"Accountability is not punishment. Accountability protects both the individual and the institution". Moderator, PCC (15-11-2026)

LE PRÉSIDENT DE L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE RÉAFFIRME SON SOUTIEN À LA PROMOTION DES DROITS DES FEMMES



URGENT INSURANCE ALERT

Sabum Insurance Ltd. with head office in Ndobo Bonaberi opposite Bocom Douala and Branch office at Obili Yaounde, hereby informs all her customers and would be customers that motor vehicle (automobile) insurance in Cameroon has been digitalised.

The control of E-attestation shall henceforth be carried out through the platform of all insurance association (ASAC).

To verify your insurance policy after any operation, please compose #091#, choose your option and enter your vehicle registration number.

Had I know is ever too late. Do not say I didn't warn you.

Call me now and renew your insurance policy or get free guidance.

Sabum Thomas
679507804



"Any solution short of total independence for Ambazonia, will be a betrayal of those massacred by LRC in the ongoing war". Dr Sako

Breaking News

Bilingue

The Truth at Last

Nº 348
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The International Criminal Court: Between Justice and Politics



If care is not taken:

The 2027 Municipal & Legislative Elections in Cameroon could just be to replace the current unscrupulous gang with another, or maintain the same gang

CPDM appoints the late Prof Banlilon Victor and late Tchari Blama to head its municipal candidate selection committees in Jakiri, NW and Ndoukoula, Far North, respectively



The Educational Assessment and Research Network in Africa (EARNiA) ends its International Annual Conference at the River State University (RSU), Port Harcourt, Nigeria.





5 TRUTHS ANGLOPHONES IN CAMEROON DON'T WANT TO HEAR.

Sometimes, the greatest obstacle to a people's progress is not necessarily their oppressor but their unwillingness to confront uncomfortable truths within their own community.

For years, the Anglophone crisis has been characterised by legitimate grievances, political frustrations and demands for self-determination. These issues deserve attention. However, while we debate our political future, there are difficult questions we must also ask ourselves.

1. OUR ELITES ARE AMONG THE BIGGEST OBSTACLES TO OUR DEVELOPMENT.

We cannot continue blaming Yaoundé for everything while ignoring the role our own political, traditional and business elites have played in our underdevelopment. Where are the industries, sustainable investments, quality schools and employment opportunities? Too many have prioritised personal advancement and political appointments over transforming their communities. Accountability must begin at home.

2. INDEPENDENCE IS NOT AS SIMPLE AS WE ARE MADE TO BELIEVE.

Somaliland declared independence in 1991 and spent decades without international recognition. Northern Cyprus declared independence in 1983 but remains recognised only by Turkey. Western Sahara's self-determination question remains unresolved. South Sudan attained internationally recognised independence in 2011, yet has experienced civil conflict, economic instability and institutional challenges.

These examples should make us think. What happens the morning after independence? How do we finance a government, secure our borders, sustain our economy and build functional institutions? Who guarantees that the emerging political class will be any different from the one we complain about today?

Independence does not automatically mean prosperity. Without a credible economic, diplomatic, institutional and security plan, it risks becoming an expensive political experiment. We must discuss the destination, not just the desire to leave.

3. OUR CHILDREN'S EDUCATION IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN ANY POLITICAL AMBITION.

What exactly are we fighting for if an entire generation is denied the opportunity to prepare for its future? Our children need education, skills and opportunities to become doctors, engineers, teachers, entrepreneurs and future leaders. No legitimate political grievance should become a justification for sacrificing an entire generation's education. A political victory that leaves our children educationally disadvantaged would be a hollow victory.

4. OUR INTERNAL DIVISIONS ARE A BREEDING GROUND FOR UNDERDEVELOPMENT AND POLITICAL EXPLOITATION.

We are divided along tribal, regional, political and ideological lines. We spend more time fighting one another than building common ground. Opportunistic politicians and individuals seeking relevance exploit these divisions while ordinary citizens bear the consequences. We do not have to agree on everything to agree that our communities deserve better schools, hospitals, infrastructure and economic opportunities. A divided people are easier to manipulate.

5. PARTS OF THE DIASPORA ARE BENEFITING FROM A CRISIS THAT ORDINARY PEOPLE ARE SUFFERING FROM.

While families are displaced, businesses destroyed and young people killed or traumatised, some individuals have found opportunities through asylum claims, fundraising, political visibility and personal influence.

Seeking genuine asylum and supporting affected communities are legitimate. But when people's suffering becomes a source of personal financial gain, political relevance or influence, we have a problem. Where is the transparency? How are funds raised in the name of suffering communities being utilised? The diaspora must be part of the solution, not an interested stakeholder in the continuation of the crisis. Most French Cameroon families are exploiting the plight of the suffering Anglophones claiming asylum in the USA and Europe without genuine reasons.

None of these arguments invalidates the legitimate grievances of Anglophones or absolves the government of its responsibilities. But we must stop pretending that every problem has an external source.

We need accountability from our elites, realistic political conversations, protection of our children's education, internal unity and transparency from everyone claiming to represent our interests.

The question is not only what Cameroon has done to Anglophones. It is also what Anglophones are willing to do differently to secure a better future for themselves.

@breakingnews.PetertanchongwaSebastian Amabo Enderly

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY OPPOSED THE DISMANTLING OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

THE FRENCH MASTERMINDED THE DISMANTLING OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON AND THE EAST CAMEROON AND WEST CAMEROON ARRANGEMENT.

The United States, under President John F. Kennedy, opposed this move and strongly encouraged maintaining the federal system. Kennedy believed a federal structure would keep Cameroon whole and peaceful, recognising that self-interest and greed often take centre stage in politics and society. During a dinner organized by President Kennedy for this historic visit, President Ahmadou Ahidjo, who attended as Kennedy's guest alongside several diplomats, was brought together with key international figures. In the picture below, you can see President Ahmadou Ahidjo alongside his collaborator, His Excellency Solomon Tandeng Muna, with two French diplomats.

It was during this period that the seeds for the current crisis in English-speaking Cameroon were planted. President Ahidjo was informed of the vast oil reserves in the Gulf of Guinea that drew competing interests from the French, the British, and the Americans. While keeping the federal structure would have been more favourable to the people, ensuring that revenues were shared equitably based on the agreement of two equal states, political ambition shifted the outcome. President Ahmadou Ahidjo and the French needed a side man and a foot soldier.

H.E. Solomon Tandeng Muna, who was there to represent the English-speaking minority of West Cameroon, aligned himself with



President Ahidjo out of his own hunger for political relevance. Meanwhile, President Ahmadou Ahidjo believed the best way to handle the situation and dominate West Cameroon was to dismantle the federation by any means necessary. Although the Americans warned against it, with President J. F. Kennedy cautioning that dismantling the Federal Republic of Cameroon would bring calamity upon calamity for years to come, their advice went unheeded. With the growing political crisis in Nigeria. President J F Kennedy advised President Ahmadou Ahidjo to protect peace above in the Federation. The United States is a friend to the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

This historical photograph captures President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon (left, wearing a traditional boubou and cap) alongside Solomon Tandeng Muna (right, in a tailored suit) during President Ahidjo's official state visit to the United States in March 1962.

President Ahidjo travelled to Washington, D.C., for high-level diplomatic meetings, including a formal welcome and luncheon hosted by U.S. President John F. Kennedy at the White House. Following the reunification of French-administered East Cameroon and British-administered Southern Cameroons in late 1961, this visit marked a major milestone in early Cameroon–U.S. relations as Ahidjo sought to build international partnerships, secure economic and educational assistance, and establish Cameroon's position of non-alignment during the Cold War. Solomon Tandeng Muna, a prominent political leader from the English-speaking region who served in key ministerial and legislative roles, was part of the high-level delegation accompanying President Ahidjo on this diplomatic mission.

In December 1962, His Excellency Solomon Tandeng Muna confronted Prime Minister and Vice President John Ngu Foncha, arguing that it was unconstitutional for one person to hold both roles simultaneously. S. T. Muna pointed out that while East Cameroon had separate individuals serving as President and Vice President, Foncha was abusing his power in West Cameroon (formerly Southern Cameroons) by holding dual positions. S. T. Muna insisted that Foncha choose between serving as Vice President of the federation or Prime Minister of West Cameroon. This dispute sparked ongoing infighting within the Kamerun National Democratic Party (KNDP). Eventually, the party elected Augustine Ngom Jua as Prime Minister of West Cameroon, while Foncha remained Vice President. However, this arrangement still did not sit well with Muna, who broke away to form his own rival political party.

Later, President Ahmadou Ahidjo dismissed Augustine Ngom Jua, an unconstitutional move, as the federal president lacked the legal authority to remove the prime minister of a federated state. In response, Solomon Tandeng Muna took an aggressive stance, leading efforts with the help of the gendarmerie from Yaoundé to forcibly remove Jua from the Prime Minister's office in Buea.

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Le miroir de la malgouvernance du régime du Rdpc

La construction des infrastructures publiques, niche des détournements et de la corruption.

Au Cameroun, il ne faut pas chercher la vérité du pouvoir dans les discours officiels. Il faut la chercher sur les routes, dans les chantiers abandonnés, sur les ponts fissurés, et dans les bâtiments inaugurés deux fois mais jamais achevés.

L'infrastructure publique est devenue le miroir le plus fidèle du régime de Paul Biya. Elle reflète non pas le développement promis, mais un système où construire sert d'abord à détourner, à enrichir un cercle restreint, puis seulement, et si possible, à servir la population.

Des chantiers qui ne finissent jamais

Partout dans le pays, le même spectacle se répète. Un projet est annoncé en grande pompe, avec des milliards débloqués, des maquettes, des cérémonies de pose de première pierre.

Puis, les travaux ralentissent, s'arrêtent, reprennent au ralenti, avant de s'arrêter à nouveau. Les délais sont multipliés par deux, par trois, par cinq. Les coûts explosent.

L'autoroute Yaoundé-Douala, les stades, les routes nationales, les hôpitaux de référence, les barrages. Chaque grand chantier raconte la même histoire. L'argent public est décaissé, mais l'ouvrage n'est pas livré.

À Douala comme à Yaoundé, à Bafoussam comme à Garoua, les populations vivent au milieu de chantiers fantômes, de tranchées ouvertes, de ferrailles rouillées. Ce ne sont pas des accidents. C'est la méthode.

Quand un chantier ne finit jamais, il peut être financé indéfiniment.

La surfacturation comme système

Dans ce système, le marché public n'est plus un outil de développement. Il est devenu une rente. Les marchés sont attribués dans l'opacité, souvent de gré à gré, à des entreprises proches du pouvoir, sans véritable concurrence ni contrôle technique.

Les prix sont gonflés, les matériaux de mauvaise qualité, les études bâclées ou inexistantes.

On facture une route en béton et on livre une route en terre recouverte d'une fine couche de goudron qui ne résiste pas à une saison des pluies. On facture un pont à prix d'or et on livre un ouvrage qui doit être réparé avant même d'être inauguré.

La surfacturation n'est pas une dérive isolée. Elle est le cœur du mécanisme.

Chaque étape du projet, de l'étude à la réception provisoire, est une occasion de prélever une commission, de payer un intermédiaire. De rémunérer un silence.

Le coût final payé par l'État n'a plus aucun rapport avec la valeur réelle de l'ouvrage. La différence, elle, disparaît dans les circuits de la corruption.

Des éléphants blancs pour masquer le pillage

Le régime aime les grands projets visibles, les éléphants blancs. Ils permettent de montrer qu'on construit tout en offrant les plus grosses marges de détournement.

Un stade monumental, un immeuble ministériel luxueux, un palais, une autoroute spectaculaire.

Ces projets impressionnent, mais ils ne répondent pas aux besoins urgents des Camerounais.

Pendant qu'on dépense des milliards pour des ouvrages de prestige, les quartiers de Douala manquent d'eau potable, les routes secondaires sont impraticables, les écoles manquent de salles de classe, les hôpitaux manquent de médicaments.

L'infrastructure de prestige sert à deux choses : justifier des budgets colossaux et



détourner l'attention de l'essentiel.

On inaugure pour les caméras, on abandonne pour la réalité.

L'impunité, garante du système

Ce système dure parce qu'il est protégé par l'impunité.

Les responsables de chantiers détournés sont rarement inquiétés. Quand une affaire éclate, on crée une commission, on annonce une enquête, on arrête parfois un lampiste, puis le dossier s'enterre.

Les véritables bénéficiaires, ceux qui signent, qui valident, qui couvrent, restent en place.

Les corps de contrôle sont muselés, les journalistes qui enquêtent sont menacés, les lanceurs d'alerte sont persécutés.

Dans un pays où la justice est aux ordres, détourner l'argent des infrastructures n'est pas un risque, c'est une carrière.

C'est pour cela que la corruption ne recule pas. Elle se reproduit, elle se transmet, elle se perfectionne.

Un pays qui paie deux fois

Au final, c'est le peuple camerounais qui paie deux fois.

Il paie une première fois par l'impôt et par la dette publique contractée pour financer ses projets.

Il paie une seconde fois par l'absence d'infrastructures dignes.

Il perd du temps dans les embouteillages, il perd ses récoltes, faute de routes, il perd ses proches, faute d'hôpitaux fonctionnels, il perd ses enfants, faute d'écoles décentes.

Chaque nid-de-poule sur une route neuve, chaque bâtiment public fissuré, chaque chantier abandonné est une accusation silencieuse.

C'est la preuve matérielle que l'argent destiné au bien commun a été volé.

Le miroir ne ment pas

Tant que la construction des infrastructures publiques restera la niche privilégiée des détournements et de la corruption, chaque chantier inachevé restera le portrait le plus exact de la malgouvernance du régime de Paul Biya.

Un pouvoir qui construit des fortunes privées avec l'argent public et qui laisse au peuple les ruines de ses promesses.

Chronique de Suelenstar Jah

X-raying Bad Governance Under CPDM

The construction of public infrastructure: A breeding ground for embezzlement and corruption.

In Cameroon, one should not seek the truth about those in power in official speeches. It should be sought on the roads, at abandoned construction sites, on cracked bridges, and in buildings that are inaugurated twice but never completed.

Public infrastructure has become the most accurate mirror of Paul Biya's regime. It reflects not the promised development, but a system in which construction serves first and foremost as a means of embezzlement, enriching a privileged circle, and only afterwards, if possible, serving the population.

Projects That Never Reach Completion

Across the country, the same spectacle keeps repeating itself. A project is announced with great fanfare, billions of CFA francs are allocated, architectural models are presented, and groundbreaking ceremonies are held.

Then construction slows down, stops, resumes at a snail's pace, only to stop again. Deadlines are doubled, tripled, or even multiplied fivefold. Costs skyrocket.

The Yaoundé-Douala highway, stadiums, national roads, referral hospitals, dams. Every major construction project tells the same story. Public funds are disbursed, but the infrastructure is never delivered.

In Douala as in Yaoundé, in Bafoussam as in Garoua, communities live surrounded by ghost construction sites, open trenches, and rusting metal structures. These are not accidents. This is the method.

When a project is never completed, it can be funded indefinitely.

Overpricing as a System

Under this system, public contracts are no longer instruments of development. They have become sources of private wealth.

Contracts are awarded in secrecy, often through direct negotiations, to companies with close ties to those in power, without genuine competition or proper technical supervision.

Prices are inflated, materials are of poor quality, and feasibility studies are rushed or simply nonexistent.

A concrete road is billed, but what is delivered is an earth road covered with a thin layer of asphalt that cannot withstand a single rainy season. A bridge is billed at an exorbitant price, yet what is delivered is a structure that needs repairs before it is even inaugurated.

Overpricing is not an isolated deviation. It lies at the heart of the mechanism.

Every stage of a project, from feasibility studies to provisional acceptance, becomes an opportunity to collect commissions, pay intermediaries, and buy someone's silence.

The final cost paid by the state bears no relationship to the actual value of the infrastructure. The difference simply disappears into the channels of corruption.

White Elephants Used to Conceal Plunder

The regime favours highly visible mega-projects, commonly known as white elephants. They create the impression that development is taking place while offering enormous opportunities for embezzlement.

A monumental stadium, a luxurious ministerial building, a palace, or a spectacular highway.

These projects may impress, but they do not address the urgent needs of ordinary Cameroonians.

While billions are spent on prestigious infrastructure, neighbourhoods in Douala lack drinking water, secondary roads remain impassable, schools lack classrooms, and hospitals lack medicines.

Prestige infrastructure serves two purposes: justifying enormous budgets and diverting attention from what truly matters.

Projects are inaugurated for the cameras, then abandoned in reality.

Impunity: The System's Main Protection

This system survives because it is protected by impunity.

Those responsible for embezzlement on construction projects are rarely held accountable. When a scandal breaks out, a commission is established, an investigation is announced, and sometimes a minor figure is arrested. Then the case quietly disappears.

The real beneficiaries, those who sign, approve, and cover up the transactions, remain in office.

Oversight bodies are silenced, investigative journalists are threatened, and whistleblowers are persecuted.

In a country where justice is controlled by those in power, embezzling public infrastructure funds is not a risk; it is a career.

That is why corruption does not decline. It reproduces itself, passes from one generation to another, and becomes increasingly sophisticated.

A Country That Pays Twice

Ultimately, it is the Cameroonian people who pay twice.

They pay first through taxes and public debt contracted to finance these projects.

They pay a second time through the absence of decent infrastructure.

They lose time in traffic jams, lose their harvests because of poor roads, lose loved ones because of dysfunctional hospitals, and lose their children's opportunities because of inadequate schools.

Every pothole on a newly constructed road, every cracked public building, and every abandoned construction site is a silent accusation.

It is material evidence that money intended for the common good has been stolen.

The Mirror Does Not Lie

As long as public infrastructure construction remains a privileged haven for embezzlement and corruption, every unfinished project will remain the most accurate portrait of the misgovernance under Paul Biya's regime.

A government that builds private fortunes with public money while leaving the people with nothing but the ruins of its promises.

@breakingnewsCourtesy, Chronique de Suelenstar Jah

BAMENDA! THE CITADEL OF DEATH:

Une insécurité persistante au quotidien

To be conservative, an average of 5 civilians are killed weekly in Bamenda. Gunmen have turned a once peaceful haven into a citadel of death. In their quest for money, the gunmen kill for fun. "As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods. They kill us for their sport". The river of blood flows steadily across the city. No one is spared. The struggling single mother selling puff-puff, the hard-working young man struggling in his business, the civil servant, the mad man on the streets, the preacher trying to pass on God's teachings, the young kids



seeking education, the pregnant mother on her way to the hospital. The citizens were long disarmed and can't defend themselves. The security forces are seen in uniforms and never in action. Drug-induced criminal cartels of kidnappers have a free field all day long. Citizens are kidnapped and murdered sometimes 2 meters from a police or gendarmerie post. In Bamenda, all hell has broken loose; a beast has been unleashed. Mosul in Iraq, Baghdad, Somalia, and the streets of Haiti suddenly look safer than Bamenda. Bamenda, the citadel of death where senseless murderers reign and rule

Hon JM Ntam

A man in his 40s has died after unidentified gunmen opened fire at Ntambessi Junction, beside Amour Mezam, Mile 2, Nkwen, Bamenda, this Friday afternoon.

According to an eyewitness, the gunmen stormed the premises of COGENI, reportedly intending to abduct the manager. However, the manager escaped after spotting the armed men, prompting the attackers to seize two workers instead. The gunmen opened fire as they left the scene, with a bullet hitting a man who was rushed to the nearby PMI Hospital but died about 20 minutes after arriving.

A woman was also wounded during the incident and is currently receiving medical attention.

The whereabouts of the two abducted COGENI workers remain unknown. Ainsi va Bamenda

This Saturday, November 14, a military officer and a commercial motorcycle rider were shot dead in an ambush by armed separatist fighters in Ako Subdivision, Donga-Mantung Division, North West

The two men were killed on Saturday when separatist fighters opened fire on their motorcycle.

According to Breaking News sources, the military officer had faced transportation difficulties and allegedly forced the motorcycle rider to transport him against his will. The two were on the motorcycle when they were ambushed by fighters who had reportedly been laying wait for them. Both were killed on the spot.

The identities of the victims and the circumstances of the attack are yet to be confirmed.

The female civilian shot during a gun attack at Mile 6 Nkwen, Bamenda, last evening has been identified as Tracy, a food vendor who later succumbed to her injuries.

Breaking News Sources say gunmen stormed a bar where Tracy was selling food and opened fire, shooting her and a military officer who had gone to the bar for a drink.

Both victims were rushed to a health facility for treatment. However, Tracy died from her injuries at around midnight, while the military officer is currently receiving medical attention.

Tracy hailed from Misaje Subdivision in Donga Mantung Division. She has a daughter.

The author of the gun attack is said to be a young man who lived in the neighbourhood.

He was riding a bike and later disappeared. Residents only learned that he joined Separatists in the bushes

The body of a woman identified as Pelagie Vernyuy was discovered in the morning of Saturday 14th November at Bamkikaiy- Kumbo.

She was abducted some days ago by separatist fighters after accusing her of spying for the military. She was taken to an Amba camp, tortured, and later killed, and her body was dumped along the road at Bamkikaiy. She hailed from Kikaikom Kumbo LGA

Some five students and a teacher from GBHS Kumbo are currently being held captive by separatist fighters in Kumbo after they were abducted last Friday, November 13, while returning from school, Breaking News learned.

Suspected separatist fighters stormed Bamunka, Ndop, Friday morning, abducting a man from his home. Before fleeing on a motorcycle with the victim, the armed men allegedly raped his wife, leaving her in a critical condition. The abductors are reportedly demanding a ransom for the man's release

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED AKU PEOPLE KILLED THREE ARMLESS CITIZENS IN MENCHUM SUNDAY 11/15/26

An unfortunate incident just happened in the breaking morning of Sunday, 15/11/2025, leading to the death of three persons: a mother and her three sons. This incident occurred in Ichung Wum Menchum County.

The Akus have been seen in recent times as a threat to the Aghem clan. On this unfaithful early Sunday morning, three Aku stormed the house of this lady and met just the woman and her three children. They killed all of them. One of the daughters hid herself under the bed and could not be found by the perpetrators.

After the killers left the house, the little daughter, about four years old, left and signalled the neighbours about what happened. Since she could identify the killers, the population went for a search. fortunately identified the perpetrators. They were all arrested by the population and taken to the military...

The bodies were later taken to the Wum mortuary.

My question is: what will happen to those killers in military custody? Recently, we saw the military escorting Muslims armed with cutlasses against the local population.

The administration is solely behind the Aku and their devilish act, and that is where we find it difficult to know what will be done to them. I will keep you updated on later developments

Ainsi va Bamenda et ses environs chaque jour qui se lève et se couche

Cameroon's Twin Elections: Let Ideas Speak Louder Than Anger



As conversations around the twin elections grow louder, both young people and elders must remember that elections must never become a space for insults, threats, intimidation, or disrespect.

Young people have energy, ambition and legitimate aspirations to contribute to the future of our country. Elders equally carry experience, history and wisdom that remain valuable. Cameroon needs dialogue between generations, not hostility between them.

Whether one speaks of a septennat des jeunes et des femmes or supports another vision, every candidate should be judged first by the strength of their manifesto:

What programme do you offer?

What concrete solutions do you bring to the daily challenges of Cameroonians?

What capacity, experience and proven achievements demonstrate that you can deliver?

What innovation, integrity and leadership distinguish you?

How will you promote peace, employment, inclusion, justice and national cohesion?

Political competition should raise the quality of our public debate, not divide families, communities or generations. Let us reject inflammatory language and choose respectful, issue-based engagement.

Our democracy will be stronger when citizens vote not out of fear, anger or pressure, but because they understand and believe in a clear vision for Cameroon.

Dr Omam Esther, PhD
Diplomacy and Conflict Management
Doctorate Honoris Causa in Leadership and International Business Management
Moeneni mwa Barana | Eringo Cha Ekombo
Global Peace Champion

Comment by Pa Fon Lucas

I don't know what this woman is talking about. Has she watched Political campaigns in the US, UK and Nigeria? Insults have been perfected to new levels since the appearance of Donald Trump.

You want to have a political edge over your opponent? Go quote the New Testament or what the Bible says. Even your wife will not vote for you because of your slack moumou-ish approach to Politics.

You have to scavenge archives, Zab search Google, Wikipedia and other Kongossa sites and News outlets to dig up as much egregious trash and inflammatory dirty stories on your opponent.

The idea is to create doubt in the voter's mind.

What you describe as "Debating respectfully on the ideas" doesn't exist in today's political world.

Have you ever heard the RDPC mention any such thing as Candidates debating each other? Instead, you will have Moulinex telling Candidates how to campaign in CameroUn. I am a grown arse man; Why would I have a Civil Servant, albeit a Minister, tell me how to intellectually demolish my political Frenemy?

Insults therefore are part and parcel of Multiparty Politicking. No ifs No buts

Facts don't lie

Without Southern Cameroons natural resources: petrol, Mount Fako, Ndu tea, CDC , Palmoil , Supermont spring etc la République du Cameroun can't survive, will be like Chad, Central African Republic. Yet some brainwashed anglofools are begging for crumbs, special status, federation, Anglophone vice president, Anglophone president etc

Look at how France is boiling, crumbling because Burkina Faso, Mali,Niger have chased France away. Jacques Chirac once said without Africa and African natural resources, France would be a third World country. No Africa, no France. Africans even helped to liberate France from Nazi occupation.

Anglofools are selling, killing their own inorder to rescue la République du Cameroun. The end game is that la République du Cameroun will use and dump them and they shall forever remain anglofools, strangers,enemies, slaves in the eyes of Francophones. A beggar has no choice.

However, we Southern Cameroonians are focused on liberating Southern Cameroons so as to also free these crumbs eaters, cpdm people etcTHERE'RE TWO AND DIVISIBLE CAMEROONS.

Thanks UN

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The Truth at Last

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THE FREEDOM OF AMBAZONIA IS NON-NEGOTIABLE

Cameroonian authorities say they are considering an appeal in the case of Ambazonia liberation leaders who were abducted from Biafra territory with the collaboration of Nigerian authorities and forcibly transferred to Cameroon. The leaders have been held in prison for over ten years after being illegally sentenced to life imprisonment. They are scheduled to appear before a Cameroonian court on 19 November. Ambazonians are urged to stand in solidarity with them. In Ambazonia, a sit-at-home (locally known as a "ghost town") has been declared in support of the leaders, led by Sisiku Julius Ayuk Tabe. The Ambazonia liberation leadership



To all Bonafide Southern Cameroonians! See something, say something!

If you hear of any innocent civilian killed by unidentified gunmen in Southern Cameroons territory, just know that French Cameroun BIR plus ex-combatants from the DDR center are responsible for discouraging and demoralising our people from supporting the fight for Justice and Freedom. We need to set one or two examples for BIR or ex-combatants by making their private parts touch the ground, and the rest will learn their lesson or adjust.

The psychological warfare is real, and our people must continue to resist until homeland is fully restored.

N:B

Tit for tat is the only language the foe understands.

The people of Southern Cameroons should use any traditional means to avenge the demise of any innocent civilian killed by unidentified gunmen (BIR and ex-combatants from the DDR centre). The enemy is doing everything possible to disconnect the people from the Ambazonia State Army in order to capture and continue enslaving the people of Southern Cameroons. Anything French Cameroun does is hazardous to humanity and the people of Southern Cameroons.

The people of Southern Cameroons must keep emotions away and face the reality.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

Bui County worldwide

THE FOOLISH MAJORITY: HOW WE ELECT OUR OWN SUFFERING

THE FOOLISH MAJORITY IS NOT AN INSULT TO THE PEOPLE.

IT IS A WARNING ABOUT WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE MAJORITY STOPS THINKING.

We are not suffering because we have no leaders.

We are suffering because we keep electing our own suffering.

WHO IS THE FOOLISH MAJORITY?

It is us when we:

Vote with STOMACH, not HEAD — for rice, 2,000 FCFA, beer, T-shirt

Vote with TRIBE, not TRUTH — "He is our son, even if he is a thief"

Vote with FEAR, not FREEDOM — "If we don't vote him, they will punish us"

Vote with EMOTION, not EXAMINATION — Noise, slogans, music, anger

Vote with MEMORY, not VISION

"He has always been there, let him continue"

We are many. We are loud. We win elections. But we never ask: "What will this cost my children tomorrow?"

WHY DO WE BECOME FOOLISH?

Not because we are stupid. Because we are kept:

1. IGNORANT: No civic education, no true information

2. POOR: A hungry man sells his vote for bread.

3. DIVIDED: Tribe against tribe, branch against branch.

4. ENTERTAINED: Football, gossip, fear, so we never sit to reason.

A foolish majority is not born. It is MADE by leaders who benefit from our foolishness.

HOW DO WE SUFFER?

Listen, this is the pain: 1. We elect our own oppressors.

We cheer the man who gives us 5,000 FCFA today, and he steals 5 BILLION tomorrow from our roads, hospitals, schools.

2. We suffer bad roads, bad hospitals, bad schools.

Our child dies in a hospital with no drugs, and we cry — forgetting we voted for the man who stole the drugs.

3. We suffer unemployment and exile.

Our sons die in the desert, in the sea, running from a home with no work because the work was eaten by the leader we celebrated.

4. We suffer insecurity.

In Bambili, in AWING, in Manyu, in Mankon, in Kumba, everywhere — the leader is safe in Yaoundé. WE are the ones abducted for six days, months, maimed, raped, tortured. WE are the ones in the bush.

5. We suffer regret.

6. Taboos: Our belief systems.

Later we say, "We didn't know." But the truth is, we refused to know.

THE LAW IS BITTER BUT TRUE: The foolish majority vote; the wise minority watches, and the cunning minority rules and eats.

WHAT IS THE WAY FORWARD?

We must become a WISE MAJORITY.

OUR vote is not a gift. It is a CONTRACT.

A leader who buys you today will SELL you tomorrow.

A leader who cannot protect you does not deserve you.

SYNERGY IS POWER.

When we think TOGETHER, no thief can stand before us.

A foolish majority chooses a KING who will EAT them.

A wise majority chooses a SERVANT who will FEED them.

My brothers and sisters, the era of individualism is over. The era of selling our future is over.

Let us wake up. Let us think. Let us vote with our heads and our hearts — for our children. Share this if you refuse to elect your own suffering again.

MAY WE MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES!

Courtesy:

The Chronicler,

Tanyi Ernest NDENFO'O AKUOFOU

Just ended the Educational Assessment and Research Network in Africa (EARNiA) International Annual Conference at the River State University (RSU), Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Cameroon was highly represented by **Dr Besua Alexander Atumasa - Continental Vice President, Dr Mvogo Mvogo Ephrem - Continental Secretary General and Madam Aeshitu Sali- member.**

After the conference from 8-13 November 2026. All the participants are doing well back in their homes in Cameroon.







CPDM appoints the late Prof Banlilon Victor and Late Tchari Blama to head its municipal candidate selection committees in Jakiri, NW and Ndoukoula, Far North, respectively

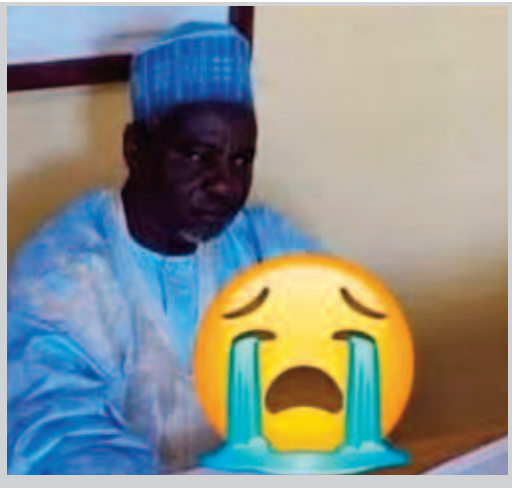


The Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM) has appointed the late Prof Banlilon Victor to head its municipal candidate selection committee in Jakiri, Bui Division, in a decision signed by the party's Secretary-General, Jean Nkuete, on November 15.

The appointment raises questions about the party's selection process, as Professor Banilon died six years ago.

A former Registrar of the University of Bamenda, Professor Banilon was born on January 1, 1967, and died on July 7, 2020, in Bamenda, according to reports published at the time of his death.

His appointment, six years after his death, means the CPDM Secretary-General has designated a deceased person to oversee the party's candidate selection process for municipal elections in Jakiri.



The Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM) is facing fresh questions over the composition of its municipal candidate selection committees ahead of the February 7, 2027 elections.

In the Far North Region, Tchari Blama, a former Director-General of the Integrated Development Mission of the Mandara Mountains (MIDIMA), has been named to head the party's municipal selection committee in Ndoukoula.

However, the former public official died on Friday, July 29, 2022, in Garoua, more than four years before the latest appointment.

His designation raises questions about the verification of identities and the updating of records used to constitute the committees responsible for overseeing the selection of CPDM candidates for the upcoming municipal elections.

21 CPDM militants decamp to the MRC

A collective resignation letter signed by 21 CPDM members was officially served on the party's Mayo-Sava Sud Section in Tokombéré, in Cameroon's Far North Region, on November 13, 2026, at 11:37 a.m. The document was served by Me Koho Tassaba, a bailiff based in Mora, at the request of Dr Ndigwa, a physician and municipal councillor in Tokombéré. The letter is dated November 8.

The signatories are members of sub-sections in several localities, including Blar, Gadoua, Mbele and Tazang. Photocopies of their national identity cards were attached to the letter.

In a post on his Facebook page, Mamadou Mota claims that three municipal councillors, three sub-section presidents and hundreds of party members are leaving the CPDM to join "the movement led by the MRC." He himself resigned from his position as the party's First Vice-President on September 8. However, the document reviewed contains only 21 signatures.

This latest departure adds to previous resignations in Tokombéré. In September, media reports had already mentioned approximately 400 CPDM members leaving the party in the area. The legislative and municipal elections are scheduled for February 7, 2027.

Cameroon People's Democratic Movement, CPDM, has outlined procedures for selecting its candidates for the Feb. 7, 2027, municipal and parliamentary elections.



In ***Circular No. 002/RDPC/PN, dated Nov. 11, 2026,*** President Paul Biya established selection criteria prioritising political commitment, party discipline, popularity, moral integrity and contributions to local development.

The circular provides for central, regional, departmental and communal selection commissions to oversee the process.

It encourages consensus among party members, with voting required where consensus fails. The candidate selection process will also consider gender balance, youth representation, ethnic diversity and the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

The directive further establishes eligibility restrictions, including barring certain government officials and individuals facing disciplinary sanctions from securing party investiture.

In the past, such directives led to chaos in some municipalities where candidates imposed on the militants to the detriment of grassroots mobilizers. In 2020, for example, tension was high in some areas following such recommendations.

Tchiroma Calls on Opposition Political Parties to Boycott February 7 2027 Twins Election



Just days after the date for the twin elections (municipal and parliamentary) has been fixed for February 7 2027, the opposition strongman of Cameroon, Issa Tchiroma Bakary, has called on Opposition Political Parties to boycott the elections.

In a statement signed in Banjul on November 13, Tchiroma rejected the schedule for the twin elections.

He says opposition political parties should not participate in the vote, while announcing his intentions to take part in the political and civic actions.

Tchiroma holds that the contestation of the October 12 2025 presidential election, which he says was marked by fraud, post- electoral violence and the lack of reforms in the electoral system.

His statement opens another debate in Cameroon's politics. The question of the credibility of institutions,, electoral participation of the opposition, has to be at the forefront.

I don't know what happened to all those (Fake) Prophets and Pastors who used to bring us messages after their meeting with God in Heaven. CameRUIN needs their Prophesies now.

I am neither a Soothsayer, pastor, nor prophet, BUT from my astute societal standpoint I can clearly predict that the February 2027 Twin Elections are not going to be Smooth, Clean nor Hitch-free.

The first wahala salmon will be registered right inside Elecam and the Constitutional Council, engineered by Women and Youths of the RDPC. As usual, the Central Committee will try to impose their top-to-bottom shenanigans, imposing hand-picked candidates who have paid top dollars to buy their way in.

Unfortunately, this time, IH NO GO WAKA AS PLANNED. Mberes will be deployed all over the 360 Constituencies, but they will not be able to contain the irate erstwhile Moumouish Chop Broke Pot RDPC Pain+Sardine+Fap Kollo+02 Casiers de 33 Export/Manjunga + abundant free Sex Bikutsi dancing excited Militants. The Fight no go easy.

2) Opposants;

Most of the lists of Candidates presented by Opposition Parties will be rejected by Elecam under the legitimate guise of "Dossiers Incomplets ou les Faux Diplomes avec les Actes de Naissances de Kumba et Foumbot". Some parties might be left only in big cities like Douala, Yaounde and Bafoussam. My non-scientific, very optimistic prediction is for Opposants getting at most 25 seats in Parliament...ie If the RDPC manages to quell the Tsunami in their Party.

3) The Outsiders

This group are what Francophones call "Le NoSo". The NoSo crowd has already decreed it's disruption of the Elections by announcing its "Mammy Wata Ghost Towns".

Many of the outgoing Senators were appointed by the President. As we speak, Nkunkuma don wash yi hand en matiere d'Electioms au CameRUIN. We are reliably informed that he has told his inner circle to "Allez vous debrouiller. Qui gagne, gagne. Moi, je ne suis plus dans vos choses la. Laisser moi tranquille. J'ai deja assez des problemes qui me depassent a resoudre. Bebele Zamba wham. Kolle ma misse". So, the President has responsibly done his Pontus Pilate due diligence with "I wash hand, Make I no catch some person 4 my Ntang. I take God name beg wuna. I don dash wuna my SGPR. He has my Hautes Instructions

4) The Minat, Gouverneurs, Prefets, Sous Prefets, zcommandants, Commissaires, ATraditional Rulers and other CPDM Business Milliadaires Moguls. Their main Worry? What becomes of them if the situation becomes untenable? Where will they keep their Njakas and sustain their super rich lifestyle (2eme buresux, Prados, Voyages frequent a Mbeng, Acheter des dizaines des Hectares de terrains presque Njoh and much more.

6) You all know what I want to ask BUT no be 4 my Mop wuna go hia dat kweshion

Pa Fon

CAMEROUN : HAMADOU MOUSTAPHA S'EST ÉTEINT À 81 ANS



Hamadou Moustapha, ministre chargé de mission à la Présidence de la République et président national de l'Alliance nationale pour la démocratie et le progrès (ANDP), est décédé ce mercredi 11 novembre 2026 à Yaoundé, à l'âge de 81 ans, des suites d'une longue maladie.

Né le 11 mai 1945 à Maroua, dans la région de l'Extrême-Nord, cet homme d'État aura consacré plus de cinq décennies de sa vie au service de l'administration publique et des institutions camerounaises.

Entré dans la fonction publique en 1968, il devient vice-ministre des Finances en 1975, avant d'occuper notamment les fonctions de ministre de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat. Il poursuivra ensuite sa carrière à la Présidence de la République, où il exercera pendant près de deux décennies en tant que ministre chargé de mission.

Sur le plan politique, Hamadou Moustapha dirigeait l'ANDP, formation politique alliée au Rassemblement démocratique du peuple camerounais (RDPC). Il avait été reconduit à la tête de ce parti lors de son congrès de 2023.

Évacué à l'étranger en mai 2026 pour des raisons de santé, il avait regagné le Cameroun le 3 octobre dernier, après plusieurs mois d'hospitalisation. Son retour au pays n'aura duré qu'un peu plus d'un mois.

Avec sa disparition, le Cameroun perd une figure de longue date de son appareil institutionnel et politique, dont le parcours a traversé plusieurs décennies de l'histoire nationale.

Qui était Hamadou Moustapha ?

Hamadou Moustapha, né le 11 mai 1945, est un homme politique camerounais. Lors du remaniement du 2 octobre 2004, il devient ministre chargé de mission à la Présidence de la République, poste qu'il a occupé pendant 22 ans. Petit focus sur le haut commis de l'État mort au petit matin de ce mercredi 11 novembre 2026 à Yaoundé.

Hamadou Moustapha est né le 11 mai 1945 dans le département de Diamaré, à Maroua, le chef-lieu de la région de l'Extrême-Nord du Cameroun. De 1953 à 1958, il fait ses études primaires dans sa ville de naissance. En 1958, il déménage dans la région du Nord, à Garoua, pour y poursuivre ses études secondaires.

Il rejoint Yaoundé, la capitale politique du Cameroun, pour ses études universitaires. Par la suite, en 1962, il réussit le concours d'entrée à l'École nationale d'administration et de magistrature (ENAM) avec pour spécialité administration civile. Il commence sa carrière professionnelle le 23 avril 1969, comme administrateur civil stagiaire.

Vice-ministre des Finances

Notamment, à l'inspection fédérale d'administration du Nord-Cameroun, à Garoua. Le 14 novembre 1969, il devient secrétaire général par intérim de la même inspection. Durant la période allant de janvier 1970 à avril 1972, il devient premier adjoint préfectoral à Yagoua. Le 5 avril 1972, sous la présidence d'Ahmadou Ahidjo, il devient chargé de mission à la Présidence de la République. Trois années plus tard, le 30 juin 1975, il devient vice-ministre des Finances.

Durant la période allant du 8 novembre 1979 au 18 juin 1983, il exerce la fonction de ministre de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat. Il quitte le ministère le 18 juin 1983. Du 27 novembre 1992 au 7 décembre 1997, il est nommé vice-Premier ministre chargé de l'urbanisme et de l'habitat.

L'UNDP

Depuis décembre 2004, il exerce de manière ininterrompue en tant que ministre chargé de mission à la Présidence de la République, un rôle de conseiller de l'ombre hautement stratégique auprès du chef de l'État. Il a été ainsi dans le gouvernement, Yang III et IV et celui de Joseph Dion Ngute, l'actuel locataire de l'immeuble Étoile.

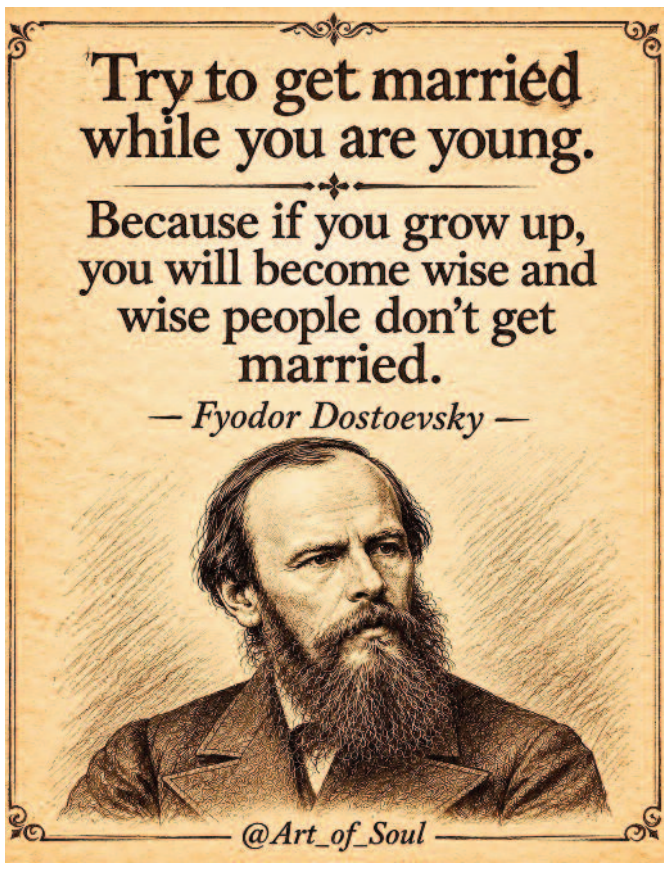
Au début des années 1990, lors du retour au multipartisme, il s'engage activement au sein de l'Union nationale pour la démocratie et le progrès (UNDP), un parti d'opposition ancré dans le septentrion. En désaccord avec la ligne dure du parti face au régime de Yaoundé, il fait le choix du compromis républicain. Exclu de l'UNDP, il fonde en 1996 son propre parti, l'Alliance nationale pour la démocratie et le progrès (ANDP).

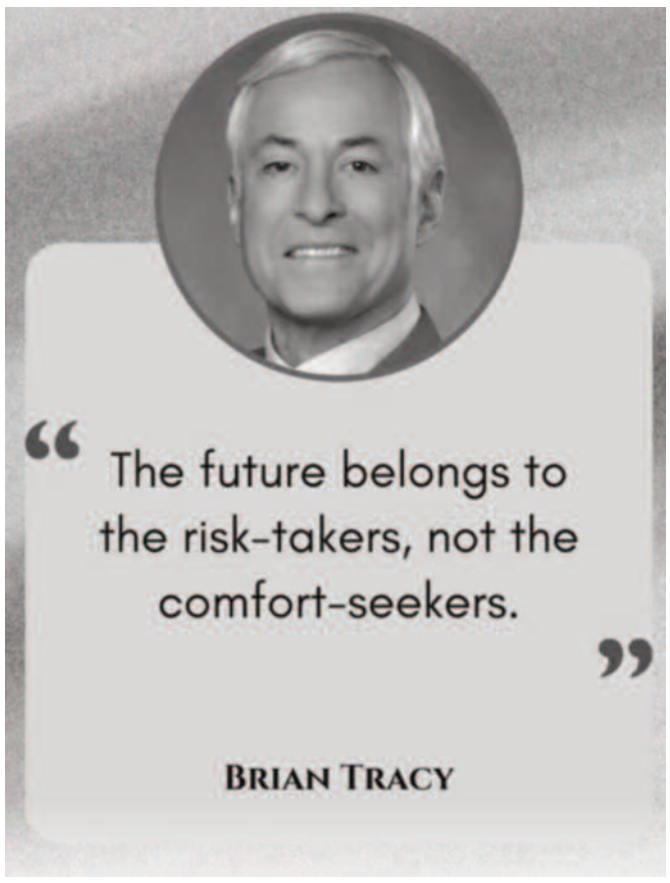
L'héritier d'Ahidjo

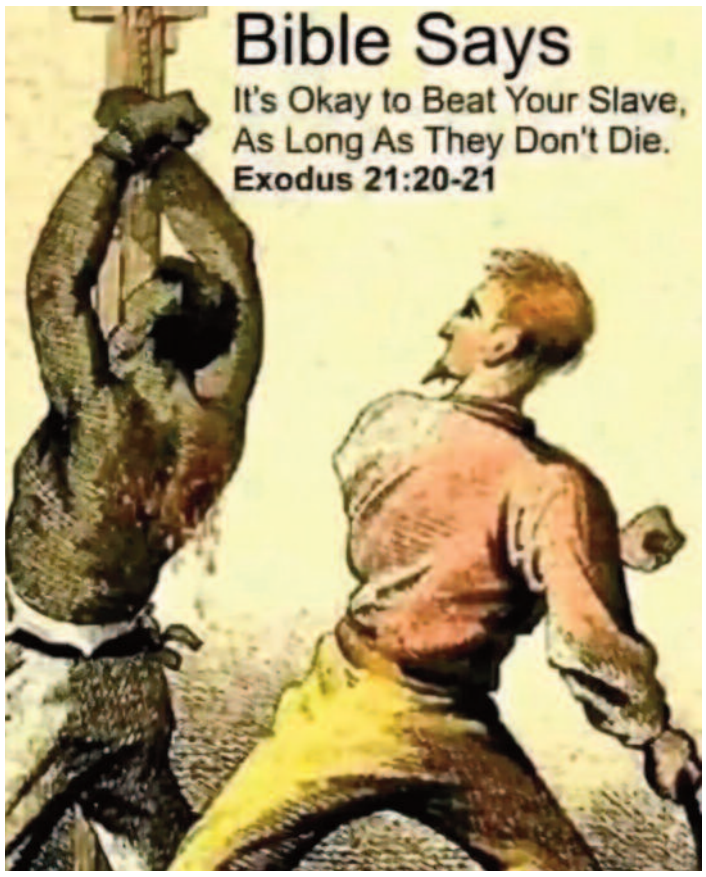
Cadre de l'UNDP, il est à la manœuvre avec Issa Tchiroma, en 1991, pour renverser le président Samuel Eboua au profit de Bello, dont il insupporte pourtant les grands airs supérieurs de celui qui croit être l'héritier d'Ahidjo. « Mais à l'époque, il diffère sa défiance tactiquement et attend son heure », analyse le journaliste Henry-Paul Diabate Manden.

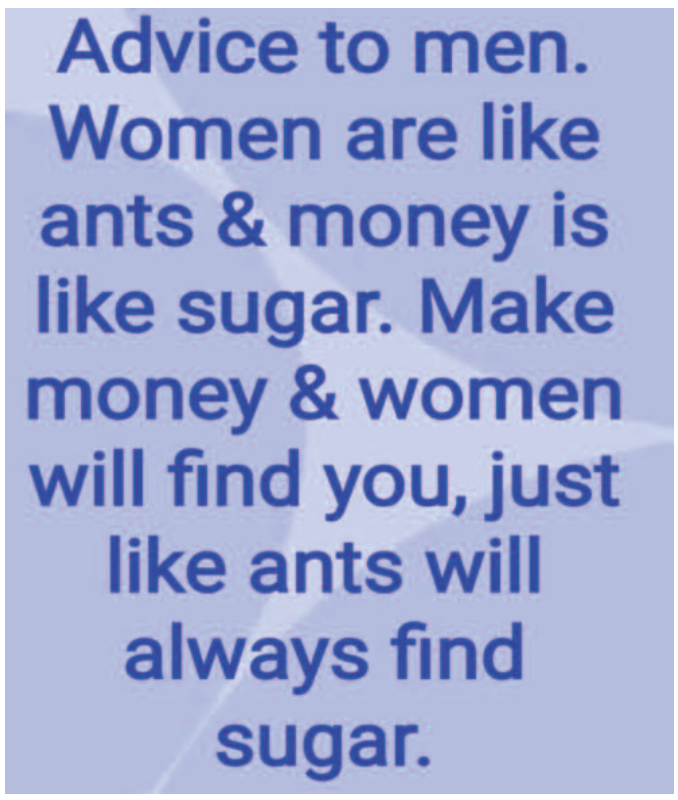
L'occasion arrive en mars 1992. L'UNDP récolte 68 députés aux élections. Bello Bouba échoue dans sa quête de la primature. Hamadou Moustapha surfe sur l'occasion et accepte sans sourciller le poste de vice-premier ministre. Ulcéré par ce qu'il considère comme de la trahison, Bello voit rouge, mais il laisse passer l'orage. Le rendez-vous à Ok Coral, c'est le 30 juillet 1994.

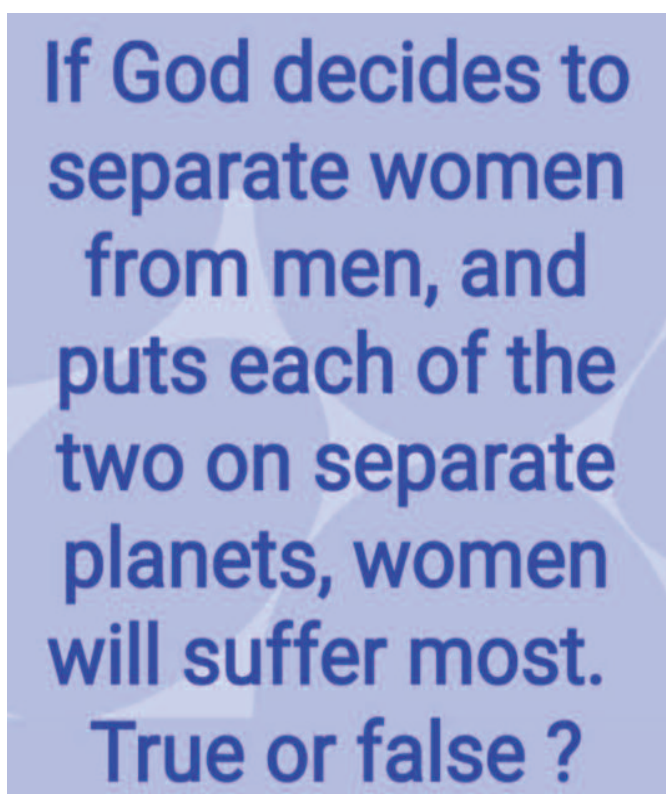
THE SADDEST TRUTH OF LIFE: FRIENDS WILL HELP YOU WHEN YOU ARE IN TROUBLE, BUT FAMILY WILL ONLY HELP YOU WHEN YOU ARE GONE

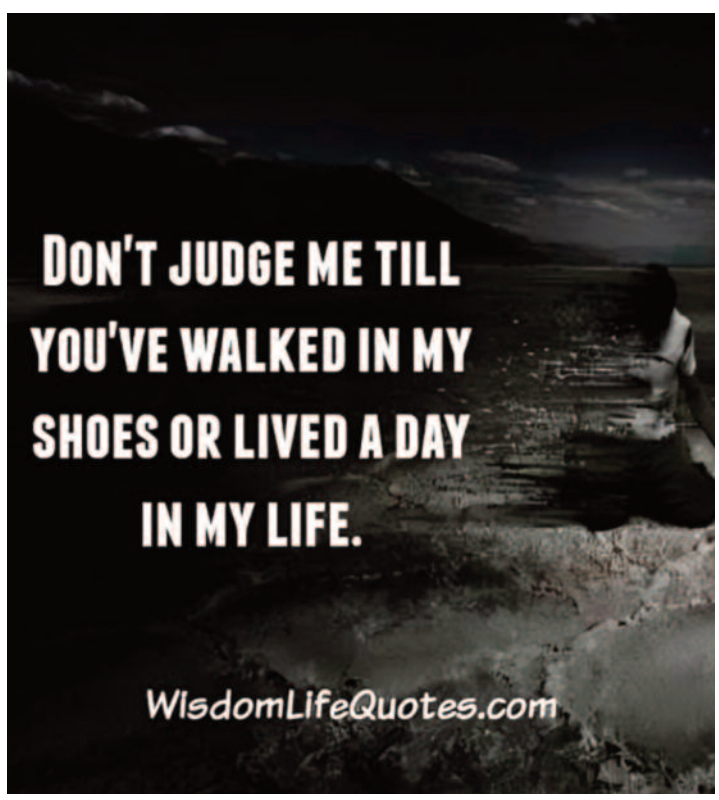














Na tree wey get deep root dey survive strong wind



Wen elephant fall even small ant go get courage to climb am



Na day time dem take dey find black goat

The International Criminal Court: Between Justice and Politics



The International Criminal Court (ICC) was established in July 2002 under the Rome Statute, adopted at a UN diplomatic conference in 1998. This happened immediately after the war in the former Yugoslavia. The task was to create a permanent international judicial body with the authority to hold accountable and administer justice in respect of persons who have committed the most serious crimes of concern to the entire international community: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression.

The ICC's problems began almost immediately after it started its work. Although only 29 of the 139 countries that signed the Rome Statute have not ratified it, states such as the United States, Russia and Israel officially refused to ratify, which substantially changed the situation. China did not sign the document, although it actively participated in its discussions. This is precisely where the first conflict arose, prompting many countries to doubt the court's effectiveness: does the ICC's jurisdiction extend to those countries that have not ratified the Statute?

The United States was the first to declare that it did not want to place its Constitution and judicial system below an international body not accountable to American voters. Washington's official position is that the ICC has no jurisdiction over citizens of non-member states, and that any international court with jurisdiction over Americans constitutes an infringement on US sovereignty.

In reality, America feared that soldiers of US military contingents abroad or officials could be held accountable on political grounds. Given the scale of the global deployment of American armed forces in the early 2000s, criminal prosecution by the ICC came to be seen as a serious constraint on the freedom of possible US military action. As early as 2002, the American Servicemembers' Protection Act was adopted there, expressly prohibiting cooperation with this judicial body and authorizing the president to use all necessary means to free Americans detained under an ICC warrant.

Russia withdrew its signature under the Rome Statute for roughly the same reason. In early 2016, after the court began investigating Russia's involvement in the Georgian-Ossetian conflict, the Russian side declared it biased, since the ICC, from its point of view, ignored crimes by Georgian troops against the civilian population on the territory of South Ossetia, focusing only on the actions of Russian servicemen and South Ossetian militia. And a few months later, in November 2016, when the ICC Prosecutor's Office, in its report, qualified the annexation of Crimea as an "international armed conflict" between Russia and Ukraine, Russia announced the withdrawal of its signature, which was regarded as a direct retaliatory measure to the court's statement. Also, like the United States, Russia asserts that the ICC's jurisdiction does not extend to states that have not acceded to it. Only if the United States did this preventively, Russia did so in response to specific actions taken against it.

Incidentally, following the United States, Israel also withdrew its signature in 2002, since it considered that the ICC could be used for political purposes against it. After renouncing its signature, the State of Israel has consistently stated that it does not recognize its jurisdiction. However, in 2015 Palestine acceded to the Rome Statute, and the ICC, even though Palestine is de jure not a UN member, recognized its territorial jurisdiction over the Palestinian Authority, including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. On this basis, in 2024 the International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant for Israeli Prime Minister B. Netanyahu and former Defense Minister Gallant on charges of war crimes in the Gaza Strip. Israel considers this "interference in internal affairs" and refuses to recognize the legitimacy of the warrant.

China also speaks about the ICC's problems; although it did not sign the Rome Statute, as an observer and permanent member of the UN Security Council, it actively participates in discussions of its activities, supporting its goals but expressing serious concern about its work. The PRC has repeatedly formulated specific complaints at the official level about the ICC's activities, which can be reduced to several main points: politicization of the court; violation of the national sovereignty of member states, that is, ignoring their national judicial bodies; extension of jurisdiction to states that have not acceded to the Statute, including attempts to force non-acceding states to satisfy ICC requests for the detention of officials of third countries.

Complaints about the court's jurisdiction are key. For example, at present the ICC Prosecutor's Office is conducting 12 investigations (with respect to Sudan, Libya, Mali, Burundi, Israel, Myanmar, Afghanistan, the Philippines, Venezuela, Russia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Côte d'Ivoire). Five of them — Sudan, Israel, Libya, Russia and the Philippines — have not ratified or have withdrawn their signature under the Rome Statute.

Another complaint against the ICC, now from developing countries, is double standards. These countries claim that the court applies a selective approach. There are statements that the ICC has historically focused on cases in Africa and has not prosecuted Western politicians, while attempts to hold them accountable almost always fail.

As of mid-2026, the governments of Chad, as well as Venezuela, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, announced their withdrawal from the Rome Statute in accordance with Art. 127. In support of their complaints, they cited the following data:

1. Disproportionate distribution of investigations: of the 13 investigations opened by the ICC since its creation, 9 concern situations in African countries.
2. Imbalance of detainees: as of May 2026, the ICC held only 7 people in custody, of whom 6 defendants were involved in Africa-related cases.

At the same time, developing countries claim that as soon as the question arises of attempting to hold Western leaders accountable, a sharp backlash from the most influential of them immediately follows. This was most clearly demonstrated in the US reaction to the arrest warrant for Israel's prime minister and former defense minister in 2024. In response, the Trump administration in 2025–2026 imposed a series of sanctions against the International Criminal Court. US Secretary of State M. Rubio stated outright that the ICC is "a tool for waging lawfare against the United States and our close ally Israel," and threatened: "either the ICC stops its threats, or we will end the ICC." The sanctions affected not only prosecutors and judges but also extended to the court as an institution, including asset freezes and transaction restrictions.

All this casts great doubt on the prospects of this international structure. It can be assumed with a high degree of probability that the D. Trump administration will, over the remaining 2 years, make every possible effort to eliminate it in its current form. In this connection, new personal and institutional sanctions against both the court itself and its staff, including prosecutors, will not be long in coming. Sanctions may also affect those states that continue to cooperate with the ICC. At the same time, European countries, most of which support its activities, are unlikely to be able to offer substantial resistance — they are busy solving their internal problems amid the migration crisis and growing socio-economic failures.

It is also possible that, against the backdrop of improving dialogue between Moscow and Washington, the United States and Russia will join forces on this issue. At the same time, they will certainly try to expand their partnership at the expense of those countries that are also interested in eliminating this judicial body. According to sources close to the ICC leadership, a number of states are already ready to join the emerging American-Russian "anti-ICC tandem."

However, at the same time, observers have concerns, the essence of which can be expressed in one English proverb: "Don't throw the baby out with the bathwater." After all, none of the UN member states doubts that an international body fighting war crimes and genocide is necessary. But it is probably necessary in a different format.

For example, the aforementioned government of Chad, while announcing its withdrawal from the ICC, does not call into question its country's commitment to combating impunity. The authorities confirm their commitment to prosecuting those responsible for the most serious crimes, but believe that national jurisdictions and African judicial mechanisms now have greater capacity to achieve this task. Therefore, simultaneously with its withdrawal from the Rome Statute, N'Djamena called on the African Union and its member states to accelerate the introduction of inter-African judicial mechanisms to build "a fairer, more balanced, credible and effective continental justice system" that respects national sovereignty.

Moreover, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger have already announced the creation of the Sahel Criminal Court on Human Rights, which will consider cases of international crimes, terrorism and organized crime.

It is obvious that, given the emerging geopolitical situation, other states parties to the Rome Statute, especially among the developing countries of Africa and Latin America, which are unable to "single-handedly" resist the United States and its potential partners, will have to not merely reconsider their participation in the ICC but also create alternative international structures, primarily at the regional level.

So, if, over the coming years, we see a growing flow of countries leaving the ICC, then we can assume with a certain degree of confidence that the future of the international judicial body for combating serious crimes against humanity lies in interregional cooperation among judicial authorities.

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DIVINE YARD 6TH MATRICULATION LOADING

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Le 5 décembre se prépare ! Préparez-vous pour notre 6e Cérémonie de Remise des Diplômes et d'Immatriculation à Divine Yard Higher Institute of Professionalism. Le compte à rebours a commencé !

