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MARKET BUYING AND SELLING RATES
LIBERIAN DOLLARS PER US DOLLAR

DATE	BUYING	SELLING
TUESDAY, JULY 29, 2025	L\$199.8647/US\$1.00	L\$202.1917/US\$1.00

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

The New Dawn
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French Version Inside

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Continental News

Nigeria kidnappers kill 35 hostages even after ransom paid

Kidnappers in Nigeria have killed at least 35 people they abducted from a village in northern

local government area in March. The gunmen then demanded a ransom of one million naira (\$655; £485) per

then released 18 people, including 17 women and one young boy, on Saturday," Haidara added.

"Only they [the gunmen] know why they killed them. They are senseless and heartless people. They forget that they are killing their own brothers, and we will all meet before Allah." Sixteen of those released on Saturday are in the hospital receiving treatment, while the bodies of the 38 killed by the bandits are unlikely to be returned as in these cases corpses are rarely released. In an attempt to curb the spiralling and lucrative kidnapping industry, a law was enacted in 2022 making it a crime to make ransom payments. It carries a jail sentence of at least 15 years, however no-one has ever been arrested on those charges.It also made abduction punishable by death in cases where victims die.But families often feel forced to pay to save their loved ones, citing the government's inability to ensure their safety. BBC



Zamfara state despite ransoms being paid for their release, a local official told the BBC.In recent years, criminal gangs in the region, known in the country as bandits, have taken to kidnapping people as a means to raise money. In this incident, 56 people were taken from Banga village, Kauran Namoda

captive, media in Nigeria report. Local government chairman Manniru Haidara Kaura said that most of those killed were young people who "were slaughtered like rams"."What happened was that the bandits demanded ransom money, and after some back-and-forth, they were given what they asked for. They

More than 40 killed in DR Congo attack linked to Islamic State

More than 40 people were killed in an attack by an Islamic State affiliate in north-eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, the UN and the military said.Most of them were worshippers taking part in a night vigil at a church in the town of Komanda when they were attacked by Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) fighters. Nine of those killed were children, the UN peacekeeping mission said. Nearby shops and businesses were looted and set on fire. The ADF emerged in Uganda in the 1990s, accusing the government there of persecuting Muslims, but is now based over the border in DR Congo, where it regularly attacks civilians of all religions, as well as in Uganda.It has since become part of the Islamic State's Central African Province, which also includes a group in Mozambique.According to research by BBC Monitoring, nearly 90% of IS operations are now carried out by affiliates in Africa.The attack claimed at least 43 people, including 19 women, 15 men and nine children, the UN peacekeeping mission, Monusco, said.

"These targeted attacks against defenceless civilians, particularly in places of worship, are not only appalling but also in violation of all human rights standards and international humanitarian law," said Monusco deputy chief Vivian van de Perre.The Congolese military said "about 40 people were surprised and killed with machetes and several others were seriously injured". It said "these terrorists have decided to take revenge on defenceless peaceful populations to spread terror".Lt Jules Ngongo, the Congolese army spokesman in Ituri province, where the attack

happened, said it was meant to divert attention from their ongoing joint military operation with the Ugandan military targeting the militant group. He said the army would continue to hunt down the ADF "to their last stronghold" and called on the people "to remain extra vigilant and report any suspicious presence to the defence and security forces".In 2021, DR Congo invited Ugandan troops into the country to help tackle the ADF. Attacks however still continue.Komanda is in DR Congo's mineral-rich Ituri province, which has been fought over by various armed groups for many years.



Nearly 90% of Islamic State's operations are now carried out by its affiliates in Africa

How Trump wants the US to cash in on mineral-rich DR Congo's peace deal

The Trump administration is spearheading an ambitious, but controversial, peace initiative aimed at ending the long-running conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo that has also drawn in neighbouring Rwanda. Its mediation efforts come as no surprise, as DR Congo - a nation in the heart of Africa - is endowed with the mineral wealth that the US requires to power the IT, and now AI, revolutions, much of which is currently going to China. US President Donald Trump is expected to host the leaders of DR Congo and Rwanda - Félix Tshisekedi and Paul Kagame - in the coming weeks to seal a peace agreement that he has hailed as a "glorious triumph", hoping to back it up with deals that will boost US investment in the region. US-based World Peace Foundation executive director Prof Alex de Waal told the BBC that the Trump administration was promoting "a new model of

He added that the Trump administration's peace model could not be dismissed out of hand, especially if it stops fighting that has killed thousands of people and displaced millions of others in conflicts that have raged for more than 30 years in eastern DR Congo. "Trump can get the different sides to talk, and shake things up," Prof De Waal said. But Prof Hanri Mostert, an academic on mineral law at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, told the BBC that DR Congo "risked compromising sovereignty over its minerals". DR Congo could find itself locked into deals for years, in exchange for vague guarantees of security, she said.This was reminiscent of the "resource-bartering" deals pursued by China and Russia in numerous African states, Prof Mostert added.She cited as an example Angola, where China built infrastructure in exchange for oil. "Even when oil prices went up,



peace-making, combining a populist performance with commercial deal-making"."Trump has done this in Ukraine also. He wants to get the glory to boost his own political standing, and to secure minerals that are in America's interests," Prof De Waal said. However, he noted that "in DR Congo, China has already snapped up many of the minerals so the US is playing catch-up".He said that up to now US companies had been cautious about investing in DR Congo because of safety concerns and the "moral hazard" of dealing in so-called "blood minerals" - minerals financing rebellions - but this could change as the Trump administration implemented its peace model. Prof De Waal said this could also happen in other conflict-hit states like Sudan, where the Trump administration - along with Arab nations such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Egypt - was expected to get involved in mediation efforts after previous initiatives failed.

Angola couldn't get more value for it," Prof Mostert said. The US State Department said in 2023 that DR Congo had an estimated \$25trn (£21.2trn) in mineral reserves.This included cobalt, copper, lithium, manganese and tantalum - needed to make the electronic components used in computers, electric vehicles, mobile phones, wind turbines and military hardware. "For how long will DR Congo have to give its cobalt to US investors? Will it be 20 years or 50 years? What is the price for peace?" Prof Mostert asked. DR Congo government spokesman Patrick Muyaya confirmed to the BBC's Newsday programme in March that his country wanted to supply the US with "some critical minerals" in exchange for a security deal. The M23 rebel group launched a major offensive early this year, seizing huge areas of eastern DR Congo and smuggling minerals across the border to Rwanda, UN experts said in a report earlier this month.BBC

EDITORIAL

Liberia needs economic independence

Celebration of political independence is meaningless for Liberia unless the country and its citizens rise up to fight for economic independence, which hinges on our survival as a nation. The sooner Liberians realize this, the better it would be for this country and its unborn generation.

We agree with the orator of the 178th Independence Day celebration that Liberians can't talk about true independence without talking about economic independence. Rev. Dr. Emmett Lafayette Dunn, stressed that it is time Liberians confront a painful truth, because too much of Liberia's economy is owned and controlled by foreign interests.

This is the stark reality that faces a country of 178 years old that has sat back and allowed its economy to be piloted by foreigners all these years, giving them freedom to take away profits, leaving the country bare. This must change and only Liberians both at home and abroad can do it; no one else.

"While foreign investment is welcome", Dr. Dunn stressed, "it must not be at the expense of our dignity. The soul of our economy must be Liberian. Liberians must be actively involved in owning businesses. Liberians must be positioned to create wealth, not just consume it. To do that, we must nurture and grow a vibrant middle class, one built on entrepreneurship, skilled labor, professional excellence, and innovation."

But we like to remind that economic independence does not come on a silver platter. And no Liberia should be under any elusion. It will require toil and sweat, sincerity, sacrifice and discipline that would some time lead to self-denial, amid challenges.

Also, Liberians would have to demonstrate sincerity and trust in order to turn the economic wheel around in their favor. For too long, successive governments had preached Liberianization Policy without walking the talk: Former President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf set aside a special fund to empower Liberian entrepreneurs, but the scheme was mismanaged thru political patronage with official organizing bogus companies and taking the money. Former President Weah promised that under his administration, Liberians would not be spectators in their own economy, but a financial scheme initiated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under the leadership of former Minister Professor Wilson Tarpeh, was characterized by lack of transparency and accountability, leaving deputy Minister Jemamah Wolokollie to resign.

Besides, most Liberian-owned companies are noted for defaulting on contracts and absconding with public funds meant to deliver social services. Not just that, most Liberians are not trustworthy in paying back loans taken from commercial banks.

We need to first clean our backyards and put our houses in order to wage the battle for economic independence or else, the foreigners will continue to be far ahead of us.

Orator Dunn also emphasized that a strong middle class is the backbone of every stable society, adding that it generates jobs, drives demand, pays taxes, and anchors democracy.

However, government he says should create an enabling environment for small and medium enterprises to grow and to make access to credit easier, as well as to invest in technical and vocational training and modernize agriculture so that farming becomes profitable again.

The road ahead of us in achieving economic independence will be tough and clouded temptations, because many Liberians have gotten accustomed to during business as usual; they have been used to fronting for foreign-owned businesses for peanuts and having life the easy way, instead of laboring with their hands for a better future. In this new front being called for, we have no choice, if we as nation must be truly independent in the sense of the word.

COMMENTARY

By Jozef Síkela

Reimagining Sustainable Development for a Fractured World

B RUSSELS - "Poverty," Aristotle famously observed, "is the parent of revolution and crime." History has repeatedly proven the point: inequality often fuels political and social instability, giving rise to conflict and despair.

Today, in the face of widening economic disparities and climate disruption, international cooperation on sustainable development is no longer just an expression of solidarity - it is a strategic imperative. Yet just as development challenges grow increasingly urgent, the resources to confront them are steadily declining.

In 2015, world leaders adopted the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), outlining a shared vision for a more equitable, low-carbon future. Since then, however, overlapping global crises - from the COVID-19 pandemic to rising geopolitical tensions and escalating climate change - have reversed much of the progress made over the past 25 years.

The realities of our increasingly multipolar world call for a shift in mindset. Policymakers must focus on doing more with less, which means fostering effective partnerships between the public and private sectors. This was my main takeaway from the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4) in Seville, Spain: to meet climate and social targets, we must rethink how development is financed - and by whom.

While every country relies on access to financing to manage crises, support growth, and provide essential services, this need is especially acute in developing countries, where investment in infrastructure and human capital is crucial to long-term progress.

To achieve the SDGs, developing countries will need to raise roughly \$4 trillion annually. With development budgets under pressure globally, it is clear that public funding alone is not enough, and that closing today's investment gap requires mobilizing private capital.

Public budgets should serve as a catalyst, not a substitute, for private investment. That's the thinking behind the European Union's Global Gateway initiative, which focuses on creating the conditions necessary for sustainable financing. By combining guarantees, grants, and long-term loans, it aims to reduce risk, unlock private capital, and enable transformative investments in high-quality infrastructure projects, with a strong focus on education, job training, health, and climate resilience.

At FfD4, for example, we signed a €75 million (\$88 million) guarantee agreement with Spain's COFIDES to expand off-grid energy access in underserved regions across Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean. Projects like these often cannot move forward without effective risk mitigation. By reducing financial exposure, EU guarantees help make long-term financing viable and more accessible.

We are also developing innovative financing vehicles such as the Digital Leap Fund, which uses grants, guarantees, and first-loss equity to attract private investors to projects they might otherwise avoid. The goal is to mobilize up to €500 million for digital infrastructure, including 5G networks, data centers, and broadband connectivity.

At the same time, we are working to remove barriers to investment. As a former international banker, I understand that investors tend to seek safe, long-term returns - the kind that well-designed development projects can offer. But they also need predictability, transparency, and robust regulatory frameworks.

Our local partners, for their part, need the capacity to build value chains that align with their strengths and priorities. Too often, developing countries that produce or extract highly sought-after resources retain only a fraction of their final value. A cashew grown in Africa may be shipped to Asia for processing and then exported to Europe, delivering limited benefits to local communities while imposing a high environmental cost.

The EU's value-based model tackles this imbalance head-on by focusing on three key areas: job creation and investment in skills, education, inclusion, and sustainability; high-quality infrastructure; and supporting local ownership, governance reform, and stable investment conditions.

This approach is already being implemented in Angola and Zambia, where we are helping to transform the Lobito Corridor - an EU-backed project to renovate the railway linking Angola to landlocked, mineral-rich regions in Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo - into more than just a trade route for critical raw materials.

To ensure that the economic benefits remain in the region, we are supporting vocational training, education, and local processing. In Zambia, we are using grants to strengthen sustainable agriculture, combining value-chain development with technical training in beekeeping, agro-processing, and rural entrepreneurship. Meanwhile, in Angola, we are investing in vocational programs tailored to the transportation, logistics, and energy industries.

Achieving lasting impact requires long-term planning, which is why our approach is demand-driven, skills-oriented, and focused on creating good jobs and promoting local ownership. The Namibia Green Hydrogen Program, which aims to help Namibia realize its green hydrogen potential while supporting Europe's energy transition, is a prime example. Led by national institutions and developed with private partners like Hyphen Hydrogen Energy, the project provides specialized training for workers in the hydrogen and electricity sectors.

In fragile settings, the stakes are even higher. When institutions and basic services break down, instability and unrest often follow. With nearly one-quarter of the world's population living in areas affected by conflict, natural disasters, and displacement, initiatives like the Global Gateway help bridge the gap between humanitarian aid and long-term development by working to restore essential services and build resilience where it is needed most.

Europe has the tools to lead this effort, but lasting progress depends on local ownership, commitment, and resolve. National governments and local communities must take the lead on meaningful reform, effective governance, and sustainable development. Our role is to stand beside our partners and provide reliable, transparent support.

Nature Risk Is Financial Risk

NEW YORK - On December 26, 2004, a massive undersea earthquake triggered a tsunami that left 230,000 people across Southeast Asia dead. Almost everyone, both human and animal, was caught off guard, with a notable exception: elephants. In places like Thailand and Sri Lanka, elephants became agitated hours before the waves hit. Wild elephants fled to higher ground, and captive ones defied their handlers, sometimes with tourists still on their backs. Sensing low-frequency vibrations undetectable to most species, they acted on early warning signals - and were far more likely to survive.

Today, another, far larger disaster is brewing, as rapid planetary warming and escalating environmental degradation threaten every sector of the global economy. And while many investors continue with business as usual, as if unaware of what is coming, one group is attempting to get out of harm’s way: long-term asset owners, such as pension funds and sovereign wealth managers.

These investors, unlike hedge funds or private equity firms, take a generational view of the assets they manage. They cannot afford to ignore the inextricable link between global financial stability and environmental stability, an awareness reflected in new initiatives like the Debt Suspension Clause Alliance and the Global Hub for Debt Swaps for Development. While some claim that accounting for climate change amounts to “mission creep” for global financial stewards like the International Monetary Fund, bellwether investors recognize that nature and climate risks will materialize in near- and medium-term shocks, affecting every facet of the global economy.

So, even as many shareholders and CEOs remain focused on quarterly results, long-term asset owners have begun to scrutinize companies for natural-capital risk, in order to anticipate environmental shocks that could reduce the long-term value of their assets. Norway’s Government Pension Fund Global, which manages \$1.7 trillion in assets, is now assessing a whopping 96% of its portfolio for such risk. This is not some internal refinement of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) pledges; it is a major institutional change.

Norway is not alone. Finland’s State Pension Fund recently began exploring ways to quantify nature-related financial risks in relation to long-term pension liabilities. And Temasek Holdings in Singapore has started using satellite monitoring and biodiversity data to evaluate natural-capital risks and opportunities.

At a time when ESG frameworks have become a flashpoint in political and culture wars, there can be no doubt that these actions are driven not by political pressures or social trends, but by pragmatism - and a growing sense of urgency. Already, extreme weather, biodiversity loss, water stress, and resource scarcity are disrupting economies, with vulnerable low-income countries especially hard hit.

In 2022, floods in Pakistan devastated agriculture - which employs 40% of the workforce - driving up food prices and pushing the country to the brink of default. In Indonesia, deforestation and peatland degradation from unsustainable palm-oil production led to the imposition of a temporary export ban in 2022. In Brazil and Ethiopia, rising temperatures and erratic rainfall have slashed coffee yields in recent years, causing global prices to spike and undermining rural incomes and export revenues.

High-income countries are far from immune to these risks. In the United States, prolonged droughts are reducing crop yields from Arkansas to Oklahoma, forcing farmers to drill deeper wells and switch to less profitable crops. Meanwhile, climate-related disasters, such as hurricanes and wildfires, are causing home insurers to raise premiums, reduce coverage, and even exit high-risk regions. In Europe, nature-related risks have affected olive oil production in Italy and Greece; wine grapes in France, Italy, and Spain; timber supplies in Central and Northern Europe; fishing in the Mediterranean; and transport on the Rhine and Danube rivers. And this does not even begin to cover the vast human costs of the nature and climate crisis, evident in places like Valencia and Texas.

Yet such risks have not been adequately priced into financial models. This is partly because data on natural capital, unlike on greenhouse-gas emissions, remain fragmented, inconsistent, and difficult to access. The risks are complex and systemic - water scarcity, biodiversity loss, and climate change cut across sectors and borders, triggering cascading effects - and there are no measuring or reporting standards in place. As a result, most banks lack the information they need, especially location-specific data, to evaluate borrowers’ environmental dependencies.

But new tools are emerging that can help close these gaps. For example, Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE) is a free online tool that helps financial institutions identify nature-related risks to which they are exposed through their lending, underwriting, and investment in high-risk industries.

Moreover, the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) has devised a set of disclosure recommendations and guidance aimed at helping businesses and financial institutions integrate nature into their decision-making. Some central banks have developed integrated scenario models aimed at assessing the impact of climate- and nature-related risks on the economy and financial system. Add to that new biodata technology, and the means to act are already here. Investors do not need to fly blind.

This is no longer a matter of awareness. With investors already confronting the financial consequences of ecological instability - from stranded agricultural assets to declining sovereign-credit ratings in climate-vulnerable economies - there can be no doubt that nature risk is financial risk. Asset owners, central banks, and institutions like the IMF now have a responsibility to integrate this recognition into all their activities - before the next preventable shock materializes. The institutions that lead will be those willing to move beyond silos, align capital with planetary boundaries, and invest not only in markets, but also in the systems that support them.

Julie McCarthy is CEO of NatureFinance. Patrick Odier is Chair of Building Bridges and Chair of the Supervisory Board of Lombard Odier Group.

Currency Dominance in the Digital Age

PARIS - For more than 80 years, the US dollar has enjoyed unrivaled supremacy in world trade and finance, thanks to America’s unique combination of economic scale, credible institutions, deep and liquid financial markets, and geopolitical might, as well as, crucially, network effects. But a new variable is poised to reshape the global monetary order: data integrity.

As digital technologies increasingly act as the rails upon which money moves - through stablecoins, tokenized assets, and central bank digital currencies - the resilience and credibility of currency networks increasingly hinge not only on macroeconomic fundamentals, but also on the technological strength and security of the relevant infrastructure. Of course, macroeconomic fundamentals still matter, and digital currencies raise some conventional macro challenges. In particular, by privatizing seigniorage and facilitating tax evasion, stablecoins could shrink countries’ fiscal revenues.

Moreover, if a stablecoin breaks its peg - say, because its liquidity buffers prove insufficient - its credibility could collapse, triggering a run. If the stablecoin’s interconnections with other assets is sufficiently dense, this may have systemic consequences. A disorderly run on US dollar stablecoins - privately issued digital tokens that are backed significantly by US Treasuries and can theoretically be exchanged one-for-one with dollars - could prove particularly disruptive. Opacity in reporting and auditing, and insufficient regulations in some jurisdictions, compound the risks.

But such “classic” credibility issues are just the beginning. The world could also face a new kind of “cyber” run, triggered by weaknesses in the technological infrastructure underpinning digital assets. Mitigating this risk will not be easy: as the National Institute of Standards and Technology of the US Department of Commerce warned in 2016, quantum computers may soon be able to break many of the public-key cryptosystems currently in use. In other words, infrastructure that appears robust today may turn out to be flimsy tomorrow.

The implications for the global monetary order are far-reaching. As the issuer of the dominant international currency, the United States has long enjoyed an “exorbitant privilege,” which includes the ability to borrow at low interest rates even in times of economic stress and run persistently large trade deficits. President Donald Trump’s administration seems to be betting that the US will be able to retain this privilege, as the dollar’s existing global status translates into demand for US dollar stablecoins and, in turn, US Treasuries, thereby lowering the US Treasury’s financing costs.

Ultimately, America’s exorbitant privilege is based on trust in its institutions, legal frameworks, and fiscal capacity. In a world where money circulates on programmable platforms, however, the credibility and integrity of the code, the quality of cryptographic standards, and the resistance of systems to hacking are as important as any of these factors. This fundamentally changes the logic of monetary competition: if the technological gap is large enough, the currency that is best protected from cyber threats - not necessarily the one backed by the most powerful economy or the most credible central bank - becomes the most attractive.

As stablecoins are being used for a growing share of cross-border payments, and as an on- and off-ramp for speculative crypto investments, much about their security and governance remains unknown. Regulators and citizens should thus be asking questions. Who is responsible for governing the ledger? To what extent is the system protected from malicious actors? What happens if a currency’s cryptographic backbone is compromised by developments in quantum computing?

Answering these questions satisfactorily is a matter of national and international monetary stability. If policymakers fail to act accordingly, we might find ourselves with the kind of volatile and fragmented monetary system that characterized the nineteenth century, when the unfettered issuance of private money opened the way for panics, runs, manipulation, and collapse.

In any case, we may be headed toward a multipolar monetary system, in which some currencies - and their associated digital ecosystems - command an “integrity premium,” based on their ability to minimize their “attack surface” and maximize data verifiability. The most successful currencies will offer a very robust financial architecture, which covers every step, from the validation of transactions to the protection of user identities and transaction histories. So, a currency backed by a government with weak cyber defenses or opaque technological standards could lose ground, and a technologically sophisticated currency zone with high integrity standards could punch above its weight.

This new technological landscape could have significant geopolitical consequences. Just as naval supremacy once translated into trade dominance, control over payments infrastructure could increasingly determine economic sovereignty. The strategic value of payments data - not only for monetary policy, but also for surveillance, enforcement, and sanctions - means that digital currencies are not neutral technologies; they are contested spaces of power. The currencies that dominate tomorrow’s international system will be those whose digital ecosystems inspire the deepest trust - both in their institutions and in their code.

Preserving international monetary stability in such a landscape will require more than technological innovation. Global coordination on standards for tokenization, cryptographic interoperability, data privacy, and post-quantum resilience will be essential. The alternative - the proliferation of balkanized networks governed by conflicting rules and exposed to systemic shocks - is a recipe for instability.

Hélène Rey is Professor of Economics at the London Business School.

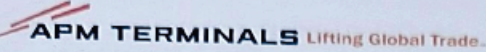
National Port Authority
Freeport of Monrovia
Bushrod Island
PO BOX 1949
Monrovia, Liberia

PUBLIC NOTICE
July 27, 2025
By the Standard Administrative Procedure under Sections 1535 and 1536 of the Modernized Customs Code of 2018 (part V of the Liberia Revenue Code) and Chapter 54 of the Act creating the National Port Authority (NPA), the NPA is mandated to auction all abandoned items that have remained within its premises for 90 days or more.
The Auction Committee hereby informs the public that the following units and loose cargo have exceeded the 90-day clearing period and are declared abandoned. Owners of these items are encouraged to take advantage of a 10-day reclaiming period from Monday, August 4, 2025, to Friday, August 15, 2025, to clear their items.

However, consignees can now proceed to the Customs office to start their process.
Owners should visit the Auction Committee office at the Freeport of Monrovia with proof of ownership, including a Delivery Order, Original Bill of Lading, Freight Payment, and Payment of Government Duties. Additionally, owners must pay US\$5,415.90 for a 40ft container and US\$3,360.20 for a 20ft container.
Failure to clear these items within the 10-day grace period will result in a public auction.

Further, be informed that consignees are to complete all payments within a 10-day period. Any consignees who fail to complete their full payment within the 10 days will forfeit their consignment to public auction.
For further information, please contact the following numbers: 0777403838/0775210421/0880347277/0776955129

Signed: _____
Department of Public Relations
National Port Authority



May 2, 2025

Mr. Varmuyan K. Bayour
Chairman / Auction Committee
National Port Authority
Freeport of Monrovia
Bushrod Island
Monrovia, Liberia

Dear Mr. Bayour,

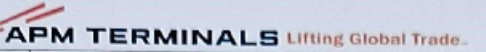
Inventory of Overstayed / Abandoned Containers, Vehicles & Loose Cargo – May 2, 2025

Please accept our fervent compliments.

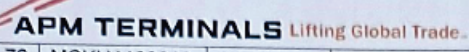
As per the Standard Administrative Procedure governing the auction of abandoned and condemned goods, we have generated a list of all the containers, vehicles and loose cargo in the terminal aging 90 days and above, and sharing with you below for review and alignment, and subsequent transfer to the auction yard in accordance with the procedures.

List of Containers - Displaying 91 item(s) at 2025-05-02 – all are import FCL

No.	Unit Nbr	Type ISO	Time In	Dwell	BL Nbr	Line Op
1	MRSU5716102	45G1	13-Jun-2024 11:20	324	237235158	MSK
2	MAEU9242764	9510	13-Jun-2024 12:09	324	235965165	MSK
3	TCNU1128136	4510	16-Jun-2024 14:38	321	238142725	MSK
4	TRHU7574000	4510	16-Jun-2024 15:03	321	238142725	MSK
5	MAEU9182900	9510	16-Jun-2024 15:20	321	237604235	MSK
6	MSKU7452899	2210	16-Jun-2024 18:25	321	238142725	MSK
7	TCKU7637650	4510	17-Jun-2024 06:39	320	237795853	MSK
8	HLBU3408217	45G1	21-Jun-2024 17:38	316	HLCUSYD240215228	HLC
9	MSKU1972105	45G1	25-Jun-2024 01:09	312	237531154	MSK
10	TRHU7118273	45G1	25-Jun-2024 01:26	312	237531154	MSK
11	TCKU7282020	45G1	25-Jun-2024 02:24	312	237531154	MSK
12	MSKU0967552	45G1	25-Jun-2024 19:05	312	237531154	MSK
13	MSKU0767981	45G1	26-Jun-2024 11:42	311	237531154	MSK
14	MRKU3661435	45G1	26-Jun-2024 12:06	311	237531154	MSK
15	TRHU4056901	45G1	26-Jun-2024 15:28	311	237531154	MSK
16	MRSU3362545	45G1	27-Jun-2024 06:43	310	237531154	MSK
17	CRSU9320207	45G0	02-Jul-2024 11:22	305	NAM6842761	CMA
18	MEDU7498182	4510	07-Jul-2024 15:20	300	MEDUQS023867	MSC
19	BMOU5537606	4510	07-Jul-2024 15:51	300	MEDUQS005088	MSC
20	MEDU7422150	4510	07-Jul-2024 16:00	300	MEDUQS005070	MSC
21	FANU1873063	45G1	09-Jul-2024 21:54	298	HLCUSYD240345236	HLC
22	CAXU5557100	45P3	11-Jul-2024 11:04	296	HLCUSHA2403BMHE8	HLC



23	CAXU5557137	45P3	11-Jul-2024 11:46	296	HLCUSHA2403BMHE8	HLC
24	CAXU5557081	45P3	11-Jul-2024 11:46	296	HLCUSHA2403BMHE8	HLC
25	HASU1412225	22G1	13-Jul-2024 02:30	294	REX276994	MSK
26	MSMU7576524	4510	22-Jul-2024 19:00	285	MEDUQS093845	MSC
27	MRKU6362823	45G1	28-Jul-2024 22:20	279	234992205	MSK
28	CAIU9746116	45G0	03-Aug-2024 19:28	273	BJG0101272	CMA
29	CAIU9664281	45G0	03-Aug-2024 20:37	273	BJG0101271	CMA
30	CMAU4945062	45G0	03-Aug-2024 21:22	273	BJG0101271	CMA
31	MSKU4747509	9510	07-Aug-2024 04:49	269	240598287	MSK
32	MRSU3710975	4510	08-Aug-2024 15:19	268	238776307	MSK
33	MSKU1338195	45G1	21-Aug-2024 09:02	255	239495442	MSK
34	CARU9901306	4510	26-Aug-2024 12:22	250	MEDUWC474279	MSC
35	MSMU6698153	4510	26-Aug-2024 13:29	250	MEDUWC474261	MSC
36	MSMU8238877	4510	26-Aug-2024 14:21	250	MEDUWC474261	MSC
37	BMOU6941490	4510	26-Aug-2024 14:27	250	MEDUWC474279	MSC
38	MEDU6114560	2210	26-Aug-2024 14:42	250	MEDUWC474261	MSC
39	MSMU1089220	2210	26-Aug-2024 15:00	250	MEDUWC474261	MSC
40	TLLU3420908	2210	26-Aug-2024 15:51	250	MEDUWC474279	MSC
41	SEAU8639619	45G1	28-Aug-2024 20:19	248	241485490	MSK
42	TCLU6553450	45G0	04-Sep-2024 18:32	241	NAM6706007	CMA
43	GESU1122266	22G0	05-Sep-2024 08:29	240	SIJ0481313	CMA
44	TRHU8108813	45G1	08-Sep-2024 02:37	237	CHN1363372	CMA
45	MEDU6099399	2210	14-Sep-2024 01:44	231	MEDUF6630695	MSC
46	BMOU6647568	45G1	14-Sep-2024 20:42	231	HLCUSYD240525535	HLC
47	TRHU4644130	45G1	16-Sep-2024 14:19	229	241665304	MSK
48	PONU7948699	45G1	17-Sep-2024 05:29	228	720213130	MSK
49	CAIU5864954	L5G1	19-Sep-2024 03:46	226	241270677	MSK
50	CXDU2088080	22G1	19-Sep-2024 22:13	226	ISB1566235	CMA
51	CMAU0161993	22G1	19-Sep-2024 22:31	226	ISB1566235	CMA
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53	TCKU6892883	45G1	24-Sep-2024 20:20	221	242592122	MSK
54	MSKU9562961	45G1	25-Sep-2024 07:06	220	273733307	MSK
55	MRKU7605316	22G1	25-Sep-2024 18:26	220	273733307	MSK
56	CMAU4987622	45G0	08-Oct-2024 22:54	207	NAM7014363	CMA
57	TCKU7303191	45G1	25-Oct-2024 17:24	190	243753839	MSK
58	GCXU8138200	45G0	29-Oct-2024 14:23	186	CHN1545489	CMA
59	MSDU6383606	4510	30-Oct-2024 22:15	185	MEDUQW054280	MSC
60	MEDU3158570	2210	31-Oct-2024 09:10	184	MEDUQW054280	MSC
61	MRSU5480300	45G1	02-Nov-2024 10:51	182	243287298	MSK
62	TCLU6553444	45G0	04-Nov-2024 10:41	180	NAM7103014	CMA
63	TCLU6734720	45G0	04-Nov-2024 10:55	180	NAM7150093	CMA
64	FFAU5298190	45G0	04-Nov-2024 17:57	180	NAM7150099	CMA
65	MRSU3921197	45G1	10-Nov-2024 19:21	174	243083732	MSK
66	MRSU5153354	45G1	10-Nov-2024 19:32	174	244433381	MSK
67	CAIU5857981	L5G1	18-Nov-2024 01:04	166	244665823	MSK
68	MRKU0863480	42G1	18-Nov-2024 21:43	166	244755310	MSK
69	TXGU8301544	45G0	26-Nov-2024 19:40	158	ZSN0686390	CMA
70	TGHU9638122	45G0	26-Nov-2024 20:21	158	ZSN0686390	CMA
71	FFAU1602330	45G0	26-Nov-2024 20:24	158	NAM7163075	CMA
72	TEMU7529624	45G0	26-Nov-2024 20:31	158	NAM7163075	CMA
73	CMAU5602387	45G0	26-Nov-2024 21:13	158	ZSN0686390	CMA
74	TXGU8287934	45G0	27-Nov-2024 07:22	157	ZSN0686390	CMA
75	TGBU6696503	45G0	27-Nov-2024 07:37	157	ZSN0686390	CMA



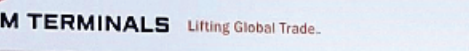
76	MSKU1188618	45G1	28-Nov-2024 08:23	156	242765800	MSK
77	MRSU3681990	45G1	28-Nov-2024 18:01	156	245069306	MSK
78	FANU1812664	45G1	30-Nov-2024 02:58	154	HLCUSYD240847740	HLC
79	APHU7308898	45G0	07-Dec-2024 13:40	147	NAM7160043	CMA
80	MRKU4156130	45G1	11-Dec-2024 11:56	143	245509272	MSK
81	CAAU8634952	4510	18-Dec-2024 04:16	136	MEDUVW098176	MSC
82	IPXU3402873	22G0	20-Dec-2024 11:43	134	SHZ6760794	CMA
83	CMAU7250346	45G0	04-Jan-2025 01:16	119	NAM7247330	CMA
84	APHU6797602	45G0	04-Jan-2025 05:26	119	NAM6749256	CMA
85	MEDU8608659	4510	07-Jan-2025 07:39	116	MEDUHE611577	MSC
86	SEGU4475214	45G1	15-Jan-2025 07:22	108	NAM7209759	CMA
87	CAIU7559651	45G1	17-Jan-2025 02:14	106	246218466	MSK
88	CAAU6451417	45G1	22-Jan-2025 12:25	101	246613932	MSK
89	TGHU6854663	4510	27-Jan-2025 07:45	96	MEDUHE984164	MSC
90	TCNU2196074	45G0	30-Jan-2025 07:37	93	QGD1396811	CMA
91	CMAU9665716	45G0	30-Jan-2025 14:11	93	GGZ2381367	CMA

Summary of containers:

Line Op	Total
MSK	38
CMA	29
MSC	17
HLC	7
Grand Total	91

OVERSTAYED/ ABANDONED VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT IN RORO YARD

NO	Chassis #	Model Name	DISCHARGED DATE	DWELL	Weight
1	565952	VOLKSWAGEN	JANUARY 15,2025	106	1,328.00
2	R02541	EXCAVATOR	JANUARY 15,2025	106	20,000.00
3	33392	LEXUS	JUNE 26,204	309	1,854.74
4	506107	GMC TRUCK	AUGUST 1,2025	273	5,125.59
5	W00212	EXCAVATOR	NOVEMBER.26,2024	156	17,000.00
6	R06963	EXCAVATOR	NOVEMBER.26,2024	156	17,000.00
7	R07285	EXCAVATOR	NOVEMBER.26,2024	156	27,375.00
8		EXCAVATOR BUCKETS & BOOM	NOVEMBER.26,2024	156	13,625.00




OVERSTAYED/ABANDONED LOOSE CARGO IN THE CFS WAREHOUSE

UNSTUFFING DATE	DESCRIPTION OF CARGO	QTY	DWELL DAYS	UNIT	WEIGHT/KG	BILL OF LAIDING	AGENT
25-Jan-25	HOUSHOLD GOODS+F16E7FF8:F22	1	97	PACKAGES	152	OFHMLW119214	OBT
25-Jan-25	SKID STEER LOADER	1	97	CASES	928	OFHMLW119305	OBT
08-Jan-25	VITRIFIED TILES	7	114	PALLET	783	8.50E+11	EHS
12-Dec-24	CABLES & PLUMBS BRN	2	141	PALLET	1135	223975	OBT
12-Dec-24	PART FOR MOUNTING / PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM	3	141	PACKAGES	230	ANR/MLW/05668	OBT
12-Dec-24	RUBBER RAIL PADS	1	141	PALLET	280	ANR/MLW/05636	OBT
03-Dec-24	ZIPPER	5	150	PALLET	1368	OSL/MLW/05637	OBT
06-Nov-24	HIGH CUTTER	1	179	CASES	210	PKG/MLW/05604	OBT
31-Oct-24	MAIN BEARING SEAL OIL FRONT	2	183	PACKAGES	107	LOH/MLW/19881/ 125	SAFEWA
31-Oct-24	STELL DOOR	1	183	PALLET	529	LOH/MLW/19881/ 135	SAFEWA
31-Oct-24	SYNCHRO PANEL	1	183	PALLET	400	LOH/MLW/19881/ 130	SAFEWA
25-Oct-24	MINING EQUIPMENTS	1	189	PALLET	147	JNB/MLW/00576	OBT
25-Oct-24	MINING EQUIPMENTS	1	189	PALLET	326	JNB/MLW/00572	OBT
25-Oct-24	GREY CAST IRONS	2	189	PALLET	791	ANR/MLW/05586	OBT
11-Sept-24	SPARE PARTS FOR LIEBHERR EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENTS	7	233	PACKAGES	813.7	ANR/MLW05542	OBT
23-Aug-24	COVER AIR	1	252	PACKAGES	28.3	ANR/MLW/05479	OBT
TOTALS		37	2661		8228		

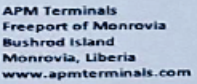
Kindly Accept as always, the warm assurances of our esteemed regards and consideration.

Yours sincerely,



Thomas A. Moore
Head of Commercial

Cc Managing Director/NPA
Association of Shipping Lines
DMD/Administration/NPA
DMA/Operations/NPA
LRA



APM Terminals
Freeport of Monrovia
Bushrod Island
Monrovia, Liberia
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LDEA begins recruitment process for 200 volunteer agents

The Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency (LDEA) has officially begun the recruitment process for over 200 individuals who have served as auxiliary agents for more than 11 years without formal employment status.

By Kruah Thompson

Monrovia, July 29, 2025: Successful candidates were then referred to the National Police Training Academy in Paynesville, where they underwent physical



long-serving auxiliaries who are not on the government payroll but have supported the agency's drug enforcement mandate to begin the process of formal integration.

Applicants were required to submit academic credentials, police clearance, and other relevant documents before completing an official application form. Following the documentation phase, applicants took an aptitude test, and the results were posted at the LDEA headquarters, listing those who passed and those who

fitness assessments.

However, on Monday, July 28, 2025, the LDEA published the names of those who passed the physical test. The shortlisted candidates will now proceed to the next phase of the recruitment process. After this, successful applicants will be placed on the government payroll as full-time agents. Though the move has been welcomed by many as a long-overdue response to calls for the formalization of auxiliary agents, some of whom have worked without pay or benefits

for over a decade, others, including some of the applicants, view it as a delayed step that has already affected the agency's public image.

They argue that the prolonged use of unpaid auxiliary agents at the Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency (LDEA) has led to misconduct, with some officers allegedly resorting to extortion or "paying themselves" from drug raid proceeds as a means of survival.

In an exclusive interview with this publication, a current LDEA agent who asked not to be named, said the ongoing recruitment exercise is aimed at placing 200 of these volunteer agents on the government payroll, as part of efforts to strengthen the agency's workforce and recognize the contributions of those who have long served without formal employment.

He claims that the public backlash over the agency's recent recruitment of only 200 auxiliaries is misplaced. "Right now, people see the new Director as the bad guy for selecting only 200 from the large number of auxiliaries," the officer said. "But to me, it's a step in the right direction. It will help reduce the public noise and

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Diamond Mineral Worker says she was forced to have sex to get job

By: Kruah Thompson

Jamama Jumbo, a female employee at Diamond Mineral Company, has alleged that she was forced to have sex with the company's Human Resource Officer, Moses T. William, before she could be hired.

Speaking during a protest on Monday in front of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company (LPRC) compound, where unpaid workers of Diamond Mineral gathered to demand their Christmas benefits, Jamama shared the disturbing details of her experience.

According to her, when she was looking for a Job, Moses brought her to the company's HR department, and during an interview, he told her plainly that he wanted her and that the only way she could get the job was to sleep with him.

Jamama said she initially refused, and as a result, was not hired. However, Mr. William allowed her to keep coming to the company under

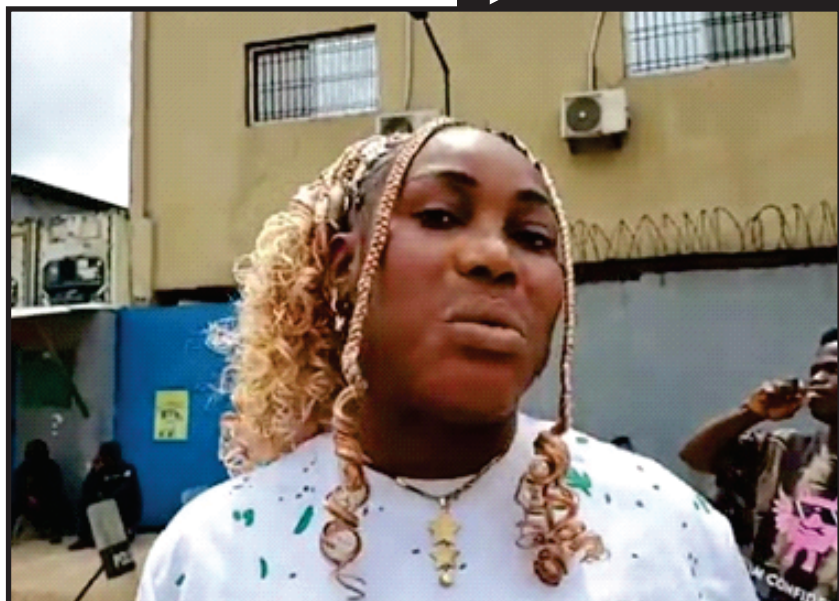
the condition that she would only way you'll work here is eventually agree to the if I sleep with you." Feeling desperate, she agreed.

"Every time I came to work, they would leave me myself to him, but I was in outside. I would just stand need of a job. Things are not outside the gate while others easy, so I had to sleep with were working," she him," she said.

explained. "I had children at After some time, Jamama home and no other way to discovered that Mr. William provide for them." was married. She said she

She recalled that one day, asked to end the relationship Mr. William confronted her at because she could not the gate and told her, "The

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"Liberia Remains a Beacon of Perseverance,"

-Says LiMA Commissioner Lighe at EFLA Assembly in Belgium

(Antwerp, Belgium, July 27, 2025), Maritime Commissioner and CEO of the Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA), Neto Zarzar Lighe, has described

Liberia as a "beacon of perseverance," celebrating the nation's resilience and progress during remarks at the Annual General Assembly of the European Federation of Liberian Associations (EFLA) and the commemoration of Liberia's 178th Independence Day. Addressing Liberians in the diaspora at the event held in Antwerp, Belgium, Commissioner Lighe paid tribute to the indomitable spirit of Liberians who, despite enduring decades of conflict, political instability, and economic hardship, continue to uphold the values of democracy, peace, and sovereignty.

"Despite the trials we have endured, Liberia stands today with unyielding courage and dignity," Commissioner Lighe said. "From the ashes of war, we have risen into an era marked by peace, democratic continuity, and global cooperation. Our journey is far from over, but the path ahead holds promise for hope, prosperity, and transformation."

has become a critical pillar of the national economy, contributing to public revenue, international visibility, and workforce development.

"At LiMA, we don't just manage ship registrations, we oversee all maritime-related matters, including safety at sea and the protection of our marine environment under international law," Commissioner Lighe explained.

Despite the notable achievements, Commissioner Lighe acknowledged the challenges the sector still faces including limited surveillance capacity, outdated maritime legislation, and underdeveloped port infrastructure outside Monrovia.

However, he called these issues "opportunities in disguise," urging Liberians especially those in the diaspora to seize investment opportunities in the growing maritime sector.

Enrollment at the Liberia Maritime Training Institute, which continues to offer rigorous training to future seafarers, has significantly increased. Meanwhile, the country recently



Commissioner Lighe praised the contributions of the Liberian diaspora, encouraging them to view themselves as ambassadors of Liberia's culture, values, and economic aspirations.

"Your role in the diaspora is vital," he emphasized. "You reflect the image of Liberia to the world. Your unity, patriotism, and involvement are shaping the trajectory of our nation's development." Turning attention to Liberia's maritime achievements, Lighe highlighted the country's continued leadership in global shipping. With over 5,600 vessels flying its flag, Liberia now boasts the world's largest ship registry, representing 17% of the global fleet. He traced the origins of this maritime success to 1949 with the registration of the World Peace, the first vessel to sail under the Liberian flag. Since then, Liberia's open ship registry

constructed a new student dormitory at the Regional Maritime University in Accra, Ghana, a promise fulfilled by President Joseph Nyuma Boakai.

Full-time offices have been established in Buchanan, Harper, and Greenville to enhance monitoring and ship inspection and for the first time since independence, Liberia has initiated domestic shipbuilding efforts to support short-sea shipping along the West African coast. Recalling missed opportunities during past oil exploration efforts, the Commissioner pointed out that Liberians must not allow future opportunities to slip away, adding that the maritime sector is an untapped economic goldmine, and with the right investments, Liberians can lead the charge in transforming the sector.

MORE HEADLINE NEWS

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Diaspora involvement can stimulate economic

and Africa to return and fight for the betterment of the country economy. The Liberian Diaspora Community Office seeks to strengthen cooperation and conversation with Liberians residing outside to encourage investment in the local economy and support the government's efforts. Furthermore, the office is responsible for attracting Liberians living in other parts of the world, while encouraging them to return home and invest in the local economy for the betterment of the state and the government's interest. According to him, the state of the country can only be transformed when Liberians take on their responsibility to develop their nation. He, at the same time, acknowledged President Boakai's recognition of the diaspora Liberians' office, adding that the current administration led by President Boakai has promoted the function of the diaspora office to be more efficient and effective. Mr. Williams stated that the current head of the Liberian diaspora office at the Ministry of State can be described as a Deputy Minister position. During the investiture ceremony, Mr. Emmanuel Wartee was awarded a state honour for his numerous contributions to the country's growth and development. -Edited by Othello B. Garblah.

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LDEA begins recruitment process

complaints that LDEA is corrupt or ineffective.” He explained that over the years, the agency has consulted on numerous recruitment exercises; however, because they have not yet been placed on payroll, the number of auxiliaries has continued to grow. “If the DEA had been consistent in recruiting and placing them on payroll, then we wouldn’t have this many people still waiting,” he noted. “Having auxiliary agents is a worst-case scenario. These people sacrifice daily, but if something happens to them, the law or the agency doesn’t fully protect them.” The officer pointed out that the large number of auxiliaries still hanging around LDEA headquarters reflects a failure by past leadership to absorb or manage those who served under earlier administrations properly. He further revealed that some auxiliaries were left behind helping the agency without being on the government payroll.” Ellen Johnson Sirleaf era but were never placed on the payroll due to limited government resources. “They can’t take everyone at once,” he said. “That’s why the new Director chose only 200 for now. Maybe next time, another batch will be called.” He also recalled that during the George Weah administration, only about 100 auxiliaries were trained right at the LDEA compound in Sinkor. “When the late LDEA Director Marcus S. Zehyoue, who died from COVID-19, took over, he wanted to recruit every year. However, when he passed away, the recruitment drive came to a halt. That’s why so many auxiliaries were left behind helping the agency without being on the government payroll.” In a phone interview with The New Dawn, Orlando Demey, Public Relations Officer of the Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency (LDEA), disclosed that the exact number of applicants currently undergoing recruitment cannot be revealed due to security reasons. “For security purposes, we cannot disclose the total number of applicants in right now. Doing so could put our agents at risk,” Demey stated. He referred to the applicants as “action agents,” a term used to describe individuals who have been serving voluntarily with the agency.

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Drivers strike over LTM deal

exploit ordinary Liberians. Sisco said LTM officers routinely issue fines of up to US\$150, while police officers impose separate charges, leading to what he called “double punishment.” He claimed the judicial system shows bias in favor of enforcement officers. “When you go to court, they say the law was written in U.S. dollars, so the police are right to issue tickets in USD,” Sisco said. “But when government officials break the law, the courts compromise. When it’s LTM, it’s the Arab plate,” he said in criticism of the foreign-led management. “They forget that we are the Both Sisco and Silegba, along with dozens of protesters, are urging the government to terminate the LTM agreement and return all traffic-related functions to the Ministry of Transport.”

Starts from page 6

Diamond Mineral Worker says she

continue under such conditions. However, he allegedly threatened that she would lose her job if she stopped. “He told me if I stopped having sex with him, I would be dismissed. I didn’t want to lose my job because I have children depending on me. So, I agreed and kept going along with him,” she said. In addition, she claimed the sexual relationship continued for years and many workers in the building knew that Mr. William loved her, but “only the two of us knew the full story.” line, while we, the “People in the building knew employees, were left he was sleeping with me, but weeping on the floors. That’s no one knew exactly what how I moved to the line,” she was happening. He was explained. pretending to be in love with Meanwhile, Efforts to get comments from Diamond She also said she never Mineral Company officials reported the abuse or sought have been unsuccessful, as help because she feared Calls placed to the contact losing her job. She started at number listed on the the company by sweeping company’s website went floors, but after the unanswered, and a relationship with Mr. William WhatsApp and local message began, she was moved to sent to the same number work on the production line. received no response as of “The daily hire workers were press time. placed on the production

Differ, but don't destroy

- Pres. Bio cautions Liberians

Sierra Leonean President Dr. Julius Maada Bio cautions Liberia to base its disagreement on ideas and policies, rather than destroying Liberia.

By Lincoln G. Peters

Monrovia, Liberia; July 28, 2025 - The President of neighboring Sierra Leone, Dr. Julius Maada Bio, cautions Liberians, especially government officials, opposition political parties, and individuals, to differ in their ideas and policies, but never to destroy the country.

Speaking during Liberia’s 178th Independence Day celebration in Monrovia, when he received recognition for his peacekeeping contributions here during the Liberian Civil War, President Bio said that peace and democracy often flourish with promises, but they are sustained with differences without destroying nation-building.

According to him, this year’s Independence Day theme, “One People, One Destiny: Healing the Past, Building the Future”, speaks not just to nationhood, but to the human condition, adding that it is not instant and it is not achieved with slogans or treaties; rather, it demands tenderness and courage.

President Bio urged Liberians to view the past not with bitterness, but with resolve, urging that democracy too must be part of that healing, but not

transferred power from the incumbent political party to the opposition party, honouring the will of the people. For those of us who have worn military uniforms to safeguard the sovereignty of our nation, and for those who have sent their sons and daughters to do the same, PEACE IS NEVER AN ABSTRACT IDEA."

While defining peace, he noted that peace is a duty they live by, a dream they protect, a promise they defend with everything they have, while reminding Liberians and the government that peace is not simply the absence of conflict, but the presence of dignity.

"It is what allows our children to learn, our traders to trade, our democracies flourish, and our cultures to thrive. Peace and stability are the breath of our nations. Without it, nothing can grow.

That is why I say: the price of peace is eternal vigilance. Not fear. Not suspicion.

But a sacred commitment — never to repeat the mistakes of the past, never to allow hatred to bloom where understanding should grow, and never to take for granted the



just democracy in form with ballots and Constitutions, but in spirit, where every voice counts, where disagreement does not become enmity, and where power is held as a trust, not a prize. "We must always remember democracy cannot thrive without peace. And peace cannot last where democracy is hollow. We may differ, but we must not destroy what we share. General elections are not wars. They are not contests of intimidation or noise. They are sacred moments to renew our social contract, to hear the people’s voice, and to recommit to national service. When politics becomes poisoned by bitterness, tribal suspicion, or the hunger for power at any cost, it threatens peace", he warns.

Mr. Bio continued that if peace fails, everything that democracy hopes to build collapses, while commending successive governments and the people of Liberia for their commitment to democracy.

"Since the end of the civil war, you have successfully and peacefully

fragile gift of stability." He underscored.

Expressing appreciation to Liberians for the recognition regarding Sierra Leone’s contribution towards Liberia’s peace building effort, the Sierra Leonean President said that he is grateful to be recognized, adding that a man can't be silent and comfortable when his neighbor’s house is on fire. “I would like to express my deep gratitude for the honour extended

to the Republic of Sierra Leone on this significant occasion. To be formally recognized by the Government and people of Liberia — not only for our contribution through ECOWAS, but for the enduring spirit of solidarity that guided us through Liberia’s most difficult years — is a deeply meaningful gesture. It is a tribute to all the Sierra Leonean men and women, in uniform and out of uniform, who answered the call of duty in the name of peace and democratic stability."

Français

Le LMTI pris dans les filets du Sénat libérien

La société étrangère Liberia Traffic Management Incorporated (LMTI), qui cherche à prendre en charge la gestion du système de circulation routière du Liberia au détriment du ministère des Transports, s'est retrouvée au cœur d'une vive controverse au Sénat, accusée

suspension immédiate des opérations de LMTI avant même leur lancement, évoquant des faits de fraude et d'incohérence dans les documents contractuels.

Le contrat de concession de la société, qui prévoyait la prise en charge de fonctions clés telles que la délivrance de permis de conduire, l'immatriculation des véhicules, les inspections routières et d'autres

suppression de près de 300 emplois au sein de l'administration.

Mais au-delà des conséquences sociales, un autre problème majeur a été mis en lumière : selon les révélations faites au Sénat, deux versions différentes du contrat existent — l'une ayant été approuvée par le Sénat, et l'autre circulant dans le domaine public.

La Sénatrice du comté de Grand Cape Mount, Dabbah Varpileh, qui a soulevé le dossier, a affirmé que le document rendu public diffère sensiblement de celui ratifié par le Sénat et transmis au Président Joseph N. Boakai.

« Le contrat de concession de 2018 signé avec le LMTI, que nous avons validé, ne correspond pas à la version actuelle. C'est pourquoi je demande au Sénat d'ouvrir une enquête pour identifier les irrégularités, notamment en ce qui concerne les pertes d'emplois, les recettes publiques et les hausses éventuelles des frais de service. Ces derniers jours, les travailleurs concernés ont manifesté, et il est impératif que l'Exécutif

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



d'irrégularités documentaires et de tentative d'usurpation de fonctions publiques.

Lors de la séance plénière du jeudi 24 juillet, les sénateurs libériens ont voté la

attribution relevant du ministère des Transports, a déjà suscité une vague de protestations de la part des fonctionnaires publics. Sa mise en œuvre, prévue pour la fin juillet ou début août, entraînerait la

SRC et Jeety Rubber offrent une ambulance et installent des lampadaires solaires dans 56 communautés

La Salala Rubber Corporation (SRC) et sa filiale Jeety Rubber ont fait don d'une ambulance entièrement équipée aux travailleurs et résidents du district n°5 du comté de Margibi, renforçant ainsi de manière significative l'accès aux soins d'urgence dans cette région rurale.

La remise officielle du véhicule s'est tenue le 23 juillet 2025 lors d'une cérémonie à laquelle ont participé des autorités locales et des leaders communautaires. Cette initiative s'inscrit dans le cadre de la politique de responsabilité sociétale des entreprises (RSE) des deux sociétés.

L'ambulance est destinée à desservir non seulement les employés de SRC et de Jeety Rubber, mais également les populations environnantes, notamment dans les zones difficilement accessibles pendant la saison des pluies, lorsque l'état des routes entrave les déplacements rapides.

« Cette ambulance sauvera des vies », a déclaré M. Upjit Singh Sachdeva, PDG de SRC et Jeety Rubber. « Elle permettra des interventions plus rapides en

cas d'urgence médicale et facilitera l'accès à des soins spécialisés lorsque la situation l'exige. »

Le véhicule est équipé de matériel médical moderne, notamment de bouteilles d'oxygène, de défibrillateurs et de médicaments d'urgence. Par ailleurs, du personnel médical local a été formé pour assurer l'utilisation et la maintenance adéquates de l'équipement.

Un appui à l'éducation rurale

Dans une autre action sociale, les deux entreprises ont mis à disposition un autobus scolaire de 24 places afin de faciliter le transport des enfants des employés et des élèves des villages voisins vers les établissements scolaires de la région. Cette mesure vise à améliorer les taux de fréquentation

scolaire, en particulier pendant la saison pluvieuse.

« De nombreux enfants devaient marcher plusieurs kilomètres pour se rendre à l'école », a expliqué Mme Irene Darwolor, présidente du comité communautaire de Baypolou. « Ce service de transport régulier réduira considérablement le taux d'abandon scolaire. »

L'autobus suivra un itinéraire fixe, desservant plusieurs villages pour garantir un transport sûr et fiable aux élèves.

Renforcement des infrastructures communautaires Dans le cadre de leur engagement envers le développement local, SRC et Jeety

▶ CONT'D ON PAGE 9



Éditorial

Un agent de la LDEA tué par une foule en colère à Caldwell

Une tragédie s'est produite à Caldwell, dans la banlieue de Monrovia, le mardi 22 juillet 2025. L'agent Emmanuel Payne, membre de l'Agence libérienne de lutte contre la drogue (Liberia Drug Enforcement Agency, LDEA), a été lynché à mort par une foule en furie, composée de présumés délinquants communément appelés « zogos » ainsi que de certains habitants de la communauté.

Selon un communiqué officiel de la LDEA, l'agent Payne rendait visite à un collègue de la Liberia Immigration Service (LIS) sur Benson Street, à Caldwell, lorsqu'il a aperçu un individu suspect transportant un sac en plastique noir en direction d'un ghetto bien connu dans le quartier.

Agissant conformément à son devoir, l'agent Payne aurait tenté d'intercepter le suspect. C'est à ce moment, indique l'agence, qu'un trafiquant notoire identifié comme Franklin B. Feawoe, alias « Black Bottle », aurait ordonné à un groupe de personnes d'attaquer l'agent.

Malgré le fait qu'il portait son uniforme officiel et s'était clairement identifié, M. Payne aurait été accusé à tort d'être un voleur de moto (« motorbike rogue »), avant d'être pourchassé et violemment agressé par la foule. Dans une tentative désespérée de se défendre et de disperser ses agresseurs, il a tiré deux coups de semonce. Mais loin de se calmer, la foule se serait renforcée, devenant de plus en plus agressive.

Gravement blessé, l'agent Payne a été transporté d'urgence à l'hôpital John F. Kennedy (JFK) à Monrovia, où son décès a été constaté peu après son admission.

Dans un communiqué, la LDEA a fermement condamné ce qu'elle qualifie d'« acte odieux et lâche » perpétré contre l'un de ses agents les plus engagés dans la lutte contre le trafic de drogue.

L'agence a déclaré coopérer étroitement avec la Police nationale du Liberia (LNP) ainsi que d'autres forces de sécurité pour identifier, arrêter et traduire en justice tous les auteurs de cette attaque. Une attention particulière est portée au principal suspect, Franklin B. Feawoe, actuellement en fuite et activement recherché.

En réponse à ce drame, la LDEA a lancé une série d'opérations de ratissage à Caldwell. Plusieurs ghettos ont été démantelés et incendiés, et de nombreux suspects présumés impliqués dans le meurtre ont été arrêtés.

« Nous adressons nos plus sincères condoléances à la famille, aux amis et aux collègues de l'agent Emmanuel Payne. Son courage, son intégrité et son sacrifice dans la lutte contre les stupéfiants ne seront jamais oubliés. Que son âme repose en paix », a déclaré la LDEA.

L'agence appelle par ailleurs la population à fournir toute information susceptible d'aider à localiser Franklin B. Feawoe. Elle exhorte les citoyens à ne pas tenter de l'interpeller eux-mêmes, mais plutôt à contacter immédiatement la LDEA au numéro suivant : 0777 133 333.

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Français

Starts from page 8Le LMTI pris dans les filets du Sénat libérien

se penche sérieusement sur cette affaire », a-t-elle plaidé.

Dans son intervention, le Sénateur du comté de Margibi, Nathaniel F. McGill — ancien ministre d'État au moment des négociations — a précisé que l'ancien président George M. Weah n'a jamais signé l'accord de concession avec LMTI.

Selon lui, les documents actuellement mis en œuvre par l'entreprise sont différents de ceux approuvés par le Sénat et transmis à l'Exécutif, ce qui expliquerait pourquoi le gouvernement précédent, dirigé par le CDC, n'avait pas procédé à

l'exécution du contrat.

Le Sénateur Nyonblee Karnga-Lawrence, de son côté, a renforcé cette position en déclarant : « Si le gouvernement précédent, à l'origine de cette concession, a refusé de la mettre en œuvre, pourquoi devrait-ce être au tour de ce gouvernement de le faire ? »

Il a également rappelé que l'entreprise avait saisi la justice, avant de retirer sa plainte et de laisser le dossier en suspens pendant plusieurs années, preuve selon lui que des problèmes fondamentaux entachent la validité du contrat.

Starts from page 8SRC et Jeety Rubber offrent une ambulance et installent

Rubber ont également rénové et inauguré une nouvelle mairie pour la communauté de Barpolu. Le bâtiment comprend des salles de réunion, des bureaux pour les autorités locales ainsi qu'un grand hall destiné aux rassemblements communautaires.

« Avoir une mairie fonctionnelle permettra à notre communauté de mieux s'organiser, de tenir des réunions dans la dignité et de disposer d'un espace où notre voix pourra être entendue », a ajouté Mme Darwolor.

Sécurité et développement durable

Par ailleurs, les sociétés ont achevé l'installation de 58 lampadaires solaires dans 56 villes et villages situés dans les zones d'opération de la SRC. Ce

projet d'éclairage public vise à améliorer la sécurité nocturne et à favoriser les activités sociales et économiques après la tombée de la nuit. Ces nouvelles actions viennent compléter une série d'initiatives RSE mises en œuvre par SRC et Jeety Rubber dans le district n°3 du comté de Margibi et au-delà. Les entreprises exploitent déjà des cliniques médicales offrant des soins de santé de base, des campagnes de vaccination et un soutien à la santé maternelle. Elles ont également foré des puits et installé des systèmes d'approvisionnement en eau potable dans plusieurs localités, don't Weala, réduisant ainsi les risques de maladies d'origine hydrique.

Des membres de la communauté Fula manifestent devant le siège de la police nationale

Le jeudi 24 juillet a été marqué par une vive tension à Monrovia, lorsque des membres de la communauté Fula ont pris d'assaut le siège de la Police nationale du Liberia (LNP), situé au centre-ville, pour protester contre ce qu'ils qualifient de brutalité policière à l'encontre d'une femme de leur communauté.

L'Incident à l'origine de la colère concerne Mme Zainab Bah, une femme issue de la communauté Fula, accusée de vol d'électricité. Une vidéo devenue virale sur les réseaux sociaux montre une altercation violente entre Mme Bah et un agent de police, au cours de laquelle elle semble frapper le policier et lui jeter une soupe bouillante. La séquence montre également l'agent tentant de procéder à son arrestation alors qu'elle porte son bébé.

Ce qui a particulièrement choqué l'opinion, c'est l'allégation selon laquelle le voile (hijab) de Mme Bah aurait été arraché de force par le policier pendant l'arrestation, un geste perçu comme une atteinte grave à la dignité et à la foi musulmane. Des voix issues des milieux religieux et des organisations de défense des droits humains dénoncent une violation flagrante des droits fondamentaux et un manque de respect culturel.

L'opinion publique reste divisée : certains condamnent les actes de Mme Bah envers le policier, tandis que d'autres s'indignent de la manière brutale et humiliante

don't l'arrestation a été effectuée. Présent lors de la manifestation, Mohamed Bah, leader de la communauté Fula à Monrovia, a qualifié l'incident de « violation grave des droits humains ».

« C'est inacceptable. Nous exigeons une enquête rapide, indépendante et impartiale. La justice doit être rendue », a-t-il déclaré à la presse.

Selon des sources policières, Mme Bah faisait l'objet d'une arrestation pour vol d'électricité – une infraction de second degré au regard du droit libérien – passible d'une peine de deux à sept ans de prison ou d'une amende allant de 400 à 1 000 dollars américains. La police affirme qu'elle aurait opposé une vive résistance à son arrestation et agressé physiquement les agents.

Toutefois, de nombreux observateurs estiment que la méthode utilisée pour l'arrêter, notamment le fait présumé de

l'avoir dénudée partiellement devant son enfant, est non seulement inhumaine, mais aussi profondément irrespectueuse des sensibilités culturelles.

L'affaire a relancé le débat national sur les brutalités policières, les droits des femmes et les abus des forces de l'ordre au Liberia.

Sur le plan politique, la réaction a été immédiate. Le secrétaire général du parti d'opposition CDC, Jefferson Koijee, a exigé la révocation sans délai de l'Inspecteur général de la police, Gregory Coleman. Il accuse ce dernier d'avoir instauré une culture d'abus et d'impunité au sein de la LNP.

« Il ne s'agit pas d'un incident isolé causé par un agent indiscipliné. C'est le reflet direct du style de leadership de Gregory Coleman », a-t-il déclaré. « Son mandat est marqué par une police brutale et des atteintes répétées aux droits des citoyens les plus vulnérables. »



Bong County : Un enseignant accusé dans un scandale sexuel

Un scandale d'envergure secoue le lycée Nathaniel Varney Massaquoi, à Gbarnga, où Julius Sevelee — enseignant de chimie et doyen des élèves, connu sous le surnom de « Chemical J » — est accusé d'avoir entretenu une relation sexuelle avec une élève, laquelle serait tombée enceinte à la suite de cette liaison présumée.

L'affaire a été révélée au grand public après qu'une plainte formelle a été déposée par le père de l'élève auprès de l'antenne locale de la Police nationale du Liberia (LNP) dans le comté de Bong. Depuis, une enquête a été ouverte conjointement par les autorités policières et éducatives.

Le directeur du district scolaire de Gbarnga, M. P. Kohnkahn Cole, a convoqué M. Sevelee à une audience prévue pour le jeudi 24 juillet 2025 à 10 heures. Cette rencontre est considérée comme déterminante dans la suite



Mr. Julius Sevelee

administrative du dossier.

Si les faits sont avérés, ils constitueraient une violation manifeste du Code de conduite de 2014 à l'usage des enseignants et administrateurs scolaires du Liberia, en particulier l'article 4.2.1, qui interdit formellement toute relation sexuelle ou sentimentale entre un enseignant et un élève, indépendamment de l'âge ou du consentement. Ce code vise à préserver l'intégrité morale des établissements scolaires et à assurer la protection des élèves.

L'Incident a suscité une vague d'indignation parmi les parents, les défenseurs des droits des élèves et les membres de la communauté, qui réclament une enquête impartiale et des sanctions exemplaires si les accusations sont confirmées.

Interrogé par la presse, M. Sevelee a nié toute implication, qualifiant les allégations de « fausses, malveillantes et politiquement motivées », affirmant être victime de représailles en raison de sa proximité avec le représentant du district n°2 du comté de Bong, l'honorable James Kolleh.

Il a reconnu avoir été contacté par la police le 16 juillet 2025, suite à la plainte initiale, qui comportait des accusations de viol. Selon lui, ces accusations auraient été abandonnées à l'issue d'une première enquête policière.

Cependant, il a confirmé avoir reçu une mise en demeure de la part de l'administration de l'école concernant la grossesse de l'élève. Au cours d'une réunion avec le proviseur et d'autres responsables, il aurait admis la possibilité d'être le père de l'enfant à naître, tout en se référant au document de « non-incrimination » émis, selon lui, par la police.

« J'ai dit au proviseur que je m'en tiendrai à ce que dit le rapport de la police », a-t-il déclaré, soutenant que ses propos étaient faits de bonne foi, convaincu d'avoir été blanchi de toute infraction pénale.

Malgré cette défense, des rumeurs persistantes font état de tentatives présumées d'arrangement financier avec la famille de l'élève en vue d'étouffer l'affaire. Ces allégations, actuellement à l'étude, renforcent les inquiétudes concernant d'éventuelles pressions et une politisation du dossier.

Le ministère de l'Éducation, par l'intermédiaire du bureau éducatif du district, a réaffirmé son engagement à faire respecter les normes professionnelles et à garantir la sécurité des élèves. Un responsable, s'exprimant sous couvert d'anonymat, a assuré que « le ministère prend cette affaire très au sérieux et veillera au respect rigoureux de la procédure ».

Cette affaire relance le débat national sur l'éthique professionnelle dans les écoles et les abus de pouvoir don't peuvent être victimes les élèves. De nombreuses voix appellent le ministère et la justice à agir avec fermeté pour garantir la transparence, la responsabilité et la sécurité dans l'environnement scolaire.

La réunion avec les autorités éducatives sera décisive quant à d'éventuelles sanctions contre l'enseignant, notamment une suspension ou un licenciement, selon les conclusions de l'enquête.

Entre-temps, les organisations de la société civile et les défenseurs des droits de l'enfant plaident pour des réformes plus larges dans le système de supervision scolaire, ainsi qu'un renforcement des mécanismes de contrôle du comportement des enseignants.

Rédigé et édité par Othello B. Garblah

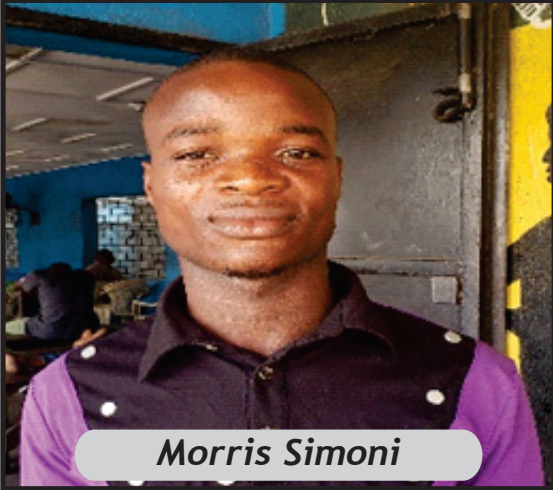
LIBERIANS

DEBATE

Topic: **Drugs Abuse in Liberia**

By Naneka A. Hoffman

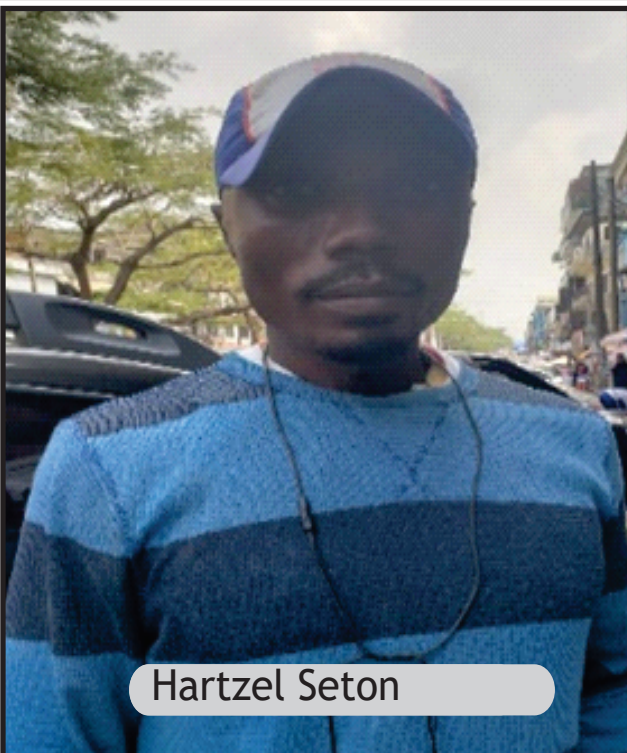
Substance abuse in Liberia is taking a serious toll on the country's youths with far-reaching negative impacts. In this random view sampling, The NEW DAWN asked some Monrovia residents what they think of the situation that is draining the nation's future and what remedy is there to curb the habit.



Morris Simoni

"I think the drugs business is getting serious in the country. We all need to fight this drugs business in the country; it's not about saying it, but the drugs law needs to be implemented. We all

know that drugs are spoiling our youth, and secondly, not only the youth. We feel bad too at times, because often when our brothers and sisters take in drugs, they don't even want to know about human beings. They take [see] human beings as chickens. At times, they will even be walking and sleeping in the street. So, we all will help President Boakai to fight away drugs in our country. And we all are willing to go from ghetto to ghetto, to see how best we can take drugs from the various communities."



Hartzel Seton

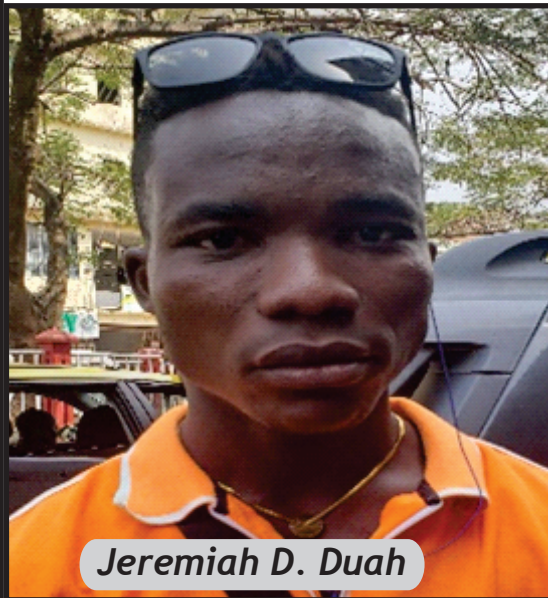
"The drug issue is serious in Liberia, so we are so happy; meanly I am

"This regime needs to empower the LDEA and make each one of them is security on security. I think this is the only way this drug issue will be eliminated in the country. All LDEA officers need to do drugs test to show that they are serious in fighting drug in this country, because drugs that are taking over this country are making our country to not have any youthful generation. It is affecting our children from even day one; we ourselves will have no future. The communities have to help because it is the communities that are keeping those ghettos. If they were bringing report



Emmanuel Konwloh

to the government, saying oh; this person has ghetto in my area, I mean the government will help to stop those people. So, everybody has to put hands together to stop this drug business in our county."



Jeremiah D. Duah

"It is often said that for every

"Firstly, the issue of drugs will not finish now, because fighting drugs is a collective work. You can't be arresting drugs sellers then you say you want to fight drugs; I think they should be dealing with the drugs dealers then we know they are serious to fight drugs. The drug is not a very good thing, which I am not in support of. My advice is that everyone should be security on security, mostly the LDEA;

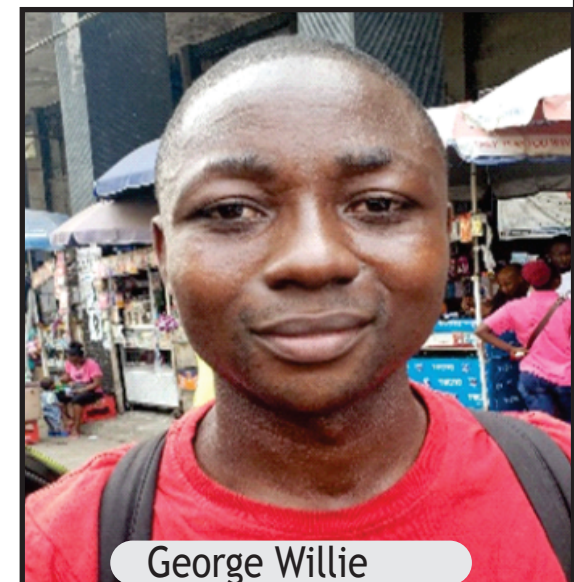
"This regime needs to go in ghettos and break those ghettos down and give more punishments to those drugs dealers, because these are some of the promises they made to us during the campaign, that they were going to take Kush out of the country; so we want to know who all in the Kush business, so we can arrest them until the kush leaves their body. When you talk the talk, you must walk the talk."

good thing you need to do, you who is pushing the good thing should be the first example of that particular thing. They should implement the drugs law by taking more actions against those drugs dealers, because we are still seeing more drugs coming to our country. These few days, the police arrested a lady and a boy with drugs; it's good but there should be more enforcement."



Alex Tyee

that is the only way drugs will be restricted in our country."



George Willie

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Drivers strike over LTMI deal

Activa Insurance MD in trouble

Days after civil servants at the Ministry of Transport staged a peaceful protest against the now-controversial traffic Management deal, commercial drivers took to the streets on Monday, July 28, to demand an immediate cancellation.

Monrovia, July 29, 2025: Monrovia. Commercial drivers, mainly from across Monrovia, staged a protest condemning the controversial concession agreement to submit a petition to Speaker



between the Government of Liberia and Liberia Traffic Management Inc. (LTMI), branding the deal as exploitative and detrimental to their livelihoods. The drivers argued that the 25-year agreement, which transfers control of key transport routes, traffic management, and other core functions from the Ministry of Transport to a foreign-backed private firm, LMTI, undermines the ministry's authority. The drivers are calling for the immediate termination of the agreement and the restoration of complete control of the Ministry of Transport. The LTMI concession agreement was officially signed on September 11, 2018, between the Government of Liberia and LTM to modernize, digitize, and manage the country's transportation and traffic systems with a focus on generating revenue, improving road safety, and reducing corruption in traffic enforcement. It was ratified by the legislature on December 21, 2018, and subsequently published publicly in a handbill on January 7, 2019. Although the deal was dormant for a time, on January 24, 2025, President Boakai officially endorsed and reaffirmed the agreement. It was fully activated following a Supreme Court ruling on May 28, 2025, which cleared the way for operations to proceed. The agreement, which took effect on Wednesday, July 16, 2025, sparked widespread outrage among Liberians in the capital, Koon, urging legislative scrutiny of the 25-year LTM concession. The petition highlighted concerns over legality, job losses (affecting at least 265 ministry employees), and potential revenue losses exceeding US\$275 million over the concession period. Speaker Richard Nagbe Koon officially received and tabled the petition on the floor, under the oversight of the House's joint committees on concessions, which are empowered to review and investigate compliance with government concession agreements. On Thursday, July 24, 2025, the Liberian Senate's Plenary formally mandated its leadership to request that President Joseph Nyuma Boakai immediately halt the implementation of the Liberia Traffic Management Incorporated (LTM-I) concession agreement. However, despite the Senate's directive, President Boakai has yet to take any action. As of recent times, no official response has been issued by the Executive Mansion addressing the concerns raised by lawmakers. Meanwhile, public opposition to the deal continues to grow. Many citizens and stakeholders believe the agreement is illegal, economically damaging, and a threat to national security. Critics argue it undermines employment opportunities and could potentially force many local transport operators out of business. On Monday, July 28, 2025, commercial drivers in

Monrovia staged a mass protest against what they described as inhumane treatment under the new agreement. The protesters decried excessive ticketing and alleged extortion by LTMI officers, claiming the company is exploiting drivers under the guise of traffic enforcement. Speaking to this publication, protester Emanuel B. Silegba accused LTMI officers of harassment and extortion. "Whenever we're pulled over by LTM officials, they either ask for a US\$20 bribe or threaten to tow our vehicles," Silegba alleged. "Even when we present valid documents issued by the Ministry of Transport, they still reject them." He further complained that LTM officials often cite vehicle defects as justification for issuing tickets, claims he believes are unfair given the nature of the cars on Liberia's roads. "When you show them all your documents, they still say your taillight isn't working or your tires aren't smooth," he explained. "They forget that these are used vehicles. Most of us can only afford second-hand tires that cost around \$ 40, not brand-new ones that go for \$ 250. Because of this, they still issue tickets, and now our wives and children are suffering. School is about to open, and we have no money." Silegba argued that nearly all used cars in Liberia are imported from Europe and America, often with existing mechanical issues that are beyond the drivers' financial means to repair fully. "All the vehicles running in Liberia have been previously used and come with problems. No one brings in brand-new vehicles, except government officials. They are all defective in some way," he said. During the protest, angry drivers shouted insults at passing LTMI vehicles, calling them "rogue, rogue" in frustration over what they described as daily intimidation. Frankin Sisco, a commercial driver with 17 years of experience, also condemned the agreement, accusing the government of allowing foreign interests, particularly the Lebanese-backed LTM, to dominate local transport jobs and

By Lincoln G. Peters

The management of Activa International Insurance Company, which has served as a surety for Western Cluster and Citadel Mining Services, would likely be arrested if it cannot pay the judgment amount of US\$430,920, delivered on July 14, by the Debt Court for Montserrado County. The insurance company became involved in the case after posting a US\$750,000 indemnity bond alongside a motion to vacate the attachment placed on the properties of Western Cluster and Citadel Mining Services, because of the lawsuit filed by Action of Debt. The debt resulted from a Hitachi 850 equipment rental agreement between Citadel Mining Services and Horizon Transport and Construction Company, which was owed by Hans Armstrong, a British investor. As part of the bond arrangement, according to court documents, Activa International Insurance Company is responsible for the day-to-day appearance of the defendants, Western Cluster and Citadel Mining Services, whenever they are needed by the court. The insurance company also guarantees to take all

(court officers') return to court shows that Citadel Mining's head office in Monrovia and its operation site in Bomi County had been closed, and the whereabouts of the management were unknown, making it impossible to satisfy the judgment against it. The Sheriff's return prompted the Horizon legal team to apply to the court, holding the surety liable for the judgment amount, which was granted by Judge James E. Jones, shifting the responsibilities to Activa. Meanwhile, Activa International Insurance Company is expected to appear before the court today. According to the lawsuit, Citadel Mining, a Ghanaian subcontractor of Western Cluster, entered into an equipment lease agreement in July 2022 to rent Armstrong's Hitachi 850 heavy machine for use on Western Cluster's concession site in Bomi County. However, the suit claims that, from August 2022 to May 31, 2023, Citadel Mining took Armstrong's equipment to the Western mining site and began using it there without making any payment, with each month amounting to US\$84,000, totaling US\$378,000.



responsibilities to ensure that the defendants pay the debt, if the outcome of the court's judgment goes against them. A judicial source also claimed that Western Cluster and Citadel Mining Services paid Activa International Insurance Company the amount of US\$40,000 to secure the temporary removal of the attachment placed on the duo properties in both Monrovia and Bomi County. Unfortunately, when the judgment was delivered on July 14, 2025, the court held Citadel Mining Services liable and absolved Western Cluster from any liability, as it had no involvement in the agreement between Citadel Mining and Horizon. Immediately after the judgment, a payment order was issued mandating Citadel Mining to pay. However, the Sheriff's

The machine was still in Citadel Mining's possession and being used in the Western Cluster's concession area. However, Western Cluster's involvement with the suit is based on the doctrine of respondents superior, where the principal is held liable for the indebtedness of the agent, Citadel Mining, the second defendant, the lawsuit argued. The total indebtedness of the defendants amounts to US\$378,000, reflecting eight and a half months of usage, including 6 percent interest, totaling US\$430,920. They continue to maintain actual and physical usage of the machine in the operational area of Bomi County. He did not know the exact location of the equipment,' Armstrong's suit claims.- Edited by Othello B. Garblah.

Diaspora involvement can stimulate economic growth & infrastructure development

- ODLIC coordinator tells gov't, amid Pre. Boakai recognition

By Lincoln G. Peters

The Coordinator of the Office of the Diaspora Liberian Community (ODLC) at the Ministry of State for Presidential Affairs, Mr. Urias Williams, states that the full participation of diaspora Liberians has the

investiture ceremony held by President Joseph Nyumah Boakai, the Diaspora Liberian Community Coordinator expressed appreciation and gratitude to President Boakai for recognizing the institution's efforts in rallying Liberians in the diaspora to invest in

efforts by investing in the country's local economy.

"The return of Liberians from other parts of the world has the propensity to stimulate high-level economic growth and infrastructure development in the Country. Therefore, I am appealing to all Liberians residing in the diaspora community to return home and invest in the local economy. We have the protection and support of this government, and so I am urging everyone to take advantage, because there is no place like home. Also, I want to thank President Boakai for honoring and recognizing our efforts," he stated

The Liberian Diaspora Community office, which has a local desk at the Ministry of State for Presidential Affairs in Monrovia and is officially based in Washington DC, United States of America made the passionate appeal over the weekend, calling on Liberians residing in Europe, American, Asia



potential to stimulate high-level economic growth and infrastructure development across the country. Speaking after the

the local economy. During the program, he passionately appealed to all Liberians residing in the diaspora to return home and support the government's

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