

Platform

May 2026 No.36

The World Anti-imperialist Platform

A stylized illustration of a woman with dark hair, wearing a light-colored long-sleeved shirt, holding a large, dark red flag aloft with her right arm. The background is a solid red color. The illustration is rendered in a flat, graphic style with some shading to suggest form and movement.





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“The 21st century will be the century of socialism”

Aleksandar Đenić | New Communist Party of Yugoslavia (Serbia)

Dear comrades

In these turbulent times, the unity of the antifascists and anti-imperialists, its commitment to internationalist principles, and the struggle against imperialism must send a strong message of determination to preserve peace, independence, and resistance to wars and occupations. Therefore, today it is important to express our solidarity with the people of Cuba, Palestine, Iran, Lebanon, Donbass, President Maduro, and all the governments of these freedom-loving countries, which are under attack by the United States.

We live in an era of aggressive imperialist policies that have provoked wars in Ukraine, Iran, and Yemen, are committing genocide in Palestine, Lebanon and West Asia, while threatening to extend the conflict to the Caribbean and exert pressure on the people of Cuba. We must not forget the genocidal sanctions against socialist Cuba, the constant threats to the people of Nicaragua, the US occupation of the Korean peninsula, and the provocations towards the People's Republic of China, particularly through puppet regimes in Taiwan.

Today, the EU and the United States are displaying unprecedented hypocrisy: while describing the suffering of civilians in war zones, they ignore the fact that the use of civilians as human shields has become a practice carried out by their “allies.” In Ukraine, Nazi ideology is being instilled and World War II fascists are being proclaimed national heroes. The Communist Party of Ukraine has been forced

underground, while threats, intimidation, and murders of politicians and journalists are commonplace. Symbols of the struggle against Nazism in Ukraine have become the brave Kononovich brothers, whose lives are permanently threatened by the Kyiv regime. Monuments to Lenin and anything reminiscent of life in the USSR are being systematically destroyed.

While Western politicians and media openly side with the neo-Nazis, countries in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America, with experience of European and US neocolonialism, see the events in Ukraine as Russia's struggle against a unipolar world led by the United States. NATO and Western imperialism pose the greatest threats to peace, and the US, EU, and NATO pursue aggressive policies against Cuba, Nicaragua, and progressive movements in Latin America. Similarly, the US constantly provokes North Korea and China, while Western imperialism is responsible for the wars and plunder of Africa.

The hypocrisy of Western imperialism is also evident in its support for Israel's genocide against the Palestinians. Similarly, the West propagandizes about human rights violations in Iran, while remaining silent about human rights in the Gulf monarchies, which are allies of the US, or when Israeli and American bombs kill children and civilians in Iran. The degree of imperialism's interest in human rights and democracy is perfectly demonstrated by the fact that, with its support, Al Qaeda took over Syria, committing crimes against its own people.

The peoples of the Balkans, especially in the former Yugoslavia, know imperialism well. Yugoslavia did not disappear on its own, but was violently dismembered by Western capital and monopoly interests, which are still active today. NATO is the armed wing of Western imperialism: an aggressive military alliance that provokes wars and unrest around the world. NATO bombed Yugoslavia with banned weapons, such as depleted uranium and cluster bombs, causing tens of thousands of deaths each year.

However, all the peoples of the former Yugoslavia are victims of Western imperialism and the violent disintegration of the state. Political and economic dependence, pressures, and conditions are evident, and the region has become easy prey for Western economic and military interests. The urgent duty of the people is to reject the policy of “divide and conquer” and prevent the creation of weak and servile puppet states, as exemplified by the situation of the fake state of Kosovo. The imperialists seek to establish governments obedient to their dictates, deepening capitalist exploitation and tying the countries to NATO and the EU.

The southern part of Serbia, Kosovo and Metohija, is occupied by NATO. The puppet regime in Pristina constantly provokes Serbs and non-Albanian populations, while the US and the EU support it.

The largest US military base in the region, Bondsteel, is located there, controlled by mafias and war criminals with NATO support. Russia and China support Serbia’s sovereignty in the UN, and Serbia depends on Russian energy.

The Serbian government does not want sanctions against Russia, but the EU, the US, and NATO are putting pressure on Serbia, fueling conflicts and tensions in Kosovo and Metohija and pushing Serbia to recognize Kosovo.

Although the Serbian government pursues a pro-European policy contrary to the interests of the people, the so-called student protests, which arose after the tragedy in Novi Sad, are led by liberals and conser-

vatives hiding behind the students. Their demands are neoliberal and contain no progressive goals. Our party, while understanding the anger of the people, cannot support protests that defend anti-popular policies and serve the interests of the US and the EU, openly opposing cooperation with China, Russia, Belarus, Cuba, and other progressive and socialist countries.

Also, as a consequence of the rehabilitation of fascism throughout Europe and in our country, there are marginal but very aggressive fascist groups that destroy monuments to partisans and Soviet liberators. The experience of Ukraine, as well as other countries, teaches us that such groups can very quickly become mass movements due to the widespread anti-communist hysteria imposed by the EU in all former socialist countries.

The deterioration of workers’ living standards, the strengthening of imperialist organizations, and the repression of anti-imperialist movements throughout Europe require an organized and coordinated struggle through anti-imperialist, anti-NATO, and workers’ movements.

In these historical circumstances, anti-imperialist forces must unite all progressive forces and fight against imperialism. We believe that socialism is a stage in the development of human society and that the 21st century will be the century of socialism.

Forward with socialism, comrades!

Long live the anti-imperialist struggle!

“We must move from a forum for debate to an organ of combative leadership”

Miguel Alexander Escobar | Rafael Aguiñada Carranza Inter-Union Coordinating Committee (CIRAC, El Salvador)

Comrades, delegates, and anti-imperialist fighters: As part of the social and popular organizations of El Salvador, we are conscious that World War III is already underway. But not in the classical form of 1914 or 1939, with continuous fronts and formal declarations of war, but in the superior form of decadent imperialism: total hybrid war.

This phase combines: economic war (sanctions, theft of reserves), informational war (media fascism), biological war (manipulation of pandemics), energy war (sabotage of pipelines such as Nord Stream), and proxy wars (Ukraine, Taiwan, Gaza, the Sahel). The principal enemy remains the same: the NATO-EU triad under US hegemony, transnational financial capital, and neo-collaborationist regimes.

Our objectives are: 1) to characterise this new stage of imperialist war; 2) to denounce the resurgence of fascism as an instrument of internal shock; and 3) to propose concrete tasks for strengthening the unified anti-imperialist front.

Since the collapse of the USSR (1991), North American imperialism has attempted to establish the unipolar “New World Order.” But its own predatory logic has generated three irresolvable contradictions:

1. The imperialist contradiction: The NATO alliance is fracturing. While Washington pushes for open war against China and Russia, continental Europe (Germany, France) sees its industry ruined by US gas and forced de-industrialisation. The Global South observes how a “rules-based order” is demanded of it—one that was never applied to Iraq, Libya, or Vietnam.

2. The centre-periphery contradiction: Plunder through external debt, the IMF, and climate bonds

has been replaced by even more brutal mechanisms: the confiscation of sovereign assets (Afghanistan, Russia, Venezuela) and control of maritime routes (Gulf of Aden, Strait of Malacca).

3. The contradiction between social productivity and private appropriation: The crisis of overaccumulation drives NATO to “resolve” its tendential falling rate of profit through permanent war; the military-industrial complex demands corpses every five years to renew contracts.

We are not confronted with a “clash of civilisations” (Huntington), but with the final gasp of financial colonialism. The war in Ukraine is the dress rehearsal for a partition of Eurasia; the genocide in Gaza is the laboratory of Zionist fascism; the provocations in Taiwan are the script for a war against the Chinese socialist revolution.

Fascism as the Acute Phase of Imperialism

Following Dimitrov and the Leninist analyses of “Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism,” we must update our definition: contemporary neo-fascism does not operate solely through paramilitaries or racial hate speech, but through:

- Permanent state-of-exception laws (UK National Security Law, anti-terrorist directives in France).
- Criminalisation of anti-imperialist protest (imprisonment of climate activists and Palestine solidarity activists in Germany, the US, and Canada).
- Rehabilitation of Nazi and collaborationist symbols (Azov battalions in Ukraine, the far-right in the Israeli government, Bolsonarism in Brazil).

Contemporary fascism is the dictatorship of the

most parasitic sectors of financial capital, which can no longer guarantee their domination through formal bourgeois democracy. This is why they resort to:

- Concentration camps for migrants in Libya and on the Mexico–US border.
- Bombing of hospitals, schools, and refugee camps.
- Banning of communist parties and popular movements under the pretext of “disinformation.”

We are conscious that imperialism cannot be defeated without frontally combating fascism. And fascism cannot be combated without building popular self-defence militias and anti-impunity people’s tribunals.

Strengthening the Anti-Imperialist Front: Concrete Experiences

Despite the offensive, the anti-imperialist camp has objectively strengthened in three areas:

1. The Russia–China–Iran–North Korea strategic axis: It is not a formal alliance, but it constitutes a pole of material veto against unipolarity. The SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) and BRICS+ already group the majority of the world’s population and the principal producers of energy, food, and technology. De-dollarisation is advancing: 30% of Russia–China trade is conducted in yuan and rubles.
2. Resistance at the periphery: The Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger) has expelled French troops and is building military cooperation with Russia. Venezuela, Cuba, and Nicaragua resist the criminal blockade. Palestine, with its means, has demonstrated that the myth of “Israeli invulnerability” is false.
3. The new proletarian internationalism: Despite co-opted trade union bureaucracies and NGOs, concrete solidarity networks are emerging: sending generators to Cuba, hacktivists against fascist infrastructure, popular boycotts of Zionist products, and the formation of digital anti-disinformation mili-

tias.

Strategic weakness to overcome: Fragmentation.

There is still no unified anti-imperialist leadership capable of coordinating actions of mass civil disobedience, balanced economic sabotage (not only sanctions, but solidarity naval blockades of ships carrying weapons to Israel), and schools of political-ideological training in local languages.

Proposed Immediate Tasks for the Sovintern

Comrades, we cannot limit ourselves to declarations of condemnation. The Sovintern must move from a forum for debate to an organ of combative leadership. To this end, we propose:

1. Creation of the Anti-Imperialist Coordination Committee (ACC): With representation from each national front (Palestine, Western Sahara, Donbas, Kurdistan, Balochistan, etc.) so that they can share tactical intelligence on troop movements, sanctions, and fascist networks.
2. Global campaign of civil disobedience against ports and airports transporting weapons to genocidal regimes: Popular, trade union, and student blockades coordinated with internationalist lawyers.
3. Itinerant People’s University of Leninist Formation: Teaching revolutionary theory, secure cryptography, and the use of new information technologies (communications guerrilla warfare).
4. International Solidarity Fund: Voluntary fundraising in countries of the anti-imperialist axis to finance clandestine propaganda networks and other initiatives.
5. International Day “No More Wars of Capital—Yes to Socialist Revolution”: Setting global actions in front of NATO embassies and permanent solidarity actions with the peoples.

Closing: A Call to the Offensive

I conclude with Lenin: “There are situations in which passivity is the greatest of crimes.”

Imperialism is showing its claws, but also its fractures: it cannot produce without the Global South, it cannot incur debt without the savings of our peoples, it cannot recruit soldiers without lying. Every bomb dropped on a school in Gaza, Iran, or elsewhere in the world; every missile in Yemen; every coup in Africa is another brick in its own mausoleum.

We, the Sovintern, must be the global organisation of the anti-imperialist revolution. No to World War III for the benefit of the monopolists. Yes to class war, to the insurrection of the peoples, to the construction of socialism as the only guarantee of lasting peace!

¡Camaradas, compañeros, Hasta la victoria siempre!

¡Patria, Socialismo o Muerte Venceremos!

US military presence and US military base in East Asia

Jun Sasamoto | President of Confederation of Lawyers of Asia and the Pacific (COLAP), Bureau member of International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)

Summary

- The U.S. military claims that its presence and bases in East Asia—including Japan and South Korea—are intended to protect the region from China and Russia. However, this is not the U.S.’s true goal. Its aim is to divide and rule Asia in order to dominate the region. This is particularly true in East Asia.
- The aggressive nature of the United States is not limited to the current Trump administration. Since the end of World War II, the U.S. has established a network of military bases and alliances throughout East Asia, dividing and ruling the region to institutionalize its military dominance. This applies to Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines in East Asia.

1. The History and Strategy of U.S. Imperialism: Dominating Other Nations Through the Construction of Military Bases

A History of Aggression and Domination: Dominating other nations through the construction of military bases and military alliances. U.S. imperialism is not only aggressive but also domineering; it is a form of neocolonialism.

(1) Historically, since the independence of the 13 Eastern colonies in 1776, the United States invaded the indigenous peoples of the western mainland in the 19th century and subsequently secured Pacific island territories such as Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines. Backed by military power, the United States expanded its borders through the construction of military bases and the migration of Americans, incorporating territories into the United States (Hawaii) or establishing them as autonomous territories (Guam,

Northern Mariana Islands) (USW p. 39).

(2) In the 1940 agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom regarding the exchange of warships and military bases following World War I, the United Kingdom, which needed warships for the war against the Nazis, sought to acquire them. Conversely, the United States secured naval bases in key maritime locations such as the Caribbean, the Azores in the Atlantic, and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. In this way, the status of imperial power shifted from the United Kingdom to the United States. At that time, from the U.S. perspective, the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans were “moats that could not be bridged” (USW p. 143).

(3) Rapid Expansion of Overseas U.S. Military Bases After World War II

Following the experience of Pearl Harbor, the United States—feeling vulnerable—decided to establish bases on Pacific island territories in order to avoid attacks and deter aggression far from its own borders (USW p. 164). At the time, MacArthur emphasized a defensive line connecting the Philippines, Okinawa, the Aleutian Islands, and Alaska in East Asia as a perimeter to protect the United States. After World War II, the U.S. took control of the western Pacific islands (the Marianas, Micronesia) that Japan had previously occupied, governing them under the nominal status of UN Trust Territories while effectively treating them as colonies.

Immediately after the war, the United States had come to possess some 2,000 bases worldwide. “Within ten years of the war’s end, 42 nations and 8 mutual defense treaties, over 30 countries and administrative security agreements—all of which touched on bases

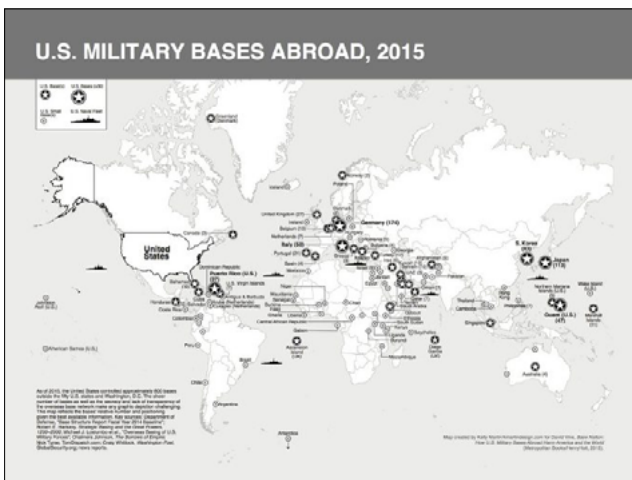
(base rights)” (USW p. 195). This reflected a vision of the Pacific as a vast “lake” (USW p. 182), and represented a further intensification of what can be called “offensive defense” (USW p. 181).

U.S. military bases acquired after World War II were built in occupied territories won through war. Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Iraq, and Afghanistan are prominent examples. Today, the U.S. maintains between 700 and 800 overseas military bases. These have grown in a pattern that encircles the Soviet Union (Russia), China, and Iran. The approximately 800 U.S. military bases deployed around the world vastly outnumber the overseas military installations of Russia and China (China has only Djibouti; Russia is concentrated primarily in former Soviet states).

(4) Interference in Domestic Affairs via the CIA and NED

In Italy, the U.S. interfered in elections. American military bases in Italy are referred to not as “U.S. bases” but as “NATO bases.” The United States also intervened in Japanese elections after the war.

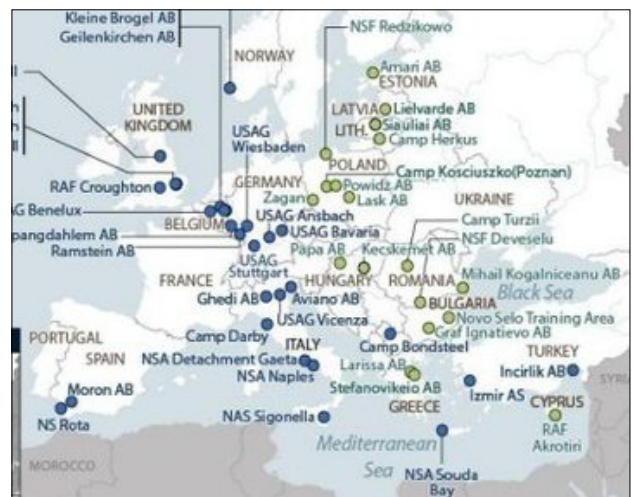
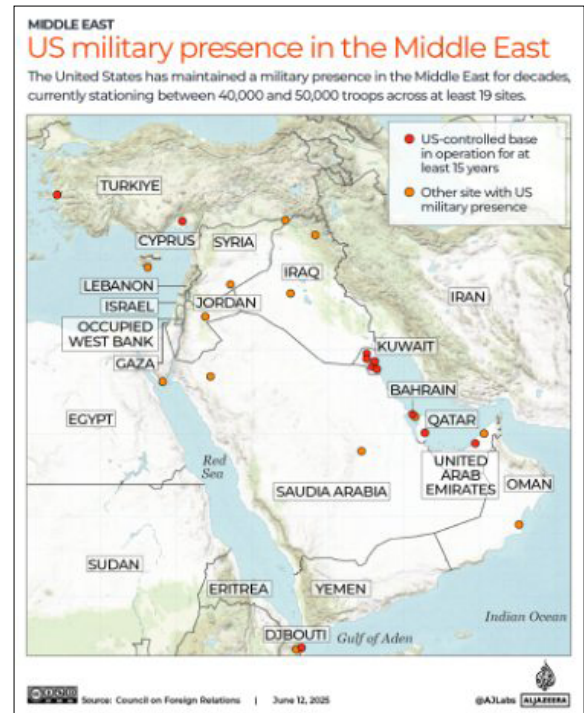
The strategy of American imperialism centers on encircling the Soviet Union (Russia), China, North Korea, and Iran. After the Cold War, the focus shifted to suppressing the rise of nations beyond U.S. control. Maintaining and strengthening U.S. military bases in South Korea and Japan is one pillar of this strategy.



(From David Vine, “The United States of War,” pp. 4-5)

In the Middle East, during the U.S. attack on Iran

in 2025, U.S. military bases across the region were highlighted as potential targets for Iranian retaliation—and in the attacks of 2026, they did in fact come under Iranian fire. This reflects just how extensively U.S. military bases have been established throughout the Gulf states.



(5) Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean

The Chagos Islands in the Indian Ocean were returned from the United Kingdom to Mauritius in 2024, following an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice—a development that can be supported as part of the decolonization process.

However, in May 2025, the United Kingdom concluded a new 99-year lease agreement with Mauritius for the use of the military base. As a result, Diego Garcia continues to be used as a U.S. military installation. It served as a key staging ground during the Iraq and Afghanistan wars, and was targeted by Iran during the 2026 Iran war. It will continue to serve as a critical hub for projection of power and control over Asia. The Chagossian people were expelled from the islands to make way for the U.S. base, and legal proceedings challenging the UK-Mauritius agreement have since been filed in British courts.

(6) The Role of Overseas U.S. Military Bases

The presence of foreign military bases instills in host-nation populations a sense of oppression and occupation. The peoples of South Korea and Japan have come to feel this, often without fully realizing it.

Threat to adversaries: U.S. military bases in South Korea, Japan, and Okinawa have posed a continuous threat to North Korea and China for over 80 years. Reflecting on the Cuban Missile Crisis of the 1960s, it is clear that the presence of a foreign military base near one's own territory constitutes a genuine threat.

(7) The existence of U.S. military bases, along with actual exercises and deployments, has grown increasingly aggressive—serving as a trigger for war, and provoking not only military and intelligence confrontations but actual armed conflict. (Examples: NATO's eastward expansion as a cause of the Ukraine war; the escalating aggression of U.S.-South Korea military exercises, including decapitation strike scenarios targeting Kim Jong-un.)

(8) American imperialism employs a wide range of tools beyond military pressure—including provocations (such as former House Speaker Pelosi's visit to Taiwan), media propaganda ("the China threat" narrative), and financial support for opposition forces (NED activities) - all aimed at stoking tensions and destabilizing governments, thereby increasing the risk of regional military conflict and war.

(9) Underlying this American imperialism is

the pursuit of economic interests by the U.S. military-industrial complex. The more military tensions and wars arise, the more weapons they are able to sell—and this is the fundamental engine driving American imperialism. Even President Eisenhower, in his farewell address, warned of the dangers of the military-industrial complex.

2. U.S. Imperial Strategy in Asia

(1) The U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy

2009-2017, Obama Administration: Through its "Pivot to Asia" policy, the U.S. shifted its military focus from Europe and the Middle East to Asia. Following the end of the Cold War, the priority became containing the rising power of China rather than maintaining military forces in Europe.

2019, First Trump Administration: Designating China, Russia, and North Korea as adversaries, the U.S. sought cooperation from its allies and significantly increased joint military exercises. The U.S. strategic focus was reframed from the "Asia-Pacific" to the "Indo-Pacific," with an emphasis on encircling China. Taiwan became the focal point of U.S. dominance in Asia.

The Taiwan Contingency

2022, Biden Administration: Military intervention in the Taiwan question was implied on four separate occasions. A 2023 report by CSIS (a U.S. think tank) outlined scenarios in which China, Taiwan, Japan, and the United States engage in combat, based on the assumption of a Chinese invasion of Taiwan.

U.S. military involvement in the defense of Taiwan constitutes a violation of international law. The exercise of collective self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter is only justified when invited by a state recognized as independent by the international community.

Acting in accordance with U.S. intentions, Japanese Prime Minister Takaichi suggested Japan's military involvement in the Taiwan question under the secu-

urity legislation (November 2025). This amounts to the exercise of collective self-defense premised on U.S. military involvement in the Taiwan issue—and, like the U.S. position, constitutes a violation of international law. It also violates Japan’s Peace Constitution.

(2) Strengthening Cooperation with Pro-U.S. Nations in East Asia

The 2023 U.S.-Japan-South Korea summit (led by Biden, Kishida, and Yoon) strengthened the trilateral military alliance. Biden invited the two leaders to the United States to reaffirm the strong bonds among the three nations. This trilateral alliance covers the range from North Korea to Taiwan and the South China Sea.

2025, Second Trump Administration: While maintaining large-scale U.S. military bases in Japan, South Korea, and Guam, military use of bases and military exercises in the northwest Pacific have been increasing. Even under South Korean President Lee Jae-myung, the trilateral relationship remains unchanged. Under Japan’s Takaichi administration, Japan’s military buildup has advanced further—including the deployment of missiles with enemy base strike capability.

Trilateral ties among the Philippines, Japan, and the United States are also being strengthened. Under the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA), the Philippines expanded the number of Philippine military facilities available for joint use with the U.S. from 5 to 9. Japan and NATO countries have also participated in U.S.-Philippines military exercises (Balikatan), aimed at addressing contingencies involving Taiwan and the South China Sea.

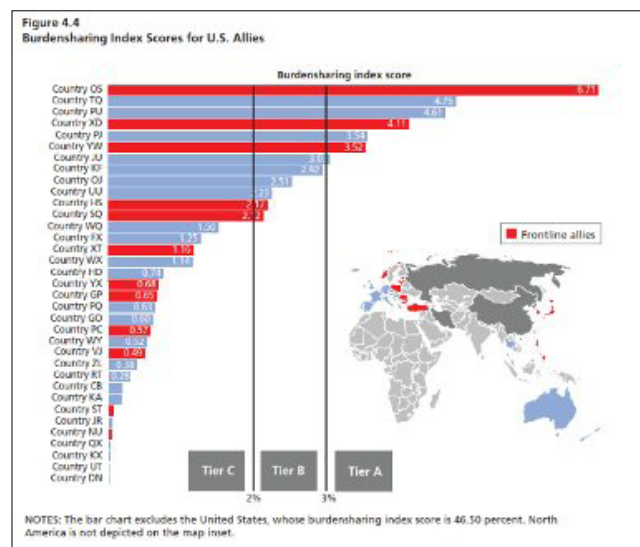
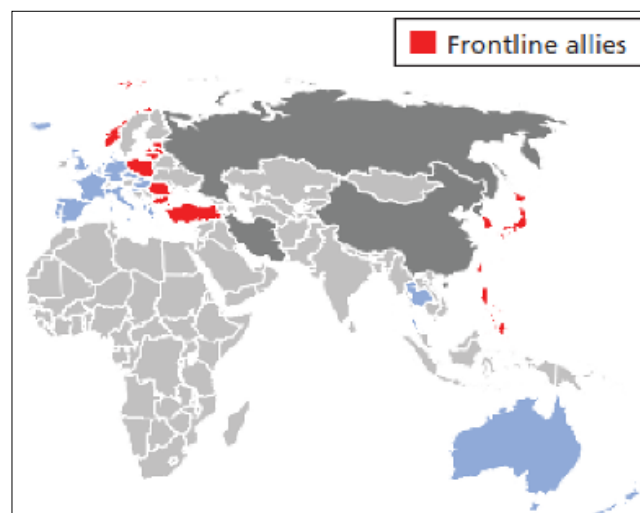
Japan and the Philippines agreed to begin negotiations on an Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) for the mutual provision of military supplies, and concluded a General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA) for the sharing of military intelligence (April 30, 2025). Their shared objective is the containment of China.

(3) Burden-Sharing Indicators Among Allies (2024

RAND Corporation Report)**

Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and Taiwan in Asia, along with Turkey, Romania, Poland, the three Baltic states, and Norway in Europe, are positioned on the front lines against the four nations the U.S. regards as adversaries (China, Russia, North Korea, and Iran). In terms of military burden-sharing, the U.S. accounts for 46.5%, while Japan’s share of 6.7% is the highest among all allies.

The actual structure of the encirclement of China and Russia is, as can be seen from the map below, nearly identical to the distribution of U.S. military bases. Those bases form the structural foundation of the encirclement network.



3. A History of U.S. Imperial Domination of Asia Since World War II

(1) After Japan's defeat, the U.S. used Japan as a buffer against the Soviet Union. From 1951 onward, the Japanese government was bound by the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the Status of Forces Agreement—a strategy that embedded “base rights,” enabling the establishment of massive U.S. military bases on Japanese soil.

(2) Following U.S. intervention in the Korean War, and from 1953 onward, massive military bases were established in South Korea, along with the UN Command Korea, the U.S.-South Korea military alliance, and a permanent U.S. military presence.

The UN Command also concluded a Status of Forces Agreement with Japan (1954), enabling it to use facilities within Japan. Large numbers of military personnel from NATO countries come to U.S. bases in Okinawa. Since 2018, the United Kingdom, Australia, France, New Zealand, and Canada have used Futenma and Kadena Air Base—both UN Command bases—a combined total of 23 times.

(3) Intervention in Taiwan

In 1979, the normalization of U.S.-China relations led the U.S. to acknowledge China's “One China” policy. At the same time, however, the U.S. effectively turned Taiwan into a base for aggression and domination in Asia.

The Taiwan Relations Act—a piece of U.S. domestic legislation enacted in 1979—has been used to hint at armed intervention against China and to sell weapons to Taiwan, thereby posing a continuing threat to China. While there are no U.S. military bases in Taiwan itself, the U.S. bases in Okinawa serve as a pressure point against China.

4. The Ukraine War and NATO

(1) The question of how to interpret the Ukraine War is an indispensable perspective for any analysis of contemporary U.S. imperialism.

After the Cold War, the Warsaw Pact was dis-

solved—yet NATO was not. Instead, NATO continued its eastward expansion with Russia as its imagined adversary. NATO subsequently carried out attacks on Kosovo and Libya, transforming itself from a defensive alliance into an aggressive one. (See President Putin's declaration of war.)

In 2014, the U.S. orchestrated the Maidan coup, with the NED providing financial support to media outlets and anti-Russian forces. Phone calls by Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland and others revealing interference in Ukraine's internal affairs were also exposed. This brought an anti-Russian government to power in Ukraine. As with other color revolutions, the U.S. adopted a strategy of providing financial and intelligence support to opposition forces, escalating unrest, and engineering regime change. (See Oliver Stone's **Ukraine on Fire**.)

From 2014 onward, attacks on Russian-speaking residents of Ukraine were carried out using neo-Nazis. This has not been reported in Japan or South Korea, where the influence of Western media is strong.

(2) A Framework for Understanding the Ukraine War

Those who view the Ukraine War solely through the lens of criticism of Russia cannot fully grasp the aims of U.S. imperialism outlined above.

The Western criticism that invoking neo-Nazis or NATO expansion “serves Russian interests” confuses “justification” with “explanation.” Such criticism obscures the social reality of the dangers posed by the expansion of a military alliance like NATO—a reality that most of Japan's peace movement has failed to recognize.

A proxy war between the U.S. and Russia: During the Biden presidency, the U.S.—though capable of participating militarily had Ukraine requested it—chose not to do so, instead adopting a proxy war strategy of using Ukraine to exhaust Russia. At the same time, the provision of U.S.-made weapons served the interests of the American military-indus-

trial complex.

In a Taiwan contingency, the U.S. may use Japan and South Korea as expendable pawns to weaken China. The aim is to stoke fears of a Chinese threat—compelling Japan to purchase large quantities of U.S. weapons in peacetime—and then, in wartime, to have Japan and South Korea fight China directly while selling them weapons.

Within the European peace movement as well, most voices remain focused on criticizing Russia. However, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) and the World Peace Council are accurately analyzing the actions of both Russia and NATO.

In Japan, there is a history of hostility toward the Soviet Union and China dating back to the 19th century, and Japanese citizens show the highest rate of criticism of Russia over the Ukraine War among any nation. International peace movements that serve as bridges to China and Russia—such as COLAP and IADL—are urgently needed now.

5. East Asia in the 21st Century

(1) The Manufactured Taiwan Crisis (U.S. Propaganda)

Not only Xi Jinping, but successive generations of Chinese leaders have maintained that they will not renounce the use of force to achieve Taiwan's unification. (Endo Homare, *Xi Jinping's Aim: From U.S. Unipolarity to Multipolarity—It Is the CIA That Is Manufacturing the Taiwan Crisis*, p. 272)

- Jiang Zemin (1990s): During the 1995-96 Taiwan Strait Crisis, China conducted missile exercises near Taiwan, and President Jiang Zemin strongly emphasized his opposition to any moves toward Taiwan independence.
- Hu Jintao (2000s): The Anti-Secession Law was enacted in 2005, and President Hu Jintao stated that “if Taiwan declares independence, non-peaceful means will be employed.”
- Xi Jinping (2010s onward): At the 2022 Chinese

Communist Party Congress, Xi stated that China would “make every effort to achieve peaceful reunification, but would never commit to renouncing the use of force.”

The theory of a Chinese invasion of Taiwan by 2027—promoted by the CIA Director and the Department of Defense—was found to lack any concrete basis whatsoever, as revealed in March 2026 by U.S. intelligence (the Office of the Director of National Intelligence). The “China threat” narrative is U.S. propaganda orchestrated through media outlets across the world.

(2) U.S. Provocations

Taiwan: The visit to Taiwan by House Speaker Pelosi in August 2022, the meeting between the U.S. House Speaker and President Tsai on U.S. soil in 2023, and exchanges with President Lai—China has responded to each of these with military exercises.

Since last year, Japanese lawmakers have begun visiting Taiwan, drawing criticism from China.

Arms sales to Taiwan from 1979 onward (Endo, p. 209), and NED support for pro-Taiwan independence forces (discussed below)—even if these U.S. and Japanese actions are described as “unofficial,” China regards them as interference in its internal affairs and condemns them as violations of the “One China” principle.

(3) Characteristics of Propaganda Emanating from U.S. and Western Media

- Japan's military buildup has been advanced under the slogan “Yesterday's Ukraine is today's Japan.” In December 2022, Japan decided through its three national security documents to acquire counter-strike capability missiles.
- A hallmark of this propaganda is the framing of events such as “Russia prepares attack ahead of 2022 invasion”—with no coverage whatsoever of NATO's own movements. The deployment of NATO missiles in Poland and Romania went unreported. Nor was it reported that the destruction of the Nord Stream pipeline was carried out on U.S.

orders. Only independent media and journalists covered this.

(4) The Korean Peninsula

North Korea's missile launches are primarily a reaction to U.S.-South Korea military exercises. Under the Yoon administration, over 40 military exercises were conducted, including drills for decapitation strike operations - exercises that can no longer be described as defensive in nature.

U.S. involvement with North Korean defector organizations (invited to the U.S. Congress; defector groups launching balloons near the border) has also been documented.

There are also reports that during President Yoon's declaration of martial law, the U.S. was involved in a false flag operation, with U.S. military aircraft overhead at the time.

6. Military Actions by the Soviet Union, China, and North Korea as Reactions

The military actions of the Soviet Union, China, and North Korea can be understood, in part, as reactions to aggressive U.S. military actions and provocations.

- The Soviet response during the Cuban Missile Crisis
← U.S. deployment of missiles in Italy and Turkey
- North Korea's missile and nuclear development
← Partly a reaction against U.S. aggression in Iraq and Libya, and against the U.S. designation of these countries as part of an "axis of evil"
- China's territorial disputes at sea ← A reaction to the reinforcement and expansion of U.S. military base construction in Okinawa

7. U.S. Imperialism from Behind the Scenes - The Role of the CIA and NED

(1) Interference in Domestic Affairs in the CIA Era

The overthrow of the Iranian government (1953), the overthrow of Allende's government in Chile (1973), support for anti-government forces in Nicaragua (1980s), the attack on Venezuela and the abduction of its president (2026).

Color Revolutions—interference in domestic affairs aimed at toppling governments by supporting pro-U.S. forces within target countries (Georgia's Rose Revolution, Ukraine's Orange Revolution, etc.)

During the attack on Venezuela, President Trump ordered the CIA to carry out operations, and in the abduction of President Maduro, the CIA conducted covert activities including locating his whereabouts.

(2) NED Interference

Funding and research activities by the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and USAID.

Under President Reagan in the 1980s, a government-funded private foundation was established to avoid criticism of the CIA's overt interference in the internal affairs of other nations. It provides financial support and conducts research activities in favor of pro-U.S. forces. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has published a detailed research report on this matter.^[1]

A) Hong Kong: Financial and organizational support for the Hong Kong democracy movement.

B) Xinjiang and Tibet: Support for independence movements.

C) Taiwan:

- In July 2023, NED presented President Tsai Ing-wen with its Democracy Award (see photo, right).
- Taiwan's Digital Minister Audrey Tang sent a congratulatory video message on the occasion of NED's 40th anniversary.
- Financial support for Taiwan's Umbrella Movement.

D) Korea: North Korean defectors.

There has been financial support for defector organizations that conduct provocations along the 38th parallel, as well as for defector witnesses who testify before the U.S. Congress (as reported by an American journalist).^[2]



E) Financial Support to Other Asian Nations

In Bangladesh in 2025 and Nepal in 2026, anti-government protests rapidly escalated into riots and acts of violence within short periods, resulting in the successive overthrow of governments that had been favorably disposed toward China. These events have also been identified as part of a pattern of color revolutions in which NED funds pro-U.S. NGOs to engineer regime change. It has been pointed out that the U.S. is involved in fomenting what are labeled “Gen Z movements,” in which short-lived riots are steered toward the toppling of governments (source: *The New Atlas* on YouTube).

Notes

[1] https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xw/wjbxw/202408/t20240809_11468618.html

[2] *Article by Tim Shorrock* https://newstapa.org/article/UVx_7

The North Korea Freedom Coalition (NKFC) and the Human Rights Foundation (HRF), together with the U.S. government’s National Endowment for Democracy (NED), are among the largest foreign supporters of North Korean defector organizations. All of these organizations are connected to the Committee for Human Rights in North Korea (HRNK), the most influential defector-support organization in Washington. NKFC representative Scholte and NED founder and president Carl Gershman both serve on its board of directors.

From the Sahel to the Plains of Russia, the Cry Is the Same, We Call for Action: For a United Global Front

Aboubakar Alassane | West African Peoples Organisation (WAPO)

From Africa to Other Continents

From the Sahel to the Plains of Russia, the Cry Is the Same, We Call for Action: For a United Global Front

Comrades! Brothers in the struggle of the world proletariat! Architects of the new world dawn, Revolutionaries gathered here, at the heart of the land that witnessed the spark of 1917!

I take the floor today not as a mere observer, but as a voice among the millions of African voices, who—from the banks of the Nile in Egypt to the heights of the Fouta Djallon in Guinea Conakry, from the shores of the Mediterranean to the cliffs of the Cape of Good Hope, passing through those of the Sahel, the forests of Central Africa, Mount Kilimanjaro, and the Kalahari Desert—refuse to see our land, our continent, become once again the doormat of History.

They tell us, in the gilded salons of Geneva or New York, that “World War III” is a distant threat, a specter haunting the borders of Eastern Europe or the waters of the Pacific. They tell us that Africa, in this great tectonic game, is absent, neutral, or a mere spectator.

Lies! Illusion! Criminal blindness! Comrades

The truth, comrades, is that World War III is not ahead of us. It has already begun, and its epicenter—its most fierce and decisive battlefield—is African soil! This land, wounded by more than five hundred years of the most barbaric exploitation, inflicted only by barbarians draped in the ignorance of their own barbarism erected as civilization, upon a people whose only fault is their hospitality and humanism.

The African people.

Nkrumah Was Right

More than sixty years ago, the great Osagyefo Kwame Nkrumah issued this warning, which today resonates like a clap of thunder in the silence of our nights: “Africa must unite or perish.” He also proclaimed: “It is impossible to separate the life of Africa from that of the world.” Thus warning us that if we marched in scattered ranks, trapped within borders that guarded our own alienation, Africa would become the battlefield of rival powers and the ground for the next global conflagration. World War III.

Comrades, listen closely: this World War III is not a distant threat. For us Africans, it has already begun! It does not manifest only through nuclear mushroom clouds, but through manufactured terrorism, through the looting of our natural resources both above and below ground, through criminal economic sanctions, and through the sabotage of our sovereignty. Where is democracy? Is it not an act of barbarism to wage war on a civilization? It does not surprise us that the proselytism of democracy inevitably leads to fascism.

Imperialism, that supreme stage of capitalism, has mutated into a global fascism disguised as the “rules-based order”. It is this same fascism that attempts to encircle Russia, that attempts to suffocate China through violent, cowardly, and barbaric aggression that openly threatens a 5,000-year-old civilization (Persian Civilization), and that seeks to transform the Sahel into one vast “hunting ground”.

Look around us today. What do you see? What is hypocritically called the “war on terror”, “regional instability”, or “humanitarian crises” is nothing other

than the hybrid, outsourced, and vicious form of this World War III. It is a war for lithium, for uranium, for gold, for rare earth minerals. It is a war for the control of strategic corridors.

Imperialism, in its phase of decomposition, is aggressive, but it can no longer afford frontal wars between great powers that would destroy one another. So it displaces the violence. It outsources the chaos. It finances militias, arms terrorist groups to destabilize our sovereign states, and uses the financial blackmail of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank as invisible bombers.

Strengthening the Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist Front

Why are we in Moscow? We are here because the ideals of the Bolshevik Revolution belong to us as well! Social justice, the abolition of the exploitation of man by man, the primacy of the collective good over private profit—these are the values that will advance Africa and the world. We are not here to beg for aid; we are here to build a PERMANENT FRAMEWORK FOR WORK AND EXCHANGE. Let that be heard!

We are here to stop reacting sporadically. Imperialism is organized—the Revolution must be even more so! We are not reactionaries; we are Revolutionaries. The permanent framework we are creating today must be the general headquarters of the global counter-offensive. We must coordinate our economies, pool our technologies, and above all, unify our doctrines of popular defense.

In the face of this multidimensional aggression, a new front is essential. And this front is born from pain, but above all from consciousness.

Seen from Africa, imperialism is not a theory—it is a boot on our neck. And fascism? Modern fascism is not only the one that bears the swastika. It is financial fascism; it is the fascism of human rights; it is technocratic fascism that decrees from the West who has the right to govern our countries and who must

be sanctioned, starved, or assassinated.

But times have changed. Africa is awakening. The awakening of the Alliance of Sahel States (AES)—Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger—is the signal that the African anti-imperialist front has reached a decisive stage. These countries are not simply demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops; they are breaking mental chains. They are telling the world: “We prefer freedom in dignity to servitude in apparent comfort.”

Strengthening this front, comrades, means three urgent things:

Breaking with the Economy of Exploitation: One cannot be anti-imperialist while continuing to use the currency of the oppressor, while continuing to export our raw materials only to buy back finished products at exorbitant prices. Monetary and industrial sovereignty is our first line of defense. Let us affirm this in Africa.

Unity of Defense: Nkrumah said it, Cabral repeated it. None of our micro-states can resist alone against an imperialist coalition. The AES must be the nucleus of a continental popular army, capable of responding blow for blow to aggressions, whether terrorist or conventional. Let us decree this.

Alliance with the Global South: We must strengthen our ties with all those who struggle against unipolar hegemony. From Maduro’s Venezuela to multipolar Russia, from China to the struggling peoples of Asia and Latin America. The anti-fascist front is global, but its heart beats here. In Moscow.

Let Us Choose Our Generation

Comrades,

They accuse us of being radicals. But what is more radical than seeing our children die in makeshift boats in the Mediterranean because their wealth is being plundered? What is more radical than seeing our lands transformed into lawless zones by armed hordes financed by those very same people who lecture us about democracy?

The world war was already being fought and con-

tinues to be fought in our African villages since the West discovered its self-proclaimed divine civilizing mission. It never ceased. They speak of a third world war—in Africa, we no longer even know which war we are at. It is certainly not the third; it is far more than that. But since the world speaks of the third, then so be it—the third it is. Every time a South African, Congolese, Sudanese, Liberian, Mozambican, Gabonese, Malagasy, or Nigerien peasant refuses to surrender his land; every time a Libyan, Algerian, Sierra Leonean, Beninese, Central African, Chadian, Somali, Zambian, Mauritanian, or Malian soldier reclaims a strategic position; every time a Senegalese, Nigerian, Ghanaian, Botswanan, Egyptian, Ivorian, Cape Verdean, Bissau-Guinean, or Burkinabé intellectual deconstructs the colonial lie—that is a battle of World War III won against imperialism.

The time for observation is over. The time for action has come. “A slave who is not capable of revolting does not deserve pity.” So said Thomas Sankara. We are not slaves. We are the heirs of Patrice Lumumba, of Moumié, of Sékou Touré, of Gamal Abdel Nasser, of Moctar Al Moctar, of Modibo Kéita, of Houari Boumediene, of Amilcar Cabral, of Fidel Castro, of Che Guevara, of Mao Zedong, of Ho Chi Minh, of Marcus Garvey, of W.E.B. Du Bois, of Aimé Césaire, of Frantz Fanon, of Cheikh Anta Diop, of Mondlane, of Muammar Gaddafi, of Thomas Sankara, of Karl Marx, of Engels, and of Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, known as Lenin—of all those who held high the cause of peoples struggling against capitalism and imperialism, of all our martyrs.

Let the world know this:

Africa’s struggle for its sovereignty is the same struggle as that of Russian workers, the same as that of the revolutionaries of Latin America and the Caribbean, of North America, of Asia, and of Europe. The enemy is one: this hegemonic bloc that refuses multipolarity, that refuses dignity, that would rather burn the world than lose its privileges.

Let the world also know:

We no longer want a United Nations that is nothing but a theater of shadows. We want a living body, an action front where the voice of the Sahel carries as much weight as that of any nuclear power. We no longer want Africa to be the “hunting ground” denounced by Nkrumah. We are now the hunters of our own destiny!

Let the world finally know:

Africa is no longer the passive battlefield of the capitalist and imperialist ambitions of any hegemony. Africa is the graveyard of imperial pretensions. The cradle of humanity, of socialism, and of humanism—which we inherit from our predecessors in struggle—under the vocabulary: PAN-AFRICANISM.

We assure you that the strengthening of the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist front has already begun from the Sahel, with the Declaration of Niamey at the 7th Anti-Imperialist Conference held on the banks of the Niger River, under the theme “Solidarity with the People of the Sahel, Unity in Struggle” from November 19 to 21, 2024, under the high patronage of Comrade President, General Abdourahamane Tiani, President of the Republic of Niger, President of the National Council for the Safeguard of the Republic (CNSP)—and it will set the entire continent ablaze. We will transform this global crisis into an opportunity for total liberation. Under the slogan: We no longer want your “aid” that strangles us. We no longer want your “protection” that kills us. We want our land, our dignity, our future, and our world at peace—freed from capitalism and imperialism.

People of Africa, rise! People of Asia, rise! People of the Americas, rise! People of Australia, rise! People of Europe, rise! Workers of the world, unite! Glory to Our Martyrs! Long live the Alliance of Sahel States! Long live a united and sovereign Africa! Down with imperialism, down with neo-fascism!

The homeland or death—we shall prevail!

Thank you.

The Reality of World War III and the Historic Task of Building the Anti Imperialist and Anti Fascist Front

Booker Omole | Communist Party Marxist Kenya

Opening and Concrete Characterisation of the Present Conjuncture

Comrades,

We are not confronted with an abstract question of whether a new world war will emerge. We are confronted with the necessity of recognising the concrete form in which global war is already developing.

The present international situation is defined by the transition from fragmented regional conflicts into an increasingly interconnected system of wars, driven by the structural crisis of imperialism.

The escalation against Iran provides a decisive illustration of this transition.

Since late February 2026, the United States, in coordination with Israel, has conducted sustained military operations against Iran, targeting state infrastructure, military installations, and political leadership. These operations were not isolated strikes but part of a broader strategic offensive aimed at weakening a regional pole of resistance and reasserting imperialist dominance in West Asia.

Iran's response has not been passive. It has taken the form of missile and drone strikes across the region, targeting United States military assets and allied infrastructure, thereby expanding the geographical scope of confrontation beyond national borders.

This dynamic has now entered a new phase.

In April 2026, the United States imposed a naval blockade on Iran, targeting its oil exports and maritime trade through the Strait of Hormuz, one of the most strategic arteries of global capitalism. The blockade has already disrupted global energy flows and intensified contradictions within the world econ-

omy.

Recent developments further demonstrate the volatility of this situation. The seizure of Iranian vessels by United States forces and threats of large scale retaliation indicate that what is presented diplomatically as "containment" is in reality a process of controlled escalation.

At the same time, attempts at negotiation coexist with military pressure. Ceasefires are declared and violated. Talks are proposed and withdrawn. This dual movement of war and negotiation is not a contradiction. It is a characteristic feature of imperialist strategy, combining coercion with diplomacy in order to secure strategic advantage without immediate full scale confrontation.

Thus, the war against Iran is not an isolated conflict. It is a nodal point in a wider imperialist strategy characterised by:

- Military encirclement
- Economic strangulation
- Political destabilisation

This same pattern can be observed in Eastern Europe, in the Asia Pacific, and in the ongoing destruction in Palestine.

What unites these fronts is not geography, but system.

We are witnessing the emergence of a generalised conflict in which multiple regional wars are increasingly interconnected through shared actors, shared interests, and shared strategic objectives.

This is the material basis upon which the concept of World War III must be understood. Not as a single declaration of war, but as a process. Not as a sudden rupture, but as an accumulation of interconnected

conflicts driven by the crisis of imperialism itself.

The Material Basis of Imperialist War and the Principal Contradiction

Comrades,

To understand the present trajectory towards a generalised world war, we must return to the scientific foundation laid by Vladimir Lenin, while also concretely identifying the principal contradiction of our time.

Imperialism, as Lenin demonstrated, is a definite stage of capitalism characterised by monopoly, finance capital, and the division of the world. This system necessarily generates rivalry, crisis, and war.

However, Marxism does not stop at identifying contradictions. It requires us to determine their hierarchy.

Today, the global system is not structured as a field of equal imperialist powers. It is structured around a dominant hegemon whose economic, military, and ideological apparatus penetrates every region of the world. That hegemon is United States imperialism.

Its characteristics are concrete:

- The largest network of military bases across all continents
- Control over key financial institutions and the global reserve currency system
- Dominance in technological infrastructure and information systems
- Capacity to impose sanctions, blockades, and regime change operations on a global scale

This concentration of power defines the present stage of imperialism.

Therefore, while inter imperialist contradictions exist and are intensifying, they are not the principal contradiction shaping the current phase. The principal contradiction is between United States imperialism and the oppressed nations and peoples of the world, alongside states and forces that resist its domination.

This distinction is not theoretical abstraction. It is visible in concrete developments.

The escalation against Iran is not simply a clash between rival powers. It is part of a long standing strategy of containment, destabilisation, and potential regime change directed by United States imperialism against a state that refuses subordination.

Similarly, the encirclement of China, the sanctions regimes against multiple countries, and the ongoing military interventions across regions all express a unified strategic objective: the preservation of global hegemony.

At the same time, forces that resist this domination do not necessarily constitute a homogeneous bloc, nor are they free from internal contradictions. But objectively, they form part of an emerging anti imperialist camp insofar as they oppose the structures of unilateral domination.

Thus, the present global conflict must be understood through a dual lens:

On the one hand, it is rooted in the general crisis of imperialism, which generates competition, instability, and war.

On the other hand, it is structured by a principal contradiction, in which United States imperialism acts as the central organiser of aggression, and in which resistance to this domination becomes the defining axis of global struggle.

Failure to grasp this distinction leads to political paralysis.

If all sides are treated as equal, then no clear line of struggle can be drawn. If no principal enemy is identified, then no unified front can be built.

But if the principal contradiction is correctly identified, then clarity emerges.

The task of revolutionaries is not to stand above contradictions in abstract neutrality. It is to intervene within them, to isolate the principal enemy, and to unite all possible forces against it.

Thus we arrive at a necessary conclusion.

While inter imperialist rivalries continue to shape the dynamics of the system, the immediate and central task of the international proletariat and oppressed peoples is to oppose and weaken United States imperialism as the primary pillar of global domination.

Only through this clarity can the anti imperialist and anti fascist front be forged with strategic direction and historical purpose.

The Convergence of War Fronts into a Generalised World Conflict

Comrades,

Having established the material basis of imperialist war and the principal role of United States imperialism, we must now examine how the current conflicts are converging into a single, interconnected process.

World War III does not begin with a formal declaration. It develops through stages. It advances through escalation. It consolidates through the linking of separate theatres into a unified strategic confrontation.

What we are witnessing today is precisely this process of convergence.

In West Asia, the war has moved beyond containment into open regional destabilisation. The destruction in Palestine continues to expose the genocidal character of imperialist backed aggression. The escalation against Iran, including sustained strikes, maritime blockades, and retaliatory operations across borders, has transformed the region into a central node of global conflict. The strategic importance of energy routes and chokepoints ensures that any escalation here reverberates across the entire world economy.

In Eastern Europe, the war in Ukraine has evolved into a prolonged confrontation involving not only local forces but the direct political, financial, and military backing of the NATO bloc. This theatre represents an attempt to weaken a rival power while

reasserting military dominance in a region of critical geopolitical significance.

In the Asia Pacific, the intensifying encirclement of China reflects a long term strategy aimed at containing its economic and technological rise. Military alliances, naval deployments, and escalating tensions around strategic zones such as Taiwan are steadily increasing the risk of direct confrontation.

These are not isolated developments. They are interconnected fronts within a single strategic framework.

They share common features:

- The central role of United States imperialism in coordinating or driving escalation
- The integration of military, economic, and political instruments of pressure
- The targeting of states and regions that resist subordination
- The increasing involvement of multiple powers in overlapping theatres

At the same time, the boundaries between these fronts are becoming more porous.

Economic sanctions imposed in one region have global repercussions. Military resources are redeployed across theatres. Political alliances formed in one conflict extend into others. The same actors appear repeatedly, linking what might appear as separate wars into a unified process.

The escalation against Iran, for example, is not confined to West Asia. Its implications extend to global energy markets, to naval deployments in multiple regions, and to the strategic calculations of powers across Eurasia.

Similarly, the war in Ukraine is not limited to Europe. It affects global food supplies, financial systems, and military alignments far beyond its immediate geography.

This interconnectedness is the defining feature of the present moment.

We are moving from a situation of multiple crises into a situation of systemic confrontation.

And within this process, thresholds are being

crossed.

Direct strikes on state infrastructure

Expansion of blockades and economic warfare

Increasing normalisation of proxy wars

Gradual erosion of diplomatic constraints

Each step may appear limited. But taken together, they form a trajectory towards generalised conflict.

Yet, it is important to recognise that this process is not linear. Imperialism advances, but it also hesitates. It escalates, but it also retreats. It tests the limits of war while seeking to avoid full scale confrontation that could exceed its control.

This contradiction between aggression and restraint reflects not strength, but crisis.

It reflects a system that must expand conflict in order to survive, yet fears the consequences of the very war it is generating.

Thus, the convergence of these war fronts is not accidental. It is the concrete expression of a system in decline, attempting to reorganise the world through force.

From this, a strategic conclusion emerges.

If the war is becoming global in structure, then resistance must also become global in organisation.

The anti imperialist and anti fascist front cannot remain fragmented along national lines. It must recognise the unity of the enemy's strategy and respond with unity of its own.

The Character and Limits of United States Imperialism in Decline

Comrades,

Imperialism appears today in its most aggressive form. It wages war across regions. It imposes sanctions on entire nations. It deploys military power on an unprecedented global scale.

But Marxism teaches us to look beneath appearance. Power must be measured not only by capacity to act, but by the conditions that compel that action.

The present behaviour of United States imperialism

is not a sign of stable dominance. It is the expression of a system confronting its own limits.

Let us examine these limits concretely.

First, the economic foundation.

The dominance of the United States within the global capitalist system has historically rested on its control over finance, trade, and the international monetary system. Yet this dominance is increasingly contested.

The expansion of debt, the instability of financial markets, and the gradual diversification of global trade arrangements indicate a relative weakening of its economic position. The emergence of alternative financial mechanisms and trading blocs reduces the ability of a single power to dictate the terms of global exchange.

Second, the limits of military power.

The United States maintains the largest military apparatus in the world. It possesses bases across continents and the capacity for rapid deployment. Yet this very expansion reveals a contradiction.

Military superiority has not translated into decisive political victories.

From prolonged engagements in West Asia to ongoing proxy wars, the pattern is clear. Interventions produce instability, but not lasting control. Regime change operations create vacuums, but not stable domination. Wars are sustained, but not resolved.

This is not accidental. It reflects the limits of imposing political outcomes through military force in a world where resistance has deepened.

Third, the crisis of legitimacy.

Imperialism does not rely on force alone. It also relies on ideological justification.

Today, this ideological dominance is eroding.

The language of democracy and human rights is increasingly exposed as selective and instrumental. The same powers that invoke international law violate it openly. The same institutions that claim neutrality operate within the framework of imperial interests.

This contradiction weakens the capacity of imperialism to secure consent, both internationally and within its own populations.

Fourth, the problem of overextension.

United States imperialism is engaged simultaneously across multiple theatres.

In West Asia through direct and indirect military operations

In Eastern Europe through sustained proxy war

In the Asia Pacific through strategic encirclement

Each of these fronts requires resources, coordination, and political commitment. Yet they also generate strain.

The more fronts are opened, the more difficult it becomes to maintain coherence. The more conflicts intensify, the greater the risk of unintended escalation.

This produces a fundamental contradiction.

Imperialism must expand in order to preserve its dominance. Yet expansion multiplies the very pressures that undermine that dominance.

Thus, aggression and vulnerability develop side by side.

The escalation against Iran illustrates this contradiction clearly.

The use of blockades, strikes, and economic pressure demonstrates the capacity for coercion. Yet the inability to secure decisive submission, combined with the risk of regional escalation and global economic disruption, reveals the limits of that coercion.

This pattern is repeated across other theatres.

Imperialism advances, but cannot conclude. It strikes, but cannot stabilise. It threatens, but fears the full consequences of its own strategy.

This is the mark of a system in decline.

Decline does not mean immediate collapse. It means increasing instability. It means growing reliance on force. It means the narrowing of options.

From this analysis, a clear conclusion emerges.

United States imperialism remains the most powerful force within the global system. But it is no longer

an uncontested power. It is a power compelled to act aggressively because the conditions of its dominance are eroding.

And in this contradiction lies both danger and possibility.

Danger, because a declining hegemon is capable of immense destruction.

Possibility, because the limits of imperialism create openings for resistance, for realignment, and for the advance of anti imperialist forces.

The Rise and Contradictions of the Anti Imperialist Camp

Comrades,

If imperialism is defined by crisis, then resistance is defined by uneven development.

The forces opposing United States imperialism are growing in strength, in confidence, and in coordination. But they do not yet constitute a unified or ideologically coherent bloc. They are shaped by different histories, different class structures, and different strategic objectives.

To understand their role, we must analyse them as they are, not as we wish them to be.

Objectively, an anti imperialist camp is emerging.

This camp includes states that resist subordination, movements that struggle for national liberation, and peoples who refuse domination. Among them are major powers such as China and Russia, regional forces such as Iran, and revolutionary and popular movements across the Global South.

Their unity does not arise from identical systems or shared ideology. It arises from a common pressure.

That pressure is the attempt by United States imperialism to impose a unipolar order, to subordinate all centres of power, and to discipline any deviation through sanctions, isolation, or force.

It is this pressure that drives convergence.

We see this convergence in multiple forms:

- The expansion of alternative economic and finan-

cial arrangements that reduce dependence on imperialist institutions

- The strengthening of political coordination among states resisting sanctions and intervention
- The development of regional alliances aimed at countering military encirclement
- The increasing willingness to challenge unilateral dictates in international forums

These developments signal a shift in the global balance of forces.

However, we must be precise.

This anti imperialist camp is not free of contradiction.

Within it exist:

- Different class interests
- Different modes of production
- Different degrees of integration into the global capitalist system
- Different strategic horizons

Some forces seek not to transcend the system, but to renegotiate their position within it. Others pursue genuine paths of sovereignty and structural transformation. Still others oscillate between resistance and accommodation.

This unevenness creates limits.

It restricts the level of unity that can be achieved. It produces hesitations in moments of escalation. It opens space for imperialism to divide, co opt, and isolate.

Therefore, the anti imperialist camp must be understood dialectically.

It is both a force of resistance and a terrain of struggle.

Its rise weakens imperialism. But its internal contradictions prevent it from automatically resolving the crisis of the system.

This is why political clarity is decisive.

Without clear identification of the principal enemy, unity becomes fragile. Without ideological struggle, opportunism emerges. Without organisation, resistance remains reactive.

Yet, despite these contradictions, the historical significance of this camp cannot be underestimated.

For the first time in decades, the capacity of United States imperialism to act without constraint is being challenged across multiple fronts.

- Sanctions no longer produce immediate capitulation
- Military pressure encounters sustained resistance
- Diplomatic isolation is increasingly contested

This does not signify the end of imperialism. But it signifies the erosion of its uncontested dominance.

And within this erosion lies the opening for transformation.

The role of revolutionaries, therefore, is not to stand aside in scepticism, nor to dissolve into uncritical support.

It is to engage.

To engage in order to:

- Strengthen the anti imperialist direction of this emerging camp
- Expose and struggle against its internal contradictions
- Build unity where unity is possible
- Maintain independence where independence is necessary

In this way, the anti imperialist camp can be pushed beyond mere resistance towards a force capable of reshaping the global order.

The Strategic Task—Building the Anti Imperialist and Anti Fascist Front

Comrades,

If the present epoch is characterised by the deepening crisis of imperialism, and if the world is already entering a stage of generalised conflict, then the question before us is no longer primarily analytical. It is strategic.

What must be done.

The correct identification of the principal contradiction, and the recognition of the emerging anti

imperialist camp, leads us to a clear historical conclusion: without organised unity of the oppressed, imperialism will continue to impose war, fragmentation, and subordination on the world.

Therefore, the central task of our epoch is the construction of a conscious, organised, and disciplined anti imperialist and anti fascist front.

This front cannot be understood as a loose moral alignment. It must be understood as a material and political formation rooted in struggle.

It must be capable of:

- Coordinating resistance against economic coercion, including sanctions and financial warfare
- Opposing military encirclement and intervention across regions
- Defending the sovereignty of oppressed nations against external domination
- Linking national liberation struggles to a global strategic horizon

This requires clarity of leadership and clarity of direction.

The enemy is not abstract. It is organised. It operates through institutions, alliances, and coordinated strategies of domination. Therefore, resistance cannot remain fragmented, spontaneous, or purely reactive.

It must become organised.

It must become strategic.

It must become internationalist in practice, not only in declaration.

At the centre of this task stands the necessity of political unity against United States imperialism as the principal organiser of global reaction.

This does not mean ignoring contradictions among anti imperialist forces. It means correctly prioritising the contradiction that determines the overall direction of the world situation.

Only on this basis can a stable front be constructed.

The anti fascist dimension of this struggle is equally important. As crisis deepens, imperialism increasingly leans on authoritarian forms, militarisation of society, suppression of dissent, and the normalisation

of violence both externally and internally. These tendencies are not separate from imperialism. They are expressions of its internal decay.

Thus, the struggle against imperialism and the struggle against fascism are not two struggles. They are one.

For movements in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and beyond, this means rejecting isolation.

No struggle for sovereignty can succeed in isolation. No national liberation process can be sustained without international alignment. No defensive position can withstand coordinated imperial pressure without counter coordination.

The task, therefore, is not symbolic solidarity. It is practical alignment.

It is the building of:

- Political coordination across movements and states resisting domination
- Shared analysis of imperialist strategy and its shifting forms
- Mutual support in economic, diplomatic, and informational spheres
- A common front against sanctions, blockades, and military aggression

At the same time, this front must remain rooted in the masses.

It cannot be reduced to state diplomacy alone. The strength of any anti imperialist formation ultimately depends on the mobilisation of workers, peasants, youth, and oppressed communities who bear the material consequences of imperialist domination.

Without the masses, there is no durable resistance. Without organisation, there is no lasting victory.

Therefore, the strategic task is twofold:

- To unite resistance at the level of states and movements.
- And to root that unity in the organised strength of the people.

Comrades,

History does not advance automatically. It advances through struggle, through organisation, and through

conscious intervention in objective conditions.

The present period demands clarity.

Either imperialism continues to dictate the terms of global life through war and coercion, or the oppressed peoples of the world succeed in building a coordinated front capable of breaking its dominance.

There is no neutral position in this struggle.

To hesitate is to allow fragmentation. To fragment is to allow domination.

But to organise is to begin the transformation of the world.

Africa's Strategic Position in the Anti Imperialist Front

Comrades,

Any serious analysis of the anti imperialist and anti fascist front that does not place Africa at its centre is incomplete.

Africa is not a passive theatre of global competition. It is a structured site of extraction, military encirclement, and political manipulation within the architecture of imperialism.

From the Sahel to the Horn of Africa, from the Congo Basin to the Indian Ocean corridor, the continent is integrated into global imperial strategy through:

- Military presence and foreign bases
- Security partnerships that mask strategic control
- Debt dependency and financial restructuring
- Resource extraction chains dominated by external capital
- Political interference under the guise of governance, democracy, and development assistance

This is not historical residue. It is an active system of domination.

In this context, the role of United States imperialism is particularly significant. Through military coordination structures, intelligence operations, and strategic alliances, it seeks to maintain Africa as a dependent zone within a wider global order of control.

At the same time, Africa is not only a site of domination. It is also a site of resistance.

The continent carries a long historical memory of anti colonial struggle, national liberation, and mass resistance. This memory has not been extinguished. It persists in new forms, in labour struggles, youth movements, peasant resistance, and political contestation against neocolonial structures.

This dual character must be understood clearly.

Africa is both:

- A target of intensified imperialist pressure
- And a potential decisive force in the global anti imperialist alignment

For this reason, the construction of the anti imperialist and anti fascist front cannot treat Africa as secondary or supportive.

It must recognise Africa as:

- A frontline zone of imperialist contradiction
- A reservoir of historical revolutionary experience
- A strategic space whose alignment influences global balance

In particular, countries facing direct political and security pressure in regions such as the Sahel demonstrate the concrete form in which sovereignty struggles intersect with global imperialist rivalry. These struggles are not isolated national events. They are part of the wider crisis of imperialism and the reconfiguration of global power.

For African revolutionary and progressive forces, the implication is clear.

The struggle for national sovereignty cannot be separated from the global struggle against imperialism. Economic liberation cannot be achieved without breaking structures of dependency embedded in the world system. Political independence cannot be consolidated while external military and financial control remains intact.

Therefore, Africa's role in the anti imperialist front is not symbolic. It is structural.

A fragmented Africa strengthens imperialism. A politically conscious and coordinated Africa weak-

ens it.

This is why attempts to isolate African struggles, or to treat them as purely domestic issues, must be rejected.

The struggle is interconnected.

The task is to transform this interconnectedness into organised power.

Kenya, the Frontline, and the Tasks of the CPMK

Comrades,

Every global contradiction finds a local expression. Imperialism is not only a world system. It is lived, concretely, in specific countries, specific ports, specific bases, and specific political arrangements.

In the case of Kenya, this reality is unmistakable.

Kenya today hosts United States military installations and strategic coordination facilities that integrate the country into wider imperialist operations across the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean corridor. These bases are not neutral or technical arrangements. They are instruments of strategic projection, embedding Kenya within the military architecture of global imperialism.

At the same time, Kenya has also been positioned as a diplomatic platform for imperial coordination, including hosting the Africa France Summit in 2026, a gathering that reflects the continued attempts of European imperialism to reorganise its influence on the continent under new political language, while preserving old relations of dependency.

These two realities are not separate. They express a single condition: Kenya is being actively integrated into competing but interconnected imperialist frameworks, all of which seek to shape its political and economic trajectory.

But history does not end there.

Kenya is also a site of rising popular consciousness, deepening class contradictions, and increasing resistance from workers, peasants, students, and the

urban poor. Beneath the surface of formal political stability, the pressures of inequality, land question, unemployment, and state repression continue to accumulate.

It is within this contradiction that the role of the Communist Party Marxist Kenya emerges with clarity and necessity.

The task before the CPMK is not symbolic participation in global discourse. It is the practical organisation of revolutionary forces within this concrete national reality, while linking them to the international anti imperialist and anti fascist front.

This means:

- Exposing and opposing the militarisation of Kenyan territory by foreign powers
- Opposing the political subordination of Africa through diplomatic and economic summits that serve imperial interests
- Building mass political education rooted in the realities of workers and peasants
- Strengthening organisational structures capable of transforming discontent into disciplined political force
- Uniting all anti imperialist currents in Kenya into a coherent force oriented towards national democratic revolution

The National Democratic Revolution is not an abstract stage. It is the concrete task of breaking neo-colonial domination, dismantling imperialist control, and establishing a sovereign, people centred political order rooted in the working class and peasantry.

Comrades,

The global situation we have analysed is not separate from our national conditions. It is expressed here, in our soil, in our economy, in our political institutions, and in the everyday life of our people.

Therefore, the struggle against imperialism abroad and the struggle for liberation in Kenya are one and the same struggle.

The CPMK stands within this contradiction not as

an observer, but as an organiser.

Not as a commentator, but as a builder of forces.

Not as a witness to history, but as an active agent in its transformation.

Let it be clear.

The imperialist system is in crisis. Its wars are expanding. Its contradictions are deepening. But history does not move by crisis alone. It moves by organisation.

And it is in this moment, in this country, and in this struggle, that the responsibility falls upon us to turn crisis into opportunity, and resistance into organised power.

Forward towards the strengthening of the anti imperialist and anti fascist front.

Forward towards the organisation of the masses.

Forward towards the victory of the National Democratic Revolution.

The Imperialist-Capitalist Chain is Melting! Let it Burn!

Mücadele Birliği (Struggle Unity, Türkiye)

Comrades, all those who refuse to kneel before the altar of Capital!

Look around you. Look with eyes unclouded by the fog of liberal media. What do you see? Chaos? No. Chaos is a word for the blind. What you are witnessing is the meltdown of imperialist-capitalist world order.

The imperialist-capitalist chain is not merely rattling; it is shattering. But a chain this heavy does not break in silence. It sounds like the thunder of artillery in the Donbass. It sounds like the scream of drones over Kiev. It makes a noise like the missiles striking Tel Aviv, Haifa, and the US bases in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. It sounds like the suffocating silence of the dying children in Gaza, in Sudan, and the Sahel.

They lie to us. They claim that these are “regional conflicts.” They tell us this is a “defense of democracy.” But we know the truth. The Third World War is not a future threat. It is here. It is now. It began long ago. Essentially, this Third World War was launched by the US on September 11, 2001, against the world working class, oppressed peoples, socialist countries, revolutionary-communist movements, and revolutionary-democratic governments striving for socialism. And at its core, it is a Global Civil War waged between the decaying imperialist-capitalist system and workers and peoples across the globe—in short, a struggle for the very existence of humanity.

To understand where we stand in 2026, we must correct the historical record. The Third World War did not begin in 2022 with tanks rolling toward Kiev. Nor did it begin in 2014. It began on September 11, 2001. That was the day the United States—the undisputed chieftain of global plunder—declared war. Not on “terror,” not on a man in a cave (who

was actually its own puppet), but against the world working class and oppressed peoples. It was a proactive, global counter-revolutionary offensive against the oppressed peoples, against socialist bastions, and against every sovereign power that dared to utter the word No. The reason why the US and other imperialist states initiated this war is that their hegemony has entered a period of collapse.

For a quarter-century, this war has been a singular, continuous process. Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Syria, Ukraine, Palestine—these are not separate entries in a history book. They are the same blood, the same profit, the same desperate attempt by the US-led hegemony to arrest the clock of history. They are trying to freeze time because time is no longer on their side.

Comrades, let us look at the internal mechanics of this madness. Why this sudden escalation? Why this rush toward nuclear fire? Because the capitalist mode of production—that ancient, rusted machine of exploitation—has reached its physical and historical limits. It can no longer breathe through “normal” exploitation. It can no longer promise a “better tomorrow” to the youth of Paris, London, or New York. Despite all their aggressive policies, the imperialists have been unable to halt this process of collapse.

When a system can no longer grow, it begins to devour itself. We have moved from classical colonialism to that of Neo-colonialism, and from there to the stage of full economic subjugation. In a desperate bid to survive, they are implementing policies of full economic subjugating to intensify exploitation. Look at the maps of 2026 published by the White House. Look at the open, shameless claims on the resources of Greenland. Look at the strategic stran-

gulation of the Panama Canal. Look at the predatory obsession with Venezuela's oil and Iran's sovereignty. The aggressive policies they have declared regarding Venezuela, the war on Iran, Greenland, Canada, and the Panama Canal are direct results of this. These are not diplomatic maneuvers; they are confiscation orders. They are now attempting to turn this global civil war into a total Third World War.

The recent statements they have made regarding socialist Cuba—the Commune of the Century—reveal that all these wars are conducted with the aim of erasing socialism from the face of the earth.

This aggression is the panic of a predator that has run out of forest. The “solid” has not only melted into air; it has ignited into a revolutionary storm. We are living through the violent birth pangs of a new world. Humanity is suffering the labor pains of transitioning to a new age—a classless and borderless era. And yes, birth pangs hurt. They feel like dying. But they are the absolute opposite of death. Humanity is finally giving birth to itself. The march is for a free world without borders.

Now let's talk about the front lines. In Syria, they've installed their own religious-fascist gangs in so-called power. They've brought yesterday's ISIS/Al-Qaeda remnants into the Presidential Palace in Damascus. They've paved the way for gangs that accept everything Israel says, and they've liquidated Rojava. So what's the result? Despite all that support, the gangs can't gain control of the situation. The Syrian people are shaking this so-called government to its foundations. Even within the gang groups, anti-Zionist regime actions are taking place.

Look at Iraq. The US is retreating from the interior, huddling toward the peaks of Southern Kurdistan, fortifying Erbil and the Harir base. This is not a position of governance; it is a “fortress” position. They are retreating to the margins because the center—the organized masses and the sovereign states—has become too hot to hold. They are no longer the masters of the Middle East; they are the saboteurs in

retreat.

In particular, the clear defeat suffered by the US-Israel axis against Iran following “40 days war” has pulled the rug out from under the imperialist-Zionist alliance. In short, the ability to maintain “proxy protection” has evaporated under the weight of the Palestinian resistance and the defeats in the Sahel, and especially defeats in Iran.

Marxist-Leninist science teaches us a brutal truth: the bourgeois system will not leave the stage voluntarily. It will not have a last-minute change of heart. It will not discover justice. It will fight to the last bullet, to the last Ukrainian soldier etc. The practice they have demonstrated shows that they will resist until their very last bullet. It will burn the world if it cannot own it. This makes it mandatory for us to unite all our forces against imperialism, capitalism, and fascism, and to mobilize our entire combat capacity.

To stop this kinetic momentum of destruction, a center of gravity is required. A pole of attraction. For this, we need a worldwide vanguard, a center of attraction, an anti-imperialist and anti-fascist focal point upon which all eyes are turned. This is a power center around which the world working class, the laboring and oppressed peoples, and the youth will unite. Today, that center is being forged by the hammer of necessity. In current conditions, only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation can fulfill this historical task by forming the core of the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist front. The relations between these three power centers demonstrate that the possibilities for such a focal point exist. We must also include global socialist forces within this framework: the world proletariat, the women workers' movement, the revolutionary youth movement, other socialist countries, and countries with democratic popular powers.

Despite their differences, despite their contradictions, their strategic alignment provides the “shield”

behind which the new world is being born. They provide the strategic depth that allows smaller nations to breathe, and revolutionary movements to organize. This is not a mere alliance of convenience; it is the embryo of a new global architecture that refuses to bow to the imperialists' "rules-based order."

Comrades, we are not merely observers. We are not just theorists. We are combatants. The crisis presents us with one priority, one duty, one "obsession": The conquest of political power by the proletariat and the working masses.

The "communist" parties of the past decayed because they traded their revolutionary programs for the comfort of parliamentary seats. They forgot that the Party is not a social club; it is a war machine. Today, we see new vanguards emerging across the East and West. We see the youth in the streets of Rome, Paris, and New York who are no longer just protesting a war, but protesting their rotten society under capitalism.

We must be blunt: Anti-imperialism without anti-capitalism is a dead end. You can change a flag and still remain a neo-colony. If the underlying capitalist relations remain, the imperialist vampire will always find a way to plug back into the vein. Our goal is not just "decolonization"—it is the total abolition of the commodity form of labor.

The speed of development is dizzying. Ten years of history are being compressed into weeks. The US is losing its grip on the Mediterranean. After the "War on Iran", imperialist-Zionist axis are losing their "importance" all over the continents. They are losing its soul because it cannot stop the masses in their own heartland. The Palestinian resistance has acted as a detonator, triggering a global wave that the bourgeoisie cannot contain.

The historical task of the day is to ensure that this is the final war of the old world. We are not merely the analysts of this collapse; we are its architects.

The imperialist-capitalist chain is rotting in its entirety. Let it rot. Let it burn. On its ruins, we shall

build a world without borders, without classes, and without the shadow of the predator.

Let others wave the flags of nations or personalities. We wave only one flag—the flag of the world working class and the oppressed peoples, stained with the blood and sweat of every worker who ever fought back.

Down With Imperialism!

All Power to Labor!

Now is the Time for Revolution!

Imperialism, World War III, and the Necessity of the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Fascist Front Struggle

Dimitrios Patelis | Founding member of the Revolutionary Theory Group (Greece)

Dear friends and comrades,

The invitation extended by the SOVINTERN organizing committee to the World Anti-Imperialist Platform (WAP) is a great honor.

I come from a country whose history includes heroic struggles against imperialism and fascism. During the WWII, the Greek people had been fighting since 1940. It was not until 30 August 1949 that the revolutionary communist Democratic Army of Greece was defeated by the US occupiers and their local collaborators, who but a few years ago were for the most part loyal collaborators of the Nazi occupiers. Tens of thousands of patriots-antifascists were arrested, imprisoned, tortured, exiled to concentration camps, while thousands were executed by the counter-revolutionary regime guided by the USA. The communists were under a regime of illegality and persecution.

The class of capital won this war thanks to the foreign invasion-intervention, in a highly unfavorable international situation for the revolutionary movement of the country. The occupation regime with its US-NATO bases and the suffocating Euro-Atlantic control of the basic structures and functions of the country derive from these legacies.

These historical events are of particular importance at the present situation of WWIII, which is escalating rapidly, especially from 2022 with the Special Military Operation of Russian Federation against Imperialist axis proxy nazi forces in Ukraine. That escalation at the military level involves several regions and countries in many potential and actual war theaters and battle fronts of the Third World War (WWIII) all over the planet: In Central and West Asia, Latin America, Africa, East Asia, Syria, Venezuela, Palestine, Yemen, Lebanon, and most recently in Iran.

This escalation raises many theoretical and practical questions: Is the Imperialist axis aggression in Ukraine a local episode? Is the U.S.-Israel attack on Iran and the Axis of Resistance a local or regional conflict? What irreconcilable contradictions have led to the escalating WWIII? What are the camps and the issues at stake in this war? What are the objectives of the US-NATO-EU-Zionist aggressive axis, bearing the stigma of the Epstein criminal organization-gang, in WWIII? Where do they get the “right” to ruthlessly exterminate children in schools, hospitals, universities, vital public infrastructure, and entire national leaderships, to commit genocide, and to dictate their will across the entire planet using their weapons? What does Iran’s epic counterattack and victory signify for the peoples of the region and for the entire world?

Significant changes have taken place over the last few decades in the structure and balance of power on a global scale.

The bourgeois counterrevolutions in the USSR and in the early socialist countries of Europe led to crude imperialist interventions in collaboration with sections of the newly formed local bourgeoisie, to civil wars, separatist nationalist movements, the fragmentation of countries, coups and a series of fascist-style dictatorships. Typical are the cases of the racist regimes of the three Baltic ‘democracies’, openly led for decades by the descendants and spiritual successors of Nazi collaborators, with the full support of the US-NATO-EU.

Similar coup regimes were imposed in the states that emerged from the US-NATO-EU foreign intervention, the “civil war”, the “colour revolutions” and the dissolution of Yugoslavia, but also in the formations that emerged from the bourgeoisie count-

er-revolution and capitalist restoration in the USSR. Such were the juntas in Georgia and especially the successive coups in Ukraine, culminating in 2014, which led to the imposition of an openly nazi-racist regime by the Euro-Atlantic axis and the unleashing of a genocidal war against the insubordinate population of south-eastern Ukraine.

The world capitalist system today is not in the stage of 20th century imperialism, whose defining feature was state monopoly regulation at the level of the nation state.

Today, capitalism is in the stage of transnational monopoly imposition. This stage is characterised by the attempt to completely subordinate humanity to the most powerful international multi-branch monopoly groups, to the most powerful in terms of capital, to the imperialist countries and their transnational organs. The sphere of circulation (simple export of goods and capital) no longer plays the most important role in the structure of the relations of production of the present stage of imperialism. This role is now played by the sphere of production itself, distributed on a planetary scale and rooted in the technologies and organisation of this production. At this stage, there are structural changes in the global and regional division of labour, changes in the positions and roles in the global production process, linked to the redefinition of the conditions and limits of the extensive and intensive development of capitalist production and the correlation of forces between imperialism, anti-imperialism and socialism.

The division of the world between the most powerful international multi-branch monopoly groups and between the most powerful imperialist countries in terms of capital (which are the main headquarters of these groups) on the basis of inequality and the extraction of monopoly super-profits on a global scale has been completed, while a rapid shift of power is taking place with the rapid progress of the PRC and the emergence of a new pole led by the latter and Russia (BRICS, etc.): the pole of the forces of socialism and anti-imperialism.

WWIII also escalates the consequent shrinking of

the parasitic capacities of the pole of the traditional imperialist centres, which causes the increase of the aggressiveness of the axis of global imperialism led by the USA.

Therefore, today, imperialism under the USA, despite the rampant push towards fascism in the countries of its territory, no longer has the need to establish outright “classic” fascist regimes in the frontline imperialist countries (as in inter-war Germany) with the claim to develop an independent and self-sufficient military-industrial complex and armed forces competitive with those of the USA. This would challenge the de facto US hegemony in this axis.

At the stage of transnational-monopoly imperialist imposition, the very instrumental use of fascism is subject to the transnational planning of the aggressor axis led by the USA.

Today, the US-NATO-EU imperialist axis is instrumentalising and “exporting” fascism and Nazism to install its subordinate regimes in countries that until the 1980s were part of the USSR, Yugoslavia or other countries that passed through phases of early socialism in Europe, and in other depended countries.

Fascism functions for modern imperialism as an instrumentally useful and expendable “strike force” in proxy wars against those who resist the continuation of its domination, against the forces of anti-imperialism and socialism in WWII. Entire countries and peoples are placed under brutal and open foreign management, turned into expendable “private military companies” of the aggressor Euro-Atlantic axis.

This is evident in the way the imperialists are treating the people of Ukraine today (as “cannon fodder”) through the Kiev junta regime, against the people of the rebellious Donbass since 2014, and against Russia and its allies since 2022. The same fate awaits tomorrow the peoples of Poland, the Baltic States, South Korea, Taiwan, Greece and other Balkan countries, etc.

This is also evident in the actions of the Zionist racist formation of Israel, the war arm of the US-led Axis, which has been the brutal occupying power in Palestine for 7 decades, launching repeated geno-

cidal operations against the Palestinian people, while acting as an aggressive imperialist bulwark and arm of the Axis in this strategically important region.

However, fascism was and remains the most consistent misanthropism and anti-communism, the most militant fighting force of counter-revolution, of the financial oligarchy of imperialism.

The struggle against fascism must be consistent, patriotic and internationalist/anti-imperialist, aiming its arrows at the attacking imperialist axis led by the USA and at the reactionary policies of every government that, through NATO-EU, facilitates fascist actions and supports nazi-fascist regimes, such as those of Ukraine and the Zionist state of Israel.

War and fascism reproduce each other. A necessary condition for the working people's uprising is the destruction of both fascism and the imperialism that instrumentalises it when it's appropriate. They go together; one cannot be done without the other. Imperialism is the matrix that produces and reproduces fascism at every historical stage and in every era.

During WWII, the formation of an anti-fascist front at national and global level to crush the fascist/anti-communist/anti-Comintern axis was a strategic task. The USSR, the Third International and the global communist movement concentrated their forces on this task. The Soviet foreign policy and diplomacy exploited the inter-imperialist contradictions with extraordinary skill to divide the imperialist world of that time, to inactivate a significant part of the imperialist powers (Great Britain, USA, France, etc.) and to integrate them in the anti-fascist alliance against the axis.

Thus, during WWII, the strategically important frontal policy, the victorious policy of alliances, had to prioritise anti-fascism/anti-nazism and only through this to pursue the anti-imperialist and socialist aims of the communists.

During WWIII, inter-imperialist conflicts cannot play such an important role due to tectonic rearrangements in the global balance of economic, political and military forces. Any continuation of the parasitic imperialist function of the Euro-Atlantic axis,

any prolongation of its declining course requires, for existential reasons, the open consolidation and subordination of the former colonialist and the present neo-colonialist imperialist powers into a unified, united, aggressive axis led by the USA. This is evident in the imposition of ultimatums, the humiliation of the EU and Germany in terms of energy, etc. with new forms of "cannibalism", economic and military strangulation and coercion by US imperialism (destruction of gas pipelines, de-industrialisation, subordination of the military-industrial complex to US purposes, increasingly direct involvement and transfer of the costs of supporting the nazi regime in Ukraine to the EU and NATO countries, etc.).

During WWIII, the strategically important frontal policy, the victorious policy of alliances, must give priority to the consistent and militant anti-imperialism, to the prioritisation of the aggressor united US-NATO-EU-Zionism axis as the No.1 enemy of humanity, whose tool is the current various forms and versions of fascism. Therefore, it is only through the consistent frontal anti-imperialist struggle that anti-fascism/anti-nazism today gains meaning and is organically linked to the socialist aims.

On 28 February 2026, the most aggressive factions of the financial oligarchy activated the U.S. and Zionist war apparatus to launch coordinated strikes on Iran, marking a major escalation of WWIII. This represents not a merely quantitative expansion but a qualitative and fundamental leap: for the first time, significant U.S. naval and air forces, along with strategic infrastructure in satellite states, have been decisively struck; likewise, the Zionist entity has suffered unprecedented strategic blows.

The key lesson is that imperialist aggression encountered not only serious resistance but a systematic counterattack that inflicted humiliating defeats, while establishing and steadfastly upholding 'red lines' without concession.

This demonstrates that an anti-imperialist revolution—born from the overthrow of a monarcho-fascist puppet regime, enjoying deep popular support, despite bureaucratisation and external pressures—

retains vitality, dignity, and effectiveness against a superior invader.

Iran's principled willingness to fight back constitutes a victory for the global anti-imperialist movement. This underscores that in any armed conflict, success depends on clear strategic objectives, appropriate tactical means, and the unwavering maintenance of strategic initiative.

The theoretical inability to diagnose the present era, the context and the de facto bipolar character of the war does not allow some people and organizations to prioritise the aims of the movement rationally and effectively, making their—possibly pure—anti-fascist intentions rather fruitless. Behind this weakness lie versions of modern opportunism and the consequent revisionism that conflates the monopoly stage of capitalism with the character of the imperialist state.

The most consistent version of this deception is linked to the irrational metaphysical dogma/ideological construction of the “imperialist pyramid”, which the current leadership of the “Communist” Party of Greece (KKE) shamelessly promotes. Based on this anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist deception, all existing states on the planet are projected as “more or less imperialist”, fully and/or “in the making”...

Some argue that it is senseless to create an anti-imperialist front that includes capitalist countries, because doing so would mean “falling under the banner of their bourgeoisie”. They even believe that for this reason “an alliance with capitalist Russia is unthinkable” ...

The Russian bourgeoisie would naturally want to become an organic part or competitor of the consolidated imperialism of the axis. However, the axis has left it no room for development in this direction, as it wanted and still wants to maintain Russia's position and role as an exporter of energy and raw materials to imperialism. They have been and are openly trying to weaken, disarm, fragment and completely enslave/colonise the territory of the former Soviet Union. Therefore, the Russian bourgeoisie was drawn into

the war for existential reasons. Therefore, siding with the anti-imperialist and socialist pole in the war does not mean unconditional surrender to the Russian or any other bourgeoisie dragged into the conflict.

Scientific research has proved that—despite their particular differences and emphases in rhetorical demagoguery, ideology, and practices—the political parties of the U.S. two-party regime, as well as those of all imperialist countries, are unable to deviate substantially from serving the strategic interests of the most aggressive elements of the financial oligarchy. This fact becomes even more indisputable as the WWII escalates, at which point, the respective parties and leaders of these countries are, in effect, appointed by this oligarchy to uncompromisingly advance their strategic interests, primarily in the field of military struggle.

Hence, there are people and organisations who see events in the US and the world in the light of an extremely dangerously oversimplified bipolar “globalist”—“anti-globalist”, “liberal multiculturalist”—“conservative believer in the age-old values of the nation” and so on, as a “revolution” of the latter against the US “deep state”. This confusion is echoed by some official propaganda figures.

This, of course, requires zero reference to the class basis of the poles in question and to the fact that both stand for versions of the fascisation of the declining superpower at the head of the Euro-Atlantic axis in crisis and war. There is no reference to the global mechanism of exploitation / siphoning off monopoly super-profits by the imperialist powers of the axis led by the USA and the global devastation they prescribe, especially as their decline, wavering and decay under the conditions of the imperialist WWII becomes increasingly obvious.

There is no other way to “Make America Great Again” (MAGA) than by striving to regain and consolidate global hegemony, to unimpededly extract the surplus value in various forms of monopoly super-profits from all over the world. This is not a matter of

choice by leaders, but a law of the political economy of the monopolistic stage of capitalism, of imperialism, and thus an inviolable principle for the politics and war waged by the financial oligarchy as the “collective capitalist” at the state and inter-state level.

The consistent progressive forces must make it clear to the people that in the conditions of rapid escalation of WWII, there exists and acts subversively a 5th column. This 5th column is comprised of two interconnected, alternating and cooperating because of their strategic unity components/tendencies: 1. Cosmopolitan neo-liberalism and 2. Aggressive conservative nationalism. The 2nd tendency is placed today under the hegemony of Trump and “Trumpism”, rallying in the “far right international” the most reactionary and obscurantist elements brought to the surface by the crisis and war, everything that is instrumentalised today in the service of the lethal mechanism of imperialism: from the “anarcho-liberalism” of Javier Milei, to the Nazism of the Kiev junta, the Zionism of Netanyahu and several irrational and misanthropic versions of monarcho-fascism everywhere...

It is therefore necessary to expose and unmask versions of a malignant deception based on vulgar illusions, educational deficits and prejudices. A deception peddled by opportunist profiteers as “anti-imperialism”. The nonsense about the “radical, anti-establishment revolutionary” Trump, who—riding on a white horse of “traditional values”, in blissful collaboration with the fascist international—“will crush the globalists and contribute to the prosperity of the “multipolar paradise” of the anti-globalists on earth”, with or without compensation, has already caused inordinate damage to many. Detoxification from the extremely destructive disease of necrophilia-Trumpophilia will take time and effort. However, we must make systematic and scientifically documented efforts to prevent the destructive influence of this kind of deadly to the movement poison as well...

Humanity and the progressive movement are called upon to face the problems, the solution of which is impossible without the science of the Logic of History.

The three main goals of WAP are:

- The victory of the forces of socialism and anti-imperialism, and the defeat of the US-NA-TO-EU-Zionism axis of aggression in all fields of the conflict, including the ideological field.
- The theoretical unmasking of manipulative bourgeois and opportunist/revisionist ideological constructions and dogmas that cause confusion and prevent the realisation of the need for, and practical steps towards the formation of the collective subject of the victorious anti-imperialist struggle.
- The theoretical and practical strengthening and unification of all consistent communist forces on an internationalist basis, so they can fulfil their vanguard role in the victorious frontal struggle with the prospect of socialist revolution and communism.

In line with our theoretical and practical objectives, we at WAP welcome any initiative that critically reflects on the experience of the great achievements, victories, and defeats of the first early socialist revolution in history: the Great October Socialist Revolution, the socialist construction in the USSR, and the Anti-Fascist Victory. We are ready to cooperate constructively with any activity that promotes the united struggle to defeat imperialism in its brutal aggression against the forces of anti-imperialism and socialism, against humanity, at the national, regional, and international levels. That is why we gladly accepted SOVINTERN’s invitation, wishing success to our common struggles.

The Just War against Imperialism and Fascism Shall Prevail

Stephen Cho | Coordinator of the Korean International Forum

The Iran war is accelerating the full-scale escalation of World War 3. Initiated by the US imperialist and Israeli Zionist invasion of Iran, the conflict has immediately expanded into a broader West Asian war. Iran and China, as well as West Asia and East Asia, are closely interlinked. Both Iran and China share a common adversary in US imperialism. As the Iran war intensifies, it will inevitably spill over into a war in Taiwan. The war in Taiwan is closely intertwined with the war in the ‘Republic of Korea (ROK, South Korea)’; together, these constitute an East Asian war that will propel World War 3 into a stage no one can deny—its full-scale escalation.

The war in Ukraine originated from the 2014 Maidan coup manipulated by imperialism. Russia’s special military operation of February 2022 represents nothing more than a new stage and full-scale intensification of that war. It was with the full-scale escalation of the war in Ukraine in February 2022 that World War 3 broke out. The root cause that provoked, deepened, and expanded World War 3 is imperialism. The war in Ukraine is a war waged by imperialist NATO, with fascist neo-Nazis as its vanguard. Russia is engaged in an anti-imperialist, anti-fascist war, a war of liberation to emancipate the peoples of Ukraine—including its ethnic Russian population—and a preventive war in defense of Russia itself. A war of liberation waged under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-fascism is, in its entirety, a just war. Given that Russia and Ukraine are historically near-identical peoples, the war in Ukraine must be understood in its essential nature as a process of resolving an intra-national dispute.

In October 2023, the war in Palestine erupted and

immediately expanded into a West Asian war. Once again, imperialism advanced the Israeli Zionists as its proxy. Then, in February 2026, the Iran war began. Whereas the former West Asian war centered on Palestine unfolded as a proxy war and localized conflict, the current West Asian war centered on Iran is being waged as a direct and total war. US imperialism no longer conceals itself behind the Israeli Zionists. The flames of World War 3, ignited in Ukraine in Eastern Europe, have now spread to West Asia—and they will not stop there.

It is no secret that imperialism pursued a war in the ‘ROK’ from September to November, and December 2024. The plan was to provoke a localized conflict against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), engineer a military coup in the ‘ROK,’ and trigger a full-scale war. Had it not been for the DPRK’s war deterrence capability and “strategic patience,” and the heroic resistance of the people of the ‘ROK,’ the war would have actually broken out. The war in the ‘ROK’ would have led directly to the Taiwan war, and subsequently to an East Asian war—the full-scale escalation of World War 3.

The DPRK and China forged a blood alliance and fought shoulder to shoulder in their revolutionary roots—the anti-Japanese war of the 1930s-1940s and the anti-US war of the 1950s. By virtue of the agreement reached between President Kim Il Sung and Premier Zhou Enlai during the former’s visit to China in July 1961, and reaffirmed between Chairman Kim Jong Un and President Xi Jinping during the latter’s visit to the DPRK in June 2019, the DPRK and China are bound to automatically intervene on each other’s behalf in the event of an anti-imperialist

war. The DPRK-China Treaty and the DPRK-Russia Treaty—concluded on the basis of the agreement between President Putin and Chairman Kim Jong Un during the former’s visit to the DPRK in June 2024—both establish the highest level of alliance relations. The fact that the Korean People’s Army subsequently joined the battle for the liberation of Kursk and fought with heroic valor serves as a clear demonstration of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, and military-strategic essence of the DPRK-Russia alliance. Today, the DPRK, China, and Russia form the most powerful military alliance in history under the banner of anti-imperialism. Accordingly, when the war in Taiwan begins, the war in the ‘ROK’ will begin as well, and vice versa.

Having failed to ignite an East Asian war centered on the ‘ROK,’ imperialism is now pursuing a war in Taiwan by exploiting the Iran-centered West Asian war, with the aim of triggering a war in the ‘ROK’ in the wake of a Taiwan conflict—that is, an East Asian war centered on Taiwan. The reason imperialism persists in pursuing an East Asian war is simple: to propel World War 3 into a stage that no one can deny, to bring about its full-scale escalation. Through World War 3, imperialism seeks to build a “New Cold War” order.

Imperialism is the external expression of monopoly capital. Transnational financial capital finances both transnational defense capital and transnational civilian capital, controlling them like a seesaw system. For instance, global asset management giants BlackRock and Vanguard are the first and second largest shareholders of both Lockheed Martin and Apple. In wartime, defense capital profits; in reconstruction, civilian capital profits; and financial capital, having invested in both, profits at all times. In the USA, civilian and defense capital have historically aligned with the Democratic and Republican parties, respectively. Bloomberg of the Bloomberg Group—one of the emblems of Zionist financial capital—has supported the Democratic Party, while Schwarzman of the

Blackstone Group has backed the Republican Party. Zionist capitalists have also funded organizations such as AIPAC to exert influence over both parties. The Iran war is generating a dynamic in which Iranian and Arab oil and gas infrastructure is destroyed and the Strait of Hormuz is naturally blockaded, thereby reflexively advancing Israel’s three major “Greater Israel” economic projects: the Levant Gas Zone, the Ben Gurion Canal, and the IMEC. It is by no means coincidental that BlackRock is involved in these projects. Nor is it surprising that Israeli forces are attacking Iran’s largest gas field at South Pars at great risk, or that Netanyahu publicly warned against the use of the Strait of Hormuz. Behind every war, there has always been the greed of capital.

The concentration and centralization of capital gave rise to monopoly, and in the era of monopoly capitalism, inter-imperialist war—World War 1—broke out, driven by colonial rivalry, among other causes. However, World War 1 produced the first socialist state in human history, the Soviet Union, and ultimately left the seeds of yet another world war. World War 2 began as an inter-imperialist war between imperialist states grounded in fascism—one of the two dominant systems within imperialism—and those grounded in social democracy, the other of its two principal systems. It was transformed into an anti-fascist war when the fascist states invaded the socialist Soviet Union. The socialist Soviet Union and the Comintern wisely formed a tactical united front—a world anti-fascist front—with the imperialist states opposing the fascist powers, namely the USA and Britain, and led World War 2 to victory. As a result, a socialist camp and a national liberation camp emerged on a global scale, and revolution entered a period of great upsurge. Alarmed by this, the imperialist forces coalesced under the hegemony of a strengthened US imperialism, forming a modern imperialist system and camp that sought to avoid inter-imperialist war. They then inaugurated the “Cold War” era—the confrontation between the imperialist camp and the

socialist camp.

During the “Cold War,” the socialist camp failed to expand itself into an anti-imperialist camp and thus failed to transform its confrontation with imperialism from a mere inter-system antagonism into a broader alignment of an imperialist camp versus an anti-imperialist camp. The entire anti-imperialist camp was even split by the conflict in the 1960s between the Soviet Union in the grip of right-wing revisionism and China dominated by left-wing opportunism. The imperialist camp exploited and fomented both the emergence of revisionist tendencies within the socialist camp and the deepening fissures within the anti-imperialist camp. Combined with an exhausting arms race and insidious propaganda, the imperialist camp succeeded in launching a decisive offensive against the socialist camp, generating a trend toward the restoration of capitalism in Eastern Europe.

Having thus seized world hegemony, the imperialist camp unleashed countless wars—in Yugoslavia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, and elsewhere—under a “unipolar order,” and carried out astronomical plunder under the banner of “the era of neoliberalism.” Then, amid deepening internal political and economic crises, it finally experienced the 2008 US-originated financial crisis, and under the general crisis of imperialism and the rise of Russia and China, a multipolar order began to take shape. Russia is the country with the oldest and most brilliant socialist heritage; China is a country whose economy has been integrated into the capitalist international order while its politics remain firmly under the control of the Communist Party; and the DPRK is the country that strictly adheres to the principles of socialism. What these nations share is that they are the world’s foremost nuclear-armed powers, equipped with hydrogen bombs and hypersonic missiles. As these countries have rallied under the banner of anti-imperialism into a united front, a fundamental shift has occurred in the historical confrontation between the anti-imperialist camp and the imperialist camp.

Accordingly, the imperialist camp has reached a realistic conclusion that its best course of action is to create a “New Cold War” system, pitting the Western imperialist powers and their satellites on one side against anti-imperialist nations such as Russia, China, the DPRK, and Iran on the other. In other words, they intend to achieve the goal of establishing this “New Cold War” system by mobilizing the Western imperialist powers and their followers as their means, and employing the method of waging World War 3 while denouncing anti-imperialist nations as a “New Axis of Evil.” Specifically, they aim to use West Asia, East Asia, Eastern Europe, and Central America as their primary theaters, expanding the West Asian theater centered on the Iran war into an East Asian theater centered on the Taiwan war, an Eastern European theater centered on the war in Ukraine, and a Central American theater centered on the war in Venezuela. For the imperialist camp, West Asia and Central America are perceived as relatively vulnerable links within the anti-imperialist camp due to the absence of anti-imperialist military powers armed with nuclear and missile capabilities. In 2026, the imperialist camp abducted the Venezuelan President and his spouse in January, strengthened the blockade of Cuba, and ignited the war against Iran in February.

The anti-imperialist camp seeks to achieve victory across all four theaters and the dismantlement of the imperialist camp by forming an international anti-imperialist united front—led by Russia, China, and the DPRK as the world’s foremost nuclear and missile super powers, and Iran as a formidable missile power—and by waging an all people’s resistance war combining armed struggle with mass struggle. The anti-imperialist camp holds an overwhelming advantage over the imperialist camp in terms of justification, capacity, and operations. As reality demonstrates, the imperialist camp has failed to seize the initiative, let alone achieve victory, in either the Ukrainian theater or the Iran-centered West Asian theater. As the number of theaters continues to

grow, the defeat and collapse of the imperialist camp will accelerate to an ever more critical degree. The imperialist camp's "two-front simultaneous victory strategy" is nothing but a discredited sophistry—one that has never succeeded in history and in which even they themselves no longer believe.

The anti-imperialist camp, possessing the cause of anti-imperialism, anti-fascism, and national and people's liberation, stands united. In contrast, the imperialist camp, driven mad by greed and barbarism, is becoming increasingly divided. Amidst a worst-case political and economic crisis characterized by low government approval ratings, astronomical national debt, and stagflation, the Western imperialist powers are splitting into factions—the USA versus Western Europe, "Chauvinists" versus "Globalists," and "Anti-Deep State" versus the "Deep State"—with their confrontations and conflicts intensifying daily. Within the USA, the ringleader of these nations, the situation has reached the brink of civil war. Like the film "Wag the Dog," the Chauvinist government is misleading public opinion, while the clash between Chauvinists and Globalists intensifies as seen in the movie "Civil War."

The unprecedented "Tariff War," the "Annexation of Greenland," the "Epstein Files," and the war with Iran—all occurring under the second Trump administration—are further deepening the contradictions within the imperialist camp. These events are forcing the Trump forces, who have wavered between an anti-Deep State stance and a pro-Zionist capital stance, to stand at a crossroads where they must choose one or the other. If the Trump forces abandon their anti-Deep State position, they will become "another Deep State," leading to the collapse of MAGA. If they abandon their pro-Zionist stance, a civil war between the anti-Deep State forces and the "Zionist-Deep State" will be inevitable. The 250th anniversary of Independence Day in the USA on July 4 and the midterm elections on November 3 will mark decisive junctures at which these contradictions reach their climax.

As demonstrated by the military parades held in Russia in May 2025, China in September, and the DPRK in October, the unity of the anti-imperialist camp continues to strengthen to the highest level in history. In contrast, as revealed at the NATO summit in June 2025 and the Davos Forum in January 2026, the conflict between the USA and Western Europe within the imperialist camp has already reached a point where it seriously threatens the very existence of the "Atlantic Alliance" and NATO. Unity is the secret to victory, and division is the shortcut to defeat.

Anti-imperialism and anti-fascism constitute the supreme cause and noble justice of our era. All forces that agree with anti-imperialism and anti-fascism are rallying together on a single front on a global scale, waging a war of justice. The unity of the righteous anti-imperialist camp and the division of the unjust imperialist camp are accelerating. As history and reality prove, the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist camp, firmly united under the banner of justice and waging a life-or-death struggle, will inevitably triumph. The victory of the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist camp is certain.

Anti-imperialism and Anti-fascism in Africa

Ajiambo Ashlyn | Communist Party Marxist Kenya

Comrades, revolutionaries, and fighters for the working class and oppressed peoples of the world.

We gather at this historic International Conference of the World Anti-Imperialist Platform at a moment of profound danger and immense opportunity. Danger, because imperialism is alive. It is sharpening its knives. It is rebranding itself for a new era. Opportunity, because the masks are slipping. The people of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Global South are no longer buying the manufactured lies.

Imperialism, in its various manifestations, poses an existential threat to the sovereignty of African nations. This is the material reality of our daily existence. From the nickel mines of Burkina Faso to the oil fields of Niger, from the ports of Mombasa to the uranium pits of the Sahel, foreign capital extracts and our people bleed.

Today, imperialism is more insidious than ever. The tactics have evolved, but the goal remains the same: the exploitation of African resources and the subjugation of African peoples. They no longer arrive with slave ships and Maxim guns, though they use them if necessary. They arrive with “defence cooperation agreements,” “summits” “capacity building programs,” “technical assistance,” and “development aid.” The language is soft. The handshake is warm. But the iron fist inside the velvet glove is the same fist that once held the whip.

This is particularly evident in the neo-colonial manipulation by US and French imperialism. Under the guise of military interventions and economic aid,

they continue to prop up regimes that serve their interests and destabilize those who dare to challenge their influence. In the Sahel, France claimed to fight terrorism while training and arming the very terrorist groups that kept the region in chaos, chaos that justified French bases, French uranium extraction, and French control of the CFA franc. In East Africa, the United States designates Kenya a “Major Non-NATO Ally” not as a reward for Kenyan democracy, but as a down payment on military access, intelligence cooperation, and logistical support for US regional operations. In West Africa, defence agreements with Ghana and others create the legal infrastructure for intervention without accountability, for soldiers who answer to foreign flags, for courts that cannot touch them.

The Conditions of the Working Class in Kenya

Comrades, let us speak plainly about the Kenyan working class. It is under siege. But we must understand why. The working class in Kenya remains relatively small and this is the design of imperialism. Foreign domination has deliberately stunted our industrial development, crushed our productive capacity, and locked our economy into permanent dependency. Industries that should employ millions are weak, fragmented, or simply do not exist. The result is a working class that is artificially constrained, while more than 70% of our people are pushed into the rural barbarism cornered to conditions of back-

wardness that the system actively maintains.

In the villages, exploitation takes multiple brutal forms. The rural worker and the poor peasant are not only exploited by the market. They suffer from pre-capitalist relations that persist under neocolonialism. Usury chains the peasant to endless cycles of debt. Rent in kind means the harvest is stripped before the family can eat. Rent in labour means unpaid toil is extracted from broken backs. Rent in money tightens the grip of landlords and local elites who serve as puppet partners to foreign capital. The peasant tills the soil but does not own it. Produces abundance but does not control it. Lives a full life but never advances from poverty.

Yet within this painful reality lies a decisive revolutionary force. The peasantry vast, enduring, and deeply angry constitutes the physical muscle of any genuine revolution in Kenya. It is the reservoir of energy, the great mass that, when organized and led by the working class, can sweep away the old order. Let us be clear: without the peasantry, there is no revolution. But with the peasantry armed with consciousness and organization there is no force on earth that can stand in our way.

Class struggle is a breathing, daily reality. It unfolds on the factory floors, on the tea plantations, in the cities streets, and in the rural villages. Workers are rising in strikes against stiffed wages, against precarious contracts, against the outright theft of their labour. From organized industrial actions to spontaneous walkouts, the working class is asserting itself even under conditions of brutal repression and deliberate fragmentation.

In the countryside, the contradictions are sharpening by the day. Peasants are resisting land grabbing. Resisting displacement from ancestral lands. Resisting the domination of landlords and agribusiness corporations that treat human beings as disposables. Localized uprisings, community resistance, and organized struggles over land and livelihood are becoming more frequent. The anger is deep. The

patience, comrades, is wearing thin.

These struggles may appear scattered, a strike here, a land occupation there, a protest somewhere else. But they are connected by a common thread. They express the same fundamental contradiction: the masses versus the system that exploits them. The task before us revolutionaries is clear. Unite these struggles. Give them political direction. Transform scattered resistance into a conscious, organized force capable of advancing the National Democratic Revolution.

What are our people fighting against? Unemployment that destroys futures. The casualization of labour that turns permanent workers into disposable hands. The rising cost of living that makes survival a daily calculation. Land dispossession that severs the bond between people and earth. The erosion of social services that were won through decades of struggle. Health and education have been fully commodified if you cannot pay, you cannot live, you cannot learn. Housing is unaffordable for the majority. Hunger is no longer an exception. It is becoming the normal condition of Kenyan life.

Politically, the masses are confronting a crisis of representation. The bourgeois parties offer no solution. They recycle the same promises while deepening exploitation behind closed doors. The people are searching. They are questioning everything they were taught. And they are learning through struggle the hardest but most honest teacher, that the problem is not this politician or that politician. The problem is not only the president or the parliament. The problem is the entire system. And the system must be replaced, not reformed.

The Reality of Neocolonial Fascism

Fascism never left. In Kenya, Ruto's regime deploys fascist violence, police murder, digital surveillance, and detention without trial against workers, students, and peasants who opposed unpopular policies like the 2024 Finance Bill. Look at the intelligence

networks that track organisers while bandits armed by politicians displace entire villages across different regions. Look at the bureaucratized trade union leadership, a labour aristocracy that negotiates retreat while workers are crushed. That is fascism: the merger of comprador capital, imperialist debt, and the coercive state apparatus to wage open class war.

From Kagame's Rwanda a surveillance paradise for neoliberal exploitation to Museveni's Uganda, using hysteria as a smokescreen for US AFRICOM alliances, to the Janjaweed turned RSF in Sudan, we see the same phenomenon. It is the colonial continuum. Our task, therefore, is not to "resist authoritarianism." It is to smash the neocolonial state through a National Democratic Revolution led by the working class in alliance with the peasantry.

The Pacifist Trap in the Imperialist Heartlands

But we must speak a hard truth to our comrades in the imperialist countries. We see the anti-war movements in London, New York, and Berlin. They march for peace in Ukraine. They protest the bombs on Gaza. This is good. But too often, this movement is crippled by pacifism. Pacifism, in a period of generalized imperialist war, is not a strategy. It is a life support system for capitalism. You cannot stop a bayonet with a petition. You cannot reason with a bombing campaign. The imperialist bourgeoisie does not fear your moral appeals; it fears your organized ability to disrupt its supply chains, to shut down its ports, to turn its own working class against it.

Do not ask the oppressed in Palestine, Iran, or the Sahel to be "non-violent." We are witnessing World War Three. Not a single, declared war, but a multi-front class war waged by monopoly capital.

In Palestine, we see settler colonialism in its final, genocidal stage backed by NATO logistics. In Iran, we see a prolonged siege of strangulation and covert war, because imperialism fears any independent pole of development. In Ukraine, our analysis is clear: this is a proxy war driven by NATO expansion, where

the working class of Russia and Ukraine are used as cannon fodder for competing capitalist oligarchies. And let us not forget Asia. When NATO talks about the South China Sea or the "defense" of Taiwan, they are not defending democracy. They are preparing to strangle the People's Republic of China a target of imperialist aggression for its very success in independent development. We defend the socialist core. We oppose any imperialist encirclement of China, just as we oppose the encirclement of Russia by NATO. The Taiwan front is a single front in the same war: the war against the multipolar world order that imperialism is desperate to prevent.

The African Front: Proxy Wars and Plunder

Here in Africa, the war is hot. The crisis of the Sahel, where Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger have kicked out French imperialism, is a heroic blow. But we warn our comrades: sovereignty alone is not socialism. If the patriotic military regimes do not place power in the hands of the working class and poor peasantry, if they do not break the relations of production, they risk becoming new local bourgeois factions.

Meanwhile, imperialism is regrouping. It was humiliated in the Sahel, so it is moving to East Africa. The upcoming Africa-France summit in Nairobi is not a diplomatic engagement. It is a war council to reorganize neocolonial plunder. The new military pact between France and Kenya is not for "counter-terrorism." It is to protect French-owned tea estates, to secure uranium routes from the DRC, and to crush the revolutionary wave before it reaches the Indian Ocean.

One Enemy, Many Fronts

Our analysis is clear. The crisis of imperialism is systemic. It is not a series of isolated conflicts. They are a single, global class war. The enemy is the same: monopoly finance capital, headquartered in Washington, London, Paris, and Brussels, served locally by the comprador-bureaucratic bourgeoisie.

We see this clearly in East Africa. Kenya is a key node of this system. We host foreign military bases a direct violation of our sovereignty. Our intelligence services are integrated into imperialist networks. And right now, imperialism, having suffered humiliating defeats in the Sahel where the peoples of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger have expelled the French army is attempting to regroup in Nairobi. The upcoming Africa-France summit is not a diplomatic event. It is a war council to reorganize plunder. The new military pact between France and Kenya is not for “counter-terrorism.” It is to protect French-owned investments, secure mineral routes from the DRC, and crush the revolutionary wave before it reaches the Indian Ocean.

The Revolutionary Answer

Comrades, the liberal anti-fascist tells you to restore “democracy.” We say: you cannot restore a democracy that never existed for the worker. The anti-war pacifist tells you to lay down your arms. We say: the other side has never laid down theirs.

The only anti-fascism that works is revolutionary. To be anti-fascist is to strengthen working class organizations, which fascism wants to annihilate. The only anti-imperialism that wins is proletarian internationalism.

In Kenya, the working class is thin by design, but the peasantry is vast. The peasant is the physical force of the revolution. Chained by usury, rent in kind, and land grabbing, the peasant tills but does not own. Our task is to forge the worker-peasant alliance. To organize rank-and-file committees in the Export Processing Zones. To build red villages in the countryside.

To our comrades across Europe: Your fight against the rising far-right is our fight. Your fight against capitalist repression is our fight. But you cannot defeat your fascists without breaking from the EU’s imperialist framework. You cannot defeat your bourgeoisie while supporting the encirclement of China or the

arming of Ukraine against the Russian working class.

Conclusion

Comrades, imperialism is in crisis, but it will not collapse on its own. It is becoming more aggressive, more fascist, because it is dying. The reliance on proxy wars and sanctions reveals its strategic weakness. It fears direct confrontation. It fears the united front of the world’s oppressed.

The Party is the vanguard. The working class is the leading force. The peasantry is the great peoples army. And anti-fascism is simply the name we give to the revolutionary struggle when the bourgeoisie drops its mask of democracy.

Let us stop asking when World War Three will begin. It is already here. It is being waged on the hills of Palestine, on the plains of Ukraine, in the South China Sea, in the jails of Kenya, and in the boardrooms of London and Washington.

The only answer is proletarian revolution.

Françafrique: An Essential Link in the Imperialist System

Louise Montus | Dynamique Unitaire Panafricaine

Definition of Françafrique

The first France-Africa summit took place in 1973, a little more than a decade after the first independences. The purpose was to maintain and consolidate France's influence. It would be the prelude to many more summits, reflecting the unequal relationship between a continent of 54 countries, covering 30 million km² and home to 1.6 billion inhabitants—possessing an essential share of the world's strategic minerals and rare earths—and a single country (whether Japan, China, Turkey, the United States, Russia, or Italy) convening it.

The distinctive feature of the France-Africa summit is that it rests on a network of political, economic and military ties aimed at maintaining French presence in Africa. It was characterised by François-Xavier Verschave in his 1998 book 'La Françafrique, le plus long scandale de la République' as the neocolonial model of interference and dependency of the former colonies vis-à-vis France.

It is an opaque system of corruption, clientelism and political interventions, one of whose chief architects was Foccart—adviser on African affairs to several presidents and Secretary-General for Community and African and Malagasy Affairs—a structure conceived by Charles de Gaulle.

Over the past 60 years, French troops have carried out 52 military operations. France now intervenes within the framework of international mandates, as in Libya. Although since 2025 there is no longer a formal military presence, military cooperation continues in multifarious forms: through training, intelligence, arms sales, and sub-contracting with other forces. In Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon, French military bases have been transformed into shared

camp. To date, there are 21 military cooperation agreements between France and African countries, and 11 defence or defence partnership agreements—each more opaque than the last. Some 9,050 military personnel are deployed in the so-called overseas territories: the Antilles, French Guiana, Mayotte/Réunion, New Caledonia, and Polynesia.

The Pillars of Françafrique

Close ties with 'friendly' heads of state—sometimes installed by France, supported, or else eliminated when they attempt a sovereignist orientation or a clear break with the capitalist system. Defence agreements enable Paris to intervene militarily to stabilise or save allied regimes: from Operation Manta in Chad (1983) to Serval in Mali (2013)—all underpinned by unofficial networks, intelligence services and personal relationships symbolised by the 'African cell' of the Élysée.

On the economic front, the colonial ties imposed within the French sphere of influence have allowed French multinationals to establish themselves in every sector: agri-food, raw material extraction, timber, oil, gas, transport, energy, water, pharmaceutical trials, automotive equipment, media, software, distribution, aeronautics, services, catering...

Groups such as Danone are present across four poles: dairy and plant-based products, bottled water, medical nutrition, infant nutrition. Present in more than 120 markets, Danone has established itself in East Africa and acquired 40% of the Kenyan group Brookside as well as the Egyptian cheese producer Halayeb. The Lactalis group owns production sites in 50 countries.

LVMH is present in 5 luxury sectors—wines and

spirits, jewellery, watches, perfumes, cosmetics and ready-to-wear—and operates in numerous African countries.

Pernod Ricard is present in 13 African countries, including Kenya.

EDF exports its nuclear expertise and is present in Togo, Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa, Senegal, Zambia, and Cameroon.

Énergie Africa is one of the leading actors in natural gas and energy services, with more than 50 years of experience on the African continent, supplying energy in more than 9 countries. When one considers that the electrification rate in sub-Saharan Africa barely reaches 34%—and in some countries only 23%—there is every reason to question this.

Veolia Africa is present in 15 African countries, managing waste and wastewater treatment and providing drinking water. Only 24% of the population has access to drinking water.

TotalEnergies has been present on the continent for 90 years, operating in around 40 countries. This multinational has regularly contributed to political destabilisation in the DRC on numerous occasions, or has supported regimes most subservient to imperialism. TotalEnergies is invested in energy production based on biofuel, oil, natural gas, green gas and electricity.

Approximately 5,000 French companies established in Africa generate a turnover of close to 100 billion euros. Despite increased competition, France remains the second largest investor on the continent after Great Britain.

Approximately 120 French companies are established in Kenya and serve as the entry point for the Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) into the markets of nuclear energy, renewable energies and military applications.

Kenya constitutes a strategic hub for access to East African markets, notably for fibre optics, telecoms, tourism, agri-food, energy, water management and urbanisation. In 2024, a delegation of 8 French

companies came to Nairobi. The French employers' federation considers Kenya a focal point for numerous projects in the region—Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Djibouti—thanks to the linguistic bridge: English is spoken there, but also Swahili. The Public Investment Bank signed a strategic memorandum of understanding with the Kenyan financial institution Equity Bank Group. In 2020, Macron had encouraged French companies to invest in the country. An East Africa manager at the Public Investment Bank France declared: 'French companies have historically favoured West Africa due to linguistic and monetary proximity; yet East Africa presents a remarkable market depth with growth rates superior to those of sub-Saharan Africa as a whole.'

Kenya has signed a defence agreement with France as a pivot towards Anglophone Africa.

Finally, another essential element of France's standing as a leading imperialist power rests on the fact that it possesses the world's second-largest maritime space, thanks to its confetti of colonial empire represented by the overseas territories. France is present on three oceans: Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian. This maritime space exceeds 11 million km² (20 times the size of metropolitan France). In recent years France has expanded its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)—the maritime space over which it exercises sovereign and exclusive rights. It requested United Nations recognition of its continental shelf by extending sovereign rights over the seabed beyond the EEZ, and in 2020 was authorised to extend its economic zone by 700,000 km².

The maritime economy represents 14% of France's GDP, comprising shipbuilding, fishing and coastal tourism. This strategic asset allows the French military to deploy across the four corners of the globe. A naval fleet is deployed worldwide to protect its interests. France is among the rare countries capable of launching nuclear missiles from submarines. Its presence across all the world's seas ensures 99% of its internet data.

Bolloré remains the symbol of this empire, present everywhere in Africa. It built the bulk of its fortune there by controlling all the continent's ports—which it resold in 2022, making a colossal capital gain of 5 billion euros. It now dominates the media sector through pay television and video. It remains heavily present in the oil palm and rubber plantation sector. Bolloré goes from trial to trial: it will be judged in Paris for corruption in Togo and in Guinea for complicity in breach of trust in the context of electoral campaigns.

Moreover, a collective of 11 NGOs from 6 countries (Togo, Guinea, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC)—the Collectif Restitution pour l'Afrique, chaired by Jean-Jacques Lumumba (great-nephew of Patrice Lumumba)—has filed a complaint against the Bolloré group for money laundering linked to its port management activities in Africa, which facilitated the financing of elections and generated colossal financial returns.

Monetary Chains: The CFA Franc Completes the Françafrique System

The CFA franc was created in 1945, on 26 December, when France ratified the Bretton Woods agreements. It originally stood for 'Franc des colonies françaises d'Afrique' (Franc of the French African Colonies); today it means 'Franc de la coopération financière en Afrique' (Franc of African Financial Cooperation). There are three CFA francs: one for West Africa—Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo—the zone of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU/UEMOA), banking with the BCEAO. A second for Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Chad—the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), banking with the BEAC. And finally, the Comorian franc.

These three colonial currencies are not convertible with each other, nor anywhere else—as if to prevent

the peoples of these different areas from trading among themselves.

They are guaranteed by gold reserves. In 2024, the value of the BCEAO's gold reserves exceeded 2,500 billion CFA francs—held outside Africa, at the Banque de France, where 50% of foreign exchange reserves are kept.

The CFA franc has been printed in Chamalières by the Banque de France since its creation. Africa does not control its own reserves as it sees fit, and therefore cannot build an economic policy in the service of its peoples. One of the key elements of sovereignty is to mint one's own currency and control one's own wealth.

The Condition for Guaranteeing the Survival of Imperialism: Subjugating the Peoples

One of the guarantees of maintaining the neo-colonial system in the service of imperialism and capitalism is the subjugation of peoples: preventing them from expressing themselves, demonstrating, organising, thinking freely and envisaging alternatives to capitalism. This is what is happening across virtually the entire continent, where repression, imprisonment, assassinations, violence, remain a weapon of massive deterrence to stifle all aspirations toward building popular movements and the action of anti-imperialist, progressive, revolutionary and left-wing organisations working to construct popular alternatives to the capitalist system.

In Tanzania: Samia Suluhu Hassan secured re-election in November 2025 following bloody repression that left more than 1,000 dead and resulted in numerous arrests.

In Kenya: In June 2024, the authorities repressed demonstrations against the high cost of living and tax increases under the 2024 Finance Bill with extraordinary violence. President William Ruto ordered live ammunition used against protesters—the toll: more than 40 dead, 361 wounded, and a great many arrests.

In Cameroon: Post-electoral violence in October

2025, following peaceful demonstrations, left nearly 100 dead and more than 2,000 arrested, the majority held in the regime's jails. All contestation leads before military tribunals, which have replaced civil courts. Two weeks ago, a constitutional reform created the post of vice-president in order to perpetuate power beyond Biya's presence.

In Togo: The constitutional reform of April 2024 allowed President Faure Gnassingbé to assume the presidency of the Council of Ministers without term limits—a shift from a presidential to a parliamentary regime following a constitutional amendment.

In Benin: A constitutional reform tailored to Patrice Talon, creating a senate and extending the electoral term from 5 to 7 years.

How to Build Perspectives

Despite all these obstacles, workers, peasants and youth are mobilising in a sectoral manner. The task that falls to us is a coordinated struggle to loosen the grip of repression, and to fight for political prisoners and their liberation. The struggle must be engaged, envisioned, and organised at the Pan-African scale. Actions must be coordinated across the continent and campaigns conducted. The struggle for demands must intensify against neocolonial regimes. Anti-imperialist internationalism must be strengthened through challenges and actions against imperialist states. Tools must be built to this end at the level of information, militant solidarity, lobbying of elected officials and governments. The articulation must be built between combative Pan-Africanism and anti-imperialist internationalism. Support for struggles on the continent must be made effective. We must multiply common actions through meetings such as this one—informing again and again, denouncing imperialism in all its aspects, denouncing support for dictatorships.

Denounce, inform, coordinate, show solidarity, organise—these are the tasks that fall to us in order to amplify our struggles and loosen the grip, so as

to allow progressive and revolutionary forces to do their work.

The exploitation of Africa and the neocolonial policies of French imperialism

Eléonore Koffi | Communist Party of Great Britain (Marxist-Leninist)

Despite being the world's richest continent in terms of natural resources, Africa still suffers from the most abject poverty. Thirty-eight to 42 percent of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa lives in extreme poverty, and over 460 million people there survive on less than \$3 per day.

This poverty comes in the midst of plenty. The continent has 30 percent of the world's mineral reserves, including 90 percent of its cobalt, 85 percent of its platinum, and 97 percent of global chromium. It also possesses 12 percent of the world's oil reserves and 8 percent of its natural gas. Africa also has 65 percent of the world's arable land and 10 percent of its internal renewable fresh water. Yet this incredible bounty remains beyond the control of the vast majority of African governments and peoples.

From the trans-Atlantic slave trade to the continent's partition among the various imperialist powers that sought control over its abundant resources, Africa never had the opportunity to develop independently of superexploitation and external domination. Among the powers that carved themselves a big part of the African cake, France stands out.

In the 19th century, at the height of its power, it occupied over 35 percent of the continent, primarily in west, equatorial and north Africa. The French empire employed a policy of forced assimilation, imposing French culture on the indigenous people while exploiting their resources and enforcing their labour, all of which resulted in significant mortality and the destruction of local societies. As a result of its brutal regime of wealth extraction, France was able to amass formidable wealth and position itself as a dominant imperialist power.

National-liberation wave and the 'Franc-afrique' system

After the wave of destruction brought about by two inter-imperialist world wars, and following the victory of the first workers' and peasants' revolution in Russia in 1917, the oppressed peoples of the world, from Africa to Asia to South America, were no longer willing to tolerate imperialist rule. The old imperialist powers (France, Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan ...), which had brought the world to the brink of complete annihilation twice so that they could redive its spoils amongst themselves, had lost their aura of invincibility and their (self-proclaimed) 'moral right' to be seen as the bearers of 'civilisation'.

A new wave of national-liberation movements swept the world, which, in collaboration with the working-class movements of the imperialist nations, threatened to overthrow the very system of imperialism.

To survive, the imperialists had to adapt. After being kicked out of Indochina and Algeria following two bloody wars of independence that were won by the colonised, France was forced to grant formal independence to the majority of its colonies. But despite the strong desire of the people for real independence, what was achieved soon turned out to be only nominal in many cases.

France managed to put loyal local compradors in charge, all of whom had been trained and educated in France and were willing to play the part of local frontmen for the new, arms-length form of French rule.

Gabon, rich in oil, was ruled by Omar Bongo; Ivory Coast, producer of cacao, was ruled by Felix

Houphouet Boigny; and Senegal, with a rich maritime industry, was under Leopold Senghor's control. All those leaders considered themselves to be French first; all of them put French interests before those of their own people. Along with others like Gnassingbé Eyadéma in Togo, these were the pillars of the 'Francafrique' system for decades.

Francafrique became the new form of neocolonial domination. Under the pretext of maintaining 'special and fraternal links' with its 'ex' colonies, and graciously 'helping' them to 'develop', France in reality had established a new set of imperialist and neocolonial dominations, just as Britain and other European imperialist powers were doing with many of their former colonies.

With help from the USA, the predatory nature of imperialism was kept intact and the struggle against communism—the ideology of the emancipation of the oppressed people and the ultimate threat to the imperialists—became ever more brutal and fierce.

Francafrique was a sophisticated system controlling the economy, politics, militaries and secret services of entire nations, set up in order to facilitate the plunder of their vast resources for almost no cost to the plunderers.

The most abject aspect of that neocolonial control was the currency imposed on more than 14 African countries known as the CFA (African franc):

"In 1945, France created the CFA franc, which was pegged to the French franc and later to the euro. The currency is used in 14 African countries comprising six member states from central Africa operating under the Bank of Central African States (BEAC) and eight members from western Africa under the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO).

"Through the 'agreement', the African countries were required to deposit half of their foreign exchange reserves in the French treasury under the special 'operating account' and 20 percent of their financial liabilities; thus, the countries could retain only 30 percent of their foreign reserves. This peg-

ging to the French franc and euro, the CFA franc, has been described as a stable currency with a lower inflation rate.

"To control the CFA franc, the French appoint an officer, who has the veto power, directly to the central bank board of directors in BEAC or BCEAO to 'ensure' the convertibility of the common currency.

"Non-reciprocal, the BCEAO has no veto, financial strategic position, or anything whatsoever in the Banque de France to make sure that its GDP worth of 99,095.3 billion CFA francs is secured under proper monetary policies to ensure economic prosperity. This signifies how France manipulates the monetary sovereignty of the CFA member states and hinders the economic growth in investment sectors such as agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and tourism ...

"Despite the CFA franc being pegged to the French franc and then the euro, thus ensuring plenty of reliable export markets, African member states are ranked lowest in the economic complexity index." (France in Africa: enough is enough by Ezra Nnko, Modern Diplomacy, 11 May 2025)

This is a perfect illustration of imperialist control for the purpose of wealth extraction.

The persistence of resistance and the AES

Despite it being perfectly clear that France depends on the looting of Africa to maintain itself as a 'first-world nation', the French imperialists love to present a story in which they feature as the ones carrying the burden. They are the big brothers who are simply compelled to intervene to stop their reckless siblings from killing themselves.

This is how they present their constant military interventions in Africa to their own people: altruistic missions to 'stop terrorism' or 'end tribal wars'—not mentioning, of course, that these conflicts were all instigated by themselves.

Both in the past and today, resistance movements have always stood in the way of France's complete domination of its former colonies. Not all post-in-

dependence leaders were stooges and compradors. Some led mass popular movements and, inspired by the example set by the Soviet Union, raised their voices and led their people towards African unity.

“The first wave of this struggle was led by pioneers like Modibo Keita, the first president of an independent Mali (1960-68). A committed Pan-Africanist and advocate of African socialism, Keita undertook profound reforms designed to achieve genuine economic sovereignty. He nationalised strategic resources and created a national currency to break from the French-controlled CFA franc.

“Crucially, Keita understood that the sovereignty of small, newly independent states was fragile and that unity was the only viable path forward. Alongside Ghana’s Kwame Nkrumah and Guinea’s Sékou Touré, Keita was a driving force behind the Union of African States (or the Ghana-Guinea-Mali Union).

“Later on came Thomas Sankara, who was president of Burkina Faso from 1983 until his assassination in 1987. He made his first act a symbolic one: renaming the country from the colonial designation of ‘Upper Volta’ to Burkina Faso—‘The Land of the Upright People’. His government led the implementation of a series of reforms that took the new independent nation from abject poverty to self-sufficiency in less than four years.” (New symbols for a new sovereignty: Sahel Benkan by Tings Chak, Tricontinental, 31 August 2025)

Today, those earlier examples of sovereignty-building are being followed by a new generation of leaders like Ibrahim Traoré, Assimi Goïta and Abdourahmane Tchiani, military leaders who led popular coups to oust French-backed dictatorial regimes in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger between 2020 and 2023. Since then, the three nations have united their forces within a new Alliance of Sahel states (AES), which is giving a new life to the project of anti-imperialist Pan-Africanism.

Militarily, the AES bloc has established a joint force of 5,000 troops for combating terrorism, and

has replaced the western militaries it ejected with new, fraternal partners—in particular with Russian forces. The bloc has successfully moved away from the puppet Ecowas regional grouping and is systematically eradicating all the tools of French influence, creating a ‘Sahel troika’ whose primary focus is on developing sovereignty through self-reliance.

Economically, the AES has already brought about a surge in economic growth, with GDP increasing by 6.5 percent in 2024 and agricultural production by 13 percent. Burkina Faso and Mali have nationalised key mining operations, while Niger has done the same with uranium, resulting in a substantial increase in local revenues. As a result, there has already been a reduction in the extreme poverty rate of nearly two percentage points, down to 24.9 percent—a trend that shows every sign of continuing rapidly.

As a result of the campaign to eject west-backed terrorists from the region, internally displaced people are being repatriated, while initiatives like ‘Faso Mebo’ in Burkina Faso are boosting communal development. A common biometric passport has been introduced to facilitate travel across the joint territory, a new investment bank has been established, and a common currency is under discussion to finally break the chains of the CFA franc.

France-Africa summit: an attempt to hold back the tide

France, of course, has not accepted this new order meekly. It continues to fund terrorists and mercenaries, who are sent to run amok inside the borders of the three states, on a mission to destabilise and bring down their popular governments and disrupt their development goals.

Having lost access to the Sahel states, France’s own economic position is becoming dire. Without the phenomenal superprofits that French corporations were previously extracting from the region, it is becoming harder for the French ruling class to maintain its domination either at home or abroad.

It is significant that in holding this latest France-Africa summit, the French imperialists don't feel safe to set up their stall in their former colonial domains, opting instead to come here to east Africa—specifically to a 'safe' nation whose ruling regime is acting as a bulwark of Anglo-American imperialist looting and military operations across the continent.

Like Britain and the USA, France is not an ally of African peoples but a plunderer. Having been finally forced to really retreat from some of its conquered territories, it is now looking for new land and resources to exploit, and new bases from which to try to reinstall itself in the west of the continent. No one should be fooled by its presentation as a 'partner' interested in assisting in African development and believing in equal relations between nation states.

Knowing the comprador nature of the present Kenyan government, and its abject servility toward British and US imperialism, it is clear that any cooperation in this effort to establish a French foothold in east Africa will not benefit the masses of Kenya but only serve to enrich and empower western corporations and a tiny local elite of money-grubbing stooges.

This summit is a desperate move by France to remain relevant in a world where not only French imperialism but the whole imperialist system is being increasingly challenged—from the DPRK to Palestine and Lebanon; from Yemen and Iran to the Sahel.

Oppressed peoples everywhere are relearning their history and rediscovering their power. Through their organised and sustained resistance, they are clearly demonstrating their unshakeable resolve to win their freedom or die trying.

La Patrie or la mort!
France out of Africa!
Death to Imperialism!

Beyond Washington: The Dutch and European Imperialist Agenda in Africa

Antifascist Former Resistance Fighters Netherlands (AFVN)

Especially focus on US imperialism, but EU imperialism also plays a major criminal role

Typically, when discussing imperialism, the focus is mainly on the crimes of the US. They lead the imperialist system and, from that role, commit the crimes. However, the focus cannot be solely on them, especially if you live in an imperialist country like we do. The Netherlands is among the biggest players within the EU, and there are numerous large multinationals here that are part of dominating the world. These multinationals determine the policies of the Dutch government and are the plunderers of raw materials and exploiters of labor. The Western European countries have traditionally seen Africa as their backyard. What Latin and Central America are to the US, Africa is to Western Europe.

History of the Netherlands in Africa

Marx calls the Netherlands the original capitalist model nation. There was a time when the Netherlands led the colonial system. This was the period that the Dutch ruling class calls the Golden Age. It was during this period that the Netherlands began colonizing parts of the world, including Africa. That started in what we now call South Africa and reached all parts of Africa. This was a struggle with Portugal, which had already colonized parts of Africa. Later, the Netherlands also acquired a colony in West Africa, and through the ports there, the Netherlands became the largest trader in enslaved Africans. After England took over that role, the Netherlands gradually had to relinquish its dominant role as well. Also in Africa, where Ghana was traded away to be left alone in Indonesia. Meanwhile, through divide-and-

conquer practices, people from present-day Burkina Faso and Ghana were recruited to suppress Indonesian freedom fighters as part of the Dutch army.

Imperialist phase of the Netherlands in Africa

In the imperialist phase, the Netherlands had no colonies in Africa, but that certainly does not mean it had no influence there. It is no accident that ‘Apartheid’ is a Dutch word that became internationally known. The criminal regime of Belgium in Congo was inspired by what the Netherlands did in Indonesia. Dutch capital was therefore present in Congo from the very beginning of Belgian colonialism. Dutch multinationals and investors also profited from colonialism in Africa, even though it was carried out by its competitors. Despite the two world wars, imperialists have far more often cooperated throughout history to oppress oppressed peoples. Certainly Unilever, with its Dutch roots, became gigantic through Africa. After the Second World War, the US became the greatest power and neo-colonialism emerged in Africa. In the economic works of Kwame Nkrumah and Dani Wadada Nabudere, which expose neo-colonialism, Dutch multinationals such as Philips and ABN Amro appear regularly. The EU has ensured that Africa is linked to the Caribbean region since the Lomé Convention in 1975 through partnership agreements.

Contemporary focus on Africa

Africa is becoming increasingly important for Europe, partly because their role is diminishing elsewhere. Currently, the EU together is the largest ‘trading partner’—or better said, plunderer—of

Africa. After France, the Netherlands is the largest investor, and within the EU, it has the most trade with Africa. Through Global Gateway, the EU is trying to determine its investments in Africa and its foreign strategy. Last year, the royal family visited Kenya, a NATO ally. In 2023, the Dutch government created a plan specifically for Africa for the first time. The organization of Dutch capitalists has also made a plan for Africa. If you look at the trade balances, you see that the Netherlands mainly exports industrial products to Africa and imports raw materials. The Netherlands also exports its agricultural products to Africa through numerous subsidies. In this way, it ruins local industry, making unemployment in Africa a bigger problem. It also hinders the import of African products, partly by having certain requirements that lead to African products being rejected for the Dutch market.

Resistance to China and Russia in Africa

Through VNO-NCW, Dutch capitalists organize themselves, and they are part of Business Europe. The largest European capitalists meet there. This was set up in the 1970s in competition with the US. They also resist China and Russia. China was declared a systemic rival by the EU in 2019, and this also applies in Africa. Therefore, according to Dutch capitalists, there must be a European alternative to the Belt and Road Initiative, which is Global Gateway. Russia is currently the EU's biggest military opponent, and Africa is called the southern flank. When the mainstream media discusses Africa's relations with China and Russia, they want to convince us that China and Russia are the imperialists, not the EU. Russia would therefore install 'pro-Russian regimes' in Africa and thus undermine the West. In Africa itself, journalists are also being trained by the EU, most likely to further promote this message.

Dutch military in Africa

The Netherlands is a small country, but it is among

the top 10 arms exporters. The industry is of a very high level. The Dutch military is also present all over the world, including in Africa. Actively involved in both the so-called 'war on terrorism' and the 'war on drugs'. This legitimizes the military presence. Until 2020, most of its forces were active in Mali, but under the revolutionary government there, it was expelled from the country, just like the other imperialists. The Dutch government explicitly states that it wants to contribute to UN and EU missions in Africa. Currently, there are Dutch military personnel training African armies to suppress their own populations, such as in Kenya and Chad. And perhaps also to use them against the AES (Alliance of Sahel States). When Libya was destroyed in 2011, that country had fewer people living in poverty than the Netherlands. The Netherlands, as part of NATO, also played a role in the destruction of Libya. Besides military pressure, there is also economic warfare carried out through sanctions. The EU and the Netherlands are also skilled at this. For example, the anti-imperialist countries Mali, Niger, Eritrea, and Zimbabwe are victims of those sanctions.

Propaganda also through the trade union

In the Netherlands, despite all the austerity measures, social provisions are still relatively of a high level. There are also two social democratic parties in the Netherlands, both of which have a great deal of influence on the largest Dutch trade union, the FNV. Within this trade union, there is also a Sub-Saharan Africa working group. This group is mainly active in the struggle against the Zimbabwean government. In this, it also cooperates with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In any case, the Dutch government also finances the international work of the FNV through the Trade Union Co-financing Programme. That work has little to do with international solidarity but rather with serving Dutch imperialist interests. Traditionally, trade unions in Africa are much more political and more focused on anti-im-

perialism. The FNV, with its ties in Africa, wants to remove these ideas as much as possible so that the focus is solely on struggles within companies and for higher wages. Kwame Nkrumah and Mohamed Babu already pointed out imperialism that operates through trade unions.

Anti-imperialist struggle in the Netherlands

The Netherlands has a large African diaspora. This group has primarily risen up against the racist figure of Black Pete. Yet, in general, the anti-racist struggle is not linked to the anti-imperialist struggle. The contemporary colonialism of the Netherlands in the Caribbean region is also hardly criticized. Still, it is positive to see that there are positive reactions regarding the AES (Alliance of Sahel States), despite all the negative propaganda about it in the Dutch media. Although there is attention for the anti-colonial history and its leaders, it is important to also link this to the contemporary anti-imperialist struggle in Africa. Therefore, we also support the GoFundMe for the leader of the Kenyan party, Booker Omole. We also follow the news from Sovereign Media, more or less the successor to African Stream, to stay informed about the struggle in Africa. In addition, The Spearhead has also emerged, which also critically exposes imperialism in Africa. The Thomas Sankara Centre also provides interesting information that we can follow, as does the West African Peoples Organization (WAPO).

“Imperialist Policies Are the Logical Continuation of Their Colonial and Imperialist History”

Communist Organization (KO, Germany)

Comrades,

In March, the European Union adopted a resolution calling for the reinstatement of Niger’s former president, Mohamed Bazoum. Naturally, this was done under the guise of democracy and human rights. At the same time, a resolution was adopted that demonizes Russia’s activities in Africa. These resolutions are a clear example of how chauvinistic colonial attitudes remain an essential part of imperialist policy. Germany, France, and Great Britain—which exploited, enslaved, robbed of their lands, and forcibly conscripted millions of Africans in the 19th and 20th centuries—still want to rule over Africa.

We remember the tirailleurs who fought against fascism in Europe. But when colonized peoples demanded freedom and dignity for themselves, colonialism responded with massacres—whether in Thiaroye or Sétif—it becomes clear: The anti-fascist victory of 1945 by no means meant the end of fascist violence for the colonized peoples, but rather its continuation in colonial form in many places.

1. The Colonial Origins of European Fascism

We must draw this historical line if we are to understand the origins of fascism—something even communist forces in the imperialist center too often overlook. The European powers developed their methods of oppression—apartheid, forced labor, collective punishment, and racist administration—in Africa and other parts of the periphery, and later applied them in Europe. The policy of extermination in German South West Africa against the Herero and Nama, the suppression of the Maji-Maji uprising: these were laboratories of fascist violence.

It is no coincidence that contemporary right-wing forces in Europe—including openly fascist parties—downplay colonial crimes while aggressively promoting their reactionary nationalism. They know full well: whoever rehabilitates colonial history lays the ideological groundwork for new imperialist wars.

A central part of this historical revisionism is the decontextualization of German fascism and the portrayal of the Holocaust as unique. It obscures who profited from and strengthened fascism, and which methods were already tested during colonialism. Thus, the German government recently decided that German colonial crimes have no place in the memorial concept, which instead focuses solely on the Holocaust and the so-called “SED dictatorship” (the defamation of the German socialist state).

The exceptionalization of the genocide against German Jews is necessary to render protests against German imperialism toothless and to justify the German *raison d’état*—the unconditional support of Israel. Through this politics of history, Germany can be portrayed as a bastion of human rights, while anti-colonial liberation struggles are delegitimized.

A genuine denazification never truly took place in the FRG after liberation from fascism—quite the contrary: in recent decades, the EU project was instead built up as an anti-communist bulwark cloaked in so-called Western values.

2. EU Policy as Continuity: Anti-Communist and Misanthropic

The EU tries to market itself as a peace project. Yet its foreign policy, in particular, demonstrates the opposite. EU Foreign Affairs Representative Josep

Borrell put it bluntly in 2022: Europe as a “garden” that must be protected from the rest of the world—the “jungle” and its encroachment into “paradise.”

Such openly chauvinistic imagery is not mere rhetoric but finds concrete expression in policy: rearmament, militarization, colonial migration control, sanctions regimes, and direct political interference thus appear not as isolated measures but as the logical continuation of this reactionary policy.

The demonization of Russia also fits into this overall picture—it appears as another element of the same strategic orientation. It is clearly not about the protection of human rights. Support for Ukraine, in particular, reveals how right-wing and openly fascist forces are supported and downplayed as long as they align with the strategic interests of the West. Actors who speak positively of Stepan Bandera’s historical collaboration with the German fascists are reinterpreted in this context as “freedom fighters.” The fascist regime in Kyiv is intended to serve the EU and, in particular, NATO as a battering ram against Russia, against which Germany has historically waged war on several occasions.

Furthermore, to demonize Russia, the massive Soviet contribution to the liberation from German fascism must be hushed up. Thus, in Germany, May 8 and 9 are by no means official holidays commemorating liberation from German fascism; instead, a so-called “Europe Day” on May 9 is contrived as a distraction.

At its core, therefore, the aim is to isolate geopolitical rivals while simultaneously obscuring one’s own colonial past and present.

3. The Old Order in a New Guise

Comrades, imperialism may have changed its guise—but not its practices.

On the African continent, we are witnessing struggles over neocolonial influence; while it is being pushed back in the Sahel, French imperialism is seeking a new sphere of influence in Kenya. An

obvious example is the reason we are gathered here today: the new military agreement between France and Kenya. French soldiers are granted extensive immunity. French law is effectively placed above Kenyan law. This amounts to the practical abolition of political sovereignty.

And this policy only works because compradors—economic and political elites around Ruto, Kagame, or Tinoubou—within African countries are willing to enforce the interests of foreign powers. Yet we can currently see a striking example of breaking this pattern in the Sahel!

4. The Shift in Western Strategies in Africa – From West to East

French imperialism in West Africa is in crisis. The resistance and growing self-confidence of the peoples of the Sahel are undeniable: Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger are increasingly breaking away from neo-colonial dependencies and charting a sovereignist course. In response, the West is shifting its strategies eastward—the Ruto regime in Kenya is being deliberately built up and stabilized as a reliable lackey. Current developments are accompanied by growing repression and worsening social conditions in Kenya.

Yet, the weakness of the imperialist order is revealed: despite coup attempts, destabilization strategies, and massive pressure, it has failed to push back the sovereign shifts in the Sahel region. The fact that France is seeking new footholds after its expulsion is not a sign of strength, but an expression of crisis and an attempt to regain lost ground.

This makes determined resistance and strengthened international solidarity all the more necessary. The Kenyan comrades set an impressive example: despite persecution, assassination attempts, imprisonment, and torture, they remain unyielding and hold fast to the struggle. Their steadfastness is a living expression of revolutionary consistency—and an experience from which we must learn.

Israel, too, is a central pillar of Western strategy on

the continent: primarily in military and technological terms. The colonial character of Zionism is thus laid bare—historically in the close alliance with the apartheid regime in South Africa, which ranged from military cooperation to economic interdependence and security policy collaboration.

Currently, Israel exports not only weapons but an entire system of control: surveillance technologies, military tactics, and counterinsurgency methods—tested in occupied Palestine—are disseminated globally and thus also applied against the African masses. Security forces from the centers of imperialism undergo training in Israel—and carry their inhumane practices out into the world.

5. Fascistization at Home—Imperialist Offensive Abroad

Israel's role in this is closely linked to Germany: "Israel's security" is regarded as a matter of German national interest—and is enforced politically both domestically and abroad. While the German government stands firmly by Israel's side in foreign policy and acts as an accomplice in the genocide of the Palestinians, it intensifies repression against Palestine solidarity at home. At the same time, the German government likes to stage a firewall against the open fascists of the AfD and tries to rally the population to condemn them, thereby extricating itself from the affair. Yet with the current coterie around Merz, an openly chauvinist force has long been in power: the deliberate stoking of racism and mistrust, the massive expansion of the military and a European war machine—especially in close cooperation with France—as well as social cuts characterize the agenda.

All of this goes hand in hand with an attempt to rewrite German history and render its colonial continuities invisible. None of this is possible without rehabilitating colonialism. What we are currently witnessing is part of a project in which the ruling class aims to ideologically re-legitimize those meth-

ods of oppression that were once tested in Africa.

6. Conclusion

The European powers—especially Germany, France, and Italy—are attempting to reassert themselves more strongly in the global power struggle, secure their own spheres of influence, and claim their share of the imperialist pie, rather than allowing themselves to be pushed to the margins by the U.S. Despite all their internal contradictions and competing ambitions, they are united by the desire not to come away empty-handed in the redistribution of the world and to suppress anti-colonial movements. Their policies are not a deviation, but the logical continuation of their colonial and imperialist history.

Furthermore, within our own movements, there is often a failure to recognize how closely colonialism and fascism are linked—both historically and today. The right-wing knows this very well. And they openly exploit this connection to legitimize colonial relations and weaken the struggles for social and national liberation.

We are at a historic turning point. The struggle against all who resist imperialism is intensifying, and fascist forces are being strengthened.

The U.S. is desperately trying to defend its crumbling hegemony through war, sanctions, and destabilization—from its support for the Zionist agenda of annihilation in Palestine and Lebanon, through aggression against Cuba and Venezuela, to interventions and proxy wars on the African continent. Yet this very offensive also reveals its crisis. For while imperialism opens new fronts, resistance is simultaneously growing, appearing more self-assured and determined—from the sovereign breakaways in the Sahel to forces in West Asia that are increasingly challenging the supposed inviolability of the U.S. Iran, in particular, makes it clear: the era of unchallenged U.S. dominance is beginning to falter.

The EU dutifully aligns itself with its big brother while simultaneously pursuing its own claims to

great power status. Under the guise of “Western values,” it sells war as peace, rearmament as security, and exploitation as partnership—while helping to orchestrate brutalization, annihilation, and genocide. But behind the façade of liberal morality lies a system in dissolution: its resolutions, military agreements, and economic structures of domination are built on sand. It is up to us to bring down its house of cards.

That is why we need a clear analysis, a clear understanding of the conditions, and, building on that, a clear anti-imperialist practice. The liberation of the African, Asian, American, and European peoples remains unfinished—and it will not be achieved as long as colonialism and fascism are not fought together—and as long as so-called anti-imperialists in the imperialist center fail to break free from their own colonial patterns of thought.

Long live international solidarity!

Down with colonialism and fascism!

Long live the socialist revolution!

Long live the common struggle—shoulder to shoulder—for a just world for all peoples!

The Structural Mutation of French Imperialism

Aymeric Monville | Organisation Communiste de France (OCF)

Analyzing modern Françafrique requires an understanding of the structural mutation of French imperialism. Indeed, French state-monopoly capitalism has since then undergone a tactical shedding of its skin. We are no longer merely in the era of patrimonial management of former colonies, but in a redeployment phase where France attempts to safeguard its class interests against the rise of competing imperialist powers and the insurrection of African popular consciousness.

The metamorphosis of the monetary and financial infrastructure

The transition from the CFA Franc to the Eco within the WAEMU perfectly illustrates the strategy of changing everything so that nothing changes. From a Marxist perspective, currency is not a simple neutral instrument of exchange, but a tool of domination allowing the transfer of surplus value from the peripheries to the center. Although France has officially withdrawn its representatives from decision-making bodies and ended the mandatory deposit of foreign exchange reserves at the Treasury, the link of dependency remains intact through the maintenance of a fixed parity with the euro. This architecture guarantees profit stability for French multinationals that repatriate their dividends without exchange rate risk, while stifling local industrialization through excessively costly credit. Monetary sovereignty remains a legal fiction as long as the levers of exchange rate policy are indexed to the needs of European capital accumulation.

Military withdrawal or the reconfiguration of the repressive apparatus

The year 2025 marked a historic turning point with the total withdrawal of French forces from Chad, signaling the final collapse of the security apparatus in the Sahel following the debacles in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger. This ebb is not a voluntary abdication but the consequence of a class struggle on an international scale. The African masses now identify the French army not as a bulwark against terrorism, but as the praetorian guard of puppet regimes protecting the extraction of raw materials. However, this withdrawal from Chadian soil does not signify the end of interference. French imperialism is fragmenting and specializing in hybrid warfare, technological intelligence, and the training of devoted military cadres, while relying on regional relays such as Ivory Coast or Benin, transformed into hubs of stability for Western capital.

Green extractivism and the new division of the world

The discourse on the energy transition is becoming the new mask for primitive accumulation. The works of François-Xavier Verschave highlighted “black gold” and precious timber; today, Françafrique focuses on strategic metals and carbon credits. The dispossession of land for conservation projects or green hydrogen production constitutes the new frontier of land grabbing. Under the guise of fighting climate change, CAC 40 companies continue to impose one-sided contracts, secured by official development assistance that functions as a disguised subsidy for French exports. Neocolonialism has thus

adorned itself with ecological virtue to justify the reproduction of asymmetrical relations of production.

Conclusion: The end of a world and the awakening of popular sovereignty

The Françafrique of 2026 is a wounded beast attempting to reinvent itself through influence diplomacy and cultural soft power, as seen today at the Nairobi summit. Nevertheless, the collapse of its historic bastions in the Sahel shows that the contradiction between the interests of the French oligarchy and the aspirations of African peoples has become insurmountable. The massive rejection of the French model does not only benefit new actors like Russia or China; it primarily fuels a desire for a radical break with the capitalist world-system. The task of progressive forces today consists in transforming this anti-colonial resentment into a political class project, capable of dismantling not only the networks of the Elysée, but the very structures of economic exploitation that still bind the workers of France and Africa in the same chain of alienation.

Message to the Pan-Africanism Summit Against Imperialism

Aleksandar Đenić | New Communist Party of Yugoslavia (Serbia)

The New Communist Party of Yugoslavia greets all the participants of the Pan-Africanism Summit against imperialism and especially its host, the Communist Party Marxist–Kenya! We wish all participants a fruitful discussion and we express our belief that this summit is a big step towards strengthening African solidarity and enhancing the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism.

The Western imperialism, which France is a part of, has in the previous decades been able to spread its tentacles all around the World. Its grip has become especially strong after the temporary fall of socialism in Eastern Europe in the 1990s. This is especially true for Africa, given the fact that socialist countries, like USSR and Yugoslavia, were the biggest supporters of communist and anti-colonial movements in the continent. If it had not been for the Great October socialist revolution and the Soviet victory against fascism in WWII, the majority of African countries would most likely still be under the direct rule of European imperialist powers. It is also true, however, that if socialism in Eastern Europe had not fallen, the countries in Africa would, by this day, probably be completely free from Western neo-colonialism and their industrial development would be on a similar level to the European or North American nations.

Despite the tremendous difficulties, the peoples throughout Africa continue their struggle against imperialism and for independence. In the last couple of years, the Sahel nations of Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso are at the forefront of struggle against their French (neo)colonial overlords, with comrade Ibrahim Traore from Burkina Faso, inspired by pan-African ideas of Thomas Sankara, dubbed the

“African Che Guevara,” becoming the modern-day symbol of African resistance against centuries-long European domination and exploitation. The African revolutionary movements receive significant help from the biggest modern-day socialist country, the People’s Republic of China, which, by developing African nations and eliminating wealth disparity between Africa and Europe, provides material conditions for the defeat of Western imperialism and the success of socialist revolutions on the continent.

In an effort to secure profits and continue exploiting the rest of the World, the Western imperialists turn to more and more aggressive means in order to defend their positions around the globe, including Africa. They are not driven only by economic necessities (we should be reminded that for centuries their entire economies were based on plunder and subjugation of other nations), but they also cannot allow any political or economic alternative to the neoliberal concept they promote. This is the reason why Cuba is suffering under more than 60 years long genocidal US blockade, why NATO overthrew Gaddafi and why in 1999, despite not being supported by the UN Security Council, 13 NATO countries started an aggression against Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which resulted in thousands of lost lives, billions of dollars in material losses, as well as the NATO occupation of southern province of Serbia, Kosovo and Metohija. For the same reason today, France, which has held a significant portion of Africa (Sahel nations included) under its boot, is organizing a summit in Kenya to tighten its grip on the continent and “put back in order” the rebellious countries and peoples. The Kenyan comprador government, led by William

Ruto, is unfortunately more than willing to host this summit and therefore help the French imperialists subjugate fellow Africans. This action does not only bring shame to the Kenyan people, but also poses a great security threat—in the case of war between Sahel countries and the “African extension of NATO,” the ordinary Kenyan people would die for the profits and interests of Western imperialists and domestic bourgeoisie.

The only way out not just for Kenyans, but for entire Africa and the peoples around the World, is a broad anti-imperialist struggle, led and directed by communists. Peoples of Africa have a strong tradition of resisting colonialism which enables communists to create broad alliances and lead the masses towards imperialism’s defeat, which will enable them to conduct socialist revolutions. Peoples of Africa are not alone in this struggle—their struggle is part of a global struggle against imperialism—their revolutionary movements are and should be part of a broad anti-imperialist camp, which consists of socialist nations like China, DPR Korea and Cuba, but also capitalist countries that are fighting against imperialism, like Iran and Russia, as well as numerous revolutionary movements around the World. Also, the vital task of the workers in Europe is to, by any means, support the struggle of African comrades as the defeat of imperialism in Africa will speed up the collapse of capitalism in Europe and bring the necessary material conditions for socialist revolution in Europe. Therefore, the Pan-Africanism Summit against imperialism, organized by the true vanguard of Kenyan people, the Communist Party Marxist–Kenya, is doing a great work in coordinating revolutionary movements not only from Africa, but from around the World, and therefore bringing imperialism closer to its defeat!

Long live Communist Party Marxist–Kenya!

Long live Pan-Africanism Summit against imperialism!

The united front of the anti-imperialist forces is a historical necessity

September 23 Movement (Bulgaria)

The world we live in today is increasingly revealing its true nature as a system built upon deep-seated contradictions. What is often presented as a series of separate crises is, in reality, a manifestation of a single historical process—the deepening crisis of imperialism as a global system of economic exploitation, political domination, and military control. The conflicts that are sweeping across different regions of the world are not random or isolated. They represent different fronts of the same struggle amid the crisis of global capitalism.

Imperialism today operates not only through open military force, but also through a complex network of economic, financial, and political mechanisms. International financial institutions, debt dependencies, sanctions regimes, and control over strategic resources are used as tools to subjugate entire nations. Transnational capital does not merely influence policies—it determines them, limiting the actual sovereignty of nations. In this sense, the assertion that imperialism is humanity’s chief enemy is not a slogan but an analytical conclusion derived from concrete historical reality.

The global picture in which this process fits becomes even clearer when we examine the specific conflicts unfolding in various parts of the world. In Venezuela, economic pressure and a policy of sanctions continue, aimed at forcing the country back into the orbit of U.S. external control over its resources. In Iran, there is a constant escalation of tension, coupled with economic isolation and threats that create conditions for the destabilization of the entire region. In Palestine, the tragedy has taken on a chronic character—decades of conflict, destruction, and the denial of basic human rights have become a permanent feature of the international reality. Cuba

has been systematically restricted from developing its economy and trading with various countries, placing the Cuban people in an extremely dire situation in which millions suffer. These examples clearly show that imperialism does not hesitate to use various forms of pressure—from economic to military—to protect its interests. In the same way, resistance against imperialism must be consistent, unwavering, and capable of organized action.

Bulgaria finds itself in a position of peripheral integration within the global system. Since the restoration of capitalism in 1989, our economy has been structured in a way that reproduces dependency, exploitation, and subjugation rather than development. Deindustrialization, the brain drain, and the limited scope for independent economic policy are not random processes, but the result of the country’s integration into the international division of labor, which places it in a subordinate role. In this context, the question of adopting the euro takes on a far deeper significance. Despite serious resistance from the Bulgarian people, Bulgaria joined the monetary union at the beginning of 2026. This is presented as a technical and inevitable step, but in reality it is part of a process of even closer integration with supranational structures that limit the possibility of sovereign development. That is why the resistance to this step was not based merely on economic arguments, but on social and political ones—an expression of growing distrust in a model that does not work in the interests of the majority and has placed itself at the service of foreign corporations.

At the same time, the country’s foreign policy orientation shows a clear alignment with the strategic interests of the United States. This alignment manifests itself in decisions that are often made within

the framework of alliance commitments, but without any real public debate and without clear consideration of the long-term interests of Bulgarian society. This creates a situation in which formal sovereignty exists, but the actual capacity for independent policy is severely limited. In this way, the interim Bulgarian government brought Bulgaria into Donald Trump's so-called "Peace Board." Dozens of U.S. military aircraft were stationed at our largest airport, and the airport itself even had to be closed for a day. On March 30, 2026, Bulgaria's interim prime minister visited Kyiv and signed a "security cooperation agreement" with the fascist regime in Ukraine. By signing this humiliating document, our country once again placed itself at the service of supporting the puppet Kyiv regime.

In this context, it is particularly alarming that within Europe, a significant portion of the political forces that have historically been associated with social justice are today playing the role of a stabilizing factor for the existing system. Social Democratic parties and the liberal "Euro-left" are increasingly limiting their activities to managing the consequences of crises without questioning their causes. This leads to a situation where so-called "left-wing" organizations in many European and North American countries express direct or indirect support for the implementation of imperialist aggressions around the world. This is aided by the spread of the convenient opportunist view that "both sides are bad" and that communist organizations should not take sides in such conflicts. In this way, they channel public discontent into frameworks that do not threaten the foundations of the system, and thus objectively contribute to its reproduction. Unfortunately, such tendencies, though currently marginal in scale, also exist in Bulgaria. An ideological struggle against opportunist tendencies within the communist movement worldwide is necessary.

In this context, the need to build a united anti-imperialist front becomes not merely a political task, but a historical necessity. We are in a period of intensifying imperialist aggression around the world. Fragmented

efforts, local struggles, and isolated movements can hardly effectively oppose a system that acts globally and in a coordinated manner. Only by uniting forces—social movements, political organizations, national liberation struggles, and states defending their sovereignty—can a real alternative to the global imperialist system be created.

In this process, anti-colonial and anti-imperialist movements in Africa take on particular significance. The continent, which for a long time was the object of open colonial exploitation, is today becoming the scene of new forms of resistance against neo-colonial dependencies. In Kenya, for example, there is a growing strength of social movements that raise the issues of control over resources, economic justice, and genuine public participation in political processes. These processes are not isolated but part of a broader trend of resistance against the global system of domination. Of course, our comrades in Kenya are paying a high price for this. The leaders of the communist movement in that country are regularly subjected to persecution and arrest. That is why we must express, in the strongest possible terms, our most resolute solidarity with the Kenyan people's struggle against capitalism, colonialism, oppression, and repression.

All of this leads to a key conclusion: without a change in the international system of exploitation, domination, and control, any attempts at profound social transformation remain limited. It is impossible to build a just society within a global system that reproduces inequalities. The transition to a socialist socio-economic system requires international coordination, solidarity, and a common strategy.

The struggle against imperialism is a matter of historical necessity. We are at a decisive historical moment in which many things that seem eternal or enduring to many are on the verge of being consigned to the dustbin of history. And upon this rubbish heap, a new society must be built, based on public ownership of the means of production, social justice, respect for sovereignty, and a vision for building the world of the future.

Anti-Imperialist Struggle in Africa in the Context of the Third World War Situation

Jozef Bossuyt | Communist Party of Belgium

World War III has begun. It was planned, launched, organized, financed, coordinated and armed by NATO, the main instrument of US imperialism. This NATO war is one war, which is taking place on several fronts:

Palestine-Arab Countries	— Israel (proxy of USA)
Cuba, Venezuela	— USA
Donbas, Russia	— Ukraine (proxy of USA)
Korea-China-Taiwan	— USA
Congo	— Ruanda (proxy of USA)

Against this NATO war offensive, the anti-imperialist coalition, built around countries as China, the DPR of Korea and Russia is gaining allies over the world. Countries as Vietnam, Laos, Cuba, and Iran, Eritrea, South Africa, Syria, Lebanon, Yemen, Venezuela, Nicaragua joined this anti-imperialist front. Many African countries take the side of this coalition.

ERITREA

On March 2, 2022 in the UN General Assembly vote on a US resolution condemning Russia and demanding withdrawal of Russia military forces from Ukraine. 114 countries sustained the resolution, 52 countries expressed their resistance by abstaining or not taking part in the vote, five countries voted against: Russia, Belarus, Syria, the socialist Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Eritrea. 26 of the 54 African countries have not voted in favor of the US resolution.

SOUTH AFRICA

South africa brought Israel's conduct in the Gaza

Strip during the Israel-Hamas war, that resulted in a humanitarian crisis and mass killings, before the International Court of Justice on 29 December 2023.

South Africa stated that Israel had committed and was committing genocide against Palestinians in the Gaza Strip, contravening the Genocide Convention, including what South Africa described as Israel's 75-year apartheid, 56-year occupation, and 16-year blockade of the Strip. Many countries have expressed their support for the South African resolution for the International Court of Justice.

MALI

Mali has expelled the French colonial occupying military from the country since 2020. August 8th, 2024, Mali condemned the Ukrainian fascist regime, that had supported Tuareg forces, who fight to overthrow the Mali government, instructing them how to use drones.

NIGER

In July 2023, the actual president of Niger, Abdourahamae Tchiani came to power and stopped relations with the French colonial structures. In 2024 Niger withdrew, together with Mali and Burkina Faso, from the "communauté économique des états Ouest-Africains", that imposed as monetary unit the CFA Franc (organized and guaranteed by France : €1 = 655.957 CFA Franc).

CONGO

Congo, Rwanda and Burundi have been colonies of Belgium from 1885 until 1960. In 1885 Congo became the personal property of the Belgian king Leopold II.

The Belgian king Leopold II was only interested in plundering the rubber and ivory of Congo. Congolese people were forced to collect the rubber from the trees. If at the end of a day they had not collected enough rubber, their hands were cut off with an axe. In Belgium there are still statues in honor to king Leopold II. The Belgian anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist movement has commemorated this by cutting off the hands of one of these statues. By forced labor, and by conquering every village in Congo with violence, the Belgian colonial regime killed nearly 4 million people by genocide.

Congo became an independent country on June 30th 1960. Patrice Lumumba, whose MNC party had won the elections, became prime minister and started anti-colonial measures. He was one of the great historic African leaders of the struggle for independence, together with Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), Thomas Sankara (Burkina Faso), Amilcar Cabral (Guinea-Bissau), Samora Machel (Mozambique) and Julius Nyerere (Tanzania). Patrice Lumumba was killed, executed by representatives of the Belgian government in 1961, on January 17th.

Many family members of Patrice Lumumba still live in Belgium, among whom is his grandson Yvan Lumumba. They have demanded and obtained on March 17th that the Brussels Justice Council has decided to appeal Etienne Davignon, who in 1961 in Congo on behalf of the Belgian government participated in the organization of the execution of Patrice Lumumba, will appear before the Correctional Court of Justice and will have to respond for his role in crimes of war.

Nowadays the regime in Ruanda is controlled by American imperialism, and they protect the theft of resources in Ruanda and Congo by Western countries. For this the Ruanda regime of Kagame is waging a war in East Congo, that makes millions of victims.

Congo is turning to China to have an alternative for the colonial relations with western countries and in

order to invest and develop its economy on a basis of mutual advantage.

The anti-imperialist struggle in Africa will overcome!

“The task of anti-imperialist forces is to expose the increasingly sophisticated practices of Western neocolonialism on the African continent”

Baltic Platform

Dear participants of the international conference!
We are pleased to welcome those present here and, through you, all active fighters against imperialism.

The outcome of World War II, the colossal rise in the global prestige of the victorious country—the USSR—and the establishment of the world socialist system gave a powerful impulse to the anti-colonial movement. For the African continent, the Egyptian Revolution of 1952 served as an inspiring example, the achievements of which were consolidated in 1956 with the nationalization of the Suez Canal. In the same year, Sudan, Morocco, and Tunisia gained independence; in 1957, Ghana; and in 1958, Guinea.

The year 1960 went down in history as the “Year of Africa”: 17 colonies gained political independence—Benin, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of the Congo—DRC), Cameroon, the future Republic of the Congo and Côte d’Ivoire, Mauritania, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, the Central African Republic, and Chad. In 1961, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika ceased to be colonies; in 1962—Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, and Algeria; in 1963—Kenya, and so on. The Soviet Union was at the forefront of the countries that resolutely advocated for the right of African peoples to sovereign development.

Starting in 1963, when the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was established, Africa’s role in the global economic system and international relations began to grow rapidly. At the same time, a more solid foundation emerged for unity and coordination of efforts in resisting imperialist pressure and developing their economies. After all, the region’s huge

growth potential was already evident to the entire world.

Today, Africa’s 54 countries collectively account for about 3% of global GDP and 17% of the world’s population. Half of Africa’s population is under the age of 20 (compared to under 30 for the world as a whole). Overall, Africa is one of the world’s fastest-growing regions: the continent’s aggregate GDP in nominal terms has grown by 50% over the past decade and currently stands at \$2.8 trillion.

The vast prospects for the economic development of African countries are a source of concern for the imperialist West. Former colonial powers are striving to keep the natural and intellectual resources of the continent’s peoples under their control. To this end, they employ time-tested methods—bribery and regime change, color “revolutions” and interference in internal affairs, economic control, and unequal trade relations. French and U.S. military contingents in African countries have been assigned the role of overseers, ready at any moment to use armed force to replace legitimate governments with their own puppets.

More than a century ago, in his work “Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism” (1916), V. I. Lenin identified the export of capital by the leading imperialist countries as the third characteristic of imperialism. In practice, this means that they effectively receive double profits from investments in the poorest countries—both from obtaining cheap resources and in the form of interest earned on those investments.

But as early as the 1970s, another method of

exploitation by the developed countries of the West of the less developed “Third World” countries became apparent. Namely, the import of capital in the opposite direction, from less to more developed countries (V. Katasonov, “International Investments: Rich Countries Become Even Richer, Poor Countries Even Poorer.” URL: <https://fondsk.ru/news/2024/04/24/mezhdunarodnye-investicii-bogatye-strany-stanovyatsya-esche-bogache-bednye-esche>). It began when OPEC countries started generating unprecedented revenues from oil prices that had quadrupled. These proceeds were invested in the U.S. economy in the form of deposits in American banks, as well as direct and portfolio investments in various sectors of the U.S. economy. The inflow of funds increased significantly. America began to transform from a net exporter of capital into a net importer of it. Although America had to pay interest and dividends on incoming foreign investments, these payments were substantially less than the investment income received from American capital abroad. Through such maneuvers, imperialism and neocolonialism continue to exploit other countries in the modern era.

To maintain and strengthen its control over the countries of the African continent, the collective West is spreading behavioral norms that are advantageous to itself and that undermine traditional spiritual and moral values. For example, the trade partnership agreement signed in November 2023 between the EU and members of the Organization of African, the Caribbean, and the Pacific, included a requirement that the EU’s partners legalize abortion, the LGBT agenda, comprehensive sex education, and other ideological tenets of modern Europe. This tactic of strategic influence has already been successfully tested on the populations of several former Socialist Bloc countries. As a result, for example, Latvia’s population has been declining every year since 1991 due to a consistent excess of deaths over births.

To achieve these same goals, the imperialists do

not hesitate to exploit even the drug trade. The drug trade became firmly established on the African continent in the 1950s–1970s. Initially, these were local shipments and shipments of a volume that would be considered small by today’s standards. Soon, the volume of cocaine smuggled from Latin America to West African ports for European countries had already risen to 130–150 tons. This was driven by increased drug consumption in European countries. According to data presented by the UN for the period 1999–2009, the volume of drugs consumed doubled. Africa has been turned into a transit drug route linking Latin America and Europe.

Imperialists, primarily American ones, skillfully provoke hotbeds of internal and external conflicts on the continent, contributing to the creation of a massive number of refugees from the countries of the “Global South” toward the “Global North” (primarily to Europe). In doing so, they are carrying out a massive drain of one of Africa’s main resources—its human capital—from African countries. Even the costs to the countries receiving migrants, such as the negative impact on their own internal stability, are not taken into account. The strategic benefits of this process for the United States are evidently deemed to outweigh these costs.

At the same time, the role of certain migration routes manifests itself in a very distinctive way, as is the case in the Baltic states—Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. On the one hand, it is clear that they lie outside the main migration flows; on the other hand, they still hold a certain appeal for African migrants (at least as EU members). Furthermore, some migrants from Africa view these countries as part of the former Soviet Union and as neighbors of Russia.

It is no secret that unconditional support for the hegemonic policies of the United States and the West it leads has become the *raison d’être* of the ruling Baltic regimes. In this case as well, they readily participate in foreign military missions of Western

coalitions that generate refugee flows. Yet they go to great lengths to avoid accepting even a fraction of these flows into their own countries.

As shown by an analysis of migration statistics (Atlas of Migration // Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography—KCMD Data Portal, 2022. URL: <https://migration-demography-tools.jrc.ec.europa.eu/atlas-migration>), to date, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have essentially not accepted migrants from African and Middle Eastern countries. For example, in Lithuania in 2022, the largest number of asylum applications came from citizens of Belarus—400, 91% of which were approved.

However, when looking at other countries whose citizens submitted the highest number of applications, 95% of applications from Iraqi citizens (out of 190) were rejected (by the first-instance decision), 33% from Afghan citizens (out of 50), 43% of applications from Syrian citizens (out of 35), 100% from Guinean citizens (out of 25), 100% from DRC citizens (out of 25), 100% from Nigerian citizens (out of 20), and 100% from Cameroonian citizens (out of 20). Thus, Lithuanian authorities rejected all 90 applications from citizens of African countries in 2022.

The strategic documents of the Baltic states on migration policy and migrant integration for the 2020s also effectively reflect a reluctance to accept migrants or refugees who do not belong to the host country's titular nation and who would place an additional burden on the budgetary system. Thus, the migration policies of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, despite their governments' full solidarity with the West's neocolonial policies, actually contribute to exacerbating the consequences of the migration crisis in other EU countries.

Despite their potential both as a transit region and as a region for the accumulation of migrants, the Baltic states generally do not wish to accept citizens of African countries. Such are the "principles of solidarity" of the countries of the "civilized West" in practice. Bowing down to their hegemon—the

United States—they are ready at any moment to disregard each other's interests.

In 2022–2023, France's decades-long presence in the Central African Republic, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger came to an end. The withdrawal was not voluntary but forced, due to changes in government in those countries. However, the French and Americans still wish to control the Sahel region—a vast land corridor in sub-Saharan Africa stretching from the Gulf of Guinea across the continent to the Gulf of Aden. Therefore, they did not go far and have established a presence in Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, and Benin.

The West is trying to turn the Sahel into the epicenter of the Islamist threat in Africa. Terrorists are most active in the countries that have united in the Alliance of Sahel States—AES: Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso. Western intelligence agencies are using them to block the Sahel Corridor's access to the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, preventing it from becoming part of a strategic multimodal logistics route that connects with the "North–South" route being built by Russia and Iran.

It is not surprising that the authorities of the Central African Republic—CAR, Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso have turned to Russia for military assistance. The Wagner Group is fighting in the CAR. In Niger and Burkina Faso, instructors from Russia's Africa Corps are training local military personnel. Through the joint efforts of contingents from African countries and Russia, the goal is being achieved: to prevent the West, which controls the Tuaregs and Islamists, from cutting off the Sahel Corridor's access to the ocean.

Such cooperation not only helps successfully counter terrorists but also strengthens the position of African countries in their dialogue with Western nations. And this is very important, since the West's neocolonial practices are one of the main causes of instability and economic backwardness in the countries of the African continent. This was stated by CAR President Faustin-Archange Touadéra at the opening of the forum of supporters of the fight

against modern practices of neocolonialism, “For the Freedom of Nations!”

By unleashing aggression against Iran, the United States has definitively dismissed the notion of international law as it applies to them. No clear or plausible pretext for the strike was required. The desire to replace the government of a sovereign nation with one loyal to itself serves as both the pretext and the justification for action. Iran, unlike Venezuela, has decided to resist.

The world crumbles and is ground down in the interests of the powerful. The powerful demonstrate that anything goes and that they are above the law. Those of their own kind cannot stop them. Together with whom do they profit from wars and pandemics, and participate in “Epsteins” orgies?

And no single nation or country can subdue it on its own. The still-silent majority of countries and people—for whom it is clear that imperialism means world war and death—must rise up against it.

The task of anti-imperialist forces is to expose the increasingly sophisticated practices of Western neocolonialism on the African continent and in other regions of the world. No mask of hypocritical “assistance in establishing democracy” can hide the true intentions of greedy and cruel colonizers. Their time in Africa is inexorably coming to an end. The struggle of countries and peoples for a system of international relations free from interference will inevitably achieve victory.

Down with imperialism and neocolonialism!

Independence and prosperity to the peoples of Africa!

Peace to labor, not capital!

Against France-Africa: Reasserting Our Pan-African Project

Vanogodé Dosso | Ligue Panafricaine Umoja (LP-U)

Delegates, from here and elsewhere, from the historical Diaspora, and from the continent—Brothers and Sisters, comrades in struggle, distinguished guests in your ranks and positions,

It is an honor for me to be here on the land of the Mau Mau, this land that is irradiated by the energy and memory of these freedom fighters.

My presence today belongs to the Panafrican Umoja League, a French diaspora organization whose purpose is: to make Pan-Africanism a way of governance—by organization, not agonization—acting with the feeling of common fate of all Africans, in the right lines of our ancestors.

We are here, at the gathering of truth, facing the imposture of the Africa Forward Summit for Innovation and Growth.

At this very moment as I stand before you, they say that Africa is being built, but the question that Malcolm X would ask us today is simple: who owns the bricks and who carries the cement?

If you build a house that does not belong to you, you are not a builder—you are a modern slave disguised as a partner.

That is why the sage of Bandiagara, quoted by his student Hampaté Bâ, reminded us that Africans are sitting on a gold mine, which they should develop instead of going to seek fortune elsewhere. And that ‘elsewhere’ we have identified: it is these summits.

France-Africa / Russia-Africa / China-Africa / Italy-Africa. So many summits where Africa is not in a position to decide.

And this is not the recent hijacking by the President of the Italian Council, who in 2026 imposed her Italy-Africa summit on the sidelines of the AU

summit. The so-called MATEI plan aims to support African economies in order to limit migration from Africa, while extending Italy’s influence there. Africa is indeed 54 countries and soon the world’s leading demographic power; compared to it, Italy is a dwarf.

Alas, Africa—weakened—is divided and therefore porous to all external pressures. That is why we advocate, as a weapon of resistance against France-Africa and imperialism: PAN-AFRICANISM.

I. The ‘Poker Face’ of the Oppressor

Comrades, this official summit is the ‘clean’ face of imperialism. It speaks of innovation with a velvet smile in refined settings, carried by carefully orchestrated communication.

To paraphrase historian and activist Amzat Boukari-Yabara, imperialism has a second face hidden behind this clean, polished face. It is a bloody face.

On one side, it plunders with locked, opaque contracts and fine speeches in refined salons, giving the impression that Africa is moving forward. On the other, it kills with the weapons it provides to illegitimate and very often illegal regimes.

Comrades, know that one can also move forward backwards—and that is called dying.

To allow us clarity, I must make a historical reminder. France-Africa was theorized for the first time in a book entitled ‘La coopération économique franco-africaine’ by René Hoffer, in which he describes a very simple mechanism: overseas territories, like former colonies, must be administered for the benefit of the metropole.

France-Africa therefore existed well before independence; it is the continuation of a system of

colonialist, capitalist, hegemonic, reactionary domination—in short, a system of death, which Aimé Césaire described as a ‘sacking of civilization.’

Yesterday, in December 2025, they were organizing a bar association conference in Lomé, while our brother Steve Rouyard, a Guadeloupean, was in prison for having demonstrated in Togo alongside comrades during a popular revolt—banned by the authorities—against the cost of living, the price of electricity, and a constitutional reform allowing leaders to remain in power without term limits.

They speak of democracy, freedom and progress in these summits, but arm oppressive regimes in Abidjan, in Yaoundé, in Guinea-Bissau to hunt down those who demand their dignity.

This summit is part of, I quote the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ‘the continuity of the 2021 Paris Summit on financing African economies.’ As you understand, it is the continuation and reinforcement of the Montpellier summit. This is France-Africa. It is hypocrisy disguised as democracy.

What I call the hypocrisy of the mask of democracy, the ‘Poker Face’: one hand shakes yours, and the other arms repression against the populations whose happiness it claims to seek.

Comrades, it is clear that since its beginnings, imperialism has remained structurally the same. In the words of sociologist Immanuel Wallerstein, it is ‘the one that needs the State; the State is essential to its survival.’ The Africa Forward Summit, co-chaired for the first time with an English-speaking country—Kenya—demonstrates the relevance of this truth. The leaders of Kenya thus become accomplices in the 21st century of this empire that resolutely refuses to die.

Ten years ago, in 2016, the whole world watched in astonishment the condescension, contempt and orchestrated irreverence of a French head of state towards his Burkinabè counterpart. The Africa Forward Summit marks a major stage in relations between France and the African continent, nearly

ten years after this scene of humiliation. It would be childish to believe in recipes that have hardly worked in the past.

II. Sudan / DRC / Togo / Côte d’Ivoire: The Mirror of Organized Chaos

Look at Sudan! Look at the DRC. Why is the silence so heavy about the massacre of our brothers and sisters? Because there, the ‘Poker Face’ has fallen. Imperialism no longer bothers with words. It lets the country tear itself apart to better control the remains. Sudan and the DRC are proof that for these powers, the life of an African means nothing compared to the control of resources. The resistance of the Sudanese people is our resistance! Their pain is our battle cry!

Conversely, in Togo, the 9th Pan-African Congress shows a carefully orchestrated recovery of Pan-Africanism, breaking with the tradition of Pan-African congresses.

In Côte d’Ivoire, with a growth rate approaching 8%, poverty and precariousness have never been so high—around 37%—according to a Coface study.

And do not be mistaken, comrades, the statistics are roughly the same in Kenya: 36% is the poverty rate, with GDP per capita of \$2,110. Do not be mistaken, France and the European Union want to reverse the trend in Kenya—a country with a very wide diversity of partners, representing 7% of imports from the European Union.

Kenya is 15 places behind Venezuela, a multi-sanctioned country. What is important to keep in mind is how a sanctioned country is ahead of Kenya in terms of production per capita.

Faced with neo-colonialism, Pan-Africanism is the only way out.

III. From Vassalage to Federation

The allegory of the house Negro and the field Negro certainly speaks to you. During slavery, the house Negro identified with the master; when the master was sick, he said ‘yes master, we are sick.’ The field

Negro did not care about sharing rags and leftovers in the master's house; he wanted freedom—live free or die, death rather than shame—as Soundjata Keita proclaimed at Krina before his army, because he knew his ancestors had always lived free.

Today, vassal states, these 'delegated powers,' are the new house relays. They use the weapons of genocidal states like Israel or France to suppress their own people, under the cover of respect for law and legality. What a shame.

Power comes from the people; therefore no legality can prevail over the aspirations of the people for a decent and dignified life. The experience of the Sahel states is for us a message coming from militant and political memory of the past.

Comrades, Pan-African thought travels. The peoples of the AES—in Mali, Burkina, Niger—have decided to leave the master's house, to break with France-Africa. Militarily, they have expelled military bases—a first. They have created a common diplomacy, active and passive, breaking with former ECOWAS channels, and seek to be a new framework of expression, a new voice and path for this Africa that refuses the generalized contempt expressed by these summits of shame.

We are in the era of the Second Independence.

We no longer want an ECOWAS of leaders—we call for a true ECOWAS of the peoples! We no longer want an African Union of lobbies—we want a responsible African Union resolutely turned toward the realization of the second independence.

And never forget Ayiti (Haiti). If imperialism has been relentless against Haiti for two centuries, it is because it is the symbol of the first rupture. They want to make Haiti an example of chaos to disgust us with freedom. But Haiti is our compass.

IV. Pan-Africanism: Our Weapon of Neutralization

Marcus Garvey taught us: power is the only response to injustice. Pan-Africanism is not a slogan—it is our

weapon of neutralization.

Neutralize Françafrique through rupture. Neutralize imperialism through unity, from Palestine to Kanaky, from Martinique to Guadeloupe.

This is what Nkrumah, our champion, leaves to us as legacy:

- An Africa with its own diplomacy
- An Africa with its own economic expression
- An Africa with its own defense

In short, an Africa that plays its own game in international relations—not a puppet dragged from summit to summit to be humiliated.

Conclusion: Freedom or Death

Imperialism reinvents itself? Very well. We reaffirm our Pan-African project.

To the imperialists: do not speak to us of partnership as long as your boots are on our necks. Do not speak to us of growth as long as our brothers are in prison or under bombs in Sudan. Africa no longer builds with you; it builds its destiny against your chains!

To all those listening to me and to future generations, I want to tell you that there is hope. I want to tell you that the Pan-Africanism we all dream of is a refuge. It is a fighting Pan-Africanism, one that crystallizes the solidarity of peoples in struggle—a Pan-Africanism where the weakest, the most vulnerable, the most fragile has a voice. This Pan-Africanism is meant to be a door of hope for Africa and its diasporas, for the world, because ultimately all of us here present at this counter-summit are the world.

So wherever we are, the time has come to step out of the shadows and enter the great stage of history. Nothing will be done without us.

AGAINST France-Africa—let us reaffirm our Pan-African project!

Support for peoples in struggle!—UHURU!

Anti-Imperialism and Anti-Fascism in Africa: From Neo-Colonial Plunder to Popular Revolution in the Context of World War

Miguel Alexander Escobar | Rafael Aguiñada Carranza Inter-Union Coordinating Committee (CIRAC, El Salvador)

Africa at the Crossroads of World War III

Dear comrades, brothers and sisters in struggle from mother Africa and the world:

We come to denounce an uncomfortable truth for Western capitalists: mother Africa is today the laboratory of imperialism in its most criminal phase, and also the most dynamic front of the global anti-imperialist revolution.

In the context of the hybrid Third World War, already declared by NATO against the peoples who refuse to submit, Africa has gone from being “the forgotten continent” to being the supreme strategic prize. From French coups in the Sahel to NATO’s displacement towards Kenya, Somalia, and the Great Lakes region: imperialism changes its mask, but not its essence.

The Anti-Popular Character of the France-Africa Summit: A Neo-Colonial Circus

Comrades, the so-called “France-Africa Summit” is not a space for cooperation. It is the annual parliament of plunder. Each edition—whether in Paris, in Brazzaville, or in a “renewed” format—has three fundamental objectives:

1. To re-legitimise the French military presence after the expulsions from Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger. France no longer speaks of “anti-terrorist operations”, but of “flexible alliances” and “logistical bases.” But they remain the same troops that bomb peasants and steal uranium in Niger.
2. To impose a new generation of collaboration-

ist leaders trained in French elite schools (ENA, Sciences Po), who defend the CFA franc—that colonial tax disguised as currency—and block any process of autonomous industrialisation.

3. To fragment African civil society through NGOs financed by the European Union and USAID, which demobilise popular movements under the discourse of “good governance” and “conflict prevention.”

Concrete example: The last “France-Africa 2024” summit in Paris deliberately excluded movements from the Alliance of Sahel States (AES). Instead, it invited prime ministers who have privatised water, education, and public health in exchange for IMF loans.

Conclusion: The summit is a mechanism for disciplining African elites. Its anti-popular character is structural: it does not negotiate with peoples, it negotiates with buyers of national sovereignty.

The Exploitation of Africa and the Neo-Colonial Policies of US and French Imperialism

To understand the current exploitation, we must recall Kwame Nkrumah: “Neo-colonialism is the worst form of imperialism. It does not mean independence, but the subcontracting of plunder to local elites.”

A) The French Model: “Absentee Capitalism”

France maintains in West and Central Africa:

- The CFA franc: African nations deposit 50% of their

reserves in the French Treasury. In exchange, Paris controls their monetary policy and charges them interest. This costs Africa some 5 billion dollars annually in hidden transfers.

- Control of strategic resources: Uranium from Niger (for French nuclear power plants), oil from Gabon and Congo, coltan from the Central African Republic (for the European military and technology industry).
- Permanent military bases: Although “expelled” from Mali and Burkina Faso, France maintains 15 bases in Djibouti, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Senegal, and Chad. Each base is an intelligence centre against popular movements.

B) The US Model: Militarisation and Resource Appropriation

The United States has learned the French lesson. Its strategy in Africa is more brutal and less disguised:

- AFRICOM (US Africa Command): Created in 2007, it currently has 29 military bases in Africa (Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Niger until 2023, Ghana, etc.). Its official mission: “anti-terrorism.” Its real mission: control of maritime routes (Gulf of Guinea, Horn of Africa) and extraction of critical minerals (lithium in Zimbabwe, cobalt in DRC, rare earths in Tanzania).
- The “African Free Trade Agreement” as a Trojan horse: Washington promotes “free” trade to destroy nascent local industries and flood the continent with subsidised agricultural products (US rice, maize, frozen chicken), ruining African peasants.
- Direct violence: The massacre of civilians in Somalia by US drones, the kidnapping of popular leaders in Ethiopia, and support for puppet governments that suppress protests against the cost of living.

Key fact: In 2024, US companies extracted minerals from Africa worth 78 billion dollars, but paid only 1.2 billion in local taxes. 98% of the wealth fled the continent.

The Shift in Imperialist Strategies in Africa: From West Africa to East Africa

Comrades, imperialism is not static. When defeated on one front, it shifts to another. The rise of anti-imperialist struggles in the Sahel (Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger) and the expulsion of France has forced a strategic relocation of the NATO bloc towards East Africa and the Great Lakes region.

Why East Africa?

1. Control of the Indian Ocean: From Djibouti to South Africa, passing through Kenya, Tanzania, and Mozambique, this strip controls the oil routes of the Gulf, trade with Asia, and the global internet submarine cables.
2. Massive gas and lithium reserves: Tanzania (helium and gas), Mozambique (liquefied natural gas), Kenya (lithium and rare earths), DRC (cobalt critical for electric vehicles). The European “green” energy transition depends on these minerals.
3. Relative weakness of popular movements: While the Sahel has built revolutionary governments, East Africa still suffers from fragmentation among neo-colonial elites, artificially fomented ethnic conflicts (DRC, South Sudan, Ethiopia), and a strong presence of imperialist bases.

Concrete cases of displacement:

- Kenya: The US negotiated a defence agreement in 2024 that permits the use of Kenyan ports for naval operations against Yemen and Somalia. It has also installed a drone base at Manda Bay.
- Somalia: NATO has turned Somalia into its “African Afghanistan”: 3,000 African Union soldiers (paid by the EU), US bases at Baledogle, and Turkish drones under Qatari control.
- Tanzania: The government of Samia Suluhu has signed IMF agreements that include the privatisation of the port of Dar es Salaam.
- DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo): Rwanda and Uganda (western partners) plunder coltan and

cobalt from eastern Congo with logistical support from UN and EU bases.

Lesson: Imperialism does not retreat, it reconfigures. Now it strikes in Kenya, and throughout East Africa.

The Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist Struggles in Kenya and Africa

A) The Revolutionary Sahel: A Beacon for Africa
Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger, under the Alliance of Sahel States (AES), have:

- Militarily expelled France and the US.
- Abolished the CFA franc and created their own currencies.
- Launched mass literacy programmes, nationalisation of uranium mines, and land distribution to landless peasants.
- Declared open war on jihadist groups which, as we know, were created by the CIA and the DGSE after the fall of Gaddafi.

B) South Africa: The Struggle Against Zionism and Renewed Apartheid

The African National Congress (ANC) and left-wing movements (EFF, COSATU trade unions) have made South Africa the global centre of the Palestinian cause, filing a genocide case against Israel at the International Court of Justice. Furthermore, the #ZumaMustFall movement and mining strikes show that economic apartheid remains intact.

C) Kenya: The Internal Front

In Kenya, imperialism acts with two faces:

- The soft face: Promotion of “tech startups” (Silicon Savannah) which are in reality centres for data exploitation and precarious labour for US companies (Amazon, Google, Microsoft).
- The hard face: Repression of the landless peasant movement in Laikipia (where British landowners stole land in the 19th century and remain there), criminalisation of the opposition, assassination of environmental activists who denounce evictions to

build ports and pipelines.

Recent example: In 2024, the Ruto government, with IMF financing, attempted to privatise Nairobi airport (JKIA) to hand it over to an Indian company allied with NATO. The response was a general strike by aviation workers and mass protests that forced a withdrawal. That is concrete anti-imperialist struggle!

Fascism in Kenya: They do not wear brown shirts, but they use riot police with Israeli financing, anti-terrorism laws to imprison trade unionists, and a bought press that calls protesters “violent mobs.” African fascism is the criminalisation of popular protest.

The Nature and Tasks of the African Revolution

Following Cabral, Fanon, and Sankara, we must define the revolutionary process in 21st-century Africa:

“It is not a coup d’état, nor a change of elites, nor the installation of a single party. It is the radical rupture with the dependent capitalist mode of production, the recovery of collective means of production, the construction of popular power from the villages, the factories, and the shanty towns.”

Revolutionary characteristics:

1. Anti-imperialist by nature: Because our poverty is not natural—it was created by external plunder.
2. Anti-fascist by necessity: Because imperialism does not leave voluntarily; it will use state terrorism, paramilitaries, and ethnic wars to divide us.
3. Socialist by horizon: There is no possible “African capitalism.” Global capitalism needs a poor periphery. The only way out is collective control of land, mines, factories, and finances.
4. Pan-Africanist by strategy: No national revolution succeeds in isolation. We need a Federation of African People’s Republics, with a single currency, a unified army, and central planning.

Comrades, World War III is no longer a metaphor. It is the war of NATO against the BRICS+, against the revolutionary Sahel, against Palestine, against Cuba, against all the peoples who make this planet a place worth living in.

I conclude with Thomas Sankara, assassinated by French imperialism in 1987, but alive in every peasant who reclaims their land:

“The imperialists consider us their backyard. Let us build our own front line!”

Comrades of Nairobi, of Kenya, of East Africa, of the entire continent:

Imperialism is bleeding. It lost Afghanistan, it lost the Sahel, it will lose Ukraine, it will lose Taiwan. Its only strength is our disunity. Its only weapon is our fear.

World War III will not be decided by missiles in the Arctic, but by the peoples who rise up in the Global South. And Africa will be the hammer that breaks the last chain.

Long live the African revolution!

Down with imperialism and fascism!

For a socialist, united, and sovereign Africa!

Africa: The Insurgency of Ecosystems and the Mirage of Multipolarity

Carlos D. Coloma H. | Communist Party of Ecuador

The world order is undergoing a metamorphosis. The transition towards multipolarity is announced in international forums as an era of greater balance, but for Africa this change of skin risks being merely a transition from one master to another. If the 19th century was that of territorial fragmentation and the 20th that of formal independence, the 21st is shaping up as the battle for ecosystemic sovereignty.

The Fragmented Territory: An Open Wound

African political geography is, even today, a map drawn with a set square and T-square over ignorance of life. State borders—a legacy of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885, the conference that established the colonial partition of Africa among Western powers, fracturing ecosystems, ethnic groups, political and cultural structures and the control of natural resources—did not only divide peoples; they fragmented vital biological cycles. Rivers such as the Nile or the Niger, and forests such as the Congo Basin, are today hostages of contradictory national legislations that facilitate the incursion of transnational capital.

This fragmentation is functional to the current system: where the state cannot exercise coherent authority over an ecosystem that overflows it, ‘external assistance’ or private management of resources appears. Sovereignty dissolves in the seams of borders that nature never recognised.

The Carbon Market: The New Architecture of Dispossession

In this scenario, a sophisticated instrument of control emerges: the financialisation of nature through carbon bonds. Under the ethical imperative of ‘saving

the planet’, Africa is assigned a passive guardian role.

It is a dialectical trap: the Global North, after centuries of carbon-based industrialisation, now pretends to buy the right to keep polluting in exchange for ‘preserving’ African forests. This is not ecology; it is green colonialism. By converting air and forests into financial assets, the use value of land is displaced by exchange value in the markets of London or New York. The result is green grabbing, where local communities are expelled from their territories in the name of a sustainability dictated from the outside.

The Necessary Shield: Towards a Single Resource Market

The African Union faces a historic imperative. The transition to multipolarity will only be real if Africa stops being an inventory of raw materials for other poles of power (China, Russia, the USA or the EU).

The creation of an African Single Market for Energy and Resources is the only possible sovereign response. This market must:

1. **Prioritise Use Value:** So that the energy produced on the continent feeds African industrialisation and well-being first.
2. **Unify Negotiation:** Act as an unbreakable bloc that sets the prices of its critical minerals (cobalt, lithium, rare earths), breaking the ‘divide and conquer’ strategy that external powers apply to individual states.
3. **Manage Ecosystems, Not Borders:** Move towards cross-border governance that protects the continuity of life above colonial lines.

Conclusion: The Awakening of Historical Consciousness

The greatest resistance to this project will not come only from outside. It will also come from local elites who have turned fragmentation into a personal business. However, the trajectory of Africa's ethical and aesthetic impulse points towards an integration that is, at once, a survival necessity.

True multipolarity is not choosing a new trading partner; it is Africa's capacity to say 'no' to climate charity and 'yes' to the sovereign management of its own wealth. The continent must stop being the lung that breathes for others and become the brain that decides its own destiny. The prehistory of dependence must finally give way to a history written with African ink on truly sovereign soil.

Kenya Under British Colonial Rule

Eduardo Hdez | Communist Party (Mexico)

Although the African decolonisation process officially began with independence and revolution in Egypt in 1952 and 1954, and the historic Bandung Conference of 1955—where numerous African and Asian states converged with observers from still-colonised territories—provided the definitive impulse to the continent’s anti-colonial claims.

The invasion of Africa reached its peak following the Berlin Conference of 1884, when the most powerful countries of Europe, together with other powers such as the United States and the Ottoman Empire, agreed on the rules that would govern the partition of the continent. Just a few years later, in the first decades of the 20th century, barely two territories in Africa were not suffering under the colonial yoke: Ethiopia—which was occupied by Italy between 1935 and 1941 but was not truly colonised—and Liberia, which proclaimed itself an independent republic in 1847 having been colonised by former slaves from the United States.

The overseas territories (governments of capitalist countries such as the United States, France, England, Portugal and Italy considered the territories under their dominion as extensions of their continental or insular territory, that is, geographical areas outside their metropolitan territory, still subjected politically, economically, administratively and technologically) were distant areas separated by a sea or ocean. Despite the colonies beginning to assert their role and demanding economic and political compensation—which in many cases gave rise to anti-colonial and liberation movements—the first territories to be decolonised after the conflict were Libya and Eritrea, former Italian colonies that had become French

and British mandates following Italy’s defeat in the Second World War.

Kenya’s independence came in 1963 after ten years of bloody warfare. Formally proclaimed on 12 December 1963, it was the result of a highly violent and revolutionary process, marked principally by the bloody Mau Mau uprising (1952–1960) against British colonial rule. Although the most intense phase of the rebellion was militarily suppressed by 1956, the Kenyan people—with their different nations—demonstrated that freedom and independence were what this people, subjected to prolonged and brutal British exploitation (above all human exploitation, where human beings were trafficked and sold as slaves), sought above all else. Britain wanted to keep Kenya as a colony supplying agricultural products and as a major producer of tea, sugar cane, maize and dairy products. The colony was slipping out of British control both financially and politically, and it was then decided in London to negotiate and accelerate the talks leading to Kenyan independence.

The day of independence in 1963 was thus the direct consequence of a decade of armed struggle and brutal colonial repression, not a peaceful transition.

The Mau Mau Rebellion was an armed insurrection carried out mainly by the Kikuyu ethnic group, which sought to recover fertile lands seized by white settlers. The British government declared a state of emergency, detaining tens of thousands of Kenyans in prison camps under terrible conditions.

It is estimated that British repression caused tens of thousands of deaths (some sources estimate close to 90,000, including those executed and those who died

from torture or disease in the camps).

Following the end of the armed conflict, political negotiations were led by figures such as Jomo Kenyatta, who was released after years of imprisonment to become the first Prime Minister. Kenyan independence was not a peaceful independence. Kenya's freedom was sealed with 'blood, fear and impossible decisions', where armed resistance and fierce British repression shifted the political landscape towards decolonisation by the end of 1963.

Kenya's official languages are Swahili (Kiswahili), which functions as the national and lingua franca, and English, used in administration, education and commerce. In addition, more than 60 indigenous languages are spoken in the country, with Kikuyu, Dholuo and Kamba being common, along with Sheng, an urban mix of Swahili and English.

- Swahili (Kiswahili): the national language, fundamental for daily communication and cultural identity.
- English: imposed by force, it became the official language, a legacy of the British colonial era, and is the primary language in the formal sphere.
- Kenya has close to a hundred mother tongues belonging to Bantu, Nilotic and Cushitic families.
- Sheng: a popular slang in urban areas such as Nairobi, combining Swahili, English and local languages.

The majority of Kenyans are multilingual, using Swahili and English as lingua francas in addition to their mother tongue.

Kenya in the 21st Century and Its Economy

The main source of wealth and the engine of Kenya's economy is agriculture, which contributes approximately 25% of GDP and employs the majority of the population. Tea and horticulture (flowers and vegetables) are the most important export products. In addition, the services sector and tourism are key pillars.

Agriculture is considered the backbone of Kenyan economic development, and alongside tea production, Kenya is a major producer of coffee, sugar cane, maize and dairy products. This African country is one of the world's leading exporters of cut flowers, especially roses.

The services sector generates more than 50% of Kenya's GDP—hence the French interest in holding economic summits to persuade Kenyans to privatise public services—with tourism and financial services standing out, including rapid technological expansion. Although limited, mining features the extraction of titanium and precious stones. Wildlife and natural landscapes attract large numbers of visitors and foreign exchange.

Kenya's economy is one of the most diverse in East Africa, although it remains significantly dependent on agricultural production and the export of raw materials.

The Situation at the Start of 2026

In 2025, the International Monetary Fund conditioned the largest loan in history to African countries on Kenya's privatisation of its mineral and natural resources as well as its public services. Reports indicate that the IMF conditioned financial support to Kenya on a series of strict structural reforms, including the privatisation of state enterprises and fiscal reforms, which have generated controversy and protests.

Although the situation is evolving rapidly and in April 2026 Kenya was seeking alternative financing, the relationship with the IMF has been marked by these harsh conditions.

President William Ruto's government announced plans to privatise or sell stakes in various state enterprises (including those in public utilities and energy sectors) under an IMF-backed reform programme. This initially included the privatisation of 35 companies, with plans to extend it to more state companies. The IMF demanded reforms to improve

tax collection, fiscal consolidation and an increase in debt service spending, which reduced the budget for essential public services such as health and education.

These measures provoked violent protests in 2024 and 2025, as citizens considered them a transfer of public wealth to foreign creditors and a burden on the popular classes.

Situation as of April 2026

Kenya announced that it would not depend on the IMF for the rest of the fiscal year (June 2026), managing to finance part of its debt through the issuance of new eurobonds and the sale of stakes in the Kenya Pipeline Company and Safaricom. However, the IMF maintains working missions in the country and reforms for a new medium-term programme continue to be discussed.

Kenya has remained among the African countries with the highest outstanding debt to the IMF, exceeding \$4 billion in March 2026. The IMF strategy of conditioning loans on privatisation has been a central axis of economic discussions in Kenya, generating an intense debate about economic sovereignty and the social impact of debt. It is in this context that the “Africa Forward” summit (Africa-France Partnerships for Innovation and Growth) will be held on 11 and 12 May 2026 in Nairobi. This unprecedented event seeks to renew Franco-African relations in a non-French-speaking country, focusing (according to the governments of William Ruto and Emmanuel Macron) on innovation, energy transition, green industrialisation and the blue economy (internal water resources such as lakes, rivers, dams, lagoons and springs, as well as the exploitation of coasts, ports and marine ecosystems).

However, despite official declarations from Kenya and France, from French President Emmanuel Macron and Kenyan President William Ruto, who claim to seek to redefine ties around sustainable development, moving away from the colonial

legacy and promoting mutually beneficial partnerships—this summit will address the reform of the international financial architecture, artificial intelligence, connectivity and joint solutions to economic and environmental crises for both countries, according to official documents and invitations.

What is clear is that this meeting follows a French strategy of transforming its presence in Africa, marked by the military withdrawal from West Africa between 2022 and 2025 and a new policy focused on the private sector and civil society. And although it is the first time this summit has been held in a non-Francophone African country, it augurs nothing good for Kenya.

On the other hand, communist movements in Kenya and the radical left—notably the Communist Party of Kenya (CPK) and the Communist Party Marxist Kenya (CPMK)—have expressed a firm stance against the increase in French influence in the country, labelling it neocolonialism, and expressing firm rejection of growing French interference in Kenyan affairs. They will participate in a ‘counter-summit’ on 11 and 12 May in Nairobi, wherever the official summit venue may be.

This vision intensified with the organisation in Nairobi of the Africa-France Summit 2026 (planned for May 2026), which left-wing groups consider an ‘imperialist recolonisation’ disguised as climate and financial diplomacy and ‘friendship between two continents’. They clearly see France’s attempt to reposition itself and maintain its imperialist presence, after being expelled from its former colonies in the Sahel, seeking at all costs a trade treaty and a defence treaty that would grant immunity to French soldiers acting on Kenyan territory—long-term treaties that it is intended to conclude with the capitulating government of William Ruto, who acts more as a local French agent serving Western interests and trying to subject the country to the dictates of the IMF and imperialist countries such as the United States and England.

Protests rejecting these summits are growing, as is sympathy for movements for the country's political and economic sovereignty that do not want to be the "playground of foreign powers."

The position of our Kenyan communist comrades is summarized in the following points:

1. Rejection of 'Francafrique' in Kenya: They consider that, after being expelled from several Sahel countries, France is seeking in Kenya a new partner to maintain its economic and military influence in Africa, describing it as an attempt at 'plunder' of resources.
2. Criticism of the Ruto Government: The communists denounce that President William Ruto's government is facilitating this influence through defence pacts and by hosting summits that serve the interests of foreign powers rather than the local population.
3. Mobilisation and Resistance: Left-wing movements have organised counter-protests to denounce what they call an 'imperialist war council' disguised as diplomacy, demanding sovereignty and non-intervention by Western powers.
4. Anti-Imperialist Solidarity: They argue that 'development' partnerships with France result in the privatisation of key sectors and the impoverishment of the Kenyan working class.

Fraternaly, Communist Party!

Workers of the world, Unite!

From the American Continent and From the Mexican Republic, Receive a Fraternal and Combative Greeting, Kenyan Communist and Revolutionary Comrades!

The Neo-Colonial State in the Age of Trump

Jorge Galvez | Workers' Party of Chile

The Shift in the Pattern of Capitalist Accumulation: From Neoliberalism to Strategic Plunder

While it is not the purpose of this text to settle whether we are witnessing a continuity of the neoliberal pattern of accumulation or the emergence of a qualitatively distinct phenomenon, it is essential to note that understanding the neo-colonial state in its current forms demands a fundamental clarification. Within the framework of the multipolar reconfiguration of the international system and the persistent subordination of Latin America to US imperialism, the region finds itself at the point of imposition of a new pattern of capitalist accumulation, whose structural logics redefine the economic, political, and territorial role of neo-colonial states.

In this way, the analysis of the contemporary neo-colonial state can no longer be understood exclusively through the neoliberal paradigm. Although many of its institutional, discursive, and juridical forms remain, the historical pattern of accumulation that gave them meaning is exhausted. Insisting on reading current reality as a simple deepening of neoliberalism leads to partial diagnoses and, consequently, to strategic errors.

Neoliberalism is the regime of accumulation proper to a phase of imperial hegemony. Its functioning rests on the global expansion of financial capital, the opening of markets, the mass privatisation of public goods, and a peripheral subordination mediated by consumption, debt, and the ever-deferred promise of development. That model required functional states, integrated elites, and a sufficiently predictable international order. That historical world has collapsed.

The current phase of the international system is

marked by the structural crisis of the liberal order, the loss of hegemonic capacity by the imperial centre, and the emergence of a conflictual multipolar scenario. In this context, neoliberalism ceases to be useful as the dominant pattern of accumulation—because it no longer responds to the material and strategic needs of declining imperialism.

Contemporary imperialism can no longer expand indefinitely or integrate peripheries through consensus and market. Its central problem has ceased to be the abstract maximisation of profit and has become an existential question: securing stable access to energy, critical minerals, logistical routes, territorial positions, and technological control in a world breaking with unipolarity.

From this transformation, we believe a new pattern of accumulation is emerging—still in the process of consolidation—characterised by strategic plunder and tribute.

Within this new framework, plunder ceases to be a concealed, exceptional, or indirect phenomenon and becomes a structural imperative. Access to resources and territories is no longer justified primarily as economic interest, but as a condition for the survival of the imperial state itself. The economy is openly subordinated to security; the market, to coercion and exception.

This shift explains the profound mutation in the role of subordinate states. The current neo-colonial state is not a passive heir of neoliberalism, but an active component within this new architecture of accumulation. Its function no longer consists in managing dependent development, but in guaranteeing the permanent flow of plunder towards the dominant centre, even at the cost of the social, productive, and

political disintegration of its own territory.

The new US National Security Strategy must be read through this lens—not as a technical update of previous policies, but as the strategic articulation of this historical shift. Within it, security ceases to be an external framework for the economy and becomes its organising principle.

The defining feature of the new pattern of accumulation is not only its extractive character, but the total subordination of the economy to the logic of security and the survival of the imperialist state. In the current phase, the reproduction of imperial capital is no longer guaranteed by the expansion of markets or the financial integration of peripheries, but by the capacity of the imperial state to impose conditions of access, exclusion, and control over strategic resources and key geopolitical spaces.

This displacement marks a profound historical rupture. While neoliberalism discursively separated economy and politics—presenting the market as an autonomous sphere—the new pattern fuses them under a single command. The security of the imperialist state is transformed into a central economic category, and the economy is treated as a problem of defence.

Hence the growing legitimisation of practices that, in the previous cycle, would have been considered exceptional: unilateral sanctions, asset confiscation, technological blockades, legal warfare, control of supply chains, and the systematic use of financial coercion. These tools no longer operate as conjunctural measures but as ordinary mechanisms of accumulation.

The market ceases to allocate resources—that function passes to the political-military power of the dominant centre.

In this context, neo-colonial states are functionally reconfigured. Their role is no longer to facilitate the free circulation of global capital, but to territorially guarantee the conditions for strategic plunder. This implies ensuring minimal political stability for

extraction, controlling potentially conflictive populations, and offering flexible legal frameworks to the interests of the imperial centre.

Latin America, Africa, and other peripheral regions cease to be spaces of “integration” and become strategic reservoirs.

In this phase, imperialism does not require sovereign states capable of integrating their peoples, but administrative states of dispossession, capable of operating under conditions of permanent crisis. The stability sought is not social or economic, but strictly strategic: continuity of the extractive flow, territorial control, and international alignment. Everything else is secondary or dispensable.

The new US National Security Strategy acts as the ordering framework of this architecture. By defining resources, technologies, and territories as matters of imperialist state security, it automatically transforms the subordinate states that host them into spaces of direct strategic interest. The sovereignty of these states is, in practice, relativised and conditioned on their degree of collaboration.

This state does not govern in order to develop, but to render extraction governable. Its central rationality is not economic or social, but policing-strategic.

Understanding this framework is a necessary condition for thinking any sovereign project in the 21st century. Without this clarity, critique risks remaining anchored in exhausted categories, and political action risks confronting symptoms without attacking causes.

The Neo-Colonial State in the 21st Century: Political Form of Imperial Decadence

The contemporary neo-colonial state cannot be understood as a mere continuation of classical colonialism—it is rather a specific historical form, produced by the transformation of imperialism under conditions of structural decline of the hegemonic centre. In this sense, the current neo-colonial state is the necessary correlate of what we might

define as the “State of Imperial Plunder”: an imperialism that no longer hegemonises or integrates, but extracts, punishes, and depredates.

Unlike previous stages of imperialist capitalism, where domination combined coercion with relative consensus, uneven development, and promises of subordinate integration, the current scenario is marked by the rupture of the international order that emerged after World War II. The so-called “rules-based international order” has ceased to operate as a common system, transforming into a unilateral instrument of imperial power—one that dictates rules it does not impose on itself and applies them selectively to peripheral states.

In this context, the neo-colonial state preserves the juridical form of sovereignty but has been emptied of its material content. It controls a territory, administers elections, and maintains national symbols, but lacks effective command over the central elements of power: strategic resources, currency, the financial system, foreign trade, technology, defence, and long-term planning. Sovereignty, in these states, is formal, while the substance of strategic decisions is externalised.

This state form does not emerge from accidental weakness or “mismanagement,” but fulfils a precise structural function within the imperial system in crisis: to guarantee the permanent flow of plunder towards the dominant centre and, simultaneously, to politically contain its own societies. The neo-colonial state is not designed to develop national productive forces, but to administer dependence and manage the social crisis that this dependence generates.

The US National Security Strategy (NSS), in its most recent version, makes this transformation explicit. Far from concealing practices of sanction, blockade, asset confiscation, peripheral militarisation, and global financial control, the NSS integrates them doctrinally as normal tools of security policy. Plunder ceases to be a concealed phenomenon and becomes a strategic imperative: accessing energy, critical min-

erals, logistical chains, and geopolitical positions is no longer presented as economic interest, but as an existential necessity of the imperial state.

Within this framework, neo-colonial states appear defined from the centre as zones of dispute, sacrificeable territories, and forced providers of resources. Their role is not to decide, but to obey rules they did not draft; not to plan, but to adjust to external agendas; not to protect their population, but to administer the social conflict derived from dispossession.

Local elites play a decisive role here: they act as internal managers of subordination, articulated with financial organisms, diplomatic apparatuses, and international legal structures that shield foreign investment and criminalise any attempt at sovereign rupture. The neo-colonial state is thus an unequal alliance between external power and internal dominant classes, sustained by a colonised legal order and selective coercion.

21st-century neo-colonialism is its characteristic political form in a stage of imperial decadence. It is no longer a matter of integrating peripheries into global capitalist development, but of rapidly extracting what is necessary to sustain a declining centre—even at the cost of the economic, social, and environmental destruction of vast regions of the planet.

The Economic Base of the Neo-Colonial State: Structural Dependence and Subordinate Extractivism

The economic structure of the neo-colonial state is characterised by an organic dependence on foreign capital that is neither conjunctural nor reversible within the margins of the existing system. This dependence defines the type of international insertion, the configuration of the productive apparatus, and the real limits of economic policy. The neo-colonial state does not decide its model—it administers it under external coercion.

In these states, the strategic sectors of the economy—mining, hydrocarbons, energy, agribusiness,

critical infrastructure, finance, and, increasingly, water resources and land—are controlled directly or indirectly by the imperialist state. Foreign investment does not act as a complement to national development, but as a mechanism for the appropriation of rent, with legal frameworks designed to guarantee stability to capital and transfer risks to society.

This economic pattern is articulated around an extractive productive structure, organised as a system of enclaves. The economy is oriented towards the export of raw materials with minimal internal added value, scarce productive linkages, and zero significant technological transfer. Accumulation does not take place within the national territory but flows outward, reinforcing financial and technological dependence.

The direct consequence of this matrix is the impossibility of sovereign planning. Fundamental decisions—what to produce, for whom, with what technology, and under what social and environmental conditions—are conditioned by contracts, investment protection regimes, and international tribunals that strip the state of its effective regulatory capacity.

Capital flight completes the vicious cycle. Tax regimes favourable to foreign capital, open financial systems, and the absence of effective controls allow the permanent outflow of surpluses, reinforcing the scarcity of foreign exchange and justifying new cycles of indebtedness. Thus, the neo-colonial state becomes trapped in a logic of recurrent crisis, used to justify ever deeper structural adjustments.

The productive disarticulation of the periphery is not a collateral damage of the system, but a condition of its reproduction in times of decadence.

The Political Form of the Neo-Colonial State

The neo-colonial state is sustained not only by its dependent economic structure, but by a legal order designed to administer subordination. In this state form, law ceases to be an instrument of collective

self-determination and is transformed into a technical mechanism for guaranteeing plunder, both internally and internationally.

Formally, the state retains constitutions, codes, and tribunals. However, the material content of this legal order is colonised by external norms, treaties, and commitments that radically limit sovereign capacity. Free trade agreements, bilateral investment protection agreements, and international arbitration systems function as parallel constitutions, hierarchically superior to internal democratic decisions.

These legal architectures shield foreign investment, guarantee the unrestricted repatriation of profits, and penalise any attempt at sovereign regulation. When a state attempts to reclaim control over strategic resources, modify contractual conditions, or implement redistributive policies, legal, financial, and diplomatic blackmail is activated. The so-called international law, far from being universal, operates in an asymmetric and disciplinary manner.

At the internal level, law is reconfigured to fulfil a dual function: to flexibilise the economy for capital and to harden control over society. Labour deregulation, the privatisation of essential services, and the commodification of social rights are promoted, while penal frameworks, security laws, and control mechanisms designed to contain the social discontent generated by these policies are strengthened.

This process articulates with a democracy emptied of popular content. Elections, parties, and parliaments persist, but strategic decisions—economic model, foreign policy, defence, control of resources—remain beyond the reach of popular will. Democracy is reduced to a ritual of legitimation, whose real margin of decision is previously bounded by external commitments.

When the vote threatens this neo-colonial order, the system activates mechanisms of indirect intervention: selective judicialisation of popular leaderships (lawfare), media campaigns of delegitimation, economic pressures, external political financing,

or directly institutional and electoral coups—as occurred in Honduras, with the direct intervention of Donald Trump. Popular will is accepted only insofar as it does not question the material bases of dependence.

The US National Security Strategy explicitly incorporates this logic. Democracy ceases to be presented as a universal value and becomes a functional instrument: it is valid when it produces aligned governments and disposable when it generates sovereign projects. Law, consequently, is subordinated to the “national security” of the imperial power, legitimising sanctions, blockades, and confiscations outside any common international legality.

In this scenario, the neo-colonial state becomes the local executor of a legality it does not control, applying external norms against its own people. The judicialisation of protest, the criminalisation of social resistance, and the restriction of political rights are not isolated authoritarian aberrations, but organic components of the neo-colonial state form.

The result is a permanent crisis of legitimacy. The state demands obedience but offers no project; it administers elections but does not decide; it invokes the law but uses it against those who seek to transform it. This structural contradiction explains chronic political instability, social fragmentation, and the recurrent emergence of cycles of protest and repression.

Coercion as a Pillar of the Neo-Colonial State

In the neo-colonial state, the function of security and defence undergoes a profound mutation. The defence of territorial sovereignty ceases to be the central objective and is replaced by a conception of subordinate security, oriented towards the stability of the internal order and the protection of external strategic interests. Coercion is no longer organised in relation to the external enemy, but against society itself.

The armed and security forces of neo-colonial states are typically doctrinally aligned with the imperial power. Their formation, equipment, training, and even intelligence depend on “security cooperation”

programmes promoted by the United States and its allies. These doctrines redefine threats: the enemy is no longer external aggression, but social protest, territorial conflict, functional narco-trafficking, and any political expression that disrupts the extractive order.

The National Security Strategy legitimises this transformation by promoting the integrated use of military, police, technological, and intelligence tools to guarantee the “stability” of regions considered critical. Militarisation no longer requires formal occupation; it is exercised through bases, joint exercises, regional commands, technical assistance, and control of strategic information.

The neo-colonial state accepts this architecture because it lacks its own defensive project. Its military apparatus becomes subcontracted security, oriented to fulfilling functions of territorial containment and social control in the name of hemispheric stability. Sovereignty in matters of defence is thus fragmented and conditioned.

This logic is expressed clearly in Latin America, where the US Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) operates as the central articulator of the regional security architecture. Military exercises, anti-drug cooperation, maritime control, and aerial surveillance do not respond to nationally and sovereignly defined threats, but to imperial geostrategic priorities: commercial routes, energy corridors, critical infrastructure, and control of extra-hemispheric influences.

Poverty, migration, indigenous conflict, and informality fulfil a key function: depoliticising the structural causes of the crisis and legitimising repression. The neo-colonial state criminalises protest in the name of order, while keeping intact the economic structures that generate it.

By subordinating national defence to external interests, the state becomes exposed to induced destabilisations, diplomatic pressures, and indirect coercion operations whenever it attempts to deviate from its assigned role. Dependent militarisation is, paradoxically, a source of greater strategic vulnerability.

The NSS also introduces the notion of preventive

destabilisation: to intervene, sanction, or pressure before a sovereign project consolidates. Within this framework, the mere possibility of an autonomous political shift can be treated as a threat to the security of the imperial power, justifying open or covert interventions.

Thus, the neo-colonial state becomes the local administrator of coercion, directed inward and aligned outward. State violence, far from protecting the people, is used to guarantee the flow of resources, the stability of transnational capital, and the geopolitical primacy of the imperial centre.

Elite Capture and Neo-Colonial Administration

The neo-colonial state could not sustain itself solely through external coercion or direct imperial pressure. Its relative stability rests on the existence of local elites functional to the order of dependence, who act as intermediaries between imperial power and society. These elites are not simply “bought” from the outside—they are historically constituted as the dominant fraction within the neo-colonial state.

The dominant classes in these states—business groups, technocrats, senior political, financial, and media figures—are deeply integrated into financial capital. Their material interests, ideological formation, and power networks are aligned with the reproduction of the extractive-financial model. They do not seek to develop the internal market or strengthen sovereignty, but to secure their position as junior partners in plunder.

This elite capture expresses itself on multiple levels. In the economic sphere, these fractions act as intermediaries for foreign investments, benefiting from concessions, privatisations, monopoly rents, and privileged access to external credit. In the political sphere, they occupy key ministries, central banks, regulatory agencies, and parliaments, legally shielding dependence.

Colonisation is not only material, but also cognitive and ideological. The formation of these elites takes place in academic centres, multilateral organisations,

and think-tank networks linked to the imperialist centre. There, the idea is naturalised that no viable alternatives to subordination exist, that sovereignty is anachronistic, and that any attempt at national planning is “populism” or “fiscal irresponsibility.”

In this way, the absence of a national project does not appear as a deficiency, but as a technical virtue. The neo-colonial state does not plan; it manages indicators defined externally. It does not design development; it meets targets imposed by financial capital. Politics degrades into administration, and administration into the mere execution of external agendas.

This logic explains the deliberate fragmentation of the state apparatus. Ministries without real power, agencies captured by private interests, evaluation systems based on international standards that do not reflect national needs. Strategic planning disappears and is replaced by short-term policies oriented towards sustaining the macroeconomic stability necessary for extraction.

Democracy, in this context, functions as a mechanism for the controlled rotation of elites, not as a tool of transformation. Governments change, but not structures. Elites guarantee the continuity of the model, while the social costs are distributed onto the working population.

When political or social sectors emerge that attempt to break this enclosure—whether through nationalisations, sovereign regional integration, or redistributive policies—these same elites act as internal agents of destabilisation, articulating external pressures, lawfare, economic blockades, or institutional coups.

Thus, the neo-colonial state reveals its true nature: it is not a weak state, but a state strong in its specific function of sustaining dependence. Strong to repress, to legislate in favour of capital, to incur debt and to discipline; weak only when it comes to defending the people and the territory.

“We cannot sit idle as the neo-colonial regime imposed upon Kenya hosts French imperialists.”

Imani Na Umoja | African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC, Guinea-Bissau)

*PAIGC Presentation to the Pan Africanism Summit Against Imperialism (PASAI)
Nairobi, Kenya May 2026*

By Brother & Comrade Imani Na Umoja, Member of the PAIGC Politburo of the Central Committee and its National Secretariat, Director of the PAIGC Amilcar Cabral Political Ideological Training School; Central Committee of the All-African People's Revolutionary Party (A-APRP); West Africa People's Organization (WAPO) Coordination Council Member; Member of the Steering Committee of Black Alliance for Peace (BAP) U.S. out of Africa Network (USOAN).

Introduction

Revolutionary Greetings and Salutes!

We sincerely thank the organisations supporting this Counter-Summit, all the organizers of this historic gathering of revolutionary Pan-Africanists and Anti-imperialists. We salute the revolutionary parties, workers' organisations, peasant movements, youth formations, women's struggles, environmental justice movements, and anti-imperialist forces from across Africa and the world, gathered in Nairobi under the banner of the Pan Africanism Summit Against Imperialism (PASAI).

The only way that we can pay you back is by taking the Declaration and resolutions and putting them into practice among our People at all levels, but especially at the Base where our People live and struggle in the villages, cities and communities.

We reiterate our Solidarity with Brother and Comrade Booker Omole, Secretary-General of the Communist Party Marxist–Kenya and all comrades

who have been and continue to be persecuted by the neo-colonial regime installed in Kenya! We gather in Kenya to say that if you touch our comrades, you touch us!

We do not speak for governments. We do not speak for elites. We do not speak for the imperialists and their neo-colonial collaborators. We speak for the oppressed. We speak for the exploited. We speak for the struggling masses of Africa and the world. THE NEO-COLONIAL FRENCH AFRICAN SUMMIT IS ATTEMPTED RECOLONISATION IN MOTION. We vow to stop this attempted recolonisation by organizing at all levels from the Base to the intermediate, central and international levels, but with emphasis on the Bases!

Under the mask of climate diplomacy, financial reform, and development partnership, imperialism advances control over African land, labour, and resources.

We cannot sit idle as the neo-colonial regime imposed upon Kenya hosts French imperialists; the enemies who have invaded our Continent and other parts of our world. The ones who have killed our People in the thousands, who enslave our People, plunder our resources and cause misery. The plunderers of Mali, the murderers of the Malian Defence Minister, now head to Nairobi; to do what? To deepen death and plunder?! French imperialists are scavengers! They must and will be destroyed!

They consider Kenya as a Major Non-NATO Ally (MNNA), the first in Sub-Saharan Africa, and France being a founding member of NATO.

NATO will be destroyed!

PAIGC Revolutionary Pan-Africanist Mass Party Guided by Amílcar Cabral Thought Is a Socialist Party

The African Party of Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), the revolutionary Pan-Africanist Mass Party guided by Amílcar Cabral Thought is a socialist Party that is honored to be together with you to learn from each other and intensify coordination.

We are more conscious than ever that mere shouting will not create the necessary tidal wave against imperialism. As our People say in their proverbs; “... Thunder is not afraid of wind.”

Shouting Insults Against Imperialism Will Not Defeat It

At the first Tricontinental Conference held in Cuba in January 1966—that brought together more than 260 Delegates from more than 70 revolutionary organizations of Africa, Asia and Latin America—our Immortal Brother and Comrade Amílcar Cabral, Secretary General of the PAIGC and speaking on behalf of CONCP (Conference of National Organizations in the Portuguese Colonies) said that; “the objective of national liberation, is to reclaim the right, usurped by imperialist domination, namely: the liberation of the process of development of national productive forces...”

“...We are not going to use this platform to rail against imperialism. An African saying very common in our country says: ‘When your house is burning, it’s no use beating the tom-toms.’ On a Tricontinental level, this means that we are not going to eliminate imperialism by shouting insults against it. For us, the best or worst shout against imperialism, whatever its form, is to take up arms and fight. This is what we are doing, and this is what we will go on doing until all foreign domination of our African homelands has been totally eliminated...”

Amílcar Cabral reminds us that “...every practice produces a theory, and that if it is true that a revolution can fail even though it be based on perfectly

conceived theories, nobody has yet made a successful revolution without a revolutionary theory...”

Africa Shall Not Be a Military Outpost!

We join our voice and actions with you as we together declare that AFRICA SHALL NOT BE A MILITARY OUTPOST! We reject the militarisation of Africa in all its forms! Foreign military bases, occupations, intelligence networks, and security arrangements serve imperialist domination. We reject the transformation of Kenya and the African continent into staging grounds for foreign troops bases, launch pads, proxy wars, and imperialist expansion. Africa shall not be a battlefield for imperialist rivalry! Africa shall not host its own oppression!

We reiterate that we have been, continue to be for REVOLUTIONARY PAN AFRICANISM! We reject so-called “Pan Africanism of elites” and their conferences that do not advance the interests and aspirations of the masses. We uphold revolutionary Pan Africanism! A Pan Africanism of workers and peasants. A Pan Africanism rooted in our culture, our struggle and guided by scientific socialism. African unity cannot be achieved under imperialism. It must be forged through struggle against it.

Our Revolutionary Party Is the Politically Organised Manifestation of Our People’s Culture

It’s not necessary to repeat the analysis on the intense changes in the struggle against imperialism in all its forms of neo-colonialism, zionism, neo-liberalism.

As our Eternal leader Amílcar Cabral reminds us, “...our challenge is to not merely shout against imperialism, but rather to struggle to defeat it...” Many of our organizations have taken up arms. In our case, it was a People’s War with armed militants led by a revolutionary Pan-Africanist Party that used the Liberated Zones as a nucleus of the new State; ideologically and politically training socialist new wo/

men, while building socialism, giving concrete support to Angola, Palestine, Mozambique, Timor-Leste, et al.

In short, our revolutionary Party is the politically organised manifestation of our People's culture.

We have been part of political coordination, sometimes more intensely and other times less. Our challenge is to transform the less to more and intensify our political coordination. Amílcar Cabral instructs us to "...struggle against our own weaknesses...Tell no lies, claim no easy victories, hide nothing from the People.."

Not Enough Political Coordination

While there is some political coordination, it is not enough. This conference provides a platform to increase it. As Cabral said at the 1st Tricontinental, "more than asking for weapons or materials, we should take advantage of our accumulated experiences to trace general lines of thought and action..."

We must intensify our outreach to other anti-imperialist organizations.

Coordinate and Share the Anti-Imperialist News Sources

One of the main weaknesses is the source of (mis) information on the part of millions by the imperialist Zionist disinformation service. We must coordinate and share the anti-imperialist news sources, such as TeleSur TV, Cuba TV, Press TV, and reproduce and increase them and make them become the primary source of information for the Masses throughout the world.

Traitors

We have suffered from imperialists attacks that used their strongest weapon: traitors. We must root out traitors in Africa, including here in Kenya!

Coordinate Our Ideological Training Processes

We must coordinate our ideological training processes without dogma, and have systematic political ideological exchanges.

Amílcar Cabral reminds us that; "...People are sacrificing for better schools, access to health care, better lives and not of ideas in other people's heads..." This doesn't mean that we minimize ideological struggle. Practice has shown us that like Karl Marx said; "Philosophers have hitherto only interpreted the world in various ways; the point is to change it..."

Serve as Examples of Complete Human Beings

We must serve as examples of complete human beings, in the way that Amílcar Cabral described Vladimir Lenin; "...a complete human being, he knew how to love and hate. Love the cause of man's liberation from any kind of oppression, the wonderful adventure that is human life, everything that is beautiful and constructive on the planet. Hating the enemies of man's progress and happiness, the class enemy, the opportunists, cowardice, lies, all the factors that debase man's social and moral conscience..." ... an example of fidelity to principles. He knew how to make concessions on the form of demands, of axés, but never on principles."

"..Lenin always demonstrated unlimited confidence in the abilities of the masses...any liberation movement needs a strategy..."

"..When developing this strategy it is necessary to be able to distinguish the essential from the secondary, the permanent from the temporary. Without ever confusing strategy and tactics, action must be based on a scientific conception of reality, regardless of the influence of subjective factors that must be faced...."

"..Also on this level Lenin gave a very useful lesson to the liberation movements, to the freedom fighters. He was clearly aware of the value of unity as a necessary means of struggle, but not as an end in itself...."

“..On the other hand, Lenin was deeply aware of the need to know as best as possible, in the fight, the strengths and weaknesses of the enemy, as well as our own strengths and weaknesses. The Leninist conception of strategy implies that we must act to increase the enemy’s weaknesses and transform his strengths into weaknesses and, simultaneously, preserve and reinforce our strengths and eliminate our weaknesses or transform them into strengths. This is possible through the permanent and dynamic alliance between theory and practice....”

As we close, we rededicate ourselves to struggle to strengthen coordination among anti-imperialist organizations, organise sustained mass mobilisation against foreign military presence and imperialist control; advance struggles for climate justice rooted in the People and reject market based mechanisms for resolving the crisis; deepen political education and revolutionary consciousness among the masses; build concrete campaigns linking local struggles to global anti imperialist and resist neo-colonialism and all the neocolonial class collaborators who enrich themselves on the poverty of the working class and impede our struggle for national sovereignty and the final victory over imperialist domination.

Comrades, let us go forward onward to victory as complete human beings!

Everywhere there is an agent of imperialism, zionism or neo-colonialism, let us go forward with tidal waves to crush them!

Peoples of the world: unite against imperialism!

Defeat for the French and all imperialists’ alliances!

Defeat for the neo-colonialists!

Victory to the resistance!

No cooperation with imperialism in any of its forms!

A luta continua!

Victoria é Certa

Onward to Final Victory!

READY FOR THE REVOLUTION!

“Marking the 81st Anniversary of the Soviet Union’s Victory in the Great Patriotic War”

Union of Communists of Ukraine (continuing the struggle in Ukraine)

A greeting to the communist and workers’ parties and to all anti-imperialist and anti-fascist forces marking the 81st anniversary of the Soviet Union’s victory in the Great Patriotic War

Dear comrades!

Just over eighty years ago, the first workers’ state and its Soviet people crushed the stronghold of world imperialism—German National Socialist fascism.

This was a decisive and convincing victory of socialism over imperialism.

It enabled the liberation of almost all the peoples of Europe from fascism and its most horrific form—Nazism—and some from capitalism as well.

This victory of socialism over capitalism clearly demonstrated which path the peoples must choose for their development and prosperity, for capitalism forces people to think only of themselves, and this is a dead-end path, a path to degradation.

As a result of the degeneration of the Soviet Union’s party and state elites and their betrayal, the enemies of the peoples of the world succeeded in destroying the Soviet Union and the socialist community, succeeded in destroying socialism in Europe and slandering it. Unfortunately, mistakes were made...

But now we are aware of these mistakes, and we will not repeat them!

Unfortunately, circumstances have developed in such a way that world imperialism is once again, albeit somewhat more cautiously than a century ago, sowing and nurturing fascism throughout the world; therefore, we need another such Victory.

Let us not waver in our struggle against the most fearsome enemy of the peoples of the world—impe-

rialism!

We are firmly convinced that, united in our ranks, we shall secure the victory of socialism over capitalism and its vanguard, fascism!

Comrades!

We congratulate you on the eighty-first anniversary of the glorious Victory of socialism over fascism, which has shown us the way in our current struggle!

Kenya, Nairobi! - Events of the World Anti-Imperialist Platform

Klara Azhybekova | Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan

Dear comrades, participants in the Platform's events in Kenya!

Dear communists of Kenya!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan and the Coordinating Council of the People's Movement "For the Union and Brotherhood of Peoples" wholeheartedly greet all of you on the occasion of the upcoming events!

The situation in the world worsens with each passing day! Degenerating and agonizing imperialism is making every last effort to prove to the entire world that it is still strong and powerful!

The criminal actions of the United States and Israel against Iran once again prove that they will use any extreme means to maintain their positions in the world economy at the expense of other states—especially those rich in natural resources! These are their old stereotypes of colonization and exploitation of other states!

The absence of the Soviet Union—our Great Socialist Power—has allowed the United States of America to exercise unchecked fascist dictatorship over the rest of the world! They unleashed a war between Russia and Ukraine! They commit fascist acts against Palestine and Gaza! Now they brutalize Iran and the entire Persian Gulf! It has come to the primitive absurdity of kidnapping Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro and his wife, who have been held in a prison in New York for months now!

The premeditated and deliberate sacrifice of 175 Iranian schoolchildren, and the assassination of Iran's leader along with his family?! Such lawlessness in the 21st century from a great imperialist power speaks only to the complete moral collapse of the criminal

elite of the United States, Israel, and imperialism as a whole! The Epstein lifestyle has entirely robbed these bourgeois criminal dictators, the imperialist powers, of their reason!

In recent years, the collective West has been addicted to sanctions against states that wish to pursue an independent policy! The West, and above all the United States, wants to play the role of slave-owners in modern international politics—while at the same time declaring themselves the standard of democracy and human rights! These lies, these masks have grown tiresome to everyone! Through the IMF and other financial organizations they have already enslaved many states! And that fictitious dollar is already like a knife at the throat! How much longer can all of this be endured?

It must be noted that in recent years, for the first time, Iran has struck back at the United States and Israel! Well done! They are worthy of admiration! They delivered an unexpected asymmetric response to the United States! Those powers thought that being across the ocean meant no one could reach them! Yet Iran simply demolished all the US military bases in the Persian Gulf! Bravo! We wholeheartedly salute their courage, bravery, and self-sacrifice! The President of Kyrgyzstan sent them humanitarian aid! In response, they said on video: "Thank you, Kyrgyzstan!" Such nobility and steadfastness in their struggle for the independence of their state!

States and peoples of the world must understand that victory for progressive forces can only come through unity! Just as now all the states of the Persian Gulf must unite into a single mighty fist and act together! Likewise, the African states and their pro-

gressive forces must also unite and act together! The Latin American and post-Soviet states! All socialist states! They must lead the entire anti-imperialist struggle!

Enormous gratitude to our Kenyan comrades, who, despite all obstacles in your country, are hosting such an important event of the World Anti-Imperialist Platform! Kenya is also a developing country with great potential! In Kyrgyzstan, we also drink your Kenyan tea! Coffee, reserves of oil, gas, and much more! The world of capital cannot but raise taxes and prices on goods! A reduction in prices is possible only under socialism! Capitalism and imperialism are incapable of reducing prices—they degrade with every passing day! The 21st century must already become the century of socialism across the entire planet, for imperialism will simply destroy itself! Everything is heading toward the self-destruction of the Planet and all of humanity!

Only socialism and the progressive forces of humanity are capable of stopping this suicide!

The World Anti-Imperialist Platform is engaged precisely in consolidating all progressive forces in the world and in orienting the consciousness of peoples toward a fundamental turn of humanity in the name of socialism, peace on Earth, and the preservation of life, of the human being, and of humanity itself! The communists of Kenya with their Marxist platform, and all other progressive forces, are fighting against modern fascism and the genocide of peoples in the world perpetrated by imperialist powers—and are making your own worthy contribution to this great cause, which directly affects the fate of the entire world!

Dear comrades!

We wish you fruitful work and the adoption of the most necessary decisions in the grave situation in which all of humanity on this Planet now finds itself!

We believe in a worthy and just future for our civilization—in the coming progressive socialist future!

With deep respect and sincere wishes for all that is

good, happiness, and well-being to all of you!

The Dawn of Freedom: From Sahel to the Persian Gulf!

Mücadele Birliği (Struggle Unity, Türkiye)

Comrades,

Look at the horizon. The sun is rising over Africa, but the shadows falling on our lands are not of our trees or mountains. They are the long, distorted shadows of a monster that tries to survive: the imperialist-capitalist system.

History is not a collection of dates and events; it is a battlefield. The battlefield of class struggle. Today, just like Africa, the entire world is a battlefield. While the so-called “main stream media” (imperialist media) speaks of “development goals” and “humanitarian aid,” we must look at the reality through the lens of class struggle. We are witnessing the plundering of Africa once again, but this time it is not about redividing the world; it is about propping up the decaying global capitalist system. To put it simply: this is the African front of the global civil war.

Today, we are witnessing a “theatre of the absurd” called the France-Africa Summit. The recent France-Africa Summits are nothing more than the plundering meetings of exploiters. Let us call it by its real name: it is not a summit of cooperation; it is a council of predators. It is an anti-people, against labor, neocolonial masquerade. Today, French and U.S. imperialists are exploiting Africa’s very marrow, then returning the scraps as “aid.” We must reject the lie of “partnership.” There can be no partnership between the parasite and the host. There is no middle ground: you are either with the people or you are with the imperialist war machine.

The geography of exploitation is shifting, but the nature of the beast remains the same. We see the imperialist claws moving from the traditional strongholds of West Africa toward the strategic corridors of East Africa. Why? Because the resistance in the

Sahel has shaken the foundations of Françafrique. Now, they seek new lungs in the East to breathe life into their dying hegemony.

France does not come to negotiate; it comes to dictate. But the ground is shaking. From Mali to Burkina Faso, the masses are rejecting the CFA franc and the presence of French boots. This is why we see a strategic shift. As West Africa becomes a furnace of resistance, US and French imperialists are pivoting their focus toward East Africa, seeking new strategic depth and resources.

The giant of Pan-Africanism, Kwame Nkrumah said decades ago: “The result of neocolonialism is that foreign capital is used for the exploitation rather than for the development of the less developed parts of the world.”

Comrades,

We stand at a crossroads where the old world refuses to die and the new world is fighting to be born amidst the smoke of gunpowder. It’s not about “geopolitics.” It is about the global class war between the world’s working class and oppressed peoples and the world bourgeoisie. We talk about the class struggle, a global civil war. We talk about a world where the battlefields from Ukraine to Sahel, from Persian Gulf to Carai-bien Sea where ongoing the wars between old world and the upcoming one.

From the streets of Nairobi to the defiant towers of Tehran, the message is written in the blood of the fallen: The sun is setting on the imperialist-capitalist system! This is the end of an era. This is the collapsing process of imperialist world.

Look at the map of the world today. What do you see? You see a “wounded beast.” US and French imperialism, in fact imperialist world as whole, are

no longer the undisputed masters of the earth. Their retreat from the Sahel—from Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger—is not a “repositioning.” It is a defeat! They are being kicked out by the historical will of the African peoples.

But a wounded beast is the most dangerous. This is why we see the escalation against Iran. The Zionist-imperialist aggression in West Asia is the desperate attempt of a dying empire to consolidate its power. They want to turn the Persian Gulf into a private lake of imperialist-Zionist monsters, just as they tried to turn the African continent into their private mine.

The struggle of the Iranian people against imperialist encirclement is the same struggle as the Kenyan workers peoples fighting IMF-imposed starvation, or laboring peoples of the Latin America, or South Korean workers, etc.

“The people are not fighting for ideas, for the things in anyone’s head. They are fighting to win material benefits, to live better and in peace” said Amilcar Cabral.

When we speak of “bettering lives,” we are not speaking of the crumbs of “philanthropy” or the hollow promises of “sustainable development” drafted in Davos. We are talking about the sovereignty over our existence. Just like the steps taken by the revolutionary governments in the Sahel—which drove out the imperialists—to improve the material lives of the working people.

The material benefits African peoples fight for are concrete:

Land and Bread: The radical redistribution of land from multinational agribusinesses to those who till it. As Thomas Sankara reminded us: “whoever feeds you, controls you.” The peoples fight for groundnut, grain, and water that belong to the people, not to the patent offices of Europe.

Industrial Sovereignty: The end of the “extractivist” model. We will no longer export our raw ores for a pittance only to buy them back as expensive machines. We fight for factories owned by the work-

ers that transform African resources on African soil.

The De-commodification of Life: Education, housing, and healthcare must be removed from the marketplace. A sick worker is a chained worker.

We know that this is not yet an emancipation. However, it is a wake-up call that is shaking entire world to its core. To prevent this awakening, the “Wounded Beast” deploys a sophisticated arsenal. They do not only use bullets; they use Debt as a weapon of mass destruction. Thomas Sankara was right when he said: “Debt is a cleverly managed reconquest of Africa.” The IMF and World Bank are the modern-day cavalry, riding into our capitals to dictate our budgets, slash our subsidies, and commodify our dignity.

They use the CFA Franc in the West and Dollarization in the East of the continent to ensure that our labor power is nothing but a milking cow for their central banks. When the financial chains aren’t enough, they deploy AFRICOM, masking their thirst for resources under the guise of “counter-terrorism.”

As Nkrumah said once, “The essence of neocolonialism is that the State which is subject to it is, in theory, independent... In reality its economic system and thus its political policy is directed from outside”! We must completely eliminate the system of neocolonialism!

Comrades,

As we mentioned earlier, the imperialists are turning their attention to East Africa. Look closely at Kenya. The imperialists have designated it as their “Anchor State” in East Africa—a neoliberal laboratory and a regional police station. But the ground in Nairobi is burning.

The current regime has turned Kenya into a debt-slave, taxing the breath of the poor to pay interest to Wall Street, while positioning the country as a “Non-NATO Ally” to do the bidding of the Pentagon in Haiti and beyond. But the youth of Kenya have seen through the mask. They are not just fighting a finance bill; they are fighting the very logic of neocolonialism.

Kenya is no longer a “stable” outpost for the West; it is becoming a front of the Global Civil War. The resistance in the streets of Nairobi is the echo of the resistance in the jungles of Vietnam and the mountains of Iran. The enemy is one, the system is one, and our resistance must be one!

Remember comrade Samora Machel’s words: “International solidarity is not an act of charity: It is an act of unity between allies fighting on different terrains toward the same objective.” That objective is the total destruction of the imperialist-capitalist system.

Our duties are clear:

We must demand the unconditional cancellation of all imperialist debts. As Sankara boldly declared: “Debt cannot be repaid, first because if we don’t pay, the lenders will not die. But if we pay, we will die.”

Every French, US, and British base on African soil is a dagger at our throats. The withdrawal from the Sahel must be followed by a withdrawal from Djibouti, Kenya, and every inch of our continent.

We must move toward a unified revolutionary front—from the Sahel to the Persian Gulf. Our struggle is one. The worker in Mombasa, the miner in Kolwezi, and the student in Tehran are brothers-in-arms against the same monster.

We must replace the neocolonial state apparatus with grassroots councils of workers and peasants. We do not seek to “manage” the capitalist state; we seek to dismantle it. We have to build the People’s Power!

As Amilcar Cabral taught us: “Tell no lies, claim no easy victories.” The road is long and blood-stained, but the era of the “Council of Predators” is ending.

The sun is no longer rising for the exploiters; it is rising for the wretched of the earth who have decided to stand up.

Down with Imperialism!

Down with Neocolonialism and its Puppets!

Long Live The Proletarian Internationalism!

Now Is the Time For Revolution!

The African Anti-Imperialist Movement as a Key Component of the Revolutionary Movement in WWII

Dimitrios Patelis | Founding member of the Revolutionary Theory Group (Greece)

Introduction

The present era is characterised by the terminal decay of the capitalist mode of production in its highest and final stage: imperialism. This era is defined by an escalating general crisis of the global capitalist system, manifesting as a multi-front inter-imperialist and anti-imperialist conflict—a Third World War (WWIII). This war is the logical culmination of capitalism's intensifying fundamental contradiction, whereby the productive forces have become incompatible with the constraints of capitalist relations of production on a global scale.

In this context, the African continent embodies the entire bloody history of capitalist primary accumulation, colonial super-exploitation and national liberation struggles in concentrated form.

1. The historical context: The imperialist 'scramble' and its shifting borders. The transition from colonialism to neocolonialism

From the late 19th century onwards, European powers systematically conquered, subjugated and partitioned Africa in a process often referred to as the 'Scramble for Africa'. This was a deliberate strategy of exploitation which involved co-opting support of local populations to help subjugate rival African societies. The formal framework for this violent division was established at the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885.

In the three decades prior to 1884, European control in Africa was minimal and was mainly limited to coastal trading posts. By 1885, less than 10% of the continent was under European control. However, by 1914, this figure had soared to almost 90%, with only Liberia and Ethiopia remaining independent.

The Berlin Conference was pivotal because it estab-

lished the 'rules' for conquest and partition. These rules legitimised the idea of Africa as a playground for outsiders and denied Africans a say in their own fate. While the conference did not create the borders, it set the framework for what would become a violent and destabilising process of partition.

This division was a continuous process of competition and renegotiation. A significant redivision occurred after the First World War, when the Treaty of Versailles stripped Germany of its African colonies (such as Togoland, Cameroon, German South West Africa and German East Africa). These territories were reallocated as League of Nations 'mandates' to the victorious Allied powers (primarily Britain, France, Belgium and South Africa), a system that perpetuated colonial domination under an international veneer.

• Methods of Conquest and Subjugation

The European conquest of Africa was an uneven, brutal and often chaotic series of military campaigns. Different powers employed various strategies and encountered varying degrees of resistance. While the motivations were economic and strategic, the methods were consistently violent.

- The Belgian Congo: Perhaps the most infamous example of colonial brutality was King Leopold II's rule over the Congo Free State (1885-1908). Leopold treated the territory as his personal property, running an extractive economy focused on ivory and rubber. The local army, the Force Publique, commanded by European officers, was used to enforce rubber quotas through terror, mutilation and mass killings. It is estimated that as many as 10 million Congolese people died as a result of this brutal regime.
- French West Africa: France, too, consolidated its

control through a series of campaigns. For instance, the French conquest of what is now Senegal involved decades of fighting against powerful Islamic states in the interior, such as the Imamate of Futa Toro and the Kingdom of Jolof. The French used a combination of treaties, bribery and military force, often pitting one African state against another, to eventually establish control.

- **British South Africa:** The British fought numerous wars of conquest. The Anglo-Zulu War (1879) is a classic example of this, beginning with the British invasion of Zululand. The Zulu army famously annihilated a British column at the Battle of Isandlwana, but the British ultimately prevailed, burning the Zulu capital and partitioning the kingdom. Similarly, the Second Boer War (1899-1902) was fought between the British Empire and two independent Boer republics. This resulted in the deaths of thousands of Boer civilians in concentration camps, and consolidated British control over South Africa.

- **German South West Africa:** The German campaign in what is now Namibia resulted in the genocide of the Herero and Nama peoples (1904-1908). After the Herero people rose up in rebellion, General Lothar von Trotha issued an 'extermination order', driving them into the Omaheke Desert, where tens of thousands died of thirst and starvation. Those who survived were placed in concentration camps, where they were subjected to forced labour. This was the first genocide of the 20th century.

• **The division and redivision of peoples and resources**

The borders drawn were arbitrary, with straight lines being drawn across maps regardless of existing ethnic, cultural or political boundaries. The aim was not to create stable nations, but to carve out spheres of influence and secure access to resources.

The Berlin Conference established the 'Principle of Effective Occupation'. This meant that a European power could not simply claim territory, but had to demonstrate actual control by establishing a colonial administration. Rather than limiting conquest, this rule accelerated it, as powers rushed to establish de

facto control on the ground before their rivals could.

The main drivers of this were the primary resources, the raw materials needed by the industries of the metropolitan imperialist countries:

- **Rubber:** In the Congo and elsewhere, rubber was a strategic commodity, essential for tyres, seals and insulation.

- **Ivory:** highly prized in Europe and America for use in luxury goods such as piano keys and billiard balls.

- **Diamonds and gold:** The discovery of diamonds at Kimberley in 1867 and gold in the Witwatersrand in 1886 in South Africa transformed the region, attracting massive investment and triggering the Second Boer War, as the British Empire sought to control these immensely valuable resources.

- **Palm oil and cocoa:** essential for lubricants, soaps, and the growing European chocolate industry.

- Another major driver of the scramble was the strategic value of controlling the Nile. Having occupied Egypt in 1882, Britain saw control of the Nile's headwaters in East Africa as essential to its security. This led to conflicts with other powers, such as France, in events like the Fashoda Incident of 1898.

• **The use of local populations to subjugate others.**

A key feature of colonial conquest was the extensive use of African soldiers and intermediaries to conquer and control other Africans. This 'divide and rule' strategy was cost-effective for the colonial powers, and deeply destabilising for African societies.

- **Askari soldiers:** Colonial powers recruited local soldiers, known as askaris, to serve in their armies. These soldiers were often recruited from one ethnic group and deployed to pacify another, deliberately creating and exacerbating ethnic divisions. For instance, the British King's African Rifles were recruited in Kenya, Uganda, and Sudan, and were deployed to suppress rebellions throughout East Africa. The Belgian Force Publique, recruited from across the Congo, was notorious for its brutality in enforcing the rubber regime.

- **Collaborating Chiefs:** The Europeans also relied

on collaborating African chiefs to serve as local administrators, tax collectors and labour recruiters. In exchange for their cooperation, these chiefs were given privileges, titles and power over their rivals. This practice, a form of 'indirect rule', created a class of African intermediaries whose authority depended on the colonial state, thus further entrenching the system of exploitation.

2. Aspects of the imperialist exploitation of Africa.

When viewed through the lens of Marxist-Leninist political economy, the exploitation of Africa is a core and systematic feature of global capitalism and certainly not accidental. It is a continuous process of extracting surplus value, transitioning from direct colonial plunder to more complex neocolonial mechanisms that perpetuate the continent's role as the periphery, the supplier of cheap raw materials and labour that fuel the imperialist core.

• Resource Plunder and Unequal Exchange

Whilst Africa is extraordinarily rich in natural resources, this wealth has not translated into widespread prosperity for its people. Instead, it has often resulted in a 'resource curse', characterised by economic stagnation, corruption and conflict. Imperialist corporations extract raw materials, capturing immense value while leaving behind environmental degradation and poverty.

Key indicators & data:

Africa's share of global trade: Only 2-3%, despite having 18% of the world's population.

Share of global mineral reserves: Platinum group metals (~84-92%), chromium (~95%), cobalt (55%) and manganese (~47-69%).

The annual loss to illicit financial flows (IFFs) in extractive industries alone is approximately \$40 billion.

• Illicit financial flows (IFFs)

IFFs represent the lifeblood of neocolonial extraction. This involves the legal or illegal movement of money across borders via mechanisms such

as trade misinvoicing, transfer pricing and profit shifting through tax havens.

Key indicators and data:

Total annual IFFs from Africa. These are estimated at around \$88.6 billion per year, though some estimates are higher, at around \$90 billion.

The annual loss from trade-related IFFs (e.g. misinvoicing) is estimated at approximately \$152.9 billion (estimate for Sub-Saharan Africa in 2022).

South Africa's cumulative 10-year IFF loss (2013-2022): \$478 billion.

• Financial subjugation (debt and currency)

Imperialist financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank use debt as a tool of control. Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), which were imposed in the 1980s and 1990s, forced African nations to privatise state assets, cut public spending and open their markets. This often had devastating social consequences. Additionally, the CFA franc, a colonial-era currency used by 14 African nations, is a potent symbol of French neo-colonialism given that France has historically controlled a significant proportion of the foreign reserves of member states.

Key indicators and data:

Africa's total external debt: It has ballooned from \$228 billion in 1990 to \$1.86 trillion today.

Annual debt service payments: Approximately \$163 billion, with 57% of Africans living in countries where debt repayments exceed spending on health and education combined.

African countries in or at high risk of debt distress: 22 to 24 low-income countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are either in debt distress or at high risk of it, representing a significant increase from just eight countries in 2015.

• Land Grabbing:

This is a modern form of primary accumulation whereby large-scale land acquisitions (LSLAs) by foreign investors displace local communities to produce cash crops or biofuels for export. This displaces local communities and further entrenches food insecurity and dependency.

Key indicators and data:

Transnational land deals in Africa. These account for 27% of all global deals concluded since 2019. Africa is the most targeted continent for these deals, accounting for 37% of global agricultural transactions.

Scale of land acquired: Between 2010 and 2020, 7.3 million hectares were leased or acquired in sub-Saharan Africa.

Example: Liberia. 14.6% of Liberia's total land area (1.6 million hectares) has been acquired through LSLAs.

• **Military and political intervention:**

The United States and France have an extensive network of military bases across the continent. These bases are justified as being for 'counterterrorism' but are widely viewed as a means of securing access to resources and political influence. Prime examples include the US AFRICOM and French Operation Barkhane. Historically, CIA activities have been used to undermine anti-imperialist movements and install friendly regimes.

Key indicators and data:

US military facilities in Africa: There are approximately 29 known bases in 15 countries, though some sources count up to 52 facilities, including drone bases.

French military bases in Africa: French military presence in Africa has undergone a significant reduction, with only one French military base remaining in Djibouti and smaller logistical and support elements in Gabon.

• **Intellectual and labour force drain:**

The systematic extraction of its skilled labour force, also known as 'brain drain', robs Africa of its most valuable resource for development.

Key indicators and data:

Number of African migrants abroad: Over 40 million (as of 2024).

Financial cost of brain drain: estimated annual loss of nearly \$4 billion (UNCTAD, 2023).

Specific examples: Between 2019 and 2024, Nigeria has lost around 16,000 doctors to other countries, specifically the US and the UK, as well as 75,000 nurses and midwives. Between 2018 and 2021, Ghana has lost over 3,000 health professionals to the UK alone.

3. On the main forms of exploitation in Kenya resulting from the colonial and neocolonial policies

The exploitation of Kenya is not a simple continuation of British colonial rule. Formal political independence in 1963 gave way to a deeper and more insidious system of neocolonialism. This system is managed by a comprador bourgeoisie—a local ruling class who act as intermediaries and enforce neoliberal policies that dismantle state-led development, opening the economy to foreign capital and ultimately serving external interests over national welfare.

Historically, imperialist superexploitation in Kenya passed through two phases:

Phase 1: Colonial Extraction (1895-1963)

The British colonial project was brutal, a typical example of primary accumulation of capital.

- **Land alienation:** The violent expropriation of Kenya's most fertile lands formed the bedrock of colonial exploitation. The Carter Land Commission (1933) formalised this theft by allocating just 1.9 million hectares to over a million Africans, while granting 4.3 million hectares of prime farmland to only 17,000 European settlers. By 1948, 3,000 British settlers owned 31,000 square kilometres of the 'White Highlands', while 1.25 million Kikuyu people were confined to 5,200 square kilometres. This system created a permanent landless labour force.

- **Labour coercion:** This land alienation was paired with forced labour, enforced through a system of 'hut and poll taxes' that compelled Africans to work for low wages on European farms and in colonial indus-

tries. This process of ‘accumulation by dispossession’ ensured a cheap and captive workforce.

Phase 2: Neocolonial Subjugation (1963-present)

- When Kenya gained independence, the British orchestrated a ‘Faustian pact’, transferring power to a national bourgeoisie led by Jomo Kenyatta who were integrated into the global capitalist system.

- **New Economic Management:** The bourgeoisie maintained the colonial economic structure, ensuring that Kenya remained a primary commodity exporter for British and multinational capital.

- **Washington Consensus Policies:** The new comprador bourgeoisie, along with international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, have since imposed policies that further entrench exploitation.

- **Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs):** Starting in the 1980s, these programmes mandated trade liberalisation, privatisation of state assets and the removal of subsidies, which crippled local industries and social services. This constitutes real ‘economic colonialism’.

- **Military presence and intervention:** The US Africa Command (AFRICOM) operates a network of bases and drone facilities in Kenya, ostensibly for ‘counter-terrorism’, but these bases primarily serve to protect resource extraction, erode national sovereignty and maintain the country’s position within US control. AFRICOM is another tool of neocolonialism.

Primary forms of exploitation and key indicators

The mechanisms of neocolonial exploitation are multifaceted and extend far beyond simple resource extraction.

• Land alienation and modern land grabbing

The original colonial theft of land remains an open wound and a source of ongoing conflict. Colonial-era land seizures have not been adequately resolved. Modern forms of this exploitation include large-scale

land acquisitions by foreign investors and multinational agribusinesses.

Data/indicators:

- A dispute in 2025 between the British-owned tea company Eastern Produce Kenya (EPK) and local farmers in Nandi County, involving 350 hectares of contested land, shows a direct line from colonial expropriation to modern corporate control.

- The case of a 520-acre agricultural project by an Israeli investor in Nakuru County sparked fears of ‘land grabbing’ and ‘neo-colonialism’, highlighting how foreign investment turns into a new form of land alienation.

• Financial subjugation and the debt trap

Control over finance is a cornerstone of neocolonial power.

- **Mechanism:** The IMF and World Bank use loans as leverage to impose austerity measures that cripple public services and enrich foreign creditors. Kenya is caught in a cycle of borrowing to service existing debt.

Data/indicators:

- Kenya’s total public debt has increased to KSh 11.97 trillion (approx. US\$92.83 billion), representing 67.4% of GDP.

- The country now spends more on servicing its debt than on all other items in the national budget combined. By 2023-24, interest payments on domestic debt alone (KSh 533.689 billion) were double those on foreign loans.

- In 2025, Kenya’s youth unemployment rate—a direct consequence of an economy stripped of industry and public sector jobs—soared past 38%, with one estimate placing it as high as 67% for those aged 15-34.

• Illicit financial flows (IFFs)

This is the ‘bleeding’ of Kenyan wealth orchestrated by multinational corporations.

- **Mechanism:** Corporations use transfer pricing, manipulating the price of goods and services traded

between their subsidiaries, to shift profits to low-tax jurisdictions and avoid Kenyan taxes. A 2025 report found that Kenya loses critical revenue daily through such ‘aggressive tax avoidance’.

Data/indicators:

- A 2025 study found that foreign multinational corporations in Kenya systematically engage in tax avoidance by exploiting loopholes in the country’s tax laws.

- In a landmark case, the Kenyan Revenue Authority ordered Del Monte Kenya to pay KSh 1.76 billion for using transfer pricing to minimise its Kenyan tax obligations.

• **The Role of the Comprador Bourgeoisie:**

The local ruling class are not passive victims, but active collaborators in this system.

- Mechanism: This class emerged from the independence movement and enriched itself by taking over colonial-era assets and integrating its interests with foreign capital. It has formed a ‘powerful lobby against development’, blocking policies that would promote self-reliance.

Data/indicators:

- In a striking example of ‘state capture’, ‘politically connected elites’ (PEPs) are the largest bloc of domestic creditors, holding approximately half of the domestic debt and consequently a quarter of the total national debt. They profit directly from the high-interest government securities they helped create.

- This domestic debt (KSh 7.052 trillion) now accounts for 55.6% of the national debt and is primarily held by local banks and insurance companies that are also owned by these elites.

• **Military and political intervention**

The presence of the US military serves as the ultimate guarantor of neocolonial extraction.

- Mechanism: The U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) provides a ‘security’ framework that protects Western corporate interests and influences Kenyan foreign policy.

Data/indicators:

- The U.S. has at least 29 military facilities across Africa, including a key drone base and outpost in Kenya that serves as a hub for operations across East and the Horn of Africa.

- A leaked Pentagon map from 2019 revealed a network of bases which, according to analysts, ‘chip away at the sovereignty of African nations’ and guarantee U.S. corporations ‘a front-row seat to Africa’s minerals’.

4. The Stage of Imperialism: Decay, Parasitism and Unequal Development

In the early 20th century, the first stage of the scientific and technological revolution (the beginning of automation in production, factory departments and laboratories, unified energy and productive complexes and the production of in series and in sequence, as well as mass production via assembly lines—Fordism and Taylorism, for example) paved the way for the intensive development of imperialism.

Humanity is currently living in the era of the decay and decline of capitalism and its monopoly stage of imperialism. This stage is characterised by the subordination of all of humanity to the interests of the most powerful transnational monopoly groups and the imperialist states that serve as their headquarters.

Key features of this stage include:

- Transformation of the fundamental contradiction of capitalism: The fundamental contradiction between wage labour (actual living labour) and capital (dead labour of the past, crystallised in the means of production) has been radically transformed. The export of capital displaces the export of commodities, establishing an extremely unequal international division of labour within the global capitalist system. The extraction of surplus value becomes globalised in the form of monopoly super-profits extracted by the oligarchy of monopoly capital from countries with average or below-average levels of development.

- **Inequality:** It is not a natural or racial condition, but rather the historical consequence of unequal global development imposed and reinforced by the mechanisms of imperialist super-exploitation. Racism and the ideology of ‘superior/inferior peoples’ serve as ideological justifications for this superexploitation, they are not its cause.

- **Imposition of Capitalist Relations:** Under imperialism, capitalist relations of production are forcibly imposed as a colonial superstructure on diverse pre-capitalist, and even pre-class, social structures (such as clan and tribe communities). Dependent colonial and neocolonial development only partially transforms these legacies, rendering them ‘functional’ for reproducing the structures of dependency and super-exploitation required by imperialist centres. Neocolonialism is the continuation of colonial economic and political domination by imperialist powers after the colonised country has gained formal independence. It is achieved through financial, trade and military means rather than direct rule. Therefore, the development of imperialist economies is intrinsically linked to the underdevelopment of African economies, trapping them in a state of dependency.

- **The Parasitic Hyperaccumulation Loop:** Imperialism expands and deepens a cycle of parasitic hyperaccumulation. It employs fictitious capital and financial leverage to intensify its fundamental contradiction at every level: national, regional and global. The financial oligarchy’s primary goal is to maintain the sources of its parasitism at all costs: the extraction of monopoly super-profits from the periphery.

Today, capitalism has reached a stage at which: The potential for domination by transnational monopoly groups and financial capital has reached saturation point; instantaneous financial flows have taken on exceptional importance; the technological basis for the global integration of production (initiated by these groups) is being created; dramatic inequality is emerging between countries with a real productive

base and parasitic imperialist countries; the global dominance of international monopoly groups, their states and transnational organs is being challenged; and the struggle to cut off traditional colonial and neocolonial forces from their regional and global sources of parasitism is intensifying due to the rapid strengthening of the forces of anti-imperialism and socialism.

5. The dialectical unity of anti-imperialism and socialism

The struggle against colonialism, intervention and all forms of neo-colonialism—the struggle for national liberation and anti-imperialism—is not separate from the struggle for socialism, but rather constitutes an organic prerequisite in the dependent and semi-colonial world. This is rooted in the internal unity of contradictions on a global scale. This struggle represents the fundamental level of the global class struggle.

- **Socialism from the ‘weak links’:** The era of socialist revolutions begins at the imperialist stage. Revolutions arise from the ‘weak links’ of the global imperialist system—countries where internal contradictions (class and national) are most intensely intertwined with regional and global contradictions. These countries are typically at an average or below-average level of development of the productive forces.

- **Early Socialism and the Resolution of Bourgeois-Democratic Tasks:** Early socialist revolutions are organically linked to the resolution of tasks linked to ‘normal’ capitalist development that the imperialist system prevents, such as achieving national independence, popular sovereignty and the right of nations to self-determination, as well as breaking free from dependency and feudal or pre-capitalist remnants.

- **The ‘Three Worlds’ System as a Unified Process:** The historical emergence of the ‘three worlds’ (first world: imperialist centres; second world: socialist

countries; third world: dependent and neo-colonial countries) is not a static division, but rather a description of a unified global system in transition. The interaction of its parts is contradictory and dynamic.

- The struggle to break free from imperialist exploitation is inextricably linked to the class struggle against foreign domination and the domestic comprador bourgeoisie. The working class plays a leading and decisive role in this struggle. Furthermore, genuine, stable national independence is impossible without socialist revolutionary transformations and internationalist support. The prospect of transitioning from the early to the late socialist revolutions depends on detaching the imperialist countries from their sources of super-exploitation and parasitism.

6. The Fundamental Contradiction and its Imperialist Modification

- The fundamental contradiction of history: The contradiction between human labour activity upon nature (productive forces) and the social relations of production between human beings.

- Under capitalism: This manifests as the contradiction between living labour (present-day workers) and dead labour (capital accumulated in the material means of production and dead labour of the past, crystallised in the means of production). Nature is transformed into conditions of production and, while workers gain formal legal freedom, their labour power becomes a commodity. However, the conditions of production (capital) dominate living labour as an alien, hostile force. This class antagonism manifests as ‘untamed, animal-like’ relations, indicating that the dialectical sublation (‘Aufhebung’) of the natural by the social, of nature by civilisation, has not yet been achieved under capitalism.

- Under imperialism: This fundamental contradiction appears on a global scale as the conflict between imperialist states in the centre (home to multinational monopoly groups) and the vast periphery (where superexploitation occurs). This results in

the polarisation of imperialism versus anti-imperialism, forming the strategic field of class struggle at an international level.

- Consequently, the global class struggle manifests as competition and life-or-death conflict between the global capitalist system as a whole (the imperialist centre and its periphery) and the global system of early socialism. The so-called ‘Third World’ is not a passive, neutral space, but a dynamic arena for the global class struggle and a manifestation of the fundamental contradiction of capitalism. This takes the form of a conflict between the forces of socialism and anti-imperialism, and the forces of imperialism.

7. The three component parts of the unified revolutionary process

Based on scientific Marxist research, we can conclude that three interconnected forces of human progress have emerged as key components of the global revolutionary movement.

1. The forces of early socialism: The existing early socialist states and socialist-oriented projects represent a material and ideological alternative to capitalism.

2. The forces of anti-imperialism: Movements and states engaged in the struggle against neocolonialism, dependency and imperialist domination, particularly in the periphery. The African anti-imperialist movement is a primary and powerful expression of this force.

3. The forces of the workers’ communist movement within the global capitalist system: The revolutionary proletariat and its vanguard parties operating within capitalist states, including the imperialist core, who are working to overthrow bourgeois rule.

Conclusion: The strategic task for World War III

The historical trajectory of Kenya and other African countries is an example of the inherently predatory relationship of capital towards humanity and nature.

This process involves:

- **primary Accumulation by Violence:** The conquest of indigenous peoples, their enslavement and genocide, and the systematic plunder of human and natural resources.
- **Colonial super-exploitation:** An industrial-scale system of extraction combining direct colonial plunder with the transatlantic slave trade, which led to the genocide of millions across Africa and the Americas.
- **Divide and rule tactics:** The strategic manipulation and provocation of inter-tribal, clan, ethnic and religious conflicts to fracture the unity of the colonised. This is a core imperialist tactic.

This predatory relationship is intrinsic to capitalism and becomes an industrially and institutionally permanent feature under imperialism, enforced by military conquest and occupation to partition and repartition territories, populations, markets and spheres of influence. The history of Africa is thus a history of heroic resistance, with waves of uprisings, national liberation wars and anti-colonial struggles. Crucially, every victory of the anti-imperialist movement in Africa and globally has historically been linked to the victories and material support of the early socialist states (the USSR, the PRC, the DPRK, Vietnam and Cuba), demonstrating the internationalist character of the revolutionary process.

The attack on Iran represents a qualitative and fundamental escalation of WWII. What Iran and the Axis of Resistance have achieved so far is a brilliant victory for the global anti-imperialist movement.

Never before in history has such a significant part of the US war machine, including its navy and air force, as well as the numerous bases and infrastructure located in strategically important satellite countries, been struck. Never before has the Zionist entity suffered such large-scale and strategically important blows. For the first time, we have witnessed such a massive retaliatory strike against the vanguard, advanced infrastructure of the axis, as well as its power projection outposts.

In the context of escalating World War III, the primary task of the global revolutionary movement is to reconsolidate and coordinate these three components into a unified socio-political and ideological subject. This unified front must be capable of seizing the strategic initiative in all areas of the life-or-death confrontation with the US-led imperialist axis, not merely of sporadic resistance.

This is not a matter of choice, but an absolute necessity for the survival of humanity, the victory of progressive forces and the successful outcome of the upcoming great wave of anti-imperialist and socialist uprisings and revolutions. A conscious, scientific approach to this war, guided by Marxist theory, is decisive for a positive outcome.

The World Anti-Imperialist Platform (WAP) serves as the organisational vehicle for this task, aiming to forge optimal organic connections between the forces of early socialism, anti-imperialism (including the African movement) and the global communist movement, uniting them into a victorious revolutionary front.

CLOSE THE US-NATO BASES AND KICK OUT ALL THE OCCUPATION TROOPS!

CRUSH THE US-NATO-EU-ZIONIST AXIS IN IRAN AND ON ALL FRONTS!

CRUSH ALL FORMS OF NEOCOLONIALISM IN AFRICA AND ALL OVER THE WORLD!

VICTORY FOR THE FORCES OF SOCIALISM AND ANTI-IMPERIALISM!

UNITY WITH THE GOALS OF THE FRONTAL STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES' HOPE, THE WORLD ANTIIMPERIALIST PLATFORM!

The Anti-imperialist and Anti-fascist Struggle of the People of Kenya and Africa Shall Surely Prevail

Stephen Cho | Coordinator of the Korean International Forum

Capital's greed is boundless and it never rests. Monopoly capital, having undergone the processes of accumulation and concentration, manifests its imperialist ambitions—whether wielding the whip of fascism or offering the carrot of social democracy at home—and invariably advances toward the seizure of overseas colonies. Aggression and plunder are part of the unchangeable nature of imperialism. As long as imperialism—the root cause of war—exists, permanent peace for humanity is impossible. World War 1, a war between imperialists, and World War 2, which began as a war among imperialists and ended as an anti-fascist war, did not occur by chance. And now, humanity is witnessing yet another World War.

The war in Ukraine, which began with the 2014 “Maidan coup,” escalated in February 2022 following Russia's special military operation. The flames of World War 3, ignited in Ukraine, swept through West Asia with the war in Palestine in October 2023. Subsequently, from September to November and December 2024, an East Asian war centered on war in the ‘Republic of Korea’ (ROK) came to the verge of breaking out. Had it not been for the war deterrence and “strategic patience” of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), along with the heroic struggle of the ‘ROK’ people, the war in the ‘ROK’ would have erupted, leading to a war in Taiwan and expanding into an East Asian war.

The imperialist camp launched a desperate large-scale offensive in the second half of 2024 to accelerate World War 3. Regarding the strategy for the “Pacification of NATO,” the imperialists declared their “political readiness” at the Washington NATO Summit in July 2024 and achieved its “military read-

iness” through the “Freedom Edge” exercise in June and the “RIMPAC” joint military exercise in July and August 2024. Subsequently, imperialists initiated a series of military provocations against the DPRK, including the “Ulchi Freedom Shield” exercise and drone infiltrations. Simultaneously, they carried out the invasion of Kursk against Russia and proceeded with an all-out war against Hezbollah. Although military provocations against the DPRK from September to November, and the military coup in the ‘ROK’ in December failed, the collapse of the Assad government in Syria in December did not.

The imperialist camp has once again ignited a war in West Asia centered on Iran as of February 2026, and is now persistently maneuvering to advance toward an East Asian war centered on Taiwan as its extension. Only when an East Asian war breaks out will World War 3 escalate into full-scale; it would then expand into an Eastern European war centered on Ukraine and a Central American war centered on Venezuela, thereby completing the foundational framework of World War 3 based on the four major theaters pursued by imperialism. Only through this can they establish a “New Cold War” system capable of reversing the loss of their hegemony. In other words, to build this “New Cold War” system, the imperialist forces are mobilizing all their allies and followers to drive forward World War 3.

Just a month and a half after the outbreak of the war in Iran, the USA has already exhausted a large numbers of its advanced offensive and interceptor missiles, such as the JASSM, Tomahawk, THAAD, and SM-3. The USA lacks the manufacturing capacity to replenish these stocks, and this problem cannot

be resolved in the near term. In contrast, Iran's underground factories remain intact, capable of mass-producing weapons such as drones that are a hundred times more cost-effective. For China, whose greatest long-cherished goal is the reunification with Taiwan, intervention by the USA—now depleted of its advanced weaponry—poses no threat whatsoever. It is a rational assessment that China, which annexed Tibet when the USA was tied down in the Korean War in 1950, will not miss the opportunity presented by the USA being bogged down in the quagmire of the Iran war in 2026.

The imperialist camp is deluded into thinking they can achieve final victory by denouncing the leading countries of the anti-imperialist camp—the DPRK, China, Russia, and Iran—as the “New Axis of Evil” and engaging in an arms race and cutting-edge technology, such as AI, under the framework of a “New Cold War.” However, as history shows, the imperialist forces have never won in two theaters simultaneously; even now, they are failing to secure victory in either the Ukrainian theater or the West Asian theater centered on Iran. It is utterly preposterous for the imperialists, who cannot even suppress Iran—a military power armed with missiles and drones—to not dare to face the nuclear and missile superpowers, Russia, China, and the DPRK, which are armed with hydrogen bombs and hypersonic missiles.

As reality demonstrates, the war in Iran is serving as a catalyst that deepens the unity of the anti-imperialist camp while intensifying the division within the imperialist camp. Because of their reckless and desperate invasion of Iran, the imperialist USA and Zionist Israel are suffering from their worst diplomatic isolation—shunned even by their own allies—and a severe military crisis marked by the depletion of advanced weaponry. If this trajectory continues, the imperialist camp is bound to suffer decisive defeats across all four theaters of war. World War 3 will be recorded as a historic turning point that decisively accelerated the ultimate downfall of

imperialism.

The war in Iran is a war of the USA and Israel for the sake of Israel. Zionist Israel, a foremost proxy of imperialism, is one of the most notorious fascist forces of our time. At the core of the imperialist camp are the transnational financial capital groups and global asset management companies that effectively control 90% of the S&P 500. The transnational civilian and military-industrial capitals—in which these financial capitals are the largest shareholders—channel political funds to two party blocs: the so-called “Globalist” party centered on the Social Democratic right (the Democratic Party) and the so-called “Chauvinist” party centered on the Conservative right (the Republican Party). Through this dual funding, they manipulate both blocs in a seesaw system of mutual checks. Furthermore, the all-out lobbying efforts by Zionist political organizations such as AIPAC, coupled with the support of pro-Zionist media outlets, are dragging US policy in a pro-Zionist and pro-Israel direction. With the support of the US Globalist government, the imperialist camp has been provoking proxy and local wars by deploying Ukrainian Neo-Nazis and Israeli Zionists; now it is launching direct and all-out wars led by the US Chauvinist government. The fact that the US Chauvinists are being denounced as even worse fascists than the US Globalists reflects a case of “one reaps what one sows” and just retribution.

Through the war in Iran, the imperialists intend to dismantle a key pillar of the China-centered “Belt and Road Initiative” (BRI) passing through Iran and instead establish the India-centered “IMEC” (India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor) through Israel. They are seeking to undermine Gwadar in Pakistan, a strategic pivot for the CPEC, while promoting Haifa in Israel as a key hub for the IMEC. The three major “Greater Israel” economic projects invested in by global asset management companies like BlackRock—the Levant gas fields,

the Ben Gurion Canal, and IMEC—will only gain prominence by burning of the oil and gas fields of the Persian Gulf, blockading the Strait of Hormuz, and destroying Iran. This clearly explains why Zionist Israel has attacked Iran’s South Pars gas field—the Iran’s largest—twice and the Bushehr nuclear power plant in the Persian Gulf five times, and why the notorious Zionist warmonger Netanyahu held a press conference urging the bypassing of the Strait of Hormuz.

For the imperialists, Iran is the weakest link among the four leading forces of the anti-imperialist camp, and the “Axis of Resistance”—comprising Hamas, Hezbollah, and others formed around Iran—is a thorn in the side of the “Greater Israel” plan. They believe that unless they destroy Iran’s military power and infrastructure through so-called “mowing the grass” and neutralize Hamas and Hezbollah, these three major economic projects could be derailed or ruined at any time, making them impossible to implement. Behind Zionist Israel’s relentless scorched-earth policy in Gaza and its attempt to turn Lebanon into a “second Gaza” lies the vast and greedy project of monopoly capital. When Israel attacks South Pars gas field and the Bushehr nuclear power plant, Iran—well aware of the underlying motives—responds with equivalent retaliation against the Haifa oil refinery and the Dimona nuclear center (Negev Nuclear Research Center) in Israel, employing a kind of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) strategy. As long as Iran adheres to this strategy and guarantees it through military force, the imperialists and Zionists cannot bring down anti-imperialist Iran.

Behind Pakistan—where peace negotiations between Iran and the USA are currently underway—stands China. The USA cannot bring the war to a conclusion without addressing Iran’s demands for reparations, and China is the only nation capable of guaranteeing this process. As the China-US summit approaches in Beijing on May 14-15, reports are mounting that a “Big Deal” will be pursued

between the two powers. The world is closely watching whether the USA will pledge non-intervention in the China’s reunification with Taiwan—its “core of core interests”—in exchange for China taking charge of Iran’s post-war reconstruction. The lifting of the blockade on the Strait of Hormuz is inextricably linked to war reparations for Iran’s reconstruction. Resolving the surge in oil prices caused by the blockade is a critical task for the Trump forces, as it will determine their success or failure in the November midterm elections.

The problem is Israel. Fearing Iran—a nation with immense potential in population, territory, resources, and talent—Israel has fallen into a psychotic frenzy, insisting that it must settle matters once and for all at this very opportunity, as Netanyahu’s “40-year dream” is realized. This madness has reached a point where it could trigger a nuclear catastrophe across all of West Asia. If Zionist Israel destroys Iran’s Bushehr nuclear power plant, turning it into a “Fukushima,” and contaminates the Persian Gulf with radiation, Iran will retaliate by destroying Israel’s Dimona nuclear center, turning it into a “Chernobyl,” and contaminating half of Israel’s territory in the same manner. It would not be surprising that the imperialists might sacrifice even Zionist Israel as a scapegoat to ignite the full-scale escalation of World War 3—specifically the East Asian war centered on Taiwan.

Monopoly capital, including transnational financial capital, naturally maintains imperialist stratagems not only in West Asia but also in Africa. The imperialist ambition to strike the anti-imperialist camp in West Asia and dominate the entire region by fostering Zionist Israel, which is the war machine of the imperialist camp, is also baring its sharp fangs in Africa, a continent long colonized by imperialism. As South Africa actively participates in BRICS and anti-imperialist, anti-French regimes are successively established in the Sahel region, the imperialist camp is attempting to construct a new axis connecting the

west and east of Africa, the “Lobito Corridor,” in order to block these two forces.

In particular, the William Ruto administration in Kenya is attempting to establish a separate expansion route from the “Lobito Corridor” bypassing Tanzania and linking directly to Kenya to connect with its “LAPSSET” (Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport) Corridor. In other words, the imperialist forces are constructing a barrier that separates the Sahel region in the north from South Africa in the south by connecting the Port of Lobito in Angola to Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, and further extending it to Lamu Port in Kenya. It goes without saying that the underlying motive behind this is the intent of the Western imperialists to block China’s advancement into Africa.

US imperialism seeks to establish the English-speaking states of Nigeria in the west and Kenya in the east as its two main pillars and new military strongholds. For the USA, Kenya has been designated “Major Non-NATO Ally” (MNNA) status and serves as a strategic geopolitical pivot in East Africa to enforce its Indo-Pacific strategy. The USA is even attempting to deploy nuclear weapons in Kenya aimed at the anti-imperialist camp. Meanwhile, French imperialism, having been expelled from the Sahel region, is attempting to build a primary base in the Gulf of Guinea by grouping Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, and Benin. It seeks a new breakthrough for its neo-colonial policies by expanding beyond the traditional “Francophone” of West Africa into the “Anglophone” of East Africa. Consequently, the interests of the two imperialist powers—the USA and France—are clashing over Kenya, with their contradictions deepening by the day. It is only natural that France’s attempt to gather African leaders in Kenya to declare the “Neo-colonialism 2.0” era conflicts with the existing Indo-Pacific strategy pursued by the USA. The Macron government of France, representing European Globalists, and the Trump administration of the USA, representing US Chauvinists, are engaged in an

uncompromising 21st-century colonial scramble for the core strongholds of East Africa.

The question remains: can the Trump forces truly sever their ties with “Zionist capital,” the power behind the Globalists? If the Trump forces abandon their pro-“Zionist-Deep State” position, a civil war with the Globalists and the Deep State becomes inevitable; if they abandon their anti-Deep State stance, they merely become “another version of Deep State” and an enemy of the MAGA movement. The current US political and economic crisis, the “Epstein files,” and the war with Iran are amplifying these conflicts between the political forces in the USA. The fact that the USA, already in a serious confrontation with NATO over the “Greenland” issue, is clashing again with France over Kenya serves as clear evidence that the division within the Western imperialist camp is bound to deepen further.

Beyond the four theaters of West Asia, East Asia, Eastern Europe, and Central America, will another direct and full-scale theater of war between the anti-imperialist and imperialist camps emerge in Africa on a comparable scale? The imperialist camp is already being pushed to the brink in its major confrontation with the anti-imperialist camp across these four theaters. Without a prospect of victory in any single theater, creating another theater in Africa would be the most foolish choice, accelerating their defeat in other theaters and in the world war. Nevertheless, imperialism will persist relentlessly in aggression and plunder to maintain and expand its colonies, which are its very lifeblood.

Military occupation and economic plunder always go hand in hand with political domination. When applying neo-colonial methods to establish proxy regimes through their puppets in Africa, the imperialist forces maintain a cunning and vicious blend of reformist enticement and fascist suppression. It is by no means a coincidence that Kenyan President William Ruto—while orchestrating a grand fraud against the people through “Hustler Nation”

and “BETA” (Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda), and advocating for a “reform of the global financial architecture” by hosting the Africa-France Summit—is simultaneously intensifying fascist repression through his neo-colonial regime’s brutal suppression of the Communist Party Marxist Kenya (CPMK) and its resort to terrorism and the arrest of the CPMK General Secretary, Booker Ngesa Omole.

As fascist repression intensifies in Kenya under the direction of imperialism, it is only natural that the global anti-imperialist forces—including international communist forces—should strengthen their anti-imperialist and anti-fascist solidarity with the CPMK, led by comrade Booker Omole, and raise their voices in opposition to the current Ruto regime, a fascist proxy of imperialism and an agent of neo-colonialism.

Since its first international anti-imperialist conference in Paris, France, in October 2022, the World Anti-imperialist Platform—uniting over 130 communist and anti-imperialist political organizations from around the world—has consistently advanced its three major goals: strengthening the world anti-imperialist mass struggle, the ideological struggle against opportunism, and the international communist movement. This process has continued up to the 10th international anti-imperialist conference to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, in May 2026, and will remain unchanged into the future.

Following the historic international anti-imperialist conference in Dakar, Senegal, in West Africa in October 2024, it is a most meaningful and honorable achievement for the World Anti-imperialist Platform to once again convene an international anti-imperialist conference in Nairobi, Kenya, in East Africa just two years later, thereby contributing to the realization of a people-centered, militant Pan-Africanism oriented toward anti-imperialist independence.

We are confident that the Kenyan people, united around the CPMK, will achieve final victory in the

anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle and build a new society centered on workers and the people. The World Anti-imperialist Platform will stand in unwavering solidarity and struggle alongside the Kenyan and African people until the day of victory. The anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle, and the people’s democratic revolution of the Kenyan and African people, will surely triumph.

Africa on the Threshold: Life, Territory and Worldview Beyond the Modern State

El Duende | Communist Party of Ecuador

Abstract

The dominant narratives about Africa oscillate between two equally reductive extremes: structural backwardness or the demographic future of the planet. Both readings share an implicit assumption: that Africa is still an ‘incomplete’ reality that must reach a civilisational form already defined elsewhere. This essay proposes a different reading. Applying an ontological methodology that distinguishes metabolic, symbiotic and symbolic processes, it argues that Africa does not represent a prior stage of modernity, but a space where the modern separation between life, territory, technique and meaning never fully closed off. That condition—historically violated and today extremely vulnerable—also constitutes an unprecedented civilisational potential at the contemporary ecological-planetary threshold.

Africa Outside the Linear Time of Progress

The radical difficulty in thinking about Africa stems from a framing error. It has been conceived as Europe’s ‘past’, as the ‘backwardness’ of global capitalism, or, more recently, as the ‘future’ owing to its demographics and resources. In all cases, the continent is placed outside the historical present, as if it did not inhabit the same time as the rest of the world.

This temporal displacement conceals the essential: Africa is not a space where life is less organised, but one where life was not totally reorganised according

to the ontological parameters of Western modernity. The problem is not the absence of state, market or technique; the problem is the violent superimposition of these forms onto pre-existing vital configurations that never ceased to operate.

Thinking about Africa today requires abandoning the development/underdevelopment axis and situating it directly at the civilisational threshold: that point where the dominant form of organising life enters into contradiction with its own continuity.

African Metabolisms: Life as Open Circulation

Africa harbours some of the most important metabolic systems on the planet: the Congo Basin, the Great Lakes, the Nile, the Sahel, the savannahs and the deserts. These systems do not function as isolated reserves, but as open networks of circulation of energy, water, soil, fauna and human mobility.

Unlike the modern industrial metabolism—closed, intensive, extractive—many African metabolisms have historically been extensive, mobile and regenerative. Nomadic pastoralism, rotational agriculture, seasonal mobility: not as ‘inefficiencies’, but as fine adaptations to variable environments.

The contemporary crisis appears when these open metabolisms are forced to fit into logics of closure: fixed borders, exclusive property, monoculture, concentrated extraction. The collapse is not ‘lack of development’, but the destruction of functional

metabolisms.

Africa does not lack metabolism; it lacks sovereignty over it.

African Symbioses: Coexistence Rather Than Domination

In vast African regions there persist—though eroded—forms of relationship between humans, animals, plants and territories that do not rest on absolute domination. Symbiosis is not a metaphor: it is the practical organisation of life.

This is visible in:

- human-animal coexistence in savannahs
- communal land management
- the centrality of cycles
- mobility as a principle of equilibrium

Modernity introduced a lethal device for these symbioses: territory administered without life, conservation without inhabitants, agriculture without diversity. The result was not order, but the rupture of coexistence systems.

Contemporary African conflict is not primarily ethnic or religious: it is symbiotic. It is the constant friction between relational forms of life and devices that demand separation and control.

The Symbolic: When Being Does Not Separate From Relation

Reflection on Africa usually ignores the symbolic dimension, or reduces it to 'culture'. However, a profound ontological difference is at stake here. In many African cosmovisions, being is not conceived as an isolated entity, but as a relational node: with the community, with the ancestors, with the land, with the non-human.

This does not imply idealisation or permanent harmony. It implies something simpler and more radical: life is not thought of outside its bonds. Language, rite, memory and the word function as symbolic technologies of equilibrium.

The colonial and post-colonial trauma produced a

specific wound here: not only material exploitation, but ontological disarticulation, imposing rigid identities where fluid relations once existed.

Africa does not need to 'recover an identity'; it needs to defend its relational ontology against its commodification.

The National State: A Form That Does Not Organise Life

The modern nation-state, inherited from colonial cartography, appears in Africa with extreme dislocation. Not because the continent is 'ungovernable', but because the state does not coincide with the real scales of life.

Fixed borders cut routes, peoples, ecosystems. Centralised states administer territories that produce no sense of belonging. The result is not an absence of order, but a superimposition of incompatible orders.

Here the limit of the state is not a theoretical thesis; it is an everyday experience. Many Africans live in regimes of functional interdependence that the state neither recognises nor articulates.

The question is not how to 'strengthen' the state, but how to reduce its ontological violence against forms of life that exceed it.

Technology Without Totality: The African Leap

Africa is today living a singular phenomenon: the massive adoption of digital, financial and communicational technologies without having completed industrial-state totalisation. Mobile payments, digitalised informal networks, distributed connectivity.

This leap is neither backwardness nor miracle. It is ambivalent. It can become:

- a shortcut for capture (data, control, extraction)
- or mediation of pre-existing interdependencies

The difference will not be technical, but ontological: whether technology reinforces living relations or replaces them with external platforms.

Africa does not need to become Silicon Valley. It

needs technology not to destroy what sustains life.

Unconscious Interdependence and Extreme Risk

Unlike Europe or North America, Africa never stopped living in interdependence. But that interdependence has historically not been recognised as political, which makes it vulnerable.

When interdependence does not become conscious, it can be exploited, fragmented or governed from outside. The African risk is not the lack of community, but the lack of political translation of that relationality.

Here the threshold is at stake: either interdependence becomes an explicit criterion of decision, or it will be extracted as a cultural and vital resource.

Africa and Ibero-America: Two Non-Identical Mirrors

The dialogue with Ibero-America is instructive. Both regions:

- concentrate planetary life
- suffer from exogenous states
- suffer the capture of vital flows

But there is a key difference: while Ibero-America must reconnect what was separated, Africa must protect what was never fully separated.

This nuance is decisive. There is no model to copy. There are ontological resonances that allow us to think of alliances that are not geopolitical, but civilisational.

Conclusion: Africa Not as Future, But as Decisive Present

Africa is not the future of the world. It is its unclosed present. On a planet that has closed almost all its ontologies under the sign of growth and control, Africa shows—without romanticism and under enormous pressure—that other ways of dwelling remain real, though threatened.

The threshold is not yet to come. It is already here.

And Africa is not behind it, but exposed at its most fragile and revealing edge.

What is decided about Africa in this century will not say how developed the world is, but whether it is still capable of living with itself.

Methodological Note

This essay adopts an ontological and relational analytical perspective to examine contemporary configurations of life, territory and power in Africa. The methodology is based on the analytical—not hierarchical—distinction of metabolic, symbiotic and symbolic processes, understood as inseparable dimensions of the social and ecological reproduction of life.

The text engages transversally with political ecology, relational anthropology, African philosophy and postcolonial critique of the modern state, without adhering to a specific theoretical school or proposing a closed normative framework. The aim is not to offer a total explanatory model, but to contribute to a situated reading of the current civilisational threshold, attending to the historical and ontological particularities of the African continent in the contemporary planetary context.

AI Use Statement

The author used natural language processing artificial intelligence tools as support in tasks of linguistic editing, style revision and structural organisation of the manuscript. The conceptual content, the analytical framework, the arguments developed and the final version of the text are of human authorship. The author critically reviewed and assumes full responsibility for the integrity, originality and accuracy of the content presented.

The Imperialism of Western Europe: The Netherlands as a Loyal NATO Ally and Oppressor

Antifascist Former Resistance Fighters Netherlands (AFVN)

In the EU, the imperialists of Western Europe are united under the leadership of Germany. Ideally, they would like to be the greatest imperialist power themselves. They have also set goals for this, but they have not been able to defeat the hegemony of the US.

This is partly because it does not have the military power to subjugate other countries. The US does. However, the US did need Western Europe and Japan to maintain the imperialist system as a whole.

For the Netherlands as a small imperialist country, this is even more true. It could never have maintained the gigantic Indonesia without the help of its fellow imperialists, and when Indonesia declared independence under Sukarno after World War II, it was the British who first militarily suppressed the Indonesian fighters.

The Netherlands was also one of the founders of NATO and, in addition to the current Rutte, has provided several leaders of NATO. It also consistently participates in NATO wars since the Korean War.

Currently, as part of NATO, it trains armies of oppressed countries worldwide to suppress any possible popular resistance against the neo-colonial order. The armies it trains could also potentially intervene in neighboring countries that take independent anti-imperialist positions.

Espionage and Color Revolutions

How anti-imperialist countries or countries that do not fully follow the politics of the imperialists regarding China, Iran, and Russia are dealt with is through color revolutions. Parliamentary and armed opposition is financed. The CIA and National Endowment for Democracy are well-known names. But it is less

known that the secret services of all imperialists, but also their puppets like the Zionists and those of Pakistan, also cooperate intimately. Although the AIVD in the Netherlands often proudly says they are colleagues of the CIA. In 2015, Europe also set up the European Endowment for Democracy, with a creative name. The methods and goals are the same.

Embassies are used for this purpose. Stalin already explicitly mentioned in 1919 that the Dutch embassy financed the opposition and was a source of espionage. That is no different 100 years later. This again became clear in the week before February 28 in Iran, when the Dutch ambassador in Iran tried to smuggle Starlink equipment into Iran. In Venezuela, the opposition was also able to house itself in the Dutch embassy. That the Netherlands tries to undermine Iran is logical because Shell controlled a large part of Iranian oil before the Iranian revolution. The German president said last year during the 12-day war that Israel does the dirty work for us. The same applies to the Netherlands. The Netherlands has supported the Zionists in occupied Palestine for as long as the British plans for the colonization of Palestine.

The link between the secret service and the largest trade union of the capitalist country, which is led by social democrats, dates from before World War II. At the time, it tried to ensure that the trade unions in Indonesia would not come into contact with the red trade union international. Now, with so-called international solidarity, the trade unions of Belarus that oppose the so-called 'last dictator of Europe' are central. The links of the AFL-CIO, or better said AFL-CIA, are well known. In Europe, in Germany, the largest imperialist power, it is mainly the Friedrich

Ebert Foundation that has been the most influential in this for decades. It is financed by German imperialism to promote reformist influence in the international trade union movement. In the Netherlands, the international work of the FNV is also financed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Contemporary Dutch Colonies

Despite the heroic struggle of many peoples, Western European countries still possess colonies. These are still collectively used by the imperialists for military purposes. The Netherlands has islands in the Caribbean as colonies, and these have been used for decades for aggression against Venezuela. Together with France, the Netherlands also owns an island. There have been more frequent uprisings against French colonialism. The Dutch imperialists fear this will spread to the Dutch colonies. The struggle for self-determination is intimidated.

Sanctions by the EU and the Netherlands

Economically, there is also warfare, and the Netherlands is an active enforcer of sanctions within the EU. The sanctions that the EU participates in fiercely are just as deadly as bombings over the past 40 years.

Sanctions also aim to hinder the technological development of oppressed countries. The Netherlands is among the technological top of the world. This is also evident in the country's labor productivity, which is high compared to oppressed countries. Technological dominance is an important part of economic dominance for the imperialists. And a source of profit. Therefore, this must be maintained. Hence the struggle with China over chips. Last year, the Netherlands acted aggressively towards China with the takeover of a Chinese company, Nexperia. To make this possible, a law was used that had never been used before. But because China is now so economically integrated into the world economy, it was able to respond in a way that particularly hurt the automotive industry enormously due to the Dutch

aggression towards China, forcing the Netherlands to back down. Nevertheless, the final word has not been said on this. Of course, this is also just preparation for the actual war against China that is being prepared. In recent years, the Netherlands has only strengthened its military ties with Japan, and warships are heading in that direction for exercises.

Anti-Imperialist Struggle in the Netherlands

The crimes of the Netherlands towards other countries are barely known to the Dutch population. The vast majority simply believe the lies of the ruling class. Even in the solidarity movement with Palestine, a victory for the Palestinian resistance is hardly demanded. About Iran, it is still believed that it oppresses its own population. The fact that thanks to Iran, Dutch military personnel have left Iraq, or thanks to the AES states they have left the Sahel, should be applauded. People with Palestinian flags still believe that Russia has committed an unjust invasion of Ukraine. The dockworkers, the best organized and most combative part of the Dutch working class, have rejected solidarity with Palestine despite the genocide. So there is still a lot of work to be done regarding the anti-imperialist struggle in the Netherlands. However, the working class can learn from its own past. This year marks 80 years since a national solidarity strike with Indonesia took place, when the Netherlands again wanted to colonize Indonesia. This strike occurred, of course, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Netherlands.

Organised Peoples Are Always the Strongest

Louise Montus | Dynamique Unitaire Panafricaine

I speak on behalf of the Dynamique Unitaire Panafricaine (DUP), which brings together more than twenty African and Afro-descendant organisations. Its objective is the conquest of sovereignty in the service of African peoples and the so-called overseas territories, departments, and the unity of Africa. It fights for a rupture with imperialism and capitalism.

At a time when imperialism is showing itself in all its nakedness, its monstrosity, its cruelty—pursuing without restraint its military and mercantile assaults against Venezuela, attempting to strangle Cuba, having struck Iran, wrongfully claiming Greenland, and continuing the genocide in Gaza and across all Palestinian territories occupied by the Zionist Israeli state—the leader of imperialism, the United States, is continuing its penetration of the African continent, disregarding its imperialist allies already in place, such as France and its European partners, as well as various other satellites seeking their share of the spoils.

The grip of imperialism is everywhere in Africa. It continues to foment, fuel, and balkanise (Sudan, Somalia, Mayotte), to plunder, to indebt to its own profit, and to support neocolonial regimes despised by their own peoples. It is in the DRC—rich in minerals and rare earths—that for more than 30 years a war has been fed by imperialism, its multinationals and its satellites, resulting in nearly 10 million deaths, with the Congolese people utterly bled dry. It is in Sudan, balkanised once and continuing to suffer the assaults of US satellites—the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia—which arm and finance the warring factions, all in the name of controlling rare earths and, notably, gold reserves. The result is more than 10 million displaced persons, 44 million Suda-

nese on the brink of famine, and more than 150,000 dead in two years.

Imperialism in Africa means 14 former French colonies turned into neocolonies, still under the yoke of the CFA franc—without control over their own money, their foreign exchange confiscated by the French Public Treasury. These are the so-called cooperation agreements that are nothing but agreements of enslavement in all domains, economic as well as military.

Africa is the granary of humanity. Having been the cradle of humanity, it is now the youngest yet the poorest continent—a consequence of the domination and plunder it continues to suffer after 12 centuries of Arab-Muslim slavery, 5 centuries of European slavery, colonisation, and today neo-colonisation.

The so-called overseas territories and departments—dominated, exploited, maintained in dependency and alienation—allow France to be the world's second maritime power, without any benefit to their peoples.

It is more than imperative that we shake the knee from our necks by organising ourselves, rallying our forces, and coordinating our actions, because it is from our weakness of organisation that imperialism draws its strength. Together and organised, we are the strongest—for we are the most numerous and we produce the wealth. Let us begin to think about organising a general assembly (États-généraux) of anti-imperialism.

Long live Revolutionary Pan-Africanism!

Long live anti-imperialist internationalism!

The Escalation of World War III and the Global Anti-Imperialist Front

Miguel Alexander Escobar | Rafael Aguiñada Carranza Inter-Union Coordinating Committee (CIRAC, El Salvador)

General Introduction

Comrades, delegates, fighters of the oppressed peoples:

We do not wish to speculate about catastrophes. We consider it important to read the reality of the world through the method of dialectical materialism. Imperialism, in its terminal phase of financial parasitism and military aggression, has unleashed a fragmented yet systemic Third World War. It is not a single continuous front, but a multiplicity of local, regional, and hybrid wars that form part of a single strategy: to maintain the domination of transnational monopoly capital, led by the United States and its satellites in NATO, the EU, Japan, and Australia.

The Fronts of World War III

1. Imperialist Aggression Against Africa and the Global Struggles for Independence

Africa has been, since the Berlin Conference (1884–85), the laboratory of capitalist plunder. Today, that tradition is renewed in new forms:

- French and US neo-colonialism: France maintains the CFA franc as a mechanism for transferring value from 14 African countries to the French Treasury. The US, through AFRICOM, controls military bases in Djibouti, Niger (until the recent anti-imperialist coup), Kenya, and Somalia—ostensibly against “terrorism,” but in reality to secure uranium (Niger), coltan (Democratic Republic of Congo), oil (South Sudan, Nigeria), and gas (Mozambique).
- Coups d’état as a disciplinary mechanism: When a government of mother Africa attempts to nationalise resources or draw closer to Russia, China, or Iran, imperialism organises soft (or hard) coups.

Examples: the overthrow of Gaddafi in Libya (2011), which destroyed the most developed state in Africa; attempted coups in Sudan against the popular transition; the destabilisation of Burkina Faso before the triumph of Ibrahim Traoré.

- Popular response—the new African anti-imperialist belt: The peoples of Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Guinea Conakry, and Sudan have expelled French troops, creating the Alliance of Sahel States and requesting military cooperation from Russia (through the Wagner Group/Africa Corps). This represents the rebirth of the revolutionary Pan-Africanist movement that looks to Thomas Sankara, Kwame Nkrumah, and Patrice Lumumba.

2. The Multiple Fronts of World War III and the Anti-Imperialist Strategy

There is not one single war, but five interconnected fronts:

Front	Form of Aggression	Popular Response
Economic-Financial	Unilateral sanctions, confiscation of reserves (Russia, Venezuela, Afghanistan), odious debt.	De-dollarisation (BRICS+, yuan, ruble, gold), inter-state barter, popular complementary currencies.
Direct Military (NATO)	Ukraine as testing ground; arms to Taiwan; bases in 80 countries.	Russia-China-North Korea-Iran military cooperation; asymmetric deterrence doctrine (hypersonic weapons and drones).
Hybrid-Informational	Media fascism: censorship of anti-imperialist voices, fabrication of ‘terrorism’, deepfakes.	Free networks (Telegram, Signal, decentralised networks), community radios, militant fact-checking.

Biological-Ecological	Fabricated pandemics (USAMRIID laboratories), vaccine hoarding, seizure of seeds and water.	Health sovereignty (local drug production), defence of indigenous territories as the lungs of the world.
Proxy (by delegation)	Ukraine vs. Russia; Israel vs. Palestine and Lebanon; Taiwan vs. China; Armenia vs. Azerbaijan (with Turkey-NATO).	Combative internationalism: anti-imperialist volunteers on all fronts.

3. The War in West Asia and the Imminent War in East Asia

West Asia (Middle East):

- The so-called “Israeli-Palestinian conflict” is in reality a colonial settlement war with genocidal characteristics. Since October 2023, Israel—with the full support of the US, UK, and Germany—has bombed hospitals, refugee camps, universities, and churches in Gaza, killing more than 40,000 Palestinians (the majority women and children).

- The Axis of Resistance (Hezbollah, Ansar Allah/Houthis of Yemen, Iraqi militias, official Syria) has demonstrated that Israel’s “invulnerability” is a myth. The Houthis are blockading the Red Sea to ships bound for Israel; Hezbollah has evacuated the north of occupied Palestine with precision missiles.

- Outlook: Open war between Israel and Hezbollah (Lebanon) and Iran is imminent. The US has already deployed aircraft carriers. A victory for the Resistance would mean the collapse of the Zionist project.

East Asia:

- Taiwan: The supreme expression of the US strategy to “contain China” is through the systematic violation of the One China principle, selling arms, training Taiwanese troops and threatening to “defend” the island. China has defined reunification as irreversible and is conducting naval blockade exercises.

- Korea: The peninsula is in a technical state of war (armistice only, since 1953). The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, with tactical nuclear weapons, is

the only country that has militarily defeated the US (1950–53). The joint exercises of the US, South Korea, and Japan seek to provoke a conflict that would justify military intervention.

- The Philippines and the South China Sea: The US has reactivated military bases in the Philippines (EDCA) to directly threaten China and Vietnam. The objective: to control 30% of global maritime trade and reserves of gas and marine resources.

We can conclude that: World War III is already being fought from the Donbas to Gaza, from the Red Sea to Taiwan. Imperialism opens all fronts because its internal crisis is irreversible. But each front is also an opportunity: where the empire advances, it meets resistance. And where there is resistance, the empire bleeds.

4. The Anti-Imperialist Struggles in Latin America

Our America, as Martí called it and Che defended it, has been the backyard of imperialism for two centuries. But today we are living through a second wave of progressive and revolutionary governments:

- The Bolivarian bloc: Venezuela resists the longest criminal blockade in history (900 individual sanctions, confiscation of Citgo, assassination attempts and the kidnapping of workers’ president Nicolás Maduro). The Bolivarian Militia and the CLAP (local supply committees) have prevented collapse.

- Cuba: More than 60 years of genocidal blockade have not broken the revolution. Cuba produces its own vaccines (Soberana, Abdala), sends doctors to the world, and educates young people from across the Americas at the Latin American School of Medicine (ELAM). Cuba’s greatest strength: its single party and its system of popular defence.

- Sandinista Nicaragua: Daniel Ortega Saavedra has defeated two coup attempts financed by USAID and NED. Nicaragua: geopolitical project of the Greater Caribbean.

- New actors: Colombia's president Gustavo Petro, despite contradictions, has broken with the Monroe Doctrine, proposed a debt-for-climate-action swap, and has denounced the genocide in Gaza.

- Social movements: Indigenous peoples (in Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico), the MST (Landless Workers' Movement) of Brazil, unemployed organisations in Argentina, and combative trade unions are the backbone of everyday resistance.

Principal threat: The fascist far-right (Bolsonaro, Milei, Kast, María Corina Machado) is the fifth column of imperialism. Milei in Argentina has already surrendered monetary, energy, and military sovereignty to the US.

Comrades, imperialism is rotten, but it has teeth. World War III will not be won by wishes, but by organisation, discipline, and conscious sacrifice.

Our global anti-imperialist front must be today what the Communist International was in the 1930s: a thorn in the side of fascism, a school of courage, a factory of revolutions.

We do not know if victory will come tomorrow or in 20 years. But we do know that defeat is only certain if we do not fight.

No to the Third World War of capital!

Yes to the war of the peoples against capital!

Long live the global anti-imperialist front!

¡Hasta la victoria siempre, camaradas!

Approaches of the Ruling Class in the War against Russia

Communist Organization (KO, Germany)

This year has been marked by an accelerated pace of imperialist military attacks against their opponents: the year began with attacks on Iran and Venezuela. At the same time, at least since Russia's military operation in Ukraine, we have also witnessed increasingly confident resistance against imperialism's cowardly attacks. Most recently, the Iranian people have made a profound impression by standing up with full commitment to defend the Islamic Republic—contrary to Western propaganda: Consider, for example, the human chains around the power plants.

Unfortunately, this anti-imperialist resistance does not receive unconditional solidarity from the western anti-imperialist movement. On the contrary, it shows once again how deeply liberal and colonialist patterns of thought are rooted in the worldview of especially the Western left, even within anti-imperialist circles. They do not want bombs, yet they do want the overthrow of the Islamic and Bolivarian republics. With this de facto withdrawal of solidarity, they ultimately contribute to justifying the attacks and divide consistent resistance against the war policy—resistance that is urgently needed.

In addition, we are witnessing how right-wing forces are exploiting the weaknesses of the left-wing movement to demagogically disguise themselves as forces for peace. It is our task to expose them. We repeatedly observe how these forces are underestimated or credited with a potentially useful role in weakening NATO. In our assessment, these positions are very dangerous. Even though we do not yet have a complete analysis of their role, we wish to present, using the example of current developments in Germany and the AfD, some aspects and theses that should be included in the discussion. The AfD, short for "Alternative for Germany," is the most popular

right-wing party in Germany, currently leading in the polls.

Germany—Vassal of the US or Hegemon?

The war in Ukraine laid bare both the contradictory and the common interests of German and US imperialism. Often within the movement, there is either an overemphasis (Germany's third attempt at world power) or an underemphasis (Germany as a vassal of the US) on the strength of German imperialism. The "either/or" dichotomy is misguided here and should be replaced by a "both/and." For the situation of German imperialism stems from the contradiction of pursuing independent interests while simultaneously being subordinate to US imperialism.

Germany's interest lies in asserting its hegemony over Russia, continuing the EU's eastward expansion unimpeded, assuming a leading role as a NATO pillar against Russia, and using the war as a catalyst for its own military buildup. At the same time, the nature of the warfare is largely determined by US imperialism, which pursues, among other things, the goal of disciplining and economically weakening German imperialism.

Despite their inter-imperialist contradictions, however, the US and Germany are fundamentally on the same side in the war against Russia. This was most clearly evident in the conflicts surrounding the Nord Stream 2 pipeline. Parts of German capital did not want to give up the profitable energy exports from Russia so easily, but the US ultimately prevailed by blowing up the pipelines without much outcry. Central to Germany is its dominant position within the EU; German imperialism thus benefits massively from the euro and cheap labour in Eastern Europe. Conflicts also exist regarding this sphere of influence,

but a break of Germany with NATO is not possible in the foreseeable future. The military and economic dependence is too great.

Most recently, the war in Iran also demonstrated this bond: while other EU countries at least formally objected to the use of US bases located in their territories for the Iran War, the US Air Base Ramstein in Germany remains a central hub for US wars. For example, it hosts relay stations for satellite communications that enabled the US to carry out much more precise attacks than if the data had come from the US itself. Nevertheless, the Iran war also showed the contradictions again, deepening the energy crisis in Germany.

At the same time, Germany is striving to build greater military power, with historical war loans in recent years, the first steps toward reintroducing compulsory military service, and most recently the new military strategy, which aims to make the German Bundeswehr the strongest conventional army in Europe by 2035. This includes the plan to increase the size of the German Bundeswehr from 180,000 to 460,000 men, including the military reserve. The strategy paper also makes it clear once again where the main offensive is directed: against Russia.

The AfD as a “Force for Peace”?

Eastern Europe is one of, if not the central, sphere of influence for German imperialism. The quest to subjugate Russia stems from this and represents a historical continuity of German imperialism. There is no doubt that this is the case, though views among the ruling class might differ somewhat on the tactics. Thus, the AfD sometimes masquerades as a critic of the current war policy against Russia.

In this regard, four points must be noted:

1. Just like other German parties, it speaks of Russia’s “war of aggression in violation of international law,” condemns the Iranian government by calling it the “mullah regime,” and, for example, stands

firmly on the side of Israel.

2. Its apparent opposition to sanctions and arms deliveries in the Ukraine war is merely a critique of the efficiency of the measures and the timing: according to its analysis, Germany still needs cheap raw material imports to further strengthen its military capabilities and to secure Germany’s hegemonic position in the long term. To this end, it seeks alliances with compradors in Russia who advocate a course against China, for Europe, for capitalism, and thus for the sale of resources to Germany. These are forces rooted in the anti-communist tradition. This is not a long-term path to peace; on the contrary, it is the preparation for greater war-fighting capability.
3. In the words of the AfD, Germany should no longer be a “slave to the US.” What may appear to be a turning away from the US is merely the push for greater investment in German rearmament and a focus on leadership in Europe—not a break with NATO. With this course, the AfD is welcomed by the ruling circles in the US: Elon Musk speaks positively of them and receives coverage in the German press as a result. The AfD praises the US National Security Strategy, which calls for transatlantic right-wing alliances.
4. The AfD was deliberately and systematically built up by other established parties to channel all dissent into avenues that pose no threat to capital. That is why the ruling circles very deliberately label it as a fundamental opposition party and associate it with Russia or China.

Militarisation and Social Cuts

The increasingly aggressive war course must also be viewed from its domestic political perspective: in Germany as in the US, right-wing to openly fascist forces are increasingly being courted, and social cuts are being pushed forward on a massive scale.

Forces like the AfD and Trump connect influential circles of capital with classic fascist forces. Although

the AfD is not yet in power in Germany, it plays an important role in shaping the prevailing political discourse—whether it be the increasingly racist and chauvinistic rhetoric, measures that make the situation of migrants more precarious, or the implementation of general social cuts. Step by step, the limits of public tolerance are being tested, and the AfD plays a decisive role in this. For example, it describes German fascism as “a flyspeck in history.”

While in recent years so-called “democratic” forces have accustomed the population to war, these now seem increasingly insufficient to cope with the scale of NATO’s military aggression. While a few years ago we had to expose acts of military aggression carried out under the guise of human rights, today colonialism and fascism are being openly rehabilitated.

Marco Rubio’s speech at the Munich Security Conference points in this direction: he not only portrays colonial history in a positive light and describes 1945 as a negative turning point due to anti-colonialism and communism, but also clearly calls for re-colonisation. It also shows how openly such positions are advocated within the German government even without the AfD in power: Rubio received standing ovations from the German foreign and defence ministers.

The right-wing forces that speak of national interests—by which they mean cuts to social services and military buildup—do not represent a break with the interests of German monopoly capital, but rather advocate a different way of integrating the working class and an even more aggressive pursuit of capital’s interests.

The German government’s recently published military strategy predicts that “adherence to recognised ethical and legal principles” can no longer be relied upon in a potential war against Russia, for which the German Bundeswehr is to become Europe’s strongest conventional army by 2035.

It is relatively obvious that the policies necessary for this will likely only be possible in the long run

with the AfD. That is why it is all the more important to expose their demagoguery and better understand the role of the newly forming transatlantic right. The AfD and Trump are political representatives of an even more overtly war-mongering course of imperialism. They promote the division of the working class, reactionary agitation against migrants and other countries, and attempt to draw the working class to the side of the ruling class through peace demagoguery. We must work on a better understanding of their role in order to expose their positions and to unite the working class behind truly progressive positions.

Tasks of the global masses during the third world war

Joti Brar | Communist Party of Great Britain (Marxist-Leninist)

There is a general acceptance amongst the core parties that make up the Platform that the essence of the third world war which is now unfolding is of a struggle between the forces of imperialism and those of anti-imperialism.

Despite their various rivalries and internal contradictions, the imperialist powers today have no option but to band together in order to save the US-led post-WW2 capitalist world order, which has been undermined by the imperialist powers' industrial decay, their waning technological lead and their deep crisis of overproduction, as well as from the inevitable advance and increasing cohesion of the socialist and liberated territories that today make up the anti-imperialist camp.

Meanwhile, despite differences in social and economic forms, and in their resulting ideological frameworks, the countries that have achieved genuine national liberation and socialism are recognising their need to work more closely together if they wish to retain their sovereignty in the face of an increasingly desperate and rabid imperialist bloc.

While the tasks that face the forces of progress in this struggle can seem overwhelming, it is important to recognise the factors that are strengthening our own hand and weakening that of the enemy. In particular, the deepening global economic crisis and war drive are creating conditions that cannot but compel ever wider sections of the masses to be drawn towards the struggle as their lives become less and less bearable. And each fresh uptick in war activity, accompanied by a further downturn in the crisis, heightens and accelerates the process of creating fresh reserves for the proletarian and anti-imperialist struggles.

But merely being forced to endure terrible conditions of life is not in itself enough to bring the masses

to the point of revolutionary activity. The key role in moving the masses from passive victims to active proponents of the intensifying class struggle lies with the anti-imperialist and socialist forces. For only socialists can explain clearly the core content of this struggle and struggle consistently for the unity of all the genuinely interested forces.

In key imperialist heartlands such as Britain, the communists have an especially important role. Given the huge accumulation of riches on which British, US, French, German and Japanese finance capital rests, there can be no final defeat for imperialism while those vast stores of wealth remain intact and at the disposal of the capitalist-imperialist ruling elites.

For a final victory of the world's masses that will allow the nations of the world to develop in sovereignty and fraternal harmony, socialist revolutions must take place in these centres of imperialism; the ill-gotten wealth of the western financiers must be expropriated and redeployed in the interests of those who created that wealth (ie, the working masses and oppressed peoples), and their entire system of capitalist-imperialist exploitation must be dismantled.

Differing tactics and approach; same strategic goal

From all the above, it can be seen that the vast mass of humanity has a direct interest in working for the defeat of this parasitic, vampire-like system, which in its death throes is casting aside its mask and revealing its violent, ruthless and bloodthirsty essence. It can also be seen that humanity is being presented with a real opportunity to bring about the defeat of the capitalist-imperialist global system, since even the mighty USA is now declining rapidly in all essential fields: economically, industrially, technologically,

militarily, educationally and culturally.

Nevertheless, with so much wealth at their command, the system and its overlords remain powerful and extremely dangerous. So what is needed to bring about victory for the anti-imperialist camp as WW3 unfolds?

The first requirement is unity of forces across fronts. This means we need to focus our efforts, depending on where we are living, on building:

- the maximum possible unity between anti-imperialist states;
- the maximum possible unity between anti-imperialist non-state forces;
- theoretically and organisationally steered Marxist-Leninist forces that are able to provide the steel at the core of anti-imperialist movements everywhere.

The role of Marxist-Leninists is especially vital in popularising key concepts that will enable the struggle to be fought with maximum strength and unity. The most important of these are:

- the Leninist understanding of imperialism;
- a resulting clarity on the question of which countries are and are not imperialist powers;
- the necessity of forging of strong links between working-class movements in the imperialist countries and anti-imperialist movements in the oppressed world;
- vigilance regarding the imperialists' penetration of our movement with provocateurs and their use of psyops and doom-mongering (often dressed up as 'left-wing' commentary) to demoralise the most active cadres;
- the necessity of shifting from passive commentating or information consumption to active building—agitation and propaganda must be harnessed to the project of building a movement, not seen as ends in themselves or paths to a paid career.

In the anti-imperialist countries, comrades must learn the lessons of the past regarding retaining their ideological and organisation identity while also

building maximum national unity against imperialism.

The lessons of history and the course of the war must be used to help the people see that only socialism will bring a final and complete solution to their problems. In this respect, much important experience is summed up in the theoretical works of Mao Zedong from the period of the anti-Japanese war which document the Communist Party of China's role in creating and sustaining a united front with the nationalist Kuomintang.

1. In the sovereign nations

Key aims for socialists in anti-imperialist countries that are now or expect soon to be facing the full onslaught of imperialist aggression must include:

- forging maximum possible unity of the people in defence of the nation;
- developing a Marxist-Leninist movement to provide theoretical clarity on questions of imperialism and anti-imperialism;
- propagating and supporting demands for military and defence preparedness;
- propagating and supporting demands for food, energy, industrial and technological sovereignty;
- propagating and supporting demands for the ejection of western NGOs, and the replacement of western electronic devices and communication methods for as much of the population as possible;
- propagating and supporting demands for media sovereignty, including the replacement of western social media platforms with local or ally-provided platforms.
- building campaigns of popular mobilisation aimed at identifying and rooting out of networks of intelligence agents and saboteurs.

The DPRK provides an excellent example of how a small country that combines all the above with socialist central planning and a proletarian dictatorship is able to withstand imperialist pressure and delay the outbreak of war, despite the eagerness of

the imperialists to renew hostilities and try to bring it down.

Meanwhile, the difficulties faced by Venezuela show that while a newly sovereign nation can make great strides in mobilising, educating and organising vast masses of the poor, raising their living standards and creating a revolutionary patriotic force that would be impossible to beat if a land invasion were attempted, nevertheless it is a huge struggle for the most staunchly anti-imperialist government to fully withstand imperialist pressure when it has not yet reached a stage of energy, industrial, technological or media sovereignty, and when its inability to operate a planned economy at the national level leaves it open to various forms of economic sabotage.

2. In the oppressed nations

In oppressed countries ruled by comprador governments, comrades must work with all genuinely patriotic forces to expose and oppose the role of their governments in acting as local gendarmes for the imperialists, holding down the people and facilitating imperialist resource extraction and super-exploitation.

The hardships brought by the war must be harnessed to facilitate a new wave of revolutionary national-liberation energy—as we see being displayed today by the countries of the Sahel alliance.

In imperialist countries, comrades must put forward a clear programme of demands to the workers that can provide a real route out of the downward spiral of deindustrialisation and immiseration, building a new movement against war and for socialism.

3. In the imperialist nations

Core demands for socialists in the imperialist countries must include:

- the transformation of the trade union and antiwar organisations into movements that genuinely represent the interests of the working masses rather than being vehicles for bureaucratic control over

workers' anger and energy;

- the building of wide campaigns in defence of the supposed freedoms that bourgeois democracies constantly claim to uphold, such as freedom of opinion, of speech, of the press and of association, and which are at present being discarded in favour of overtly political and even fascist policing regimes in every western nation;
- the building of broad campaigns against conscription in every Nato and Nato-aligned country;
- the building of mass campaigns of non-cooperation with the imperialist and zionist war machines, which must expand to include not only refusing to fight the wars but also refusing to make or move munitions and other supplies, refusing to provide logistical and support services, and refusing to write, broadcast or distribute the imperialists' propaganda lies;
- the promotion of the slogans 'No cooperation with the war machine', 'Build the axis of resistance at home' and 'Victory to the resistance!', through which workers can be brought to understand their common cause with all those fighting on the frontlines and motivated to work for the defeat of 'their own' imperialist rulers.

And workers across the capitalist world must resist the siren songs of the bourgeoisie, who are working overtime to deploy divide-and-rule tactics that aim to prevent a genuine anti-imperialist unity from emerging. This means, in particular:

- exposing the lie that immigrants, rather than capitalist economics, are to blame for the immiseration of workers (eg, it is this system that causes inflation, deindustrialisation, underdevelopment, unemployment, homelessness, austerity, poverty and war);
- exposing the 'culture wars' framing of various issues, from immigration and anti-racism to climate change, women's liberation and the transgender issue, which works to polarise debate and divide workers into hostile camps that are led by bourgeois ideas and political figures (eg 'Maga' v 'No

Kings' in the USA; Reform v Greens/'left' Labour in Britain).

every anti-imperialist and socialist struggle of the 20th century.

Victory is ours if we have the courage to work for it

Many well-meaning socialist-leaning workers, and even many of those who consider themselves 'activists', have allowed themselves to feel crushed by the size of the task that faces our movement, particularly given the history of revisionist capitulation by formerly powerful communist parties and state infiltration of our ranks.

The growth and militarisation of the imperialist state machineries, the development of powerful electronic tools for surveillance and manipulation, and the apparent indifference of many members of the working class to these problems and to the cause of their own liberation all combine to leave many would-be progressives feeling powerless and demoralised.

But this view is un-Marxist and ahistoric, and can be refuted by an examination of modern history as well as of the present course of the war on its various fronts.

To take just one example: we are endlessly assured by our class enemies and their mouthpieces that their new AI tools are too powerful to be resisted. Yet the example of the resistance struggles in Gaza, Lebanon, Yemen and elsewhere show clearly that determined and organised movements are already facing these tools, adapting their tactics and winning.

We must learn to look beyond the bluster and bravado of western politicians and Silicon Valley CEOs, much of which is as much fuelled by a desperation to retard the development of the looming stock market crisis as it is to retain dominance over the minds of the masses.

When we do so we find that beyond the mass murder of innocents and the increasingly heavy policing of social media, we can see the same inability to defeat an organised and risen people that characterised

The Escalation of World War 3 and the Strengthening of the World Anti-imperialist Front

People's Democracy Party ('Republic of Korea')

The flames of World War 3, ignited by imperialism, are blowing from Ukraine through West Asia and toward East Asia. Having begun with the escalation of the war in Ukraine in February 2022, World War 3 deepened into a West Asian war centered on the war in Palestinian in October 2023.

The imperialist camp completed the "Pacification of NATO" both politically and militarily through the July 2024 NATO Washington Summit and the series of military exercises—"RIMPAC," "Freedom Edge," and "Ulchi Freedom Shield"—conducted from June to August. This transformed NATO into the de facto command center for World War 3.

Subsequently, in the second half of 2024, they plotted an East Asian war centered on the war in the 'Republic of Korea' (ROK) to fully escalate World War 3. The pro-US fascist Yoon Suk-yeol provoked localized conflicts against the DPRK between September and November 2024 and launched a pro-US "self-coup" in December. Had it not been for the DPRK's war deterrence and "strategic patience," and the heroic resistance of the 'ROK' people, the war in the 'ROK' would have broken out and immediately expanded into a broader East Asian war.

The global situation also clearly demonstrated the maneuvers to intensify World War 3. A series of critical events occurred in rapid succession in 2024: the Ukrainian military's invasion of Kursk in August, Israel's bombing of Lebanon and the "pager explosions" in September, the lifting of missile range restrictions against Russia by the US and NATO in November, and the overthrow of the Assad government in Syria in December.

Donald Trump, who was elected on promises of

"ending the Ukraine war" and "America First," initiated a tariff war in 2025, followed by the commencement of a war centered on Iran in February 2026. Trump has cunningly manipulated his image as an "apostle of peace" while systematically planning an economic war in 2025 and a military war in 2026.

The West Asian war centered on Iran represents a strategic blunder and a military failure that deviates completely from the "Western Hemisphere-focused strategy" outlined in the NSS 2025 (December 2025) and NDS 2026 (January 2026). It is a rational analysis that the Trump forces invaded Iran to escape a political and economic crisis within the United States. The Trump faction was reeling from the Epstein Files scandal—noting that Epstein was deeply linked to Israel's notorious intelligence agency, Mossad. The war in Iran is a war for Israel, and the United States stands to lose far more than it gains from this war.

The so-called US "Globalists" have cunningly induced and provoked proxy wars by putting forward the Ukrainian Neo-Nazis, Israeli Zionists, and the 'ROK' pro-US fascist forces. Conversely, the so-called US "Chauvinists" have become war criminals of World War 3 alongside the Israeli Zionists by directly invading Iran. The Trump faction's "exit strategy" is currently blocked by the "Zionist Deep State" and Zionist Israel, both of which seek to prolong the war with Iran. Zionist capital is implementing its war policy by manipulating both the Globalists and the Chauvinists as if they were two sides of a seesaw.

Zionist capital, including entities like BlackRock, is injecting massive amounts of capital into the

three major economic projects of “Greater Israel”: the Levant gas fields, the Ben Gurion Canal, and the IMEC (India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor). It is no coincidence that Zionist capital is pursuing a transition from the “Jamaica System” of petrodollars to a so-called “Haifa System” of “gas-dollars,” while Israel attempts to turn Lebanon into a “second Gaza.” To seize hegemony over the Red Sea and the Bab al-Mandab Strait, Israel has recognized Somaliland in Africa as a state and is seeking to transform it into a military base.

To expand the West Asian war centered on Iran into an East Asian war centered on Taiwan is the military stratagem of the imperialist camp to bring World War 3 into full swing.

Militarist Japan has made the absurd claim that “a Taiwan contingency is a Japan contingency” and has formalized the deployment of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to the war in Taiwan. Targeting the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) and China, Japan is importing US-made Tomahawk missiles in bulk, extending the range of its domestic Type 12 surface-to-ship missiles, and building or expanding new missile bases. It has increased its military budget to 2% of GDP—matching NATO levels—while pushing for the export of lethal weapons and carrying out its transformation into a military logistics base. All of these actions are in direct violation of the “Exclusively Defense-Oriented Policy” of its “Peace Constitution.”

The ‘ROK’ is completely devolving into a military subcontractor and an advanced base for the imperialist aggressor forces. The pro-US reformist Lee Jae-myung administration, which took power after the impeachment and dismissal of the pro-US fascist Yoon Suk-yeol, has inherited the treacherous and bellicose US-‘ROK’ military alliance system established under Yoon. Since Lee took office, the ‘ROK’ has set its military spending at 2.5% of GDP, a level equivalent to NATO member states. In October

2025, it decided to introduce US nuclear-powered submarines, violating the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and intensifying the risk of an East Asian war. These nuclear submarines are clearly intended for US aggression against the DPRK and China. Since the second half of 2025, the US Forces Korea (USFK) has expanded its operational scope from the Korean Peninsula to the entire East Asian region, making its military intervention in a Taiwan war explicit. In other words, if an East Asian war centered on Taiwan breaks out, the ‘ROK’ will immediately become an advanced base for the US imperialist aggressor forces.

In March, Trump mentioned the ‘ROK’ and Japan, alongside European imperialists, for troop deployment to the Strait of Hormuz. In April, a delegation of NATO ambassadors visited the ‘ROK’ and Japan on a “war junket” to fully incorporate both countries into a multinational coalition force. As of the end of April, the ‘ROK’ has effectively decided on troop deployment. The ‘ROK’ is being pushed not only to serve as an advanced base for a Taiwan war but also to deploy troops to the West Asian war and serve as a NATO logistics base.

NATO is exerting strong pressure on the ‘ROK’ to join the PURL (Priority Ukraine Requirements List). The visit by NATO leadership to the ‘ROK’ was aimed at standardizing the ‘ROK’ weapon systems to NATO standards, while their visit to Japan was to establish a new NATO liaison office in Japan. Currently, the ‘ROK’ is being transformed into an arsenal for imperialist aggressor forces, while Japan is being reinvented as the war command center for the Indo-Pacific region.

China conducted a series of military exercises for three days each in December 2025 and January 2026, aimed at completing territorial integration with Taiwan within three days. On April 18, it also carried out joint naval and air force drills in the West Sea. Internally, China is reorganizing its military system, removing factions opposing the war in Taiwan, and

strengthening its organizational and military capabilities.

In April, China invited Cheong Li-wun, the chairperson of the Kuomintang (KMT), to Beijing and dispatched Foreign Minister Wang Yi to Pyongyang. This is a political work ahead of the May 14-15 US-China summit to send two messages to the US: “The issue between China and Taiwan is an internal matter that can be resolved peacefully without US interference,” and “If a war in Taiwan breaks out, a war in the ‘ROK’ will automatically follow.”

The DPRK recently held sessions of the Party Congress and the Supreme People’s Assembly in succession, reaffirming its existing stance toward imperialist United States and its “primary enemy,” the ‘ROK,’ while strengthening its resolve for non-peaceful territorial integration. This is evident in the accelerated military training in preparation for a war in the ‘ROK,’ including the testing of various weapons such as ultra-precision, super-large multiple rocket launchers and new-type tanks following the outbreak of the war in Iran.

The war in Iran is decisively accelerating China’s determination to launch a war in Taiwan. Amid the war in Iran, once the commencement of a full-scale US ground war, total NATO intervention, and the massive relocation of US forces from the Western Pacific become evident, China will make the final decision on national reunification with Taiwan. In 1950, when the US was bogged down in the Korean War, China did not miss the opportunity to annex Tibet. In 2026, as the US sinks into the quagmire of the war in Iran, China will carry out the annexation of Taiwan—the “core interest of core interests.”

The outbreak of a war in Taiwan will be immediately followed by a war in the ‘ROK.’ Together, these two conflicts constitute the East Asian war, through which World War 3 will enter its full-scale phase.

The East Asian war will catalyze the expansion of the war in Ukraine into a broader war in Eastern Europe. Ultimately, the West Asian war centered on

the Iran war will expand into an East Asian war centered on the Taiwan war and an Eastern European war centered on the Ukraine war. Once this happens, a Central American war centered on Venezuela will inevitably erupt. This will deal a fatal blow to the Trump administration’s “Fortification of Western Hemisphere” strategy.

The Trump administration announced a Western Hemisphere-focused strategy, but went beyond merely containing the Eastern Hemisphere and even went so far as to commit a fatal strategic error by initiating a war with Iran and falling into a quagmire. For the imperialist camp—which has failed to secure a victory in either Ukraine or the Palestinian-centered West Asian war—to wage wars in East Asia, Eastern Europe, and Central America following a West Asian war centered on Iran is a decisive blunder that will accelerate its self-destruction amidst multiple, simultaneous anti-imperialist wars.

While the political and military might and the strategic-tactical cooperation within the leading forces of the anti-imperialist camp such as the DPRK, China, Russia, and Iran continue to strengthen, the divisions and confrontations within the imperialist camp—between the US and Western Europe, and between Chauvinists and Globalists—are deepening daily. The United States is currently in a perilous state bordering on civil war, and the crisis of NATO’s dissolution is intensifying due to the “Greenland” issue. The war in Iran and the internal contradictions of the imperialist camp are gravely threatening the “Atlantic Alliance.”

During World War 2, the Soviet Union played a decisive role in crushing fascism by deepening the contradictions between imperialism and fascism through the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact, and forming an international anti-fascist front. In World War 3, the anti-imperialist camp must not only strengthen its own unity but also pursue tactical operations to accelerate the fragmentation of the imperialist camp.

The fates of West Asia, East Asia, Eastern Europe, and Central America are linked with the fate of Africa as one. In particular, Kenya is a major stronghold for the imperialist aggressor forces to seize hegemony over the Red Sea and represents the western end of the “Indo-Pacific Strategy.” NATO defines Africa as its “Southern Front.” It is more vitally important than ever for progressive forces and the people to unite and struggle under the banners of militant Pan-Africanism and anti-imperialism to achieve self-determination, liberation, and peace, breaking free from the aggression, domination, and plunder of imperialism, the provocateur of World War 3.

The significant conclusions from the historic Dakar International Conference and Colloquium—the combination of militant Pan-Africanism with anti-imperialism and internationalism, the struggle against imperialist monopoly capital, and support for resistance movements—are strategic tasks that must be consistently maintained in forming a broad anti-imperialist united front and driving the joint anti-imperialist struggle within Africa today.

The anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle of the African people is a struggle for justice and a historic achievement to realize independence, self-determination, and peace in opposition to 600 years of imperialist domination and plunder. The fate of the African people is one with the fates of the people of Asia, Latin America, and the entire world. The African people are the masters of their own destiny and will carve out that destiny through their own strength.

Holding high the banners of “Workers of the World, Unite!” and “The People United Will Never Be Defeated!”, we will struggle to the end in solidarity with the African people to achieve global independence, lasting peace, and people’s democracy. The final victory of the Kenyan and African people is certain.