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FACTSHEET: THE AMBAZONIAN PROBLEM

1. Historical Background

- **Colonial Legacy:** Ambazonia, formerly known as British Southern Cameroons, was a United Nations Trust Territory administered by the United Kingdom after World War II. In 1961, during the decolonization process, the people of British Southern Cameroons were presented with a plebiscite to either join the newly independent La République du Cameroun (Cameroun) or Nigeria. The option for full independence was denied.
- **Union with Cameroun:** Following the plebiscite, Southern Cameroons (Ambazonia) chose to federate with Cameroun under the terms of a two-state federation, where both entities were to retain equal status. This union was formalized with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1608 of 1961.

2. Breakdown of the Federation

- **Violation of Agreements:** In 1972, Cameroun unilaterally abolished the federal system and replaced it with a unitary state, effectively annexing Ambazonia and dissolving its

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autonomy. This action violated the initial agreement and the principles of federalism agreed upon in 1961.

- **Marginalization:** Ambazonians faced systemic marginalization in governance, education, and economic development. Arbitrary arrests, detentions, disappearances, including outright murders were institutionalized as a measure of intimidation, subjugation, occupation, and oppression. French was imposed as the official language over English, which was the official language of Ambazonia.

3. Ongoing Conflict

- **Civil Resistance:** In 2016, peaceful protests by teachers, lawyers, and civil society in Ambazonia against systemic marginalization and oppression were met with a violent crackdown by Cameroun's military.
- **Escalation to Armed Conflict:** In 2017, after Cameroun declared war on Ambazonia, the conflict escalated into a full-scale armed struggle. Ambazonia reaffirmed its independence on October 1, 2017, establishing a self-determination movement to reclaim sovereignty.

4. Humanitarian Crisis

- **Violence and Displacement:** Over 70,000 people have been killed since 2017 (www.agovc.org), and more than 1.5 million Ambazonians have been internally displaced or forced into refugee status in neighboring countries like Nigeria with more than 3 million in dire humanitarian need.
- **Mass Atrocities:** Documented war crimes include the burning of villages, extrajudicial killings, and widespread use of sexual violence by Cameroun's military. Notable atrocities include the Ngarbuh massacre (2020)¹ and the Babanki massacre (2023).
- **Neglected Crisis:** The Norwegian Refugee Council has consistently ranked the Ambazonian crisis among the world's most neglected displacement crises.²

5. Legal Basis for Ambazonia's Claims

- **Self-Determination:** The right to self-determination is enshrined in international law, including the United Nations Charter and General Assembly Resolution 1514

¹ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/04/24/cameroon-massacre-findings-made-public>

² <https://www.nrc.no/resources/reports/the-worlds-most-neglected-displacement-crises-in-2023/>

(Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples).
Cameroun's occupation of Ambazonia violates these principles.

- **Violation of Boundaries:** Cameroun's internationally recognized boundaries as of its independence in 1960 did not include Ambazonian territory and will never be altered.
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6. Ambazonian Governance and Resistance

- **Ambazonia Governing Council (AGovC):** The AGovC is one of the leading bodies advocating for Ambazonian independence. It oversees governance in areas under Ambazonian control and coordinates international diplomacy.
 - **Education and Self-Governance:** Ambazonia has established community schools with a curriculum independent of Cameroun's system, emphasizing Vocational Education and Training (VET), entrepreneurship and cultural preservation.
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7. International Response

Limited Engagement: The international community has largely remained silent or indifferent, prioritizing geopolitical and economic interests over the plight of the Ambazonian people.

Human Rights Advocacy: Organizations like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have documented human rights violations but have faced challenges in ensuring accountability.

Geopolitical Interests: Countries with business ties to Cameroun, including Norway and France, have been accused of complicity in the conflict by prioritizing economic gains over human rights.

8. Recent Developments

Detention of Leaders: Dr. Cho Ayaba, leader of the AGovC, and Simon Ekpa, Prime Minister of the Biafran Government in Exile (an ally of Ambazonia), have been detained by Norway and Finland, respectively. These arrests are viewed as politically motivated, with ties to international economic interests.

Economic Exploitation: Norwegian companies, such as Inrigo, have entered lucrative deals with Cameroun, raising concerns about complicity in the suppression of Ambazonia's liberation movement.

9. Key Demands of Ambazonia

1. **Recognition of Independence:** Recognition of Ambazonia as a sovereign state by the international community.

2. **Justice and Accountability:** Investigation and prosecution of crimes against humanity committed by Cameroun's military forces.
 3. **Humanitarian Support:** Unrestricted access to humanitarian aid for displaced Ambazonians and refugees.
 4. **Mediation for Peace:** An internationally mediated negotiation to resolve the root causes of the conflict, rooted in justice and self-determination.
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10. Global Call to Action

Ambazonia urges democratic nations, human rights organizations, and international stakeholders to stand against Cameroun's systemic oppression and support Ambazonia's quest for freedom, justice, and sovereignty.

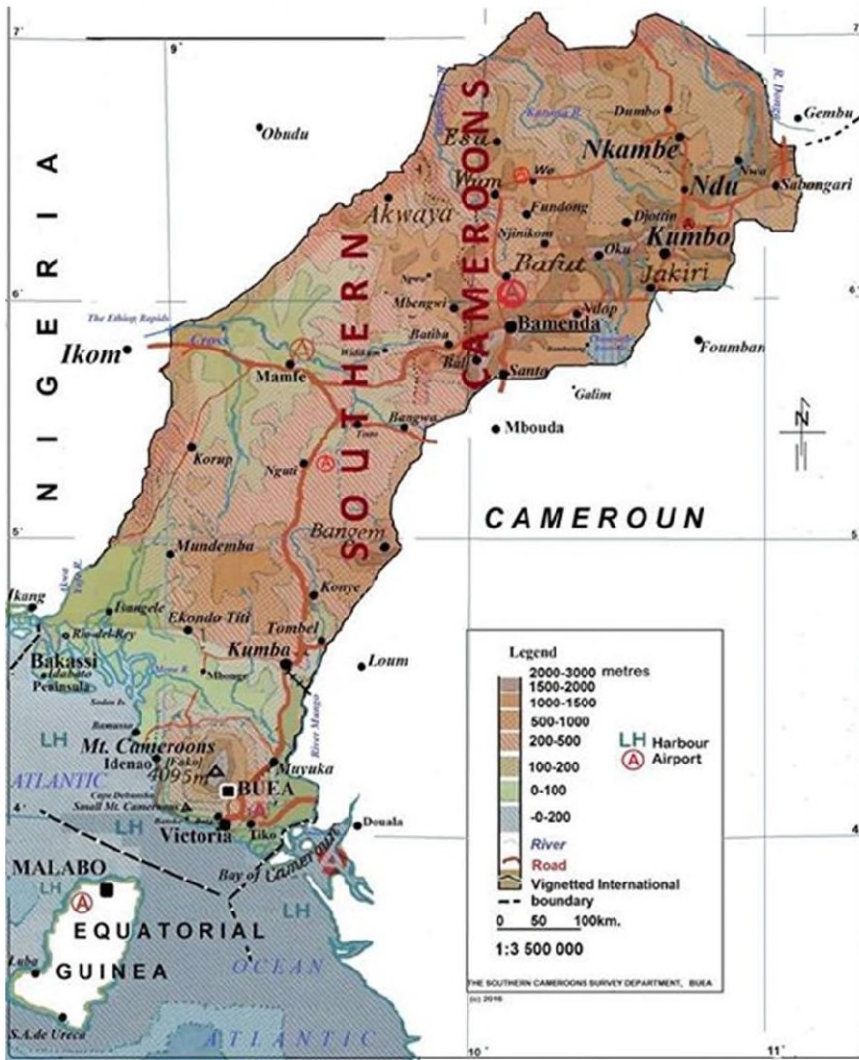
Conclusion

The Ambazonian problem is not just a local or regional issue but a moral imperative for the global community to address. The international community must act to uphold the principles of justice, human rights, and self-determination, ensuring that the Ambazonian people's voices are heard, and their future is secured.

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THE AMBAZONIA TERRITORY



A Compendium of the Case for the Independence of Ambazonia, the Support of States and the Intervention of the United Nations and the African Union



Prepared by the
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Southern Cameroons parliament in the late nineteen fifties.

All peoples have the right of self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development” International Bill of Human Rights, Pt.1, Art.1(1) (1966)



Ambazonia is the erstwhile UN Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons under British Administration. In some international and historical documents, it is referred to as the British Southern Cameroons.

WHY SHOULD AMBAZONIA BE AN INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN COUNTRY?

1. The Right of the Ambazonian People to Self-Determination as a Sovereign Country

1.1. The Ambazonia people (people of the erstwhile British Southern Cameroons) have been internationally recognized as a "people". The African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights declared in Communication 266/2003 of 27 May 2009 that "the people of Southern Cameroon' qualify to be referred to as a 'people' because they manifest numerous characteristics and affinities, which include a common history, linguistic tradition, territorial connection, and political outlook. More importantly they identify themselves as a people with a separate and distinct identity. Identity is an innate characteristic within a people. It is up to other external people to recognise such existence, but not to deny it."

1.2. As a people, Ambazonians are beneficiaries of rights such as the right to national institutions and the guarantee of public liberties for the

democratic functioning of their institutions.

1.3. The negation of the existence and rights of the Ambazonian people by the Cameroon government, which abrogated the federal status, is illegal and unacceptable because of the international character of the status of Ambazonians as a people.

1.4. The Ambazonian people are organizing and manifesting themselves politically, administratively and economically, and undergoing social transformations.

2. The Ambazonia Assertion of Independence is Legal

2.1. Ambazonia is an occupied territory under colonial rule and domination by Cameroun that annexed Ambazonia in 1961 in a faulty decolonization process without a union treaty of declared terms and policies in violation of UN Resolution 1608 (XV), Operative Paragraph 5, of 21 April 1961. UN Resolution 1514(XV) of 1960 recognizes "the passionate desire for liberty of all dependent peoples" and calls for "the necessity of rapidly and unconditionally putting an end to colonialism under all its forms.

2.2. UN Resolution 2625 (XXV) extends the concept of foreign domination to peoples whose rights are systematically violated;

the rights of the people of Ambazonia are systematically violated by Cameroun.

2.3. Any claim of title by Cameroun over Ambazonia following a faulty decolonization process and annexation of Ambazonia is illegal. The International Court of Justice (I.C.J) in the case of the Western Sahara on October 16, 1975 declared that the right to decolonization takes precedence over historical titles.

3. Existential Subjugation and Dominion of the Ambazonian People by Cameroun

3.1. Considering this right of the people of Ambazonia to independence as a sovereign country and the existential realities of Ambazonians under Cameroun's subjugation, the Ambazonian people have determined it imperative to evoke for themselves the powers entitled to them by Natural, Human and Divine laws, to end the bondage of annexationist rule under Cameroun, and to exist as a sovereign state of Ambazonia.

3.2. Considering that all men are created equal, the people of Ambazonia, like all other people, claim the right of all peoples of the world to external self-determination. If there be anyone who so doubts this choice, let that one prove otherwise that the government of Cameroun has just powers from international law and the free consent

of the Ambazonia people to maintain its dominion over Ambazonia.

3.3. In these existential realities Cameroun has shown itself to seek the death and annihilation of Ambazonians, to consistently deprive Ambazonians of all liberties, and to deny happiness to the Ambazonian people. And when a government that so acts enjoys no necessary consent from the people, then Ambazonians have the right to abolish it, and to establish a new government for themselves, laying down its principles and values, setting its powers, duties and responsibilities, defining its limits and mode of operation, as they shall deem appropriate to guarantee their safety and peaceful existence, their liberties and the order of justice, the representation of their free will, and their pursuit of prosperity and happiness.

3.4. Except an organization, an institution, a people, a nation, a state or a country be sadistic and barbaric, it shall take no delight in the sufferings and death of Ambazonians; it shall choose and uphold the right path of Ambazonians to break loose of these chains and to live freely as a sovereign country.

To prove this tyranny of Cameroun, let the facts be submitted in truth for the real assent of all peoples, all countries, and all organizations of men and women:

3.5. Cameroun has refused assent to laws most necessary for the public good, opting for endemic and pandemic

corruption, depriving the Ambazonian people of justice and the blessings of natural resources in Ambazonia, and imposing a colonial legal system that declares Ambazonians guilty without merit of fair trial;

3.6. In law, Cameroun has forbidden the Ambazonian people from enacting ordinances, whether local or otherwise, by which order and equality shall be guaranteed in Ambazonian communities, unless such ordinances be crafted and enacted in the Camerounese majority parliament and imposed in every stratum of Ambazonian society;

3.7. In the body polity, Cameroun has denied the people of Ambazonia the right to determine their own political life by a dubious referendum in 1972 where the only options were a vote between the English word "Yes" and the French word "Oui", both being simply "Yes" by which Cameroun violated its own 1961 federal constitution imposed on the Ambazonian people without consent of the parliament of the Ambazonian people, and abolishing even the meagre existence of Ambazonia in a state of their own;

3.8. In the body polity, Cameroun to guarantee itself the unhindered loathing of Ambazonia resources has refused for decades in its own legislature body to hear of the economic savagery it has imposed on Ambazonia, to pass laws that will protect the interest of Ambazonians,

and to guarantee the right of Ambazonians as a people to pursue their economic development, a right that is inestimable and formidable to the growth of all human societies;

3.9. Cameroun has summoned the legislative bodies at distant places, reserved in Yaoundé, uncomfortable and unsafe to the Ambazonian people, for the sole purpose of perpetually isolating them from the environment of their own people and threatening them into compliance with Cameroun's whims, caprices and dictates;

3.10. In the body polity, after Ambazonians have elected their own local mayors, and Cameroun being unsatisfied with their choices, has opposed with firmness and appointed government delegates to lord it over the elected officials and impose Cameroun's will on Ambazonians – a total invasion and violation of Ambazonian democratic values;

3.11. Cameroun having invaded and occupied the Ambazonia territory on September 27, 1961 without the required union treaty with the then internationally recognized government of the Ambazonian people, and after dissolving all executive and legislative institutions of Ambazonia in the manner of tyrants, whereby the powers of such institutions being incapable of annihilation have returned to the Ambazonian people who have the right to exercise such power without

external influence from Cameroun, has violated the territorial integrity of Ambazonia, has scorned and violated the laws of all people of the world, namely, United Nations Resolution 1608(XV) Operative Paragraph 5 that requires agreed upon treaty policies and terms with the Ambazonian people, and UN Resolution UN Resolution 2625 (XXV) that requires respect of the right of the Ambazonia people to self-determination, has by this proven itself an aggressor and an illegal occupier of the Ambazonia territory, and has by this forceful occupation enforced its presence by ruthless continuous massacres of the Ambazonian people;

3.12. Having chased a great population of Ambazonia out of the land of their birth with hardship and persecutions, Cameroun in obstruction of the Laws of Nature has refused to the Ambazonian people the rights of citizenship in Ambazonia for assuming citizenship in any foreign land, and has passed laws appropriating all lands of the Ambazonian people to itself;

3.13. Cameroun, having taken all measures to systematically eliminate the Common Law heritage of the Ambazonian people historically rendered compatible with the customs and traditions that define the unified identity of Ambazonians, has deliberately obstructed the administration of justice and subjected judiciary powers to authoritarianism and tyranny;

3.14. Cameroun has made judges dependent on the will of the Camerounese executive in Yaoundé alone for their choice and tenure of their offices, their judgements, and the payment of their salaries; depriving the Ambazonian people the right to democratically determine the administration of justice in their own societies;

3.15. Cameroun has erected a multitude of new officers, at the top of which is a class of imposed governors, senior divisional officers and other officers as territorial administrators, and sent hither swarms of kleptocrats to rule over Ambazonians in every area of their society without their consent, to harass Ambazonians, to seize their lands, to order their killings and to eat out their substance;

3.16. To maintain its illegal occupation and dominion over Ambazonia, Cameroun has kept among us in Ambazonia standing armies by which it invaded our state and society without the consent of the government of the Ambazonian people at the time of invasion on September 27, 1961 till today, and these killers in uniform have glorified themselves in the raping, torture, abduction, maiming and conscienceless killing of Ambazonians to the delight of Cameroun itself;

3.17. Cameroun has rendered its military independent and superior to the Civilian will and power of the Ambazonian people and in this way, it

lauds all acts of impunity and dehumanization of the Ambazonian people committed by their military;

and hijacked, seized and cut off Ambazonian trade with all parts of the world;

3.18. Having covenanted itself to pacts without the consent of the people of Ambazonia, Cameroun has conspired with its acolytes to subject Ambazonia to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution (The Southern Cameroons Order in Council) and unacknowledged by our laws and norms, giving its assent to their acts of political subjugation, environmental degradation, social fractionation, cultural assimilation, willful under-education, and economic loathing;

3.22. Having denied our right as a people to self-governance at any level of the body polity, Cameroun has used its populace representation to impose taxes on Ambazonians without their distinct consent as a people, diverted to itself the huge benefits of such taxes while leaving Ambazonia to the crumbs in development funding;

3.19. Having declared war on the Ambazonian people, Cameroun has located large bodies of troop in Ambazonia and charged them to massacre the people of Ambazonia, loath their property, and burn down entire rural and urban areas – a mission they have carried out with utmost barbarism, aggression, intensity and scale;

3.23. Having rejected the voice of Ambazonians as a people in the administration of justice, and affirmed the path of authoritarianism and perpetual supreme miscarriage of justice against all human rights of the Ambazonian people through an imposed magistracy, Cameroun has deprived the Ambazonian people the benefit of trial by jury in many of its imposed courts, contrary to the norms and culture that have characterized the Ambazonian society for centuries;

3.20. For over six decades of the occupation of Ambazonia and the brutal killings of Ambazonians, loathing of properties of the Ambazonian people, Cameroun has protected its murder and earth scotch machine in Ambazonia, and never prosecuting and punishing them for their abominable acts;

3.24. Having imposed itself in its tyranny, Cameroun transports civilian Ambazonians out of the Ambazonian homeland to be tried for cooked-up offenses in its military tribunals despite all demands by the international courts such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to cease and desist.

3.21. Having invaded and occupied the Ambazonia territory without a union treaty, Cameroun has imposed itself

3.25. When the people of Ambazonia have multiple times sought solutions to

these abuses and usurpations, have severally approached the government of Cameroun for dialogue and a permanent solution to these evils, but have met with silence, rejection, brutality, enforced disappearances, imprisonment and massacre, it is the right and duty of Ambazonians to throw off such a yoke of governance by Cameroun and to establish new guards for their future safety, peace and prosperity.

3.26. For same and similar reasons have men and women, the peoples of the world down the ages arisen, fought against and established for themselves a sovereign country of their own, and to this end have they received the support and favor of other peoples and countries in independence causes. Such were the cases of the United States of America, the State of Israel, the Democratic Republic of East Timor, the State of Eritrea, the Republic of Namibia, and the Republic of South Africa.

WHAT RIGHTS AND DUTIES DO STATES HAVE TO INTERVENE AND SUPPORT THE INDEPENDENCE OF AMBAZONIA?

The qualification of Ambazonians as a people under international law; the fact that Cameroun’s occupation of Ambazonia is a colonial act as it is devoid

of a union treaty between Cameroun and Ambazonia, and, therefore, illegal; and the continuous genocidal acts of Cameroun in Ambazonia give States of the world the right to intervene and support the independence of Ambazonia.

I. Cameroun declared on November 30, 2017 a war and is prosecuting this war on Ambazonia against the right of the Ambazonian people to self-determination. This violates UN Resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 Oct. 1970, which provides that “Every State has the duty to refrain from any forcible action by which deprives peoples . . . in the elaboration of the present principle of their right to self-determination and freedom and independence.” Under such circumstances of forcible action, the said Resolution provides that “In their actions against, and resistance to, such forcible action in pursuit of the exercise of their right to self-determination, such peoples are entitled to seek and to receive support in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter [of the United Nations].”

II. In enunciating “The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,” UN Resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 Oct. 1970 provides that “Every State has the duty to promote, through joint and separate action, realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, in accordance with the provisions of the [United Nations] Charter, and to render assistance to the United Nations in carrying out the

responsibilities entrusted to it by the Charter regarding the implementation of the principle . . . bearing in mind that subjection of people to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a violation of the principle, as well as a denial of fundamental human rights, and is contrary to the Charter [of the United Nations].”

- III. The plebiscite of 11 February 1961 in which the people of Ambazonia voted to “achieve independence by joining the independent Cameroun Republic” was conditioned on terms and policies to be agreed upon by the government of Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons), Cameroun, and Britain, internationally required to be declared under UN Resolution 1608 (XV), Operative Paragraph 5, legalized and deposited at the United Nations. Without this union treaty terms and policies ever agreed upon, ratified by both Ambazonia and Cameroun, and so deposited, the Ambazonia achievement of independence remains imperfect, and the act of Ambazonia joining Cameroun is not actualized. The presence of Cameroun in Ambazonia, therefore, remains illegal under international law. The intervention of any State in support of the independence of Ambazonia will, therefore, not be an act of interference in the internal affairs of Cameroun.
- IV. The intervention of a state to support the independence of Ambazonia does not constitute direct or indirect intervention in the internal or

external affairs of Cameroun because with the lack of a union treaty contrary to the requirement of UN Resolution 1608 (XV), Operative Paragraph 5, Ambazonia is not a legal part and parcel of Cameroun, but an annexed and occupied territory under Cameroun’s alien subjugation and dominion in violation of the UN Charter.

- V. There exists an international boundary between Cameroun and Ambazonia: this boundary was established between the British Cameroons which southern part is now Ambazonia and the French Cameroons in the Milner-Simon Declaration, the Anglo-French Treaty of 1916, and subsequently confirmed by the League of Nations in 1922 when the two territories were separately placed under the Mandate System. State intervention in support of the independence of Ambazonia shall be a respect of this internationally recognized boundary.
- VI. Ambazonia stands most ready and suitable, and strategically located in the heart of the Gulf of Guinea, to enter political, economic, education, social and military relations with other states for mutual interest and to promote and guarantee peace, security and development in the said Gulf of Guinea, in Africa and in the world at large.
- VII. History is full of precedents where States have intervened to support the independence of other peoples of the

world to become a country and put an end to alien subjugation without such intervention and support being a violation of the laws of treatise or intervention in the internal affairs of a country. For example: in 1991, the United States of America intervened and facilitated negotiations that led to the independence of Eritrea from rule by Ethiopia. The Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Uganda, the Republic of Egypt, the government of Italy, the Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Royal Norwegian Government, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America intervened to mediate and support a Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in 2004 that eventually led to the independence of South Sudan from Sudan. The governments of Australia and of Portugal supported the independence of East Timor from annexation and subjugation from Indonesia that ended with the return of peace and the independence of East Timor in 2002.

WHAT SHOULD THE AFRICAN UNION AND THE UNITED NATIONS DO?

1. The United Nations relying on faulty information on the economic viability of the Ambazonia territory inadvertently denied to the people of Ambazonia the right to external self-determination, to live as an independent sovereign country when it failed to include this option in the referendum of 11 February 1961. Recognizing that “The establishment of a sovereign and independent state” is intrinsic to the right to self-determination as provided in UN Resolution UN Resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970, the United Nations should now uphold the principle of equality and self-determination in its fullness to the Ambazonian people and grant to them the opportunity to freely express their desire and to live therefrom in their own sovereign and independent state.
2. The UN should consider again the question of the decolonization and independence of Ambazonia within the context of the right of people to self-determination. Precedents for this reconsideration include the 1953 and then in 1973 case of Puerto Rico; and the 1950 and then in 1993 case of Eritrea.
3. The United Nations should deploy, under Chapter VI of the Charter and the principle of the Responsibility to Protect, a multidimensional United Nations peace support operation with adequate resources into Ambazonia to quickly put an end to the ongoing war Cameroun declared on Ambazonia on November 30, 2017 and to initiate negotiations between Ambazonia and Cameroun in a neutral ground.
4. Faced with an independence revolution, which has turned into a war that has displaced more than 250,000 people internally, created

over 21,000 refugees registered in Nigeria, and led to the abduction, torture, maiming, enforced disappearances, inhuman detention and killing of hundreds to thousands of people, and destruction of scores of villages, to send an International Commission of Inquiry on Ambazonia into Ambazonia with the mandate to investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law in Ambazonia by all parties; to determine whether or not acts of genocide have occurred; to identify the perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law in Ambazonia; and to suggest means of accountability for these violations.

5. The United Nations should recognize the right of the people of Ambazonia to self-determination and in accordance with UN Resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 Oct. 1970, endorse and provide for the Ambazonian people to freely determine their political future as a sovereign country.
6. The United Nations should recognize and admit the state of Ambazonia as a member of the United Nations Organization based on the will of the Ambazonian people.
7. The African Union should, working with the United Nations, and in fidelity to the provisions of the African Union Charter, be party to the negotiation talks for a ceasefire in Ambazonia, uphold the self-determination right of the Ambazonian people to freely

determine their political future as a sovereign and independent state, and admit the people of Ambazonia into the African Union upon submission of an application thereto.

CONTRA ADVOCACY OF RETURN TO THE FEDERAL SYSTEM OF 1961

- I. The right to external self-determination as a fundamental constitutional principle of international society is of *jus cogens*, that is, according to the terms of the Vienna Convention of 1969 concerning the law of treatise is included in the imperative norms of general international law for which no derogation is allowed (Art 53).
- II. There is no union treaty between Ambazonia (Southern Cameroons) and Cameroun as otherwise required in UN Resolution 1608 Operative Paragraph 5 that would have otherwise legalized the federal link in international law. Thus, the federal system was itself a product of colonial occupation, and, therefore, illegal under international law.
- III. The principles of the right to decolonization and the right to external self-determination in themselves eliminate the federal system as an obligatory solution.
- IV. The federal system has disappeared by an act of Cameroun itself when it abolished the system in 1961, and it already failed to guarantee the

freedoms and the right to life and the pursuit of happiness for Ambazonians.

CONTRA ADVOCACY OF CURRENT DECENTRALIZATION SYSTEM

V. To demand that the people of Ambazonia should revert to the 1961 federal system is a violation of UN Resolution 2625(XXV) of 24 Oct. 1970, which requires that “By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, **all peoples have the right to freely determine without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and every state has the duty to respect this right in accordance to the provisions of the Charter.”**

1. All antecedent and current evils of subjugation and dehumanization of the Ambazonian people that constitute the existential rationale for throwing off the yoke of governance tyranny under Cameroun for decades have been accommodated, practiced and fostered under the decentralization political system. Decentralization, therefore, provides no solution to these evils.
2. The prescription of decentralization violates the rights of the Ambazonian people themselves to freely determine their political, economic, social and cultural future without influence from Cameroun, the aggressor, and any of its acolytes.

