministère de la Justice a condamné la violence et ordonné une enquête approfondie, mais quelques jours plus tard la police a dit avoir aucune information pour procéder à quelque arrestation que ce soit. Tout ça n'est rien d'autre que de l'impunité.

C'est pourquoi nous nous félicitons du Conseil des Églises du Libéria qui demande au gouvernement de faire un compte rendu complet sur cette violence. Quoique la police ait renforcé sa présence près de l'ambassade des États-Unis lors des affrontements, elle demande au public de l'aider pour procéder à l'interpellation des auteurs. Voilà ce qui est paradoxal.

Nous nous félicitons également de Tiawan Saye Gongloe, militant des droits de l'Homme et candidat déclaré à la prochaine présidentielle, pour avoir promis de porter plainte personnellement contre le gouvernement à son retour des États-Unis.

Comme l'a dit Me Gongloe, le non respect de l'État de droit et des droits de l'homme sous l'administration Weah transforme rapidement le Libéria, une démocratie constitutionnelle, en un État fasciste, comme en témoignent la violence et l'anarchie actuelles qu'on constate dans le pays.

Il ne faut pas se méprendre, la violence du mardi 26 juillet contre des étudiants pacifiques qui exprimaient leur opinion n'est qu'un bout de l'iceberg de ce à quoi s'attendre sous cette administration lors des élections présidentielle et générales de 2023. On assistera à une violence qui sera parrainée par l'État afin de museler les opinions dissidentes.



Français

Grièvement blessé, l'étudiant

Selon lui, certains des blessés sont toujours inconscients, tandis que d'autres souffrent de traumatisme. La plupart d'entre eux ne répondraient pas favorablement au traitement.

« Le SUP n'a jamais été confronté à un groupe rival. Nos camarades manifestaient très pacifiquement devant l'ambassade des États-Unis. Mais malheureusement, ils ont été pris pour cibles et sauvagement brutalisés par des gangs et des voyous », a déclaré Kamara.

Selon lui, beaucoup d'étudiants ne sont pas encore retournés au campus parce qu'il y a des gens qui sont après eux.

La semaine dernière, alors que des membres du Parti de l'unification des étudiants s'apprêtaient à organiser une manifestation pacifique, ils

furent pris d'assaut par certains membres du CDC - COP.

Les étudiants s'étaient rassemblés mardi matin, le 26 juillet, devant l'ambassade des États-Unis pour entamer une marche pacifique, loin du pavillon commémoratif du centenaire où se déroulait la cérémonie officielle de la fête de l'indépendance du Libéria.

Les étudiants avaient, selon eux, l'intention d'attirer l'attention du public et de la communauté internationale sur la mauvaise gouvernance, notamment la corruption, la pauvreté, l'insécurité et l'état désastreux des infrastructures sous le régime du CDC.

Le gouvernement n'a encore procédé à aucune arrestation malgré des vidéos et des photos des auteurs inondant les médias sociaux, en plus des suspects qui ont multiplié des conférences de presse pour justifier leur action.

Ayant nié l'existence du CDC-COP, Weah

soutenir, moi et mon gouvernement, doit embrasser la paix et être respectueux et tolérant. Vous ne pouvez pas soutenir un homme de paix en faisant recours à la violence.

Seltue Karweaye, un internaute, a écrit : « Ainsi, les pressions internationales et locales ont forcé Dator à finalement quitter son studio d'enregistrement pour renier le CDC-COP et instruit leur arrestation immédiate. Mon petit, tu es tout seul ».

« Monsieur le Président, nous en avons assez des paroles sans action. Arrêtez, inculpez et poursuivez tous vos partisans qui ont perpétré les violences du 26 juillet. Nous voulons être convaincus par des actions réelles, pas par des mots », a écrit Varney Sackey, un autre internaute. Pendant ce temps, le Président Weah a donné des instructions au ministère de la Santé de traiter les étudiants blessés. Il a aussi demandé au ministère de la Justice et à l'ensemble de l'appareil de sécurité de procéder immédiatement à l'arrestation de tous les auteurs des violences du 26 juillet.

Une manifestation dite pacifique avait été organisée par le Parti de l'Unification des Étudiants (SUP), une organisation syndicale estudiantine basée à l'Université du Libéria, pour dénoncer la cherté de la vie et exiger une amélioration des conditions de vie des populations. Mais la manifestation a tourné au sang lorsque le CDC-Council of Patriots s'est violemment attaquée aux étudiants protestataires. Il s'en est suivi

un affrontement sanglant entre les manifestants et des partisans pro-Weah.

La violence sanglante a suscité un tollé public. D'aucuns exigent que les auteurs présumés soient traduits en justice. C'est le cas du Congrès national alternatif (ANC), un parti de l'opposition qui, dans un communiqué rendu public mercredi 27 juillet 2022, a appelé le ministre de la Justice à ordonner immédiatement une enquête complète sur l'incident.

L'ANC désapprouve avec véhémence ce qu'il dit semble être un schéma persistant de préparation et d'institutionnalisation de la terreur à l'intérieure de l'État afin de terroriser l'opposition et bâillonner les voix dissidentes.

La police nationale libérienne n'a encore procédé à aucune arrestation. Le porte-parole de la police, Moses Carter, qui avait précédemment déclaré qu'une enquête approfondie avait été ouverte, appelle le public à aider la police avec des informations. « Le mouvement des Libériens pour Gongloe (LIFOGO) condamne catégoriquement cet acte barbare dans les termes les plus forts », a déclaré le groupe. Il appelle tous les Libériens, peu importe leur affiliation politique et religieuse, à dénoncer le despotisme « rampant » du CDC et du président Weah. Les partisans de Gongloe ont exhorté les Libériens à ne pas permettre à leur beau pays de dégénérer à nouveau dans la barbarie. « Parce que la police nationale du Libéria n'a pris aucune mesure pour freiner le soi-disant Conseil des patriotes du CDC qui a attaqué les étudiants, l'administration Weah a irréfutablement cautionné la cruauté », ont affirmé les

COMMENTAIRE

Par Daron Acemoglu

La fermeture des paradis fiscaux – ou la véritable mise à l'épreuve de la détermination de l'Occident

CAMBRIDGE - La guerre de la Russie en Ukraine ne se déroule peut-être pas comme prévu, mais le pire reste à venir. Bien que les sanctions financières occidentales contre les institutions et les oligarques russes aient dépassé les attentes de certains, elles ne visent pas les racines que le régime du président russe Vladimir Poutine a plantées en Occident.

Comme dans de nombreux autres régimes kleptocratiques, le pouvoir de Poutine repose sur un accord entre un autocrate et des oligarques. L'autocrate gouverne le pays comme il l'entend et enrichit ses alliés, qui amassent des fortunes colossales à partir des ressources naturelles du pays ou par le biais de monopoles approuvés par le régime.

Mais il y a un hic : au fur et à mesure que la fortune des oligarques augmente, ces derniers s'inquiètent de plus en plus du pouvoir qu'a l'autocrate de saisir leurs actifs ou de nuire à leurs familles. Il leur reste deux options. La première consiste à développer des institutions formelles et de facto pour contraindre l'autocrate, peut-être même en ouvrant la voie à des réformes structurelles indispensables. La seconde option consiste à déplacer leurs biens et leurs familles à l'étranger, afin qu'ils puissent éviter le sort de Mikhail Khodorkovsky, le principal oligarque russe que Poutine a exproprié et emprisonné au début des années 2000.

De nombreux oligarques russes ont profité de la seconde option, qui nécessite deux formes essentielles d'assistance occidentale. Premièrement, le système bancaire occidental doit leur donner des possibilités facilement accessibles de blanchir leur argent. Londres, la Suisse, Luxembourg, Chypre, Jersey, les Bahamas et de nombreuses juridictions plus petites comme les îles Caïmans répondent à cette demande depuis des années. Les banques européennes ont également participé avec enthousiasme à ce processus et le système financier américain leur a fourni les infrastructures essentielles.

Deuxièmement, les capitales financières occidentales doivent accueillir les familles des oligarques, leur permettant d'acheter des biens immobiliers (souvent par le biais de fiducies et de sociétés écrans) et d'inscrire leurs enfants dans des institutions d'enseignement de premier plan. Des villes comme Londres et New York ont accueilli des oligarques et leurs proches au cœur de la haute société.

Il est raisonnable de supposer que la capacité de Poutine à établir une autocratie personaliste aurait été considérablement réduite si les élites russes n'avaient pas disposé de ces issues de secours en or vers l'Occident. Mais il ne s'agit pas seulement d'une histoire russe. Les super riches de nombreux autres pays - dont les États pétrochimiques du Golfe, la Chine, l'Inde, la Turquie, certains pays d'Amérique latine et l'Ukraine par le passé - ont également obtenu leurs gains illicites grâce à la complicité des institutions financières et des gouvernements occidentaux.

Ces arrangements ont non seulement contribué à soutenir des régimes autocratiques en Russie et ailleurs. Mais ils ont également envahi les institutions financières et les économies occidentales. L'argent des oligarques a transformé les marchés financiers en y injectant d'énormes quantités de liquidités, en modifiant ainsi la nature de l'intermédiation financière et en contribuant à des déséquilibres mondiaux croissants. Depuis 1990, les États-Unis, le Royaume-Uni et plusieurs autres pays occidentaux ont d'importants déficits de comptes courants financés par des flux de capitaux provenant du reste du monde.

Après trois décennies de ce régime, la quantité de financement occulte en circulation dans le système financier international a atteint des proportions gargantuesques. Gabriel Zucman de l'Université de Californie à Berkeley estime qu'au moins 8 % de la richesse financière mondiale (plus de 7,5 billions de dollars) est à présent détenue dans des paradis fiscaux

- un chiffre qui ne comprend pas les autres formes de financement occulte qui résident au cœur du système financier occidental. Il n'est donc pas surprenant que les régimes autocratiques représentent une part disproportionnée de ces activités liées au financement occulte. Zucman constate que près de 52 % de la richesse des ménages en Russie - et une part encore plus importante dans les États du Golfe - est détenue à l'étranger.

Ces flux illicites ont exacerbé les problèmes sociaux et politiques dans le monde entier. La demande de logements de luxe a alimenté des booms immobiliers perturbateurs dans des centres d'activité comme Londres, New York et Vancouver. Dans la mesure où l'immobilier de luxe de ces villes appartenait déjà auparavant aux plus fortunés, l'inflation des prix de l'immobilier qui en résulte a exacerbé les inégalités. Les flux financiers illicites ont probablement également contribué au remarquable boom des marchés boursiers occidentaux au cours des dernières années, bénéficiant encore davantage aux riches.

Mais les effets les plus pernicieux se trouvent au sein des institutions financières et fiscales occidentales. L'hébergement du financement occulte mis en place par l'Occident a accéléré la tendance vers des structures de propriété plus opaques et des trusts complexes visant à échapper aux impôts, soutenus par une infrastructure massive de banquiers, de comptables et d'avocats dans le monde entier. Lorsque Zucman et ses collègues ont analysé les données issues d'audits aléatoires visant à déterminer l'ampleur de l'évasion fiscale aux États-Unis, ils ont conclu que les 1 % des ménages américains les plus riches cachent plus de 20 % de leurs revenus à l'aide d'outils fournis par ce secteur d'activité infâme.

De même, grâce aux Panama Papers puis aux Pandora Papers, le Consortium international des journalistes d'investigation a démontré que l'évasion fiscale extraterritoriale est beaucoup plus systémique et généralisée qu'on ne le croyait généralement. Des milliers d'hommes d'affaires, de politiciens et de célébrités du monde entier sont impliqués dans ce qui équivaut à une opération mondiale de blanchiment d'argent.

Ces plans laissent une tache sur les démocraties et les institutions financières occidentales. Bien que les kleptocrates du monde aient amassé de vastes fortunes illégitimes - et alors que les élites occidentales se sont mises à prendre des mesures - les gouvernements occidentaux ont été incapables de générer des revenus fiscaux de la part des riches. En conséquence, les institutions et les services de l'État-providence ont été réduits et les inégalités existantes se sont aggravées.

Choqués par la guerre sans provocation de Poutine, les politiciens occidentaux se sont précipités pour appuyer de sévères sanctions commerciales, en faisant sortir la plupart (mais pas toutes) les banques russes du système financier SWIFT et en gelant la majeure partie des avoirs de change de la banque centrale russe. Mais il faudra plus de courage pour réprimer l'évasion fiscale et le financement occulte maintenant qu'ils font partie intégrante du système financier actuel.

Pourtant, s'il y a bien un moment pour changer de cap, c'est maintenant. Les décideurs occidentaux peuvent contenir un programme d'évasion fiscale qui bénéficie injustement aux entreprises et aux magnats les plus puissants du monde depuis des années. Ce faisant, ils peuvent également augmenter les recettes fiscales dont ils ont cruellement besoin pour soutenir de nouvelles infrastructures et de nouveaux programmes sociaux dans leurs pays. Si l'Occident veut se placer du bon côté de l'histoire, il ne suffit pas de prendre la Russie pour cible. L'Occident doit nettoyer ses propres écuries d'Augias.

Daron Acemoglu, professeur d'économie au MIT, co-auteur (avec James A. Robinson) de *Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity and Poverty* (Profile, 2019) et de *The Narrow Corridor: States, Societies, and the Fate of Liberty* (Penguin, 2020).

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

Complete dishonesty

-EFFL CIC Gonquoi brands President Weah's denial of CDC-COP
By Lincoln G. Peters

The leader of the Economic Freedom Fighters of Liberia (EFFL), Emmanuel Gonquoi says President George Manneh Weah's denial of Coalition for Democratic Change Council of Patriots (CDC - COP) is a broad day

intensify conflict in the country. "The President was completely dishonest to the Liberian people on Monday in his speech to denounce the CDC-COP," Gonquoi alleged.

Denouncing the group six days after they brutally attacked students of the University of Liberia, President Weah said in a

former armed robbers to counter peaceful citizens.

"Recent history and occurrence have shown that the president is aware and in support of that. Go [to] the party headquarters and see thugs that are [in] the area," Gonquoi claimed. Regarding the

Ministry of Justice's justification for not protecting the protesters, Gonquoi argued that the Ministry is under constitutional obligation to provide security for the state and its citizens, whether it is informed about a protest or not.

He urged President Weah to admit the wrong and plead with the Liberian people for forgiveness.

"It's a clear fact that the CDC has that group and the President is aware of them and supporting them; therefore, let him stop the pretense and ask the country for forgiveness," said Gonquoi. Gonquoi noted that President Weah's statement reflects the highest level of dishonesty in governance.

The EFFL commander believes that President Weah made the state because he wants to save face.

He also alleged that President Weah and the entire CDC were in support of the counter - protest and the group is allegedly well - recognized by the ruling party.

"The guys are CDCians and they have been recruited in the CDC-COP and other security forces like the DEA (Drugs Enforcement Agency), MCC (Monrovia City Corporation) police to counter peaceful citizens," Mr. Gonquoi alleged.

He claimed that the CDC-COP is run by CDCians who have academic knowledge but are mixed with gangsters and

former armed robbers to counter peaceful citizens.

"Recent history and occurrence have shown that the president is aware and in support of that. Go [to] the party headquarters and see thugs that are [in] the area," Gonquoi claimed. Regarding the

PAN recommends long prison sentence

By Lewis S. Teh

The Executive Director of the People Action Network (PAN) Amb. Rufus Dio Neufville has called on the Weah administration through the Ministry of Justice to initiate a long prison sentence for perpetrators of the July 26 violence that left several members of the campus-based Vanguard Students Unification Party from the University of Liberia. Amb. Neufville made the call on Monday, August 1, 2022 when he spoke to group of young people in Du-Port Road Community, Paynesville, outside Monrovia.

The former lawmaker and student leader noted that the framers of the Liberian constitution deliberately protected the rights of all persons, at all times, in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble and call upon their leaders in demand of change, and to address whatever challenges they may encounter.

According to him, said right is guaranteed under Article 17 of the 1986 Constitution, and should not be disturbed by unknown individuals or reactionary elements.

The former Chief of Protocol, who also served as Standard Bearer of the Student Integration Movement (SIM) at the University of Liberia, lamented the brutal attack on some members of SUP particularly Cde. Christopher Walter Sisulu Sivili and others must be condemned by all campus-based political parties and student organizations across the country. "Some of us were student leaders; seeing the gruesome attack carried out against the most popular campus-based vanguard Vanguard Students Unification Party at the state-run University of Liberia by pro-government supporters is worrisome, such action must never have a place in our democracy", he added.

He said SUP has always been in the business of fighting for social justice and academic freedom in Liberia since 1970, and that July 26 protest was meant to draw the government's attention to the massive suffering that citizens are undergoing, and to remind



them of their campaign promises.

"We all know the history of SUP since its founding; they spoke against some of the bad policies of past regime, including Presidents Tubman, Tolbert, Doe, Taylor, Blah and Sirleaf." He said even during wartimes, the vanguard party stood against Interim Leaders Sawyer, Kpormakpor, Sankawulo, Perry and Bryant.

He continued that another thing government must know about SUP is that they don't mourn their dead or worry over the wounded, saying "They don't cry; as a matter of fact, they celebrate these people as STRUGGLE ICONS."

Neufville noted that the more you hit at the militants of SUP, the more they struggle and the more they multiply.

However, he stressed the need to protect the peace of Liberia, cautioning "When we allow injustice and chaos to engulf the land, we will suffer the agonizing consequences."

Liberia's 175th Independence Day celebration turned bloody on Tuesday, 26 July 2022 when government supporters countered student protesters.

The ruling Coalition for Democratic Change (CDC) supporters calling themselves CDC Council of Patriots (CDC-COP) attacked and wounded several students of the campus-based Vanguard Students Unification Party (SUP) of the State-run University of Liberia (UL).

Following the attack outside the United States Embassy near Monrovia, social media was flooded with terrible images of wounded students, including a video of one of them that was stripped naked for protesting against the government.

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dishonesty.

Speaking in an exclusive telephone interview with this paper Tuesday, 2 August 2022, Gonquoi claimed that the ruling CDC lacks every democratic credential to run

nationwide address Monday that "we do not have any CDC - CoP" in the governing CDC.

But Gonquoi claimed that President Weah's statement has the propensity to further

situations. With the 5,000mAh battery, the Camon-19 can be used for up to eight hours without charging. This smartphone also has 128GB of onboard data storage.

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Lonestar Cell MTN has partnered with Transsion, the Chinese-based manufacturer of the Tecno Camon-19 and Spark-9 smartphones, to provide customers with a double data offer.

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The Camon-19 camera has a 64-Megapixel RGBW metering sensor that allows the camera to capture well-exposed images in low light

The new Techno Camon-19 and Spark 9 can be purchased at any Phone Shop and Lonestar Cell MTN Service Center across the country.

ENDS.

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Lonestar Cell MTN Products and Services Manager, Adebayo Oyeyipo, Transsion Country Manager for Liberia and Sierra Leone, Kenmoe Jacques, Lonestar Cell MTN Corporate Communications Manager, Lisa White, Lonestar Cell MTN Regional Sales Supervisor Alexander Wilson

Police arrest several suspects

By Lincoln G. Peters

The Liberia National Police (LNP) has arrested the chairperson of the Coalition for Democracy Change Council of Patriots (CDC - COP), suspect Ben B. Togbah, along with several of his men who were accused of allegedly brutalizing protesting students.

The LNP in a statement issued Tuesday, 2 August

Joshua S. Karr, 28; Pukar Roberts, 36; Ben B. Togbah, 25; Foday N. Massaquoi, 23; Aaron K. Chea, 26; and Abdurahman Barrie.

The statement under the signature of Police Spokesman Moses Carter disclosed that the police have also launched a manhunt for the remaining individuals.

The statement said police will shortly solicit the

were in charge of security for the July 26 celebration," the statement said. It continued that the public will be duly informed subsequently.

The arrest of the seven accused persons came after University of Liberia (UL) - based Students Unification Party (SUP) protesters and other concerned university students petitioned the United Nations' head office in Monrovia on Monday.

They protesters complained that government supporters calling themselves CDC - COP brutally attacked them and wounded several of their colleagues last week.

During the incident on Independence Day, student protester Christopher Sivili Walters was attacked mercilessly and stripped naked on video by CDC - COP.

His video went viral on social media, reminding Liberians of the inhumane treatment and painful murder of then sitting Liberian president Samuel Kanyon Doe by rebel fighters under the command of now Nimba County Senator Prince Yormi Johnson (PYJ).

Besides Sivili, several other members of SUP were badly injured when they were attacked by the CDC - COP outside the United States Embassy near Monrovia.

In a show of solidarity for their wounded colleagues

following the Independence Day bloody protest, SUP and the Concern Students of the University of Liberia on Monday staged a march in Monrovia to call partners' attention to their plights.

They alleged bad governance, police brutality and dehumanizing acts being carried out by the government.

The group of students marched to the United Nations headquarters on First Street, Sinkor, and read a petition calling for an immediate investigation and prosecution of culprits linked to the July 26 attack. --Edited by Winston W. Parley

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AMEU disciplines

Christopher Sivili, a student of the university Liberia who is said to be hospitalized", the release reads. The university cautioned the student body on campus to cultivate its core values of integrity, diversity and liberty, as they exercise their rights guaranteed under the law.

The Administration said it has been confirmed from video footage circulating on social media and through an internal investigation on campus that several students, including the president of the governing council were directly or indirectly involved with the incident. *Press Release*



2022, pointed out that seven persons had been arrested in connection to the street violence of 26 July 2022 during the celebration of Liberia's 175th Independence Day.

Those arrested by the LNP are Kendrick S. Pelenah, 30;

assistance of the public by releasing names and photographs of the wanted persons.

"Meanwhile, the LNP informs the public that it is still conducting [a] Professional Standards probe of its officers that

Investigate July 26 violence

The International Community condemns without reservation, violence committed in Monrovia on 26 July 2022, which marked the 175th Independence anniversary of Liberia. In a Joint Statement issued in Monrovia Tuesday, 2 August the United States, United Kingdom, the United Nations and the European Union missions in Liberia urged a prompt and thorough investigation by the police to bring to justice instigators and perpetrators of these acts of violence.

"We welcome the swift condemnation by political, governmental, and civil society actors of the violent acts which occurred, and we encourage all political leaders to act firmly in preventing and eliminating political intolerance and violence", the joint statement reads.

Pro-government youth under the banner, CDC-Council of Patriots on July 26, Independence Day, brutally attacked protesting students of the Vanguard Student Unification Party from the University of

Liberia, who kicked against the celebration.

The students cited among others, extreme hardship, despicable suffering, corruption and sordid social decadence in the country, for which they say there is no reason to celebrate, but the CDC-Council of Patriots unleashed terror on the protesters, wounding several of them.

One of the critically wounded students, Christopher Walters Sisulu Sivili, has reportedly been taken abroad for advanced

medication.

But the foreign missions note that Liberia has a record of free, fair, and transparent elections over the last two decades that have made the country an example of stability and democracy in the region.

The International Community continues that violence is not the right way to resolve disputes; rather, political differences should be resolved by dialogue.

"We therefore encourage all actors to act responsibly and embrace the principles of tolerance, democracy, and

JUDICIAL BRANCH
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA



00009376

IN THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, CIVIL LAW COURT FOR MONTERRADO COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, SITTING IN ITS JUNE TERM A. D. 2022

BEFORE HIS HONOUR: SCHEAPLOR R. DUNBAR, ASSIGNED CIRCUIT JUDGE

IN RE: THE PETITION OF PATRICIA KUGBEH OCHERRY OF THE CITY OF MONROVIA, MONTERRADO COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, PETITIONER, PRAYING THIS HONORABLE COURT FOR A DECREE OF CHANGE OF NAME TO BE ISSUED FOR HER TO BE KNOWN, CALLED AND REGARDED AS "PATRICIA KUGBEH BARWU".

COURT'S DECREE OF CHANGE OF NAME

WHEREAS, Petitioner herein named in the entitled cause of Action, PATRICIA KUGBEH OCHERRY, having filed a petition with Affidavit attached thereto, requesting an Order from this Honorable Court to have her name formally and legally changed from PATRICIA KUGBEH OCHERRY to "PATRICIA KUGBEH BARWU".

WHEREAS, AFTER THE Court having thoroughly examined Petitioner's and having been satisfied of the truthfulness of the allegations set forth:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY DIRECTED, ORDERED AND DECREED AS FOLLOWS:

That Petitioner's Petition is hereby granted and the name of the aforesaid Petitioner is now formally and legally changed from PATRICIA KUGBEH OCHERRY to "PATRICIA KUGBEH BARWU". THIS ORDER SHALL TAKE EFFECT AS OF THE DATE OF ISSUANCE.

This order shall be registered in the office of the REGISTRAR OF DEEDS FOR MONTERRADO COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, and shall also be published twice in the recognized newspapers operating in the Republic of Liberia, within twenty days from today's date. AND IT IS HEREBY SO ORDERED.

GIVEN UNDER MY HANDS AND SEAL OF COURT THIS 28 DAY OF JULY A.D. 2022

COURT'S SEAL:

J. Dunbar
SCHEAPLOR R. DUNBAR
ASSIGNED CIRCUIT JUDGE PRESIDING
SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT CIVIL LAW COURT
MONTERRADO COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

REGISTERED ACCORDING TO THE REGISTRY NUMBER: 07 - 2022 PAGE (S) 00093

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constitutionalism for an inclusive, transparent and peaceful election process in Liberia 2022-2023."

In an address to the nation on Monday, August 1, President George Weah, Standard Bearer of the governing Congress for Democratic Change, now the Coalition for Democratic Change, vehemently denied that the group, CDC-Council of Patriots exists.

"As the founding father of the Congress for Democratic Change, now the Coalition for Democratic Change, we do not have any CDC-COP within our

organization", President Weah said and called for an immediate arrest of the perpetrators and medication for the wounded students at government's expense.

The President stressed that violence is totally unacceptable and noted that he has emphasized in all of his public engagements the need to maintain the hard-earned peace Liberians now enjoy, adding "This is a cause for which I have lent personal sacrifice - as an ambassador of peace." *Editing by Jonathan Browne*



AMEU disciplines student leader -for involvement in violence



Student Leader Abdurahman Barry

The African Methodist Episcopal University in Monrovia has with immediate effect relieved Student Abdurahman Barry of his position as president of the 22nd graduating class and head of the student governing council for his involvement in violent protest perpetrated by the CDC-Councils of Patriot (CoP) against protesting

students from the University of Liberia. According to a release issued Tuesday, August 2, 2022, the AME University placed Student Abdurahman Barry and all other students of the University, who were involved in the violence, on disciplinary probation. The university condemned and categorically denounced all forms of violence orchestrated on the day of the incident, regardless of who is involved and whom it affects, while lauding the mandate issued by President Weah for an immediate investigation. The release says the AME University joins other Liberians and relevant non-stake-actors in calling on the government to ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice. "Our prayers are with all individuals that were injured during the incident, especially

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 10

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