

Press Release on the Transatlantic Slavery

THE YORUBA PARTY IN THE UK (YPUK)

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In a resolution adopted on 26 March 2006, UNGA codified the Transatlantic Slavery as the 'gravest crime against humanity'. This meant two things: first, that the slavery was a forever crime and second, a crime for which compensation was available.

The Transatlantic Slavery made victims too of those who evaded capture during the slave raids on Yorubaland (the Escapees). These people suffered trauma of the acts of escape that they often had to repeat time and time again, witnessing the powerlessness and savage ill-treatment of captured relatives and kins, wanton destruction of their towns, villages and farms, indiscriminate slaughter of their relatives and kins, sudden disruption of their communities, families and religious life, forced internal displacements and migrations, and end to the civilisation they once knew and cherished. Descendants of the Escapees have inherited the after effects of this trauma. Defined by the 'ancestry' laws of Nigeria, a Descendant, and individual entitled to seek compensation, was a person whose parent was Yoruba and had been born in Yorubaland and whose grandparent was Yoruba and had been born in Yorubaland. Conducted over 400 years, extracting some 5 million Yoruba slaves, it is more likely than not that slave raiding for the Transatlantic Slavery affected all corners of the Yorubaland.

This barbarity of the Transatlantic Slavery was supported, regulated, and defended by the British Crown and Parliament, making it a state-sponsored economic enterprise. The British parliament enacted more than 100 legislations supporting and protecting the Transatlantic Slavery. British royalty, politicians, banks, insurance companies, the church, and other institutions had business interests in the plantations, and slave-related trading companies. In the early stages of the Transatlantic Slavery, the British government granted charters to slave merchants including the Company of Royal Adventurers of England Trading with Africa, the largest single British company involved in the Transatlantic Slavery. The ships of the Company enjoyed the protection of the Royal Navy. The British judiciary provided cover for slave merchants against loss at sea of their human cargo. By the turn of the 19th century, the slave plantation economy was so enormous that it made Britain the most powerful economic force on Earth. Profits from the Transatlantic Slavery was evident throughout Britain, financing banks, including the Bank of England, and notable buildings, including the West India Docks in London. It is therefore right and proper for Descendants of the Escapees to seek compensation from Britain.

We are launching a compensation claim in the British High Court for individual members of the Yoruba Party in the UK. Compensation could be worth millions of pounds to each individual. All it would cost you is a membership fee of £60 a year; join at [www.yorubapartyuk.org](http://www.yorubapartyuk.org) – you have to be in it, to win it!