

ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA ON THE OPENING OF THE OCTOBER 2026 TERM OF THE HONORABLE SUPREME COURT OF LIBERIA

October 12, 2026

His Excellency Joseph Nyumah Boakai, President of the Republic of Liberia;
Mr. Speaker and members of the House of Representatives; Madam
President Pro Tempore and members of the Senate present; my
distinguished Colleagues of the Supreme Court Bench; officials of the
Legislative and Executive Branches of Government; Doyen and members of
the Diplomatic and Consular Corps; former Chief Justices and Associate
Justices; Judges of our Circuit and Specialized Courts; Magistrates, Cllr.
Betty Lamie Blamo, Minister of Justice/Attorney General and Dean of the
Supreme Court Bar, Madam president and members of the Liberian Bar
Association, Madam President and members of AFELL, Mr. President and
members of the NTAL, Members of the press;

Fellow Liberians:

It is with humility and a deep sense of duty that I appear before you this
morning to declare open the October 2026 TERM of the HONORABLE
SUPREME COURT OF LIBERIA.

This occasion marks my third (3rd) time addressing this COURT at the
opening of a TERM, and with each TERM my conviction grows stronger: that
the Judiciary is not merely a branch of government but the conscience of our
republic - the place where the ordinary citizen comes, not with money or
power but with hope, believing that the law will be blind and that justice will be
served.

On behalf of my distinguished Colleagues and the entire Judiciary of the Republic of Liberia, I welcome you to the opening of the October Term, A.D. 2026, of the Honorable Supreme Court of Liberia. I will be remiss if I neglect to recognize and welcome the Minister of Justice Designate Cllr. Betty Lamin Blamo and the Solicitor General Designate, Cllr. Abraham Sillah. In my humble opinion, they both represent some of the best minds among our contemporary legal jurists.

As we begin another Term of this Court, we do so conscious of the enormous responsibility imposed upon the Judiciary by the Constitution and laws of the Republic.

The courts remain the institutions to which our citizens turn for the peaceful resolution of disputes, the protection of rights, the enforcement of obligations, and the interpretation and application of our laws.

The independence of the Judiciary is therefore not a privilege conferred upon judges for their personal benefit. It is a constitutional safeguard for every person who comes before the courts expecting that his or her cause will be determined impartially, without fear, favor, political influence, economic pressure or other improper consideration.

However, the independence of the Judiciary must exist alongside judicial accountability, competence, integrity and efficiency.

As we account for our stewardship during the period under review, we do so with recognition of both the progress we have made and the considerable work that remains before us.

Let me begin our accounting with the performance of the Supreme Court itself. The Supreme Court's principal responsibility remains to hear and determine matters properly brought before it. I am therefore pleased to report that during the March Term, A.D. 2026, the Supreme Court heard and decided ninety (90) cases. This represents a significant achievement and marks the first time in recent years that this Court has disposed of such a substantial number of cases within a single Term.

This number is important, but we must never forget that behind every number is a litigant. Behind every appeal is a dispute involving someone's liberty, property, livelihood, family, business, or other legal right or interest. The timely disposition of cases is therefore not simply an administrative accomplishment; it is at the heart of our constitutional responsibility.

I therefore commend my distinguished Colleagues on the Supreme Court Bench for the considerable work required to accomplish this result. I also recognize the Clerk's Office, judicial assistants, law clerks, and other personnel whose work contributed to the disposition of these cases.

Notwithstanding this progress, the Supreme Court remains concerned about cases that have remained on its docket for unnecessarily long periods.

Our review has revealed matters that have remained pending for more than **ten (10)** years, in some instances because lawyers and litigants have failed to take the steps necessary to pursue their cases and, for all practical purposes, appear to have abandoned them. **This cannot continue indefinitely.**

A judicial docket cannot become a permanent repository for cases that the parties who initiated them have stopped pursuing.

Accordingly, the Supreme Court is determined to undertake a systematic review of aged cases on its docket and, consistent with applicable laws, Rules of Court, and due process requirements, take appropriate action on matters that have been abandoned or not diligently pursued.

Affected parties and their counsels will be afforded such notice and opportunity as the law and Rules of Court require.

This exercise is not intended to deprive anyone of the right to be heard. Rather, it recognizes that a party who invokes a court's jurisdiction assumes a corresponding responsibility to diligently pursue his or her case.

I therefore remind members of the Bar that the efficient administration of justice is a shared responsibility of the Bench and Bar. The splendid performance of the Supreme Court during the March Term, 2026 demonstrates what can be accomplished when there is sustained commitment to judicial productivity and case management.

During this October Term, we will continue to focus upon reducing case backlog, addressing aged and abandoned matters, improving case management, and ensuring the timely preparation and delivery of opinions. Justice must be deliberate and careful, but justice must also be timely.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, there is another matter that weighs most heavily upon this Court and upon the people we serve: **jury tampering and the growing lack of what I will call the human face of the legal profession in Liberia.**

The jury system was conceived as a bulwark of liberty - the judgment of one's peers, free from threat and undue influence. But when it is corrupted, it ceases to be a shield and becomes a sword against justice itself.

Current statistics show that in 2022 there was serious jury tampering in the **8th Judicial Circuit, Nimba County**, wherein the deputy marshal assigned to that circuit was used as a conduit to contaminate the jury. In the **7th Judicial Circuit, Grand Gedeh County**, during a rape case, “Republic of Liberia v. David Nagbe (May Term, A.D. 2025)”, jury tampering was reported just four (4) days after a verdict of acquittal.

Likewise, in the **11th Judicial Circuit, Bomi County**, in another rape case, “Republic of Liberia v. George Bongar (May Term, A.D. 2026)”, jury tampering was reported nineteen (19) days after a verdict of acquittal.

Furthermore, in the 13th Judicial Circuit, Margibi County, during a drugs case, “Republic of Liberia v. Quita Dolo, et al. (May Term, A.D. 2026)”, jury tampering was reported while the trial was still pending.

Right here in Criminal Assizes “C”, it was suspected that jury tampering successfully trapped the US\$100 Thousand drugs case and terminated it. In recent weeks, there was suspicion of jury tampering in another matter. In that matter, jury tampering and juror misconduct were reported seven (7) days after a verdict of acquittal. The Judge, His Honor Ousman F. Fieka, conducted an investigation and it was established that there was gross jury tampering.

This pattern and frequency clearly demonstrate that if nothing is done to arrest the wave of jury tampering, there will be no successful jury trials, whether civil or criminal. **A corrupt jury is worse than no jury at all.**

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, as a chief priest of justice in our land, I hereby invite all hands-on deck, so that together we will address the issue of jury tampering in our system. In my humble opinion, **the Legislature and this Court must now consider whether the jury system, as presently constituted, can still deliver the justice our people deserve.**

The trial by jury is guaranteed by **Article 20(a) of the Constitution, which provides:** *“No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, security of the person, property, privilege or any other right except as the outcome of a fair hearing conducted consistent with the provisions laid down in this Constitution and in accordance with currently applicable procedures.”*

Similarly, Article 21(h) reinforces this safeguard in pertinent part: *“No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime... unless upon indictment by Grand Jury; and in all criminal cases the accused shall have the right to a speedy, public and impartial trial by jury of the vicinity.”*

These constitutional provisions enshrined the jury system as a cornerstone of justice in Liberia. Yet, the persistent menace of jury tampering undermines its integrity and erodes public confidence in our courts.

Remember that citizens called from the public to serve as jurors are not employees of the Judiciary; they are peers of the accused. Yet their conduct, whether good or bad, is regarded by the public as an act of the Judiciary.

We have seen cases delayed for years, mistrials declared, witnesses missing, verdicts questioned - not because the laws were unclear, but because the jury room was contaminated. This has made the delivery of justice uncertain and, in some instances, impossible.

In view of the egregious consequence of jury tampering affecting justice delivery in our nation and its impact on the fight against corruption, drugs and other crimes, I hereby call on the Liberian people to abolish the trial jury system. The eradication of the trial jury system is not an abandonment of the people; it is instead a protection of the people. Where a peer judgment has become peer manipulation, or peer crucifixion, the Liberian people must act to preserve the integrity of the justice system.

No country is an island. Other common law jurisdictions faced with similar challenges have made this transition, and we must follow their experience with courage and without sentimentality. Justice delayed, denied or distorted by corruption anywhere diminishes justice delivery everywhere.

I humbly invite you - Your Excellency, Mr. Speaker and Members of the Legislature, Madam Senate Pro Tempore and Members of the Liberian Senate, the Liberian National Bar Association, Mr. Chairman of the Law Reform Commission, and all stakeholders of the justice system - to join this Court in examining this question honestly and commission a constitutional reform that will trigger an effective and efficient prosecution of crimes.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

Another issue of grave concern to the Judiciary is the enforcement of judgments, particularly in Montserrado and Nimba Counties. As we endeavor to provide greater access to justice throughout the length and breadth of this country, the enforcement of court judgments remains a daunting challenge.

As you may recall, in an attempt to enforce a final judgment of the 8th Judicial Circuit Court in 2018, some members of the Mandingo ethnic group in Gompa mobilized and violently obstructed the enforcement of the judgment against a member of their tribe. The spokesperson for the group, one Mark Jabateh, took to the media and openly declared that he would kill Cllr. Francis Korkpor, the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, if he had laid his eyes on him. The past government took no action; instead, the present government rewarded him with a ministerial position in government.

Similarly, two weeks ago, the Magisterial Court in Gompa City, in an effort to enforce its final judgment, this time in favor of a Mandingo person, faced similar resistance from the Mano/Gio. The former Mayor of Gompa City, using tribal sentiment and claiming that Mandingo people have no land rights in Gompa City, successfully mobilized some members of the Mano and Gio communities against the court and specifically against the Chief Justice.

Up to and including today, my family remains under threat and subject to constant attacks. Some individuals have vowed to kill me for allegedly giving their land to Mandingo people.

I am the Chief Justice of Liberia, not the Chief Justice of any tribe. The judgments of our courts are based on evidence and the applicable laws. This is the oath I took and continue to uphold.

We cannot build this nation on ethnicity. The law is blind, and the only tribe recognized before a court of competent jurisdiction is JUSTICE.

I want to use this occasion to call on all Liberians, especially my fellow citizens in Gompa City, Nimba County, to unite irrespective of tribe or ethnic background. Tribalism destroys national unity and peace, and further trigger violence and war. Liberia has travelled down that road before, and we know where it led us. We must not go there again. The Gbeisay's Bench will enforce all legitimate judgments without fair or favor and irrespective of its consequence.

I have lived for justice, and I am prepared to die for justice.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, we have also devoted this period to reforming the practice of law and the procedures of this Court. During the opening of the March Term, A.D. 2026, we reported few initiatives undertaken by the Supreme Court to improve, standardize and regulate the practice of law in this jurisdiction. I am pleased to report substantial progress on these initiatives during the period under review.

Let me begin with the revised Rules Governing the Practice of Law.

As previously reported, the Rules Governing the Practice of Law in Liberia had not been comprehensively reviewed for more than **two (2) decades**.

Recognizing that several provisions required revision to respond to contemporary realities in the administration and practice of law, the Supreme Court constituted a committee of distinguished members of the legal profession to undertake a comprehensive review of the Rules.

I am pleased to report that the revised Rules Governing the Practice of Law have now been submitted to the Supreme Court and are presently under review by the Supreme Court and shall be completed in few a week.

The Court is undertaking this review with the seriousness that the subject deserves. These Rules will regulate important aspects of the professional conduct, responsibilities and obligations of lawyers practicing throughout the Republic and will therefore have significant implications for the Bench, the Bar, the litigants and the administration of justice generally.

Our objective is to establish a modern regulatory framework that promotes professional competence, **ethical conduct, accountability and** respect for the courts, **while preserving the essential role of lawyers as officers of the** court and advocates for those whom they represent.

Closely connected to this is the registration of law firms and legal practitioners. During the March Term Opening Address, we also announced the Supreme Court's policy requiring law firms practicing throughout the Republic to submit their registration and contact information to the Office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. I am pleased to report that the law-firm registration exercise has been completed, and the information collected is now being processed for publication as a booklet for circulation and use throughout the Judiciary.

This initiative aims to establish a reliable institutional directory of recognized law firms and legal practitioners operating within the Republic.

The directory will assist the courts, particularly clerks, bailiffs and other ministerial officers, in locating lawyers and law firms for the proper and timely service of notices, precepts and other judicial processes. It will also improve communication within the legal profession and help the Judiciary **discourage the unauthorized practice of law**. I therefore thank the law firms and members of the Bar who cooperated with this exercise, of course, they had no other alternative.

The completion of this registration process represents an important step toward greater organization, professionalism and accountability within the legal profession.

Another important reform concerns the standardization of applications and filings before the Supreme Court.

The Court observed considerable differences in how applications and other filings were structured, including the presentation of jurisdictional grounds, issues for determination, statements of facts, legal arguments, authorities, and the relief sought.

To address this concern, the Supreme Court constituted a committee headed by former Associate Justice, Cllr. Pei Edwin Gausi to develop a standardized framework for filing papers before the Supreme Court. I am pleased to report that the Committee has submitted its Second draft to the office of the Chief Justice. These reports form part of the continuing effort to develop clear and uniform requirements governing applications, briefs and other papers filed before the Supreme Court. This reform is not meant to impose unnecessary technical burdens on lawyers, rather, **it will ensure that matters brought**

before the Court are presented clearly, concisely, professionally, legally and in line with international best practice. A properly structured filing enables the Court to readily identify its jurisdictional basis, the questions presented for determination, the relevant facts, the controlling legal authorities, the parties' arguments, and the precise relief sought.

Standardization will therefore benefit the Court, lawyers, and litigants alike.

After the review and approval process is complete, the appropriate format will be formally communicated to the Bar for guidance and compliance. All of this speaks to the strengthening of the Bench and the Bar. These reforms - revising the Rules Governing the Practice of Law, registering law firms, and standardizing filings before the Supreme Court - are not isolated initiatives. In fact, research has established that Liberia is the only country in the region that has no established format for filing paper before its constitutional court.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, the Supreme Court of Liberia is mandated by Chapter 17 of the New Judiciary Law of Liberia and our current constitution to regulate the practice of law in Liberia. The enabling statute, the New Judiciary Law requires that for one to be admitted to practice law in Liberia, the applicant must be a graduate of the Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law or any recognized law school. By the authority vested in the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of law, it presupposes that the Supreme Court is the only legal authority to determine a recognized law school. The LAGSL, standing policy requires that an applicant for admission must have obtained a first degree with a specified grade point average (GPA) and passed the aptitude test. In the face of these requirements, the office of the Chief Justice

having received scores of applicants for admission to the Bar to practice Law from institutions abroad, and in an effort to determine whether these applicants are from “recognized law school” as contemplated by the Statute, the Supreme Court constituted a 12-man committee headed by a former professor of Law, Cllr. Emmanuel James to examine the credentials of the Applicants.

The committee submitted its report to the full bench of the Supreme court with appropriate recommendations. The report determined that most of the applicants did not meet the minimum requirement of 90 credit hours or 3 academic years of rigorous study required under our jurisdiction.

The committee report was therefore analyzed by the full bench, which came out with a policy guideline that requires the applicants to do additional specified courses at either of the two-law school to qualify them to be tested and subsequently admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction. The effort is intended to ensure the quality of law practice in our country, because inadequate knowledge of the law will result in poor administration of justice and eventually result poor governance.

As we reform the Judiciary, we must simultaneously improve the standards governing the legal profession. The Supreme Court will therefore continue to work with the Liberian National Bar Association, our law schools, senior members of the profession and other stakeholders to ensure that legal practice in Liberia develops in a manner consistent with the growing complexity of our society, economy and system of justice.

Beyond these institutional reforms, integrity must live in the daily conduct of counsels in every courtroom of this Republic. The reforms we are pursuing within the Supreme Court must be accompanied by corresponding improvements throughout the Judiciary. Let me turn to the state of the Judiciary in administration, accountability and reform.

During the period under review, we therefore continued implementing the Judiciary Strategic Plan 2025–2029, with appropriate adjustments to address current institutional priorities.

Our focus has included infrastructure development, digitization, court security, case management, financial accountability, professional training, public defense, improved court monitoring and greater access to judicial services.

Our objective remains to build a Judiciary that is independent, competent, accountable, accessible and capable of delivering justice efficiently throughout Liberia.

In the area of performance, monitoring and accountability, the Judiciary Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability Department intensified monitoring of courts across the Republic. During the period under review, monitoring activities reached numerous courts across several counties and included physical verification of staff attendance, examination of court files, procedural compliance, assessment of court costs, fees and fines, and monitoring of case progression.

At one stage, the team monitored eighty-five (85) courts across eleven (11) counties. Subsequent monitoring exercises extended to forty-three (43) courts in six (6) counties, including Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Montserrado and Rivercess.

These exercises identified both progress and areas requiring corrective action, particularly in record-keeping, financial reporting and administrative capacity.

We have determined that monitoring cannot end with producing a report. Monitoring must lead to correction, and correction must lead to measurable improvement. The Court Administration and the James A. A. Pierre Judicial Institute will therefore continue strengthening training and refresher programs for clerks and other personnel responsible for records, court fees, fines, and administrative reporting.

Turning from oversight to the ground on which justice is administered, one of our most persistent institutional **challenges remains inadequate court infrastructure, particularly in rural Liberia.** Some courts still operate from private residences, temporary facilities, and structures that are simply unsuitable for administering justice. **This situation must progressively change.** Construction continued on the 10th Judicial Circuit Court Complex in Voinjama, Lofa County. As of today, approximately sixty percent (60%) of the works had been executed. In Nimba County, construction of the Tappita and Gbi & Doru Magisterial Courts continued, with the overall project reported at approximately sixty-five percent (65%) completion.

In Bong County, construction also continued on the Gbartala and Belefanai Magisterial Courts. At both sites, the project has exceeded forty-five percent (45%).

I am honored to inform you that during my acquaintance visit to the various circuits, I astonishingly discovered that the Circuit Court of River Gee County is being conducted in the living room of a private individual. We immediately took action, ventured in our court fees and fine account and have constructed and completed a temporary Circuit Court building for the County at the total cost of US\$75,000. The said court will be opened to the public during the opening of the November term of court. In a similar manner, we are constructing an extension of the Judicial complex in Sanniquellie to accommodate the newly established Labor Court for the county. In the same vein, we are pleased to report that the Management of ArcelorMittal Liberia (AML) in response to our request has donated forty thousand United States dollars (US\$40,000.00) to the Judiciary for the renovation of the Yekepa Magisterial Court, which renovation is nearing completion.

Your excellency, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, while it is true that the Judiciary was not consulted, and therefore its 5-year strategic plan was not captured in this government's ARREST Agenda, we are delighted to openly applaud your excellency for the support of the Judiciary's 5 years Strategic plan thus far. The success stories enumerated above would not have been possible without your robust support of the Judiciary.

During the period under review, the James A. A. Pierre Judicial Institute recorded significant achievements. The Institute successfully completed

the recruitment, training, and graduation of sixty-four (64) Professional Magistrates under Cycle 5 of the Professional Magistrates Training Program. This achievement was particularly significant because it marked the resumption of Professional Magistrate training following approximately **five (5)** years without such training.

For the first time, the Judiciary provided approximately ninety-five percent (95%) of the program funding, while UNDP supported the remaining five percent (5%).

The Judiciary also recorded the commissioning and deployment of seventy-three (73) Magistrates.

The Institute further conducted specialized training for forty (40) Circuit and Specialized Court Judges on the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Reform Law of Liberia, 2014 - the first training of judges of this jurisdiction specifically devoted to Liberia's petroleum law with the aid of the National Oil Company of Liberia (NOCAL).

Additional capacity-building initiatives included specialized training on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence for Public Defenders; in-service training for ninety-one (91) Judicial Security Officers; orientation for thirty-seven (37) newly appointed and promoted judicial employees; and training for fourteen (14) Deputy Marshals from the Judicial Circuits.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasing honor to report that on 21st September 2026, during my visit to Paris, France, I had the privilege of meeting with His Honor Christophe Soulard, First President (Chief

Justice) of the Court of Cassation of the French Republic. The meeting was facilitated by H.E. Dr. Teeko Tozay Yorlay, Sr. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Accredited near Paris.

The engagement provided an opportunity to explore ways in which the Judiciary of Liberia and the Judiciary of France can develop a long-term institutional partnership based on mutual respect, professional exchange and shared commitment to justice.

We discussed areas in which Liberia can benefit from France's extensive experience, including Judicial Administration, Case Management, Digitalization of court records, Judicial Training, Judicial Ethic, Professional Standards, Accountability, Mediation, Conciliation, and Alternative Dispute Resolution.

Of particular importance is the possibility of establishing closer institutional link between the Liberia's James A. A. Pierre Judicial Institute from France's École Nationale de la Magistrature (ENM) of the French Republic to enable judges of Liberia to participate in long- and short-term training from the French institute.

We also proposed the development of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the two Judiciaries, the details of which are being worked out by the Liberian Ambassador accredited near Paris in consultation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I used the occasion to invite Chief Justice Christophe Soulard to visit the Supreme Court of Liberia in the near future.

As we conclude this address, it is with a heavy heart that we mourn the passing of:

1. Samukai Kromah, Generator Operator, Montserrado County;
2. **Landy Pinky Okai, Office Assistant, Montserrado County;**
3. Haja G. Paul, Painter, Montserrado County;
4. **Abednego W. Kray, Security Officer, Montserrado County;**
5. His Honor Octavius B. Doe, Probate Judge, Sinoe County;
6. **His Honor Kpah T. Gbarngbeh, Associate Magistrate, Sinoe County;**
7. Lee Munsiah, Security Officer, Nimba County; and
8. **Victor P. Tyeh, Bailiff, Grand Kru County.**

On behalf of my distinguished Colleagues on the Supreme Court Bench and the entire Judiciary, I extend our deepest sympathy to their families and loved ones. **We remember and appreciate their service to the Judiciary and to the Republic.** May their souls, and the souls of all those with sainted memories of the Judiciary, rest in perfect peace.

My distinguished Colleagues, members of the Bar, ladies and gentlemen,

As we enter this new Term, our responsibility is not merely to preserve the Judiciary we inherited. It is to improve it.

The Judiciary must remain a place where the citizen - irrespective of wealth, **political influence**, social standing, gender, **ethnicity or place of residence** can come with confidence that the law will be applied fairly and impartially.

The Judiciary cannot control every challenge confronting the justice system. But we can control the standards we set for ourselves.

- ✓ We can insist upon integrity.
- ✓ **We can insist upon competence.**
- ✓ We can insist upon accountability.
- ✓ **We can insist upon timely justice.**
- ✓ **We can insist on discipline.**

And we can insist that the courts of Liberia **remain faithful to the Constitution and laws of this Republic.**

The achievement of ninety (90) cases heard and decided during the March Term demonstrates our capacity to make meaningful progress when the institution acts with purpose.

Similarly, the progress made in revising the Rules Governing the Practice of Law, **completing the registration of law firms, standardizing filings before the Court**, strengthening judicial education, **improving court monitoring and addressing aged cases** demonstrates that institutional reform is not merely an aspiration. It is a continuing process requiring deliberate action, discipline, commitment, and accountability.

We intend to build upon that progress during this October Term.

I therefore call upon the Bench and Bar to join us in ensuring that the administration of justice is not unnecessarily delayed; that cases are diligently prosecuted; that lawyers maintain the highest standards of professional conduct; that litigants' rights are respected; and that public confidence in our courts is strengthened.

The Judiciary will defend its independence, but independence must never become a shield against accountability. The Bar will remain independent in representing clients, but advocacy must always remain within the boundaries of professional Ethics and respect for the courts. **Our common obligation is to ensure that the rule of law remains stronger than individual interest, institutional convenience, or temporary influence.**

As we begin this TERM, let us remember the words inscribed in this Temple: **“Let Justice Be Done to All.”** And if I should add, **I say: let justice be done to all, though the heavens may fall.**

May we judges be worthy of that description; may we lawyers be worthy of that calling; and may the Liberian people who trust us find in us a refuge and home of truth.

With profound gratitude to Almighty God for His continued guidance and protection, and pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Liberia, I hereby declare the October Term, A.D. 2026, of the Honorable Supreme Court of Liberia formally opened for the transaction of business.

- ✓ May God bless the Supreme Court.
- ✓ May God bless the Judiciary of Liberia.
- ✓ And may God continue to bless the Republic of Liberia.

I thank you.