

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

# APPLICATION

## INSTITUTING PROCEEDINGS

filed in the Registry of the Court  
on 29 March 1994

### LAND AND MARITIME BOUNDARY BETWEEN CAMEROON AND NIGERIA

(CAMEROON v. NIGERIA)

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#### I. THE AMBASSADOR OF CAMEROON TO THE NETHERLANDS TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

*[Translation by the Registry]*

The Hague, 28 March 1994

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cameroon and in accordance with Article 40, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, I have the honour to transmit herewith an Application instituting proceedings against the Federal Republic of Nigeria. In conformity with Article 40 of the Rules of Court, the Government of the Republic of Cameroon has appointed as Agent Mr. Douala Moutome, Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals, and as Co-Agents Messrs. Maurice Kamto and Yana Peter Ntamark, Professors of Law.

The address for service of the Agent of the Republic of Cameroon is the Embassy of the Republic of Cameroon in The Hague, Amaliastraat 14, 2514 JC The Hague, Netherlands.

*(Signed)* Isabelle BASSONG,

Ambassador of Cameroon.

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## II. APPLICATION INSTITUTING PROCEEDINGS

*[Translation by the Registry]*

I, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by the Government of the Republic of Cameroon, of which I am the Agent,

have the honour to refer to the Declarations whereby the Republic of Cameroon and the Federal Republic of Nigeria have accepted the jurisdiction of the Court under the terms of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice and, by virtue of the jurisdiction thus conferred on the Court, to submit to it, in accordance with Article 40 of its Statute and Article 38 of its Rules, an application instituting proceedings brought by the Republic of Cameroon against the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the following case.

### I. Subject of the Dispute

1. The dispute relates essentially to the question of sovereignty over the Bakassi Peninsula, a territory of approximately 665 sq. km. lying between Cross River and the Rio del Rey, the Republic of Cameroon's title to which is contested by the Federal Republic of Nigeria. In so doing, the Government of the Republic of Nigeria is contesting the long-established frontier between the two countries.

2. Since the end of 1993, this contestation has taken the form of an aggression by the Federal Republic of Nigeria, whose troops are occupying several Cameroonian localities in the Bakassi peninsula. This has resulted in great prejudice to the Republic of Cameroon, for which the Court is respectfully requested to order reparation.

3. Moreover, the maritime boundary between the two States has been the subject of several delimitation agreements, from the agreement of 11 March 1913 to the Maroua Declaration of 1 June 1975. However, this delimitation has remained a partial one and, despite many attempts to complete it, the two parties have been unable to do so. In order to avoid further incidents between the two countries, the Republic of Cameroon requests the Court to determine the course of the maritime boundary between the two States beyond the line fixed in 1975.

### II. The Facts

4. In 1884 the Germans concluded with the Douala chiefs of the Cameroonian coast agreements that enabled them to annex the hinterland, in conformity with the hinterland doctrine which was then recognized as a mode of acquisition of territory, provided for in various legal instruments including the Final Act of the Berlin Conference of 26 June 1885.

Acting in conformity with the conclusions of the Berlin Conference, the German Government of the day concluded with the colonial powers established in the neighbouring territories agreements aiming at a precise delimitation of the areas subject to their sovereignty. A large number of agreements were thus concluded between Great Britain and Germany in relation to their respective possessions of Cameroon and Nigeria, including the Agreements of London of 11 March 1913 and of Obokum of 12 April 1913, by which the frontier was delimited between Cameroon and Nigeria from Yola to the sea, and which regulated navigation on the Cross River.

5. The Agreement of 11 March 1913, which superseded all the previous texts, provides in particular, in connection with the area now in dispute, that the frontier runs along the thalweg of the Akwayafe River (Art. 18) and that

"Should the lower course of the Akwayafe so change its mouth as to transfer it to the Rio del Rey, it is agreed that the area now known as the Bakassi Peninsula shall still remain German territory. The same condition applies to any portion of territory now agreed to as being British, which may be cut off in a similar way." [See Annex 1, *infra*. [Note by the Registry.]] (Art. 20.)

6. Between 1913 and the end of the First World War, the delimitation effected by the above-mentioned agreements was not called into question. Pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and then of the United Nations Charter, Cameroon was placed successively under the mandate and trusteeship systems, the mandatory powers and thereafter the administering authorities being in both cases France and the United Kingdom. These two regimes embodied international recognition of the frontier between Cameroon and Nigeria and Cameroonian sovereignty over the Bakassi Peninsula. Cameroon's title to the peninsula was confirmed by the results of the plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations on 11 and 12 February 1961, on the occasion of which the nationals of the former Southern Cameroons chose to be incorporated into Cameroon.

7. Upon independence and in conformity with the rules of international law applicable to State succession in respect of treaties, Cameroon and Nigeria became bound by the prior agreements relating to their frontier. Moreover, both of them subscribed to the principle of respect for frontiers inherited from colonization laid down in point 2 of AGH/Res. 16(I) of the Organization of African Unity, adopted at Cairo on 21 July 1964, which "solemnly declares that all Member States pledge themselves to respect the frontiers existing on their achievement of national independence".

8. The Federal Republic of Nigeria nevertheless frequently disputes the frontier, and has thus occasioned a large number of incidents. The diplomatic negotiations conducted by the two States for the purpose of arriving at a peaceful solution of these disagreements finally led to the adoption of the Maroua Declaration of 1 June 1975. This Declaration, signed by the Nigerian Head of State, Yakubu Gowon, and his Cameroonian counterpart, Ahmadou Ahidjo, determines the boundary between the two countries from point 12 to point G, thus confirming Cameroon's title to the Bakassi peninsula (see Chart No. 3433 [See Annex 11, *infra*. [Note by the Registry.]] annexed to that Declaration). The validity of this legal instrument has unfortunately been called into question by Nigeria.

9. It follows that frontier incidents continued to occur in the disputed area, creating a situation of tension that the bilateral meetings frequently held between the two States have been unable

to dissipate. It was in this context that, on 21 December 1993, Nigeria committed an aggression against Cameroon by invading the Cameroonian localities of Jabane and Diamond Island in the Bakassi Peninsula. Quite apart from the violent incidents that ensued, the Republic of Cameroon wishes to stress the fact that it is only recently that the Federal Republic of Nigeria has contested its sovereignty over the Bakassi Peninsula. That contestation by Nigeria, the first since the two countries acceded to independence, dates back to 1992, when the Government of Nigeria published an official map locating Bakassi in Nigerian territory. On that occasion the Government of the Republic of Cameroon made official protests, through diplomatic channels, to the Nigerian authorities. By introducing armed troops on a massive scale into the disputed peninsula and conducting military activities there, the Federal Republic of Nigeria intends to recover an alleged "historical sovereignty" over this portion of Cameroonian territory which it immediately proclaimed to be incorporated into the Nigerian Federated States of Akwa Ibom and Cross River.

10. When it became aware of this flagrant violation by Nigeria of international law and of its own territorial integrity, and the resultant breach of the peace, the Government of the Republic of Cameroon requested an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council by a letter dated 28 February 1994 (subsequently issued as Document S/1994/228), and has brought the matter before the Committee for Conflict Management and Resolution of the Organization of African Unity, while reaffirming its determination to settle the dispute by peaceful means.

11. By a letter dated 4 March 1994 to the United Nations Security Council (S/1994/258), the Federal Republic of Nigeria confirmed its claims to Bakassi, described as "a Nigerian peninsula".

### **III. The Jurisdiction of the Court**

12. Both the Republic of Cameroon and the Federal Republic of Nigeria have accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36 of its Statute, without any reservation.

### **IV. The Legal Grounds upon Which the Republic of Cameroon Bases Its Case**

13. The Republic of Cameroon asserts that by taking the actions described in the above account of the facts, the Federal Republic of Nigeria has breached its express obligations under international law and has incurred international legal responsibility on account of its illegal activities, in particular its aggression against and its occupation of the territory of a sovereign State. The Federal Republic of Nigeria's claim to sovereignty over the Cameroonian Bakassi Peninsula is legally groundless. As it brings this dispute before the Court, the Republic of Cameroon wishes to advance, in that regard, the following arguments which it intends to develop in its subsequent written and oral pleadings.

## **A. IMPAIRMENT OF CAMEROON'S SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY**

14. The Republic of Cameroon maintains that its sovereignty over Bakassi is supported by various legal instruments, in particular:

- the Anglo-German conventions of London of 11 March 1913 and of Obokum of 12 April 1913, which fix the boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria from Yola to the sea, and regulate navigation on the Cross River;
- Yaoundé Declaration II of 4 April 1971 - following on that of Yaoundé I of 14 August 1970, adopted by the Cameroon-Nigeria Frontier Commission - by which the Heads of State of the two countries decided, on the one hand, to consider as a common frontier the line shown on Chart No. 3433 of the British Admiralty as far as the limit of 3 nautical miles, joining Sandy and Tom Shot points in accordance with the 1913 Agreement; on the other hand, to adopt the so-called "Ngoh-Coker" line from point 1 (longitude 8°30'44" and latitude 4°40'28") lying to the north of the Bakassi Peninsula, in the middle of the line joining King Point (Nigeria) to Bakassi Point (Cameroon) as far as point 12 (longitude 8°24'38" and latitude 4°31'26") to the east of buoy No. 3; and lastly, to apply the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Law of the Sea for the delimitation of the remainder of the maritime boundary;
- the Lagos Declaration of 21 June 1971, which extended the course of the maritime boundary between the two countries as far as 17.7 nautical miles from the line joining Sandy Point and Tom Shot point;
- the Kano Declaration of 1 September 1974 delimiting a 4-kilometre buffer corridor, i.e., 2 kilometres on either side of the line joining the Fairway landing buoy to buoys Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Calabar channel;
- the Maroua Declaration of 1 June 1975, which extends the course of the maritime boundary from point 12 to point G.

15. Cameroon's title to the peninsula is confirmed by the internal practice of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and in particular by Nigerian Law No. 126 of 1954 (cf. The Nigeria (Constitution) Order of Council, 1951, Supplement to Nigeria Gazette No. 53, Vol. 41, 30 September 1954, part B) and by all the official colonial and post-colonial maps, whether or not annexed to the above-mentioned legal instruments, including recent official maps prepared by the Federal Republic of Nigeria; and by the Ordonnance of 27 September 1961 on the Southern Admiralty. Furthermore, the diplomatic practice of various governments of the Federal Republic of Nigeria attests to the recognition by that State of Cameroon's sovereignty over the disputed peninsula, as is clear from Note No. 570 of 27 March 1962 from the Nigerian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Relations with the Commonwealth to the Embassy of Cameroon at Lagos describing the exact course of the frontiers between the two countries at the level of Bakassi as well as the requests made by the authorities of Lagos to the authorities of Yaoundé for the specific use of part of the peninsula or of the corridor created by the Kano Declaration of 1974.

16. The prior effective occupation of that territory by populations of Cameroonian origin is not open to question. The relevant toponymy attests to the settlement in the area from time immemorial (at least since the 15th century) of populations belonging to the Bakole, Bakweri and Bakossi groups, whose ancestor, Kole Mbedi, occupies a place in the genealogy of the Sawa who live in the present-day Cameroonian South-West and Littoral provinces. The word "Bakassi" itself is a word of the Douala language of Cameroon meaning literally "they have

welcomed"; similarly the word "Jabane" means partition, separation; the word "Kombo Janea" (*Kombo'a Janea*) means "they have welcomed"; the word "Kombo Abedimo" (*Kombo'a bedimo*) means "the fishery of the ghosts"; the word "Kombo Wase" (*Kombo'a wase*) means "the fishery of the earth"; the word "Kombo Munja" (*Kombo'a munja*) means "sea fishery"; the word "Idabato" means "the forest of men"; the word "Nawumsewan" means "I am resting here", etc. As is attested by certain texts in Portuguese, the Douala had been exploiting these various fisheries since the 15th century. The independent State of Cameroon has uninterruptedly exercised its sovereignty over that peninsula since the reunification of the Republic of Cameroon and Southern Cameroons in 1961, despite the episodic presence of a majority of seasonal fishermen of Nigerian origin. With regard to the administrative organization of the Republic of Cameroon, the Bakassi Peninsula extends over three of the seven *arrondissements* of Ndian, South-West Province, namely Isangele, Kombo Abédimo and Idabato.

17. The explicit recognition by the international community and by the Federal Republic of Nigeria that the Bakassi Peninsula appertains to the Republic of Cameroon has been consistent and has never been contested in the past. The results of the plebiscite of 11 February 1961, by deciding the incorporation of the former Southern Cameroons - of which the Bakassi peninsula was a part - to the Republic of Cameroon (and not to the Federal Republic of Nigeria), irrefutably confirmed that Bakassi appertained to the Republic of Cameroon. On various occasions the highest Nigerian authorities have acknowledged this to be the case, as witness the terms of the joint communiqué of the Nigerian Head of State, General Yakubo Gowon, and his Cameroonian counterpart, Ahmadou Ahidjo, issued following the signature of the Maroua Declaration. It was confirmed more recently in an explicit manner by the former Nigerian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Professor Okoi Arikpo, who said that:

"It should, however, be pointed out that the Anglo-German Treaty of 1913 clearly established that the disputed area (Bakassi) was on the territory of Cameroon, even though it was entirely occupied by Nigeria." (*The Guardian*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 653, Thursday, 22 March 1992.)  
[Retranslation by the Registry.]

18. By introducing its troops into Cameroonian territory and quartering them there, the Republic of Nigeria is impairing the territorial integrity of the Republic of Cameroon and thereby violating its obligations under international treaty law, particularly Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter and Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, as well as its obligations under customary international law. The Republic of Nigeria is also breaching the principle of *uti possidetis juris* as derived from resolution AHG/Res. 16(1) on respect for boundaries inherited from colonization, as adopted in Cairo on 21 July 1964, approved by doctrine and confirmed by the international jurisprudence.

## **B. VIOLATION OF THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF FORCE**

19. By having its armed forces carry out military activities in Cameroonian territory the Republic of Nigeria is violating a well-established principle of international law. The prohibition of the threat or the use of force in international relations or as a means of settling disputes between States was affirmed as far back as the first half of the 20th century, in a timid manner in the Covenant of the League of Nations and more formally in the 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact. It has been solemnly proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations,

particularly in its Article 2, paragraphs 3 and 4, in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, in Article 3, paragraph 4, and is confirmed by a consistent case-law of the Court, as well as by rules of general and customary international law and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and resolution 2160 (XXI) of 30 November 1966 on Strict Observance of the Prohibition of the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations).

## V. Decision Requested

20. On the basis of the foregoing statement of facts and legal grounds, the Republic of Cameroon, while reserving for itself the right to complement, amend or modify the present Application in the course of the proceedings and to submit to the Court a request for the indication of provisional measures should they prove to be necessary, asks the Court to adjudge and declare:

(a) that sovereignty over the Peninsula of Bakassi is Cameroonian, by virtue of international law, and that that Peninsula is an integral part of the territory of Cameroon;

(b) that the Federal Republic of Nigeria has violated and is violating the fundamental principle of respect for frontiers inherited from colonization (*uti possidetis juris*);

(c) that by using force against the Republic of Cameroon, the Federal Republic of Nigeria has violated and is violating its obligations under international treaty law and customary law;

(d) that the Federal Republic of Nigeria, by militarily occupying the Cameroonian Peninsula of Bakassi, has violated and is violating the obligations incumbent upon it by virtue of treaty law and customary law;

(e) that in view of these breaches of legal obligation, mentioned above, the Federal Republic of Nigeria has the express duty of putting an end to its military presence in Cameroonian territory, and effecting an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its troops from the Cameroonian Peninsula of Bakassi;

(e') that the internationally unlawful acts referred to under (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) above involve the responsibility of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

(e'') that, consequently, and on account of the material and non-material damage inflicted upon the Republic of Cameroon, reparation in an amount to be determined by the Court is due from the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the Republic of Cameroon, which reserves the introduction before the Court of [proceedings for] the precise assessment of the damage caused by the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

(f) In order to prevent any dispute arising between the two States concerning their maritime boundary, the Republic of Cameroon requests the Court to proceed to prolong the course of its maritime boundary with the Federal Republic of Nigeria up to the limit of the maritime zones which international law places under their respective jurisdictions.

21. In conformity with Article 40 of the Rules of Court, the Government of the Republic of Cameroon has appointed as Agent H.E. Mr. Douala Moutome, Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals. He will be assisted by Professors Maurice Kamto and Yana Peter Ntamarik as Co-agents for the purposes of the case. All communications relating to the case should be addressed to the Diplomatic Mission of the Republic of Cameroon, Amaliastraat 14, 2514 JC The Hague.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Douala MOUTOME,

Agent of the Republic of Cameroon,  
Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals.

(Signed) Maurice KAMTO,

Co-Agent of the Republic of Cameroon,  
Professor of International Law.

Signatures certified genuine.

(Signed) Isabella BASSONG,  
Ambassador of Cameroon.

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## LIST OF ANNEXES

[With regard to the maps, even though some have been reduced for reproduction, in general they have been photographed as filed. The large - format maps have been placed in a pocket at the end of the present publication and have received a numbering - a ringed arabic numeral has been added in the upper left - hand corner of each map - to which the appropriate annex refers. *[Note by the Registry.]*]

1. Agreement between the United Kingdom and Germany respecting (1) the Settlement of the Frontier between Nigeria and the Cameroons, from Yola to the Sea; and (2) the Regulation of Navigation on the Cross River. Signed at London, March 11, 1913.
2. Agreement concerning the Demarcation of the Anglo-German Boundary between Nigeria and the Cameroons from Yola to the Cross River. With 8 accompanying maps. Signed at Obukum, April 12, 1913.
3. The Maroua Declaration of 1 June 1975.



4. Map "Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration (Political), Scale: 1 : 1,750,000 or 1 Inch to 27.62 Miles (Annex VI to British Counter-Memorial)", 1959 map.
5. Map "Cameroons (Northern and Southern) under United Kingdom Administration (Physical)", 1962 map.

[The documents and maps hereafter were deposited later.]

6. Declaration of the Nigeria-Cameroon Joint Boundary Commission sitting at Yaoundé from 12th to 14th August 1970.
7. Second Declaration of Yaoundé issued by the Nigeria/Cameroon Joint Commission for the Delimitation of the Boundary in Yaoundé, Federal Republic of Cameroon, 26 March to 4 April 1971.
8. Declaration of the Nigeria/Cameroon Joint Boundary Commission sitting at Lagos from 14 to 21 June 1971.
9. Declaration of Kano on the Maritime Boundary, 1 September 1974.
10. Set of maps appended to the Agreement of 11 March 1913, showing the course of the Nigeria-Cameroon boundary from Yola to the sea (1913 Agreements).
11. Chart No. 3433: "Approaches to Calabar", scale 1 : 50,000, annexed to the Declarations of 1971 and 1975.
12. Official map compiled by Nigeria: "Macmillan Roadmap of Nigeria".
13. Official map compiled by Nigeria: "Administrative Map of Nigeria".

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## **Annex 1**

**Agreement between the United Kingdom and Germany respecting  
(1) the Settlement of the Frontier between Nigeria and the Cameroons,  
from Yola to the Sea; and  
(2) the Regulation of Navigation on the Cross River.  
Signed at London, March 11, 1913**

The Government of His Britannic Majesty and the Imperial German Government being desirous of arriving at an Agreement respecting (1) the settlement of the frontier between Nigeria and the Cameroons, from Yola to the sea, and (2) the regulation of navigation on the Cross River:

The undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, have agreed as follows:

## **1. Settlement of the Frontier between Nigeria and the Cameroons from Yola to the Sea**

1. The boundary starts at a point a quarter of a mile (.4 kilom.) north-west of boundary pillar 17 along the prolongation of the straight line joining boundary pillars 16 and 17.
2. From this point the boundary runs in a straight line, as shown in red on the map (sheets 1 and 2), signed by the German and British delegates at London on October 6, 1909, until it cuts the thalweg of the Maio M'Bulo (Mao Bulo), at a point about half a mile (.75 kilom.) west of Ganfada (Gangfada).
3. The boundary now runs along the thalweg of the Maio M'Bulo (Mao Bulo) until it reaches a point about a mile and a half (2.4 kilom.) east of Tibak (Ganbe), when it follows its southern tributary, as shown on the aforesaid map (sheet 2).
4. From the head-waters of this southern tributary the boundary runs in a straight line to the top of a hill called Dakka (Wori). From Dakka (Wori) the boundary runs about south-south-west in a straight line for a distance of about a mile and a quarter (2 kilom.), when it joins one of the tributaries of the Maio Kam (Mao Kam), as shown on the aforesaid map (sheet 2).
5. The boundary then follows the thalweg of the Maio Kam (Mao Kam) as far as its junction with the Maio Kirimi (Mao Kirimi), thence it runs in a straight line approximately south-south-east for a distance of about 3 miles (4.5 kilom.), to a point shown on the aforesaid map (sheet 2); thence as shown on that map to the top of One Tree Hill, and thence in a straight line approximately south-south-west to the hill, distant about 5 miles (8 kilom.), shown on the south margin of sheet 2; thence in a straight line to the top of Hos. Shina (Schina) (sheet 3).
6. From this point the boundary runs for a distance of about 6 miles (9.6 kilom.) along the Shina (Schina) Ridge in the manner shown on sheet 3, and thence in a straight line to the top of Hos. Tukorua, thence in a straight line to the top of Hos. Shekussum (Schekussum), and from this point in a straight line to the top of Hos. Pabun (Pabang) (sheet 3).
7. The boundary now runs in a straight line from Hos. Pabun (Pabang) to the top of hill 1352 (sheet 4), thence in a straight line to the top of Hos. Kun (Hos. Bali), and from that point in a straight line to the junction of the Maio Kalo (Mo) with the Maio Gazabu (Mao Abaschirschir).
8. The boundary-line follows the thalweg of the Maio Kalo (Mo) until it meets the straight line shown in red on sheet 4.
9. It now follows this line as far as a point in the thalweg of the Maio (Mao) Sung, approximately  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles (2.8 kilom.) east of Oodi (as shown on sheet 5). Thence it goes in a straight line to the source of the Maio (Mao) Tati, and runs along its thalweg until it joins the Rafin Donga. The boundary now follows the thalweg of the Rafin Donga as far as the tributary shown on sheet 5, which is about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles (5.2 kilom.) north-east of the trigonometrical point 1345. It follows the thalweg of this tributary till it meets the straight line shown in red crossing the Wanya (Wanga) Mountains, which straight line it runs along until its intersection with the Gamana River (as shown on sheet 5), about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles (6 kilom.) east of Madaiki (Madagi). The boundary continues along this straight line till it meets the Katsena River at a point approximately 2 miles (3.2 kilom.) north-east of the trigonometrical point

1627; thence in a straight line to this trigonometrical point, and thence in a straight line to a point in the thalweg of the River Wom, which is approximately half a mile (.8 kilom.) north of trigonometrical point 1278 (sheet 6). The boundary now runs westwards along the thalweg of the River Wom as far as its junction with the River Imba (Bija); thence it follows the thalweg of the River Imba (Bija) to the source of a tributary as shown on sheet 6, and crossing the watershed to the source of the River Maquari (Mekwer), follows the thalweg of that river as far as its junction with the Rivers Tunga and Morno, thence it follows the thalweg of the River Morno (sheet 6) to a point about 1 mile (1.6 kilom.) east of trigonometrical point 2490 (sheet 7).

10. Thence it runs in a straight line as far as the River Anyalo (Anube), which it meets approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (4 kilom.) north of Atteri (Atscho). The boundary now follows the thalweg of the River Anyalo (Anube) to the source of its western tributary, as shown on sheet 7; it crosses the watershed to the source of a large tributary of the River Oyi (Oji), along the thalweg of which it runs to its junction with the River Oyi (Oji).

11. Thence the boundary runs in a straight line to the highest point of a large twin-peaked hill (sheet 7), and thence in a straight line to a point in the thalweg of the River Anebir (Anjibir) at the place where the road from Bashu (Baschu) to Obunyi (Oboni) crosses it.

12. The boundary follows the thalweg of the River Anebir (Anjibir) in a southerly direction until it meets the prolongation of the line joining boundary pillars 6 and 7, thence it runs in a straight line to boundary pillar 7.

13. From pillar No. 7, shown on sheet 1 of map T.S.G.S. 2240, the boundary runs in a straight line, in an approximately south-west direction, through pillars No. 6, on the Bashu (Baschu)-Bodam road, No. 5 on the Okon River (left bank), No. 4 on the Abo-Bodam road, No. 3 on the North Danare-Bodam road, No. 2 on the South Danare-Bodam road, No. 1 on the Baje (Badje)-Danare road.

14. The division of the villages in this neighbourhood is as follows:

<i>British</i>	<i>German</i>
Bashu	Big Bodam
North Danare	Little Bodam
South Danare	Dar

15. Thence the boundary runs in the same straight line to a pillar about 6 miles (9.6 kilom.) distant, and thence in a straight line to the thalweg of the Cross River at a bend of the river about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles (4 kilom.) upstream from Obokum.

16. Thence the boundary follows the thalweg of the Cross River to its junction with the River Awa (Aua), thence along the thalweg of the Awa (Aua) River to a large cairn of stones at its source, situated about latitude  $5^{\circ} 23' 05''$  north, longitude  $8^{\circ} 50' 11''$  east, as shown on sheet 1, T.S.G.S. 2240.

17. Thence in a straight line to the highest point of Boundary Mountain (3547), thence in a straight line to a pillar on the road Nkuru-Abong, thence in a straight line to the highest point of the mountain Ojum Ojum, as shown on map T.S.G.S. 2240, sheet 2, thence in a straight line to the highest point of the mountain Mongum, thence in a straight line to a pillar on the road from Ekongdup-Abong about 1 mile (1.6 kilom.) north-west of Ekongdup (Ekongdub), thence to a pillar on the bank of the River Akpakorum about two-thirds of a mile (1 kilom.) downstream from the point where the Ekonako-Ekong road crosses the Akpakorum, and thence by the shortest line to the thalweg of the River Akpakorum, known in its lower reaches as the Akwayafe (Akwayafe).

18. Thence it follows the thalweg of the Akpakorum (Akwayafe) River, dividing the Mangrove Islands near Ikang in the way shown on the aforesaid map T.S.G.S. 2240, sheet 2. It then follows the thalweg of the Akwayafe as far as a straight line joining Bakasi Point and King Point.

19. Should the thalweg of the Lower Akwayafe, upstream from the line Bakasi Point-King Point, change its position in such a way as to affect the relative positions of the thalweg and the Mangrove Islands, a new adjustment of the boundary shall be made, on the basis of the new positions, as determined by a map to be made for the purpose.

20. Should the lower course of the Akwayafe so change its mouth as to transfer it to the Rio del Rey, it is agreed that the area now known as the Bakasi Peninsula shall still remain German territory. The same condition applies to any portion of territory now agreed to as being British, which may be cut off in a similar way.

21. From the centre of the navigable channel on a line joining Bakasi Point and King Point, the boundary shall follow the centre of the navigable channel of the Akwayafe River as far as the 3-mile limit of territorial jurisdiction. For the purpose of defining this boundary, the navigable channel of the Akwayafe River shall be considered to lie wholly to the east of the navigable channel of the Cross and Calabar Rivers.

22. The 3-mile limit shall, as regards the mouth of the estuary, be taken as a line 3 nautical miles seaward of a line joining Sandy Point and Tom Shot Point.

23. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent British or German vessels, whether public or private, from using the most convenient course between the open sea and the Akwayafe River, and from navigating that river without any differential treatment whatever.

24. The marking, dredging, or buoying of the navigable channel of the Akwayafe River from the 3-mile limit landward may be carried out, after agreement between the two Governments, either by the German or British Government, or by both.

25. The marking, dredging, or buoying of the navigable channels of the Cross and Calabar Rivers from the 3-mile limit landward shall be carried out by the British Government at the discretion of that Government.

26. The fishing rights of the native population of the Bakasi Peninsula in the estuary of the Cross River shall remain as heretofore.

27. It is agreed that within six months from the date of marking out the boundary natives living near the boundary-line may, if they so desire, cross over to live on the other side, and may take with them their portable property and harvesting crops.

28. In marking out the boundary the representatives of the two Governments shall have the power, subject to subsequent approval by the two Governments, to make minor deflections from the boundary herein laid down, such deflections not to exceed  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles (2 kilom.) in cases where it is considered desirable, in order that farms shall not be separated from the villages to which they belong.

29. Where the boundary is formed by rivers the populations on both banks shall have equal rights of navigation and fishing.

30. The maps signed by the British and German delegates on the 6th October, 1909, are hereby confirmed, and regarded as forming an integral part of the Agreement.

## ***2. Navigation on the Cross River***

1. (1) The navigation on all the course of the Cross River within Southern Nigeria shall remain open to German merchant-vessels, and such vessels shall be subject to the same rules as regards navigation on the river as are applicable to British vessels, and to no special rules, duties, or restrictions. They shall pay only such taxes or fees as are payable for services rendered to navigation, and the tariff of such taxes or fees shall not warrant any differential treatment between British and German vessels. (2) German vessels on the Cross River in Southern Nigeria shall in all respects be subject to the law in force in Southern Nigeria.

2. No import, export, or transit dues shall be levied on transit traffic.

3. Articles, of which the import into the Cameroons or the export from the Cameroons is allowed according to the provisions in force for the German Protectorate, can only be refused transit on the British Cross River if the prohibition to export or import has been issued in Southern Nigeria for the general safety of the country, for the protection of the currency, for the upholding of public morals, as a protection against infectious diseases, or for the combating of diseases in cattle and plants. On the other hand, transit goods shall not be to any prohibition of import or export which is solely based upon some special peculiarities of British trade. In particular, the law respecting the prohibition of the import of woven goods in folds of less than 36 English inches shall not be applied to woven stuffs intended for importation into the Cameroons.

4. The British Government retain the right to take the necessary measures to ensure the re-exportation of goods imported in transit by affixing leaden seals to each parcel or to such portion of the ship's hold as can be locked up, or by weighing, measuring, or counting the goods again at the custom-house through which they are exported. They can also demand as a precautionary measure the deposit of a proportional amount of caution money or a guarantee from a commercial house in Southern Nigeria.

5. A reasonable charge shall be made for sealing, remeasuring, recounting, or reweighing. [See Annex.]

6. German Government goods, duly certified as such by a voucher issued by the Government of the Cameroons, shall be admitted as transit goods without any verification.

7. The British custom-house on the Upper Cross River, charged with the duty of sealing, remeasuring, recounting or reweighing, shall be situated, in so far as practicable, at the point where the goods coming up the Cross River first touch German territory. The British Government shall accordingly, after the conclusion of the Boundary Agreement, give their favourable consideration to the establishment of a customs station as nearly opposite the mouth of the Awa as possible, either by retaining the present customs station at Abokum, or by transferring that station to a spot opposite the mouth of the Awa.

Done in duplicate at London, the 11th March, 1913.

(L.S.) E. GREY.

(L. S. ) LICHNOWSKY.

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*Annex*

SIR E. GREY TO THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR

Foreign Office, March 11, 1913.

Your Excellency,

With reference to the Agreement of to-day's date with regard to the navigation of the Cross River, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that it is understood that the charges leviable under Article 5 of that Agreement, in respect of the sealing, remeasuring, recounting, or reweighing of German goods imported in transit into Southern Nigeria, shall not exceed 1s. per ton.

I have. etc.

E. GREY.

His Serene Highness Prince Lichnowsky, etc

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## *Maps*

(For convenience of reference, the 9 maps referred to in the Agreement are reproduced on a smaller scale on the accompanying sheets.) [Only the sketch-map reproduced on page 30 was deposited at the same time as the Application. See, however, Annex 10, *infra*. [Note by the Registry.]]

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[German text of the Agreement of 11 March 1913]

Da die Regierung Ihrer Britannischen Majestät und die Kaiserlich Deutsche Regierung ein Abkommen betreffend (1.) die Grenze zwischen Kamerun und Nigerien von Yola bis zur Küste und (2.) die Schifffahrt auf dem Crossflusse abzuschließen wünschen, haben die Unterzeichneten, durcie ihre beiderseitigen Regierungen hierzu gebührend bevollmächtigt, sich über die nachstehenden Artikel geeinigt:

***(1.) Festsetzung der Grenze zwischen Kamerun und Nigerien von Yola tris zur Küste.***

1. Die Grenze beginnt an einem Punkt 0,4 km (<sup>1/4</sup> engl. Meile) nordwestlich vom Pfeiler 17 in der Verlängerung der geraden Linie von Pfeiler 16 zu 17.
2. Von diesem Punkt folgt die Grenze der roten geraden Linie, wie die am 6. Oktober 1909 von den deutschen und britischen Delegierten in London unterzeichnete Karte (Blatt I und 2) zeigt, bis sie den Talweg des Mao Bulo (Maio M'Bulo) an einem Punkt schneidet, der 0,75 km (<sup>1/2</sup> engl. Meile) westlich von Gangfada (Ganfada) liegt.
3. Nun folgt die Grenze dem Talweg des Mao Bulo (Maio M'Bulo) aufwärts bis zu einem Punkt ungefähr 2,4 km (1 <sup>1/2</sup> engl. Meilen) östlich von Ganbe (Tibak), von wo sie dem südlichen Quellfluß des Mao Bulo (Maio M'Bulo) folgt, wie die vorerwähnte Karte (Blatt 2) zeigt.
4. Von der Hauptquelle dieses südlichen Zuflusses führt die Grenze geradlinig zu der Spitze Bines Berges namens Wori (Dakka). Von Wori (Dakka) läuft die Grenze auf eine Strecke von etwa 2,0 km (1 <sup>1/4</sup> engl. Meilen) geradlinig in nahezu südsüdwestlicher Richtung bis zu einem Zufluß des Mao Kam (Maio Kam), dem sie weiterhin folgt, wie auf der vorerwähnten Karte angegeben ist (Blatt 2).

5. Die Grenze folgt dann dem Talweg des Mao Kam (Maio Kam) bis zur Einmündung des Mao Kirimi (Maio Kirimi). Dann führt sie in gerader Linie und in ungefähr südsüdöstlicher Richtung auf Biner Strecke von ungefähr 4,5 km (3 engl. Meilen) bis zu einem auf der vorerwähnten Karte (Blatt 2) angegebenen Punkt, und dann, wie diese Karte zeigt, bis zur Spitze des mit "One Tree Hill" bezeichneten Berges und von dort geradlinig ungefähr in südsüdwestlicher Richtung zur Spitze Bines ungefähr 8,0 km (5 engl. Meilen) entfernten Berges, wie er auf der Karte unterhalb des südlichen Randstriches eingezeichnet ist (Blatt 2). Von hier geht sie geradlinig zur Spitze des Hos. Schina (Hos. Shina) (Blatt 3).

6. Von diesem Punkt läuft die Grenze auf Biner Strecke von etwa 9,6 km (6 engl. Meilen) dem Kamin der Schina (Shina)-Kette entlang, wie Blatt 3 der Karte zeigt, und von dort geradlinig zur Spitze des Hos. Tukorua, dann geradlinig zur Spitze des Hos. Schekussum (Hos. Shekussum) und von diesem Punkt geradlinig zur Spitze des Hos. Pabang (Hos. Pabun) (Blatt 3).

7. Die Grenze wendet sich nun vom Hos. Pabang (Hos. Pabun) geradlinig zur Spitze des Berges 1352 (Blatt 4), von dort geradlinig zum höchsten Punkt des Hos. Bali (Hos. Kun) und von dort in gerader Linie bis zur Einmündung des Mo (Maio Kalo) in den Mao Abaschirschir (Maio Gazabu).

8. Die Grenze folgt dem Talweg des Mo (Maio Kalo), bis dieser die auf Blatt 4 dargestellte rote gerade Linie schneidet.

9. Nun folgt sie dieser Linie bis zu einem Punkt im Talweg des Mao (Maio) Sung etwa 2,8 km ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  engl. Meilen) östlich von Oodi (Blatt 5). Von hier läuft sie geradlinig zur Quelle des Mao (Maio) Tati und folgt dem Talweg dieses Flusses bis zu seiner Einmündung in den Rafin Donga. Nun folgt die Grenze dem Talweg des Rafin Donga bis zur Einmündung des auf Blatt 5 dargestellten Nebenflusses, die etwa 5,2 km ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  engl. Meilen) nordöstlich vom trigonometrischen Punkt 1345 entfernt liegt. Nun folgt sie dem Talweg dieses Nebenflusses bis zur roten geraden Linie in dem Wangä (Wanya)-Gebirge. Jetzt folgt sie der geraden Linie bis zum Gamana (Blatt 5) etwa 6 km ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  engl. Meilen) östlich von Madagi (Madaiki). Die Grenze folgt dann dieser geraden Linie weiter, bis sie den Katsena an einem Punkt schneidet, der ungefähr 3,2 km (2 engl. Meilen) nordöstlich des trigonometrischen Punktes 1627 liegt, geht dann geradlinig zu diesem trigonometrischen Punkt und von dort geradlinig zu einem Punkt im Talweg des Wom, welcher etwa 0,8 km ( $\frac{1}{2}$  engl. Meile) nördlich des trigonometrischen Punktes 1278 liegt (Blatt 6). Jetzt folgt die Grenze westwärts dem Talweg des Wom bis zu dessen Einmündung in den Bija (Imba), von da dem Talweg des Bija (Imba) bis zur Quelle Bines Nebenflusses, wie Blatt 6 der Karte zeigt, überschreitet alsdann die Wasserscheide bis zur Quelle des Mekwer (Maquari) und führt dann im Talweg dieses Flusses hinab bis zu seiner Vereinigung mit dem Tunga und Morno, von wo sie dem Talweg des Morno (Blatt 6) bis zu einem Punkt ungefähr 1,6 km (1 engl. Meile) östlich von dem trigonometrischen Punkt 2490 folgt (Blatt 7).

10. Dann läuft sie in gerader Linie bis zum Anube (Anyalo), den sie etwa 4,0 km ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  engl. Meilen) nördlich von Atscho (Atteri) trifft, von hier folgt die Grenze dem Talweg des Anube (Anyalo) bis zur Quelle seines westlichen Zuflusses, wie Blatt 7 zeigt, und geht dann, nachdem sie die Wasserscheide überschritten hat, zur Quelle Bines großen Nebenflusses des Oji (Oyi) über, dem sie bis zu seiner Mündung in diesen Fluß folgt.



11. Von hier läuft die Grenze geradlinig zum höchsten Punkt Bines großen Doppelkegels (Blatt 7) und von dort in Biner geraden Linie bis zu einem Punkt in dem Talweg des Anjibir (Anebir), wo der Weg von Baschu (Bashu) nach Oboni (Obunyi) diesen Fluß kreuzt.

12. Die Grenze folgt dann dem Talweg des Flusses Anjibir (Anebir) in südlicher Richtung, bis sie die Verlängerung der Verbindungslinie der Pfeiler 6 und 7 trifft. Von da folgt sie Biner geraden Linie bis zum Pfeiler 7.

13. Von Pfeiler 7, wie ihn Blatt I der Karte TSGS 2240 zeigt, verläuft die Grenze geradlinig in ungefähr südwestlicher Richtung über Pfeiler Nr. 6 an dem Wege Baschu (Bashu)-Bodam, Nr. 5 am Okon (linkes Ufer), Nr. 4 an dem Weg Abo-Bodam, Nr. 3 an dem Weg Nord-Danare - Bodam, Nr. 2 an dem Weg Süd-Danare - Bodam, Nr. 1 an dem Weg Badje (Baje)-Danare.

14. Die Verteilung der Dörfer in diesem Gebiet ist, wie folgt:

*Deutsch:*

Groß-Bodam,  
Klein-Bodam,  
Dari.

*Britisch:*

Baschu,  
Nord-Danare,  
Süd-Danare.

15. Dann läuft die Grenze in derselben geraden Linie auf einen etwa 9,6 km (6 engl. Meilen) entfernten Pfeiler zu und von da geradlinig nach dem Talweg des Crossflusses an Biner Biegung desselben, die sich etwa 4 km ( $2^{1/2}$  engl. Meilen) oberhalb Obokum befindet.

16. Dann folgt die Grenze dem Talweg des Crossflusses bis zur Einmündung des Aua (Awa), weiterhin dem Talweg des Aua (Awa) bis zu einem großen Steinhaufen an seiner Quelle, die etwa unter  $5^{\circ} 23' 5''$  n. Br. und  $8^{\circ} 50' 11''$  ö. Gr. liegt, wie Blatt 1 der Karte TSGS 2240 zeigt.

17. Dann in einer geraden Linie zu dem höchsten Punkt des Grenzberges (3547), dann geradlinig auf einen Pfeiler am Wege Nkuru-Abong, dann geradlinig zum höchsten Punkt des Berges Ojum-Ojum, wie ihn Blatt 2 der Karte TSGS 2240 zeigt, dann geradlinig zum höchsten Punkt des Berges Mongum, dann geradlinig auf einen Pfeiler am Wege Ekongdub-Abong etwa 1,6 km (1 engl. Meile) nordwestlich von Ekongdub (Ekongdup), dann zu einem Pfeiler am Ufer des Flusses Akpakorum etwa 1 km ( $2^{2/3}$  engl. Meile) unterhalb des Punktes, wo der Weg Ekonako-Ekong den Akpakorum kreuzt und von da auf kürzestem Weg zum Talweg des Flusses Akpakorum, der in seinem Unterlauf als Akwajafe (Akwayafe) bekannt ist.

18. Dann folgt die Grenze dem Talweg des Akpakorum (Akwajafe), indem sie die Mangrove-Inseln bei Ikang, so wie auf der vorerwähnten Karte TSGS 2240 Blatt 2 angegeben, teilt. Sie folgt dann dem Talweg des Akwajafe bis zur Verbindungslinie Bakasi Point-King Point.

19. Sollte der Talweg des unteren Akwajafe oberhalb der genannten Verbindungslinie Bakasi Point-King Point seine Lage in der Weise ändern, daß dadurch die relative Lage des Talwegs zu den Mangrove-Inseln berührt wird, so soll eine neue Grenzberichtigung auf Grundlage der

neuen Positionen, die sich aus einer zu dem Zweck aufzunehmenden Karte ergeben, stattfinden.

20. Sollte der untere Akwajafe seine Mündung dergestalt ändern, daß er sich in den Rio del Rey ergießt, so herrscht Einverständnis darüber, daß das Gebiet, das jetzt unter dem Namen Bakasi-Halbinsel bekannt ist, deutsch verbleibt. Die gleiche Bedingung soll anderseits für alle jetzt als britisch anerkannten Gebietsteile gelten, die etwa in ähnlicher Weise durch den Fluß zukünftig abgeschnitten werden könnten.

21. Von der Mitte des schiffbaren Wasserweges auf der Verbindungslinie Bakasi Point-King Point soll die Grenze der Mitte des schiffbaren Wasserweges des Akwajafe-Flusses bis zur Dreimeilengrenze des territorialen Hoheitsgebietes folgen. Um den Begriff dieser Grenze klarzustellen, wird angenommen, daß der schiffbare Wasserweg des Akwajafe in seiner ganzen Erstreckung östlich des schiffbaren Wasserweges der Cross- und Kalabar-Flüsse liegt.

22. Die Dreimeilengrenze soll, was die Mündung des Aestuars betrifft, als eine Linie angenommen werden, die drei nautische Meilen seewärts von der Verbindungslinie Sandy Point-Tom Shot Point verläuft.

23. Nichts in diesem Abkommen soll deutsche und britische Schiffe, sowohl Regierungs- wie Handelsfahrzeuge, daran hindern, den ihnen am zweckmäßigsten erscheinenden Kurs zwischen dem offenen Meer und dem Akwajafe zu nehmen, noch daran, den Fluß ohne jede unterschiedliche Behandlung zu befahren.

24. Die Vermarkung, Baggerung oder Betonung in der schiffbaren Wasserstraße des Akwajafe von der Dreimeilengrenze landwärts soll nach Verständigung zwischen den beiden Regierungen entweder durch die deutsche oder durch die britische Verwaltung oder durch beide ausgeführt werden.

25. Die Vermarkung, Baggerung oder Betonung der schiffbaren Wasserstraßen der Cross- und Calabar-Flüsse von der Dreimeilengrenze landwärts wird durch die britische Regierung nach ihrem Ermessen ausgeführt werden.

26. Die Rechte zur Ausübung der Fischerei seitens der eingeborenen Bevölkerung der Bakasi-Halbinsel im Aestuar des Crossflusses sollen wie bisher unverändert bleiben.

27. Es herrscht Einverständnis darüber, daß innerhalb einer Frist von sechs Monaten, nachdem die Grenze vermarktet worden ist, die in der Nähe der Grenze lebenden Eingeborenen, wenn sie es wünschen, über die Grenze zu ziehen berechtigt sein sollen, um auf der anderen Seite derselben zu wohnen, und daß sie ihr tragbares Eigentum und ihre Erntefrüchte mitzunehmen berechtigt sind.

28. Bei der örtlichen Vermarkung der Grenze sollen die Bevollmächtigten beider Regierungen unter der Voraussetzung der nachträglichen Genehmigung durch letztere die Vollmacht haben, kleine Abänderungen der im Vorstehenden festgelegten Grenze vorzunehmen, sofern solche Abbiegungen 2 km ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  engl. Meilen) nicht übersteigen und sofern sie wünschenswerter erscheinen, um zu verhindern, daß Felder von den Dörfern, zu denen sie gehören, abgetrennt werden.

29. An den Stellen, wo die Grenze durch Flüsse gebildet wird, soll die Bevölkerung beider Ufer gleiche Rechte in bezug auf Schifffahrt und Fischerei haben.

30. Die von den deutschen und britischen Delegierten am 6. Oktober 1909 unterzeichneten Karten werden hierdurch bestätigt und sollen als ein integrierender Teil des Abkommens angesehen werden.

## ***(2.) Die Schifffahrt auf dem Crossfluß.***

1. (1) Die Schifffahrt auf dem gesamten Lauf des Crossflusses innerhalb Süd-Nigerien soll den deutschen Handelsschiffen offenstehen, und diese Schiffe sollen hinsichtlich der Schifffahrt auf diesem Fluß denselben Vorschriften wie die britischen Schiffe unterstehen und seinen besonderen Vorschriften, Abgaben oder Beschränkungen unterworfen werden. Sie haben nur solche Abgaben oder Gebühren zu zahlen, die für Verbesserung der Schifffahrtsverhältnisse erhoben werden, und der Tarif dieser Abgaben oder Gebühren darf keine unterschiedliche Behandlung deutscher und britischer Schiffe zulassen.

(2) Deutsche Schiffe auf dem Crossfluß sind innerhalb Süd-Nigerien in allen Beziehungen den in Süd-Nigerien gültigen Gesetzen unterworfen.

2. Es sind weder Ein- oder Ausfuhrzölle noch Durchgangszölle für den Transitverkehr zu erheben.

3. Gegenständen, deren Einfuhr nach Kamerun oder deren Ausfuhr aus Kamerun nach den für dieses deutsche Schutzgebiet geltenden Bestimmungen erlaubt ist, darf der Durchgangsverkehr auf dem britischen Crossfluß nur dann verweigert werden, wenn das Ein- oder Ausfuhrverbot in Süd-Nigerien erlassen ist zum Schutze der allgemeinen Sicherheit des Landes, zum Schutze der Währung, zur Aufrechterhaltung der Sittlichkeit, zum Schutze gegen ansteckende Krankheiten oder zur Bekämpfung von Viebseuchen und Pflanzenschädlingen. Dagegen sollen die Durchgangswaren nicht von einem solchen Ein- oder Ausfuhrverbot getroffen werden, welches seinen Grund lediglich in besonderen Eigentümlichkeiten des britischen Handels hat. Insbesondere findet das Gesetz, betreffend das Verbot der Einfuhr von gewebten Waren in Falten von weniger als 36 engl. Zoll, auf die zur Einfuhr in Kamerun bestimmten gewebten Stoffe keine Anwendung.

4. Die britische Regierung behält das Recht, die nötigen Maßnahmen zu treffen, um eine Wiederausfuhr der im Transitverkehr eingeführten Waren durch Plombieren der einzelnen Stücke oder des verschließbaren Schiffsraumes oder durch Nachwiegen, Nachmessen oder Nachzählen an der Ausgangszollstation sicherzustellen. Auch kann sie zur Sicherheit die Hinterlegung einer Kautionssumme in entsprechender Höhe oder die Verbürgung seitens eines in Süd-Nigerien tätigen Handelshauses verlangen.

5. Für das Plombieren, Nachmessen, Nachzählen oder Nachwiegen darf eine mäßige Gebühr erhoben werden.

6. Deutsche Regierungsgüter, die durch eine Bescheinigung des Kaiserlichen Gouvernements von Kamerun als solche ausgewiesen sind, werden im Durchgangsverkehr ohne jede Kontrolle zugelassen.

7. Die mit dem Plombieren, Nachmessen, Nachzählen oder Nachwiegen am oberen Crossfluß beauftragte britische Zollstation soll tunlichst dort liegen, wo die Waren, auf dem Crossfluß

von unten kommend, zum ersten Male deutsches Gebiet berühren. Die großbritannische Regierung wird demgemäß nach Abschluß des Grenzabkommens in wohlwollende Erwägung ziehen, daßungefähr gegenüber der Aua-Mündung eine Zollstation errichtet wird, sei es unter Beibehaltung der bisherigen Zollstation Abokum, sei es unter Verlegung dieser Zollstation an die Stelle gegenüber der Aua-Mündung.

In doppelter Ausfertigung vollzogen zu London den 11. März 1913.

(L. S.) E. GREY.

(L. S. )LICHNOWSKY.

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## Annex 2

### **Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Anglo-German Boundary between Nigeria and the Cameroons from Yola to the Cross River. With 8 Accompanying Maps. Signed at Obokum, April 12, 1913**

The undersigned, Captain W. V. Nugent, Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty, and Oberleutnant H. Detzner, Commissioner of His Majesty the German Emperor, being appointed by their respective Governments to mark out a definite boundary between Nigeria and the Cameroons from Yola to the Cross River, in accordance with the Agreement of the 6th October, 1909, have agreed to adopt the boundary shown on the accompanying map [Not deposited. *[Note by the Registry].*] in 8 sheets, subject to the subsequent approval of their Governments.

A detailed description of the boundary line is given below.

1. From Pillar 1, at a point a quarter of a mile north-west of Pillar 17 (the last pillar of the Yola-Chad demarcation), the boundary runs in a straight line through Pillars 2 and 3 to Pillar 4, whence it runs in a straight line to Pillar 5, distant about 480 yards south-east of Pillar 4. Thence it runs in a straight line to Pillar 6, and from there in a straight line through Pillars 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 to Pillar 16 on top of the Tebeni Hill, whence it runs in a straight line through Pillar 17 to Pillar 18, situated on the Maio M'Bulo (German Mao Bulo) at a point where that river bends to the east, about  $1\frac{3}{8}$  miles from Pillar 17.

2. From Pillar 18 the boundary follows the thalweg of the Maio M'Bulo upstream until it reaches Pillar 19, at the junction of this river with the Maio Gerra (German Djerra). Thence it follows the thalweg of the Maio Gerra upstream until it reaches Pillar 20 situated near the head of this tributary.

3. From Pillar 20 the boundary runs in a straight line to Pillar 21 on the top of a high hill Dakka, and thence south-west in a straight line to Pillar 22, close to the main road over the Gambio Pass, and from here it follows the thalweg of one of the tributaries of the Maio Kam to Pillar 23, where the same road crosses this tributary. Thence it follows the thalweg of the Maio Kam to Pillar 24 at the junction of the Maio Kirimi with the Maio Kam.

4. From Pillar 24 the boundary continues in a straight line to Pillar 25 on the top of a hill about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles distant from Pillar 24 in a south-south-easterly direction, and from here in a straight line to Pillar 26, a large stone on top of a hill Hos Jikussum (German Dschekussum) about 3 miles south-west of Pillar 25, and from Pillar 26 on in a straight line to Pillar 27, a large stone on top of Hos Nagga, a hill on the north bank of the Maio Moodu (German Mudu), and from there in a straight line to Pillar 28 on top of a prominent isolated hill on the right bank of the Maio Lumen.

From Pillar 28 the boundary runs in a straight line to Pillar 29 on the highest point of the Shina ridge (German Hoss Schina).

From Pillar 29 the crest of the Shina ridge forms the boundary, which passes through Pillar 30 to Pillar 31 on the south end of this ridge, and then runs in a straight line to Pillar 32 on the top of a pointed foothill of Hos Tukurua (German Tukorua), thence in a straight line to Pillar 33, the highest point of Hos Tukurua itself, from there in a straight line to Pillar 34, the highest point of Hos Shekussum, and from this point in a straight line to Pillar 35 on top of Hos Pabun.

5. From Pillar 35 the boundary runs in a straight line in a south-westerly direction through Pillar 36 (distant about 3 miles south of the isolated hill Kunassim) to Pillar 37 on top of the hill, trigonometrical point 1352.

6. From Pillar 37 the boundary runs in a straight line through Pillar 38 on the Maifula-Karbabi road, Pillar 39 on the north bank of the River Teraba (German Taraba), Pillar 40 on the south bank of this river, Pillar 41 on the Beli-Karbabi road, to Pillar 42 on the summit of the great isolated mountain Hos Kun (Dushin Beli) (German Hoss Bali).

7. From Pillar 42 the boundary runs in a straight line through Pillar 43 near the junction of the roads Beli-Abaschirschir and Bakundi-Gaschaka, to Pillar 44 on the north bank of the Maio Gazabu (German Abaschirschir).

8. From Pillar 44 the boundary follows the thalweg of the Maio Gazabu for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Pillar 45 at the junction of the Maio Mum with the Maio Gazabu, and from here follows the thalweg of the Maio Mum to a point near its source, where is Pillar 46.

9. From Pillar 46 the boundary runs in a straight line through Pillar 47, on a plateau about 1 mile north-east of Damia, to Pillar 48 on top of the same plateau.

10. From Pillar 48 it runs in a straight line through Pillar 49 on the Didon (German Didan)-Kwossa road, and from there in a straight line through the Pillars 50, 51, 52 and 53 to Pillar 54 on the north bank of the Maio Sung, about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles east of Oodi Hill, thence in a straight line to Pillar 55 on the Maio Tati, at a point where that river bends in a south-south-westerly direction.

11. From Pillar 55 the boundary follows the thalweg of the Maio Tati to Pillar 56 at the junction of that river with the Rafin Donga (Donga River), and from here it follows the thalweg of the Rafin Donga to Pillar 57 at the junction of the Maio Tutua with the Rafin Donga, and from here it follows the thalweg of the Maio Tutua up-stream, passing the Pillar 58 on the Kentu-Donga road, and the Pillar 59 on the Kentu-Takum road, to Pillar 60 on top of the isolated foothill of the Wanya Mountains (German Wanga-Gebirges) between the two head-waters of the Tutua River.

12. From Pillar 60 the boundary runs in a straight line across the Wanya Mountains to the source of a small tributary of the Gamana River. It now follows the thalweg of this tributary, passing Pillar 61 on a small road running along the foot of the Wanya Mountains, Pillar 62, and Pillar 63 on the Kentu Lissam road, to Pillar 64 at the junction of this tributary with the Gamana River.

13. From Pillar 64, on the north bank of the Gamana River, the boundary runs in a straight line, through Pillar 65 on the south bank of the same river, Pillar 66 on the top of the most westerly spur of Hos Ningua, Pillar 67 where it is crossed by a southern tributary of the Gamana River, Pillar 68, on the Burba-Takum road, Pillar 69 on the eastern spur of a large isolated hill, Pillar 70 on top of a prominent high rocky point, Pillar 71 on a road between Burba and the Lissam country, Pillar 72 on a road between Lissam and Big Lutu (German Gross-Lutu), Pillar 73 on a low hill which is a prominent landmark, Pillar 74 at the fork of the Lissam-Big Lutu and Takum-Big Lutu roads, to Pillar 75 on a road running in a westerly direction from Big Lutu.

14. From Pillar 75 the boundary runs in a straight line to Pillar 76 on top of a high ridge and from there in a straight line to Pillar 77 on top of a high hill close to the Little Lutu (German Klein-Lutu)-Chippon (German Schüpon) road, and from there in a straight line to Pillar 78 on the Big Chippon (German Gross-Schüpon)-Ngadi road, and from there in a straight line to Pillar 79 on top of the high mountain range north of the Katsena Valley, and from there in a straight line to Pillar 80 on the Ngadi-Small Chippon (German Klein Schüpon) road, and from there in a straight line to Pillar 81 on the north bank of the Katsena River.

15. From Pillar 81 the boundary runs in a straight line through Pillar 82 on the south bank of the Katsena River, to Pillar 83 on top of the hill, trigonometrical point 1627.

From Pillar 83 the boundary runs in a straight line through Pillar 84 on the Gaiama (German Gayama)-Ngadi road, Pillar 85 on another road between Ngadi and Gaiama, Pillar 86 on a road along the north bank of the River Wom, to Pillar 87 on the Wom River itself.

16. From Pillar 87 the boundary follows the thalweg of the River Wom to Pillar 88 at the junction of the Rivers Wom and Imba (German Metschum), and thence it follows the thalweg of the Imba (Metschum) River up-stream to Pillar 89 at the point of junction of this river with a tributary called the Mazan River.

From Pillar 89 it follows the thalweg of this tributary up to Pillar 90 near its source, crosses a small watershed, and then follows the thalweg of the River Awa to its junction with the Maquari River (German Mequer), then along the thalweg of the Maquari River itself to Pillar 91 at the place where the Rivers Maquari (Mequer) and Morn (German Moan) meet and form the Tunga River. Thence it follows the thalweg of the River Morn (Moan) up-stream to Pillar 92 at the junction of this river with the Ihi River.

17. From Pillar 92 the boundary runs in a straight line through Pillar 93 on the Iturubu-Habe road, Pillar 94 on top of a flat hill  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles south-west of Pillar 92, Pillar 95 on a ridge  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles south-west of Pillar 94, to Pillar 96, at a point on the Mokamon (Nkwam) River, where this river bends to the north and is joined by a tributary from the east.

From Pillar 96 the boundary runs in a straight line to Pillar 97 on top of a high hill, trigonometrical point 2341, and from there in a straight line through Pillar 98 on the Maiatura-Ndiri (German Ndile) road, Pillar 98A on the Maiatura-Ngale road, Pillar 99 on the Maiatura-Aningay (German Aninge) road, to Pillar 100 at the junction of the Amiri and Mahana (German Mahane) Rivers.

18. From Pillar 100 the boundary follows the thalweg of the Amiri River up-stream as far as the source of its western headwater, crosses the watershed and then follows the thalweg of the Magbé River, passing the Pillar 101 where the Aliketti (German Aligetti)-Okwa road crosses this river, to Pillar 102 at the junction of the River Magbé with the River Oyi (German Oji).

19. From Pillar 102 the boundary runs in a straight line through Pillar 103 on the Okwa-Obonyi (German Oboni) road, to the highest point of a large twin-peaked hill, which is a natural boundary-mark, and from here in a straight line through Pillar 104 on the left bank of the Oyi (Oji) River to Pillar 105 on the Anebir (German Anjibir) River, at the point where the Obonyi (Oboni) Bashu (German Baschu) road crosses this river.

20. From Pillar 105 the boundary follows the thalweg of the Anebir (Anjibir) River to Pillar 106 on its left bank. From Pillar 106 the boundary is a straight line through Pillars 107, 108 on the Bashu (Baschu)-Bodam road, to Pillar 109 on the left bank of the Okon River, and thence it runs in a straight line through Pillar 110 on the Abo-Bodam road, Pillar 111 on the North Danare-Bodam road, Pillar 112 on the South Danare-Bodam road, Pillar 113 on the Baje (German Badje)-Danare road, to Pillar 113A about 6 miles distant from Pillar 113.

21. From Pillar 113A the boundary runs in a straight line to Pillar 114 at a bend in the Cross River about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles up-stream from Obokum on the north bank of this river.

All the pillars consist of iron poles cemented into concrete blocks, each block being marked with the number of the pillar, the date, and arrows showing the directions of the next pillars.

In case the above description of the boundary does not agree exactly with the boundary as shown on the maps accompanying the present Agreement, and which are regarded as forming an integral part thereof, it is expressly understood that the position of the boundary as shown on the maps shall decide any dispute.

Signed in duplicate originals, each being in English and German, at Obokum, this twelfth day of April, 1913.

H. DETZNER, *Oberleutnant*,

*Deutscher Kommissar.*

W. V. NUGENT, *Captain*,

*British Commissioner.*

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[German text of the Agreement of 12 April 1913]

*Protokoll betreffend die Vermarkung der Deutsch-Englischen Grenze zwischen  
Kamerun und  
Nigeria von Yola zum Croß-Fluß. Mit acht beigefügten Kartenblättern.  
Unterzeichnet in Obokum am 12. April 1913.*

Die Unterzeichneten: Oberleutnant H. Detzner, Kommissar der Regierung Seiner Majestät des Deutschen Kaisers, und Captain W.V. Nugent, Kommissar der Regierung Seiner Majestät des Königs von Großbritannien, welche durcie ihre beiderseitigen Regierungen beauftragt sind, die endgültige Vermarkung der Grenze zwischen Kamerun und Nigeria von Yola zum Croß-Fluß gemäß des Vertrages vom 6. Oktober 1909 durchzuführen, sind übereingekommen, die Grenze, welche auf den diesem Protokoll beigefügten acht Kartenblättern eingetragen ist, vorbehaltlich der späteren Genehmigung ihrer Regierungen anzunehmen.

Die nachfolgende genaue Beschreibung macht den Verlauf der Grenzlinie ersichtlich.

- 1) Vom Pfeiler 1, welcher 0,4 km nordwestlich vom Pfeiler 17 (dem letzten Pfeiler der Yola-Tschadsee-Vermarkung) gelegen ist, folgt die Grenze Biner geraden Linie über die Pfeiler 2 und 3 zum Pfeiler 4, von wo sie geradlinig zum Pfeiler 5 zieht, der etwa 440 m südöstlich vom Pfeiler 4 gelegen ist. Von hier läuft sie in Biner geraden Linie zum Pfeiler 6 und von diesem geradlinig über die Pfeiler 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 und 15 zum Pfeiler 16 auf dem Tebeni-Hügel von wo sie in Biner geraden Linie über Pfeiler 17 zum Pfeiler 18 zieht, welcher mit Biner Krümmung des Mao Bulu (englisch Maio M'Bulo) nach Osten gelegen und ungefähr 2,2 km vom Pfeiler 17 entternt ist.
- 2) Vom Pfeiler 18 folgt die Grenze dem Talweg des Mao Bulu aufwärts bis zum Pfeiler 19 am Vereinigungspunkt dieses Flusses mit dem Mao Djerra (englisch Gerra). Dann folgt sie dem Talweg des Mao Djerra aufwärts bis zum Pfeiler 20 naine der Quelle dieses Nebenflusses.
- 3) Vom Pfeiler 20 zieht die Grenze geradlinig zum Pfeiler 21 auf der Spitze Bines hohen Berges namens Dakka und von hier geradlinig in südwestlicher Richtung zum Pfeiler 22, welcher dicht an dem Hauptweg über den GambioPaß gelegen ist, und folgt von dort dem Talweg Bines der Quellflüsse des Mao Kam zum Pfeiler 23 an einem Punkt, wo dieselbe Paßstraße diesen Quellfluß überschreitet. Dann folgt sie dem Talweg des Mao Kam bis zum Pfeiler 24 an der Einmündung des Mao Kirimi in den Mao Kam.
- 4) Vom Pfeiler 24 setzt sich die Grenze jezt geradlinig zum Pfeiler 25 welcher in südsüdöstlicher Richtung und etwa 3,6 km vom Pfeiler 24 entfernt auf Biner Bergkuppe gelegen ist, von hier geradlinig zum Pfeiler 26, einem gewaltigen Felsblock auf der Spitze Bines Berges, namens Dschekussum (englisch Jikussum), ungefähr 4,8 km südwestlich vom Pfeiler 25, und vom Pfeiler 26 weiter in Biner geraden Linie zum Pfeiler 27, einem großen Felsblock auf der Spitze des Hos. Nagga, Bines auf dem Nordufer des Mao Mudu (englisch



Moodu) gelegenen Berges, und dann geradlinig zum Pfeiler 28 auf dem Gipfel Bines hervorragenden Einzelberges auf dem rechten Ufer des Mao Lumen.

Vom Pfeiler 28 läuft die Grenze in Biner geraden Linie zum Pfeiler 29 auf dem höchsten Punkt des Hoss Schina (englisch Shina Ridge).

Vom Pfeiler 29 bildet der Kamm des Hoss Schina die Grenze, welche über Pfeiler 30 auf den Pfeiler 31 auf dem südlichen Ausläufer dieses Bergzuges zuläuft, und dann geradlinig zum Pfeiler 32 auf dem Gipfel Bines auffallend spitz geformten Vorberges des Hoss Tukorua (englisch Tukurua), von dort in Biner geraden Linie zum Pfeiler 33 auf dem höchsten Punkt des Hoss Tukorua selbst, von hier geradlinig zum Pfeiler 34 auf dem höchsten Punkt des Hoss Schekussum und von diesem Punkt in Biner geraden Linie zum Pfeiler 35 auf dem Gipfel des Hoss Pabun zieht.

5) Vom Pfeiler 35 folgt die Grenze eine geraden Linie in südwestlicher Richtung über Pfeiler 36, welcher etwa 4,8 km südlich des Einzelberges Kunassim gelegen ist, zum Pfeiler 37 auf dem trigonometrischen Bergpunkt 1352.

6) Vom Pfeiler 37 läuft die Grenze in Biner geraden Linie über die Pfeiler 38 am Wege Karbabi-Maifula, 39 auf dem Nordufer des Taraba-(englisch Teraba-) Flusses, 40 auf dem Südufer dieses Flusses, 41 am Wege Karbabi-Beli zum Pfeiler 42 auf dem Gipfel des mächtigen Einzelbergstockes Hoss Vali (englisch Hoss Kun).

7) Von Pfeiler 42 zieht die Grenze in Biner geraden Linie über Pfeiler 43 in der nächsten Nähe des Vereinigungspunktes der Wege Abaschirschir-Beli und Gaschaka-Bakundi zum Pfeiler 44 auf dem Nordufer des Mao Abaschirschir (englisch Maio Gazabu).

8) Von Pfeiler 44 folgt die Grenze vom Talweg des Mao Abaschirschir etwa 2,4 km stromabwärts bis zum Pfeiler 45 am Vereinigungspunkt des Mao Mum mit dem Mao Abaschirschir und folgt dann dem Talweg des Mao Mum aufwärts bis zu einem Punkte naine seiner Quelle, wo Pfeiler 46 steht.

9) Vom Pfeiler 46 läuft die Grenze in Biner geraden Linie über Pfeiler 47 auf einem Plateau und ungefähr 1,6 km nordöstlich Damia gelegen zum Pfeiler 48 am Rande desselben Plateaus.

10) Vom Pfeiler 48 zieht sie geradlinig zum Pfeiler 49 am Wege Didan (englisch Didon)-Kwossa und von hier in Biner geraden Linie über die Pfeiler 50, 51, 52 und 53 zum Pfeiler 54 auf dem Nordufer des Mao Sung ungefähr 2,8 km östlich des Oodi-Hügels; dann führt sie geradlinig zum Pfeiler 55 am Mao Tati heran, welcher an einem Punkte liegt, wo dieser Fluß eine Biegung nach Südsüdwesten macht.

11) Vom Pfeiler 55 folgt die Grenze dem Talweg des Mao Tati zum Pfeiler 56 an der Mündung dieses Flusses in den Rafin Donga und folgt von hier dem Talweg des Rafin Donga bis zum Pfeiler 57 an der Einmündung des Mao Tutua in den Rafin Donga. Nun folgt sie dem Talweg des Mao Tutua aufwärts vorbei an Pfeiler 58 am Wege Kentu-Donga, und Pfeiler 59 am Wege KentuTakum zum Pfeiler 60 auf einem einzelstehenden Vorberg des Wanga-Gebirges (englisch Wanya Mts.) zwischen den beiden Quellflüssen des Mao Tutua.

12) Vom Pfeiler 60 läuft die Grenze in Biner Linie -tuer durcie des WangaGebirge zur Quelle Bines kleinen Nebenflusses des Gamana-Flusses; sie folgt dem Talweg dieses Zuflusses

vorbei an Pfeiler 61 an einem kleinen, dem Fuße des Wanga-Gebirges entlang laufenden Wege, Pfeiler 62 und Pfeiler 63 am Wege Kentu-Lissam zum Pfeiler 64 an der Einmündung dieses Nebenflusses in den Gamana-Fluß.

13) Vom Pfeiler 64 auf dem Nordufer des Gamana-Flusses zieht die Grenze in Biner geraden Linie über Pfeiler 65 auf dem Südufer desselben Flusses, Pfeiler 66 auf dem westlichsten Ausläufer des Hoss Ningua, Pfeiler 67 an einem Punkt, wo die Grenze von einem südlichen Nebenfluß des Gamana-Flusses geschnitten wird, Pfeiler 68 am Wege Burba-Takum, Pfeiler 69 auf dem Ostausläufer Bines großen Einzelberges, Pfeiler 70 auf dem Gipfel Bines hohen und hervorragenden Felsmassivs, Pfeiler 71 an einem Wege zwischen Burba und der Lissam-Landschaft, Pfeiler 72 an einem Wege zwischen Groß-Lutu (englisch Big Lutu) und Lissam, Pfeiler 73 auf einem niederen Uebersichtspunkt, Pfeiler 74 an der Gabelung der Wege Groß-Lutu - Lissam und Groß-Lutu - Takum zum Pfeiler 75 an einem Wege, der von Groß-Lutu in westlicher Richtung läuft.

14) Von Pfeiler 75 folgt die Grenze einer geraden Linie zum Pfeiler 76 auf einem hohen Bergzug, von hier einer geraden Linie zum Pfeiler 77 auf dem Gipfel eines hohen und dicht am Wege Klein-Lutu (englisch Little Lutu)-Schüpon (englisch Chippon) gelegenen Berges, von dorteiner geraden Linie zum Pfeiler 78 am Wege Groß-Schüpon (englisch Big Chippon)-Ngadi, dann einer geraden Linie zum Pfeiler 79 auf einem Gipfel der hohen Gebirgskette, welche das Katsena-Tal im Norden begleitet, nun einer geraden Linie zum Pfeiler 80 am Wege Klein-Schüpon (englisch Small Chippon)-Ngadi und von hier einer geraden Linie zum Pfeiler 81 auf dem Nordufer des Katsena-Flusses.

15) Vom Pfeiler 81 läuft die Grenze geradlinig über Pfeiler 82 auf dem südlichen Katsena-Ufer zum Pfeiler 83 auf Hügel und trigonometrischen Punkt 1627.

Vom Pfeiler 83 zieht die Grenze in einer geraden Linie über Pfeiler 84 am Wege Gayama (englisch Gaiama)-Ngadi, Pfeiler 85 an einer anderen Wegeverbindung zwischen Gayama und Ngadi, Pfeiler 86 an einem dem Nordufer des Wom-Flusses folgenden Wege zum Pfeiler 87 am Wom-Flusse selbst.

16) Von Pfeiler 87 folgt die Grenze dem Talweg des Wom-Flusses bis zum Pfeiler 88 an der Einmündung des Wom-Flusses in den Metschum-(englisch Imba-)Fluß und folgt von hier dem Talweg des Metschum-(Imba-)Flusses aufwärts zum Pfeiler 89, welcher an einem Punkte gelegen ist, wo letzterer Fluß sich mit einem Zufluß namens Mazan-Fluß vereinigt.

Vom Pfeiler 89 folgt sie dem Talweg dieses Nebenflusses aufwärts bis zum Pfeiler 90, nahe seiner Quelle, krenzt eine kleine Wasserscheide und folgt dann dem Talweg des Flusses Awa bis zu seiner Vereinigung mit dem Mequer-(englisch Maquari-)Fluß, von wo sie dem Talweg des Mequer-Flusses selbst bis zum Pfeiler 91 folgt, der an einem Platze gelegen ist, wo die Flüsse Mequer (Maquari) und Moan (englisch Morn) sich vereinigen und den Tunga-Fluß bilden. Nun folgt sie dem Talweg des Moan-(Morn-)Flusses aufwärts zum Pfeiler 92 an der Vereinigung dieses Flusses mit dem Ihi-Fluß.

17) Vom Pfeiler 92 läuft die Grenze geradlinig über Pfeiler 93 am Wege Habe-Iturubu, Pfeiler 94 auf einem flachen Berg 2,8 km südwestlich des Pfeilers 92, Pfeiler 95 auf einem Hügelrücken 2,8 km südwestlich des Pfeilers 94 zum Pfeiler 96, welcher an einem Punkt gelegen ist, wo der Mokamon-(Nkwam-) Fluß eine Krümmung nach Westen macht und ein von Osten kommender Nebenfluß sich mit ihm vereinigt.

Vom Pfeiler 96 zieht die Grenze in einer geraden Linie zum Pfeiler 97 auf einem hochgelegenen trigonometrischen Punkt 2311 und von hier geradlinig über Pfeiler 98 am Wege Ndile (englisch Ndili)-Maiatura, Pfeiler 98A am Wege Ngale-Maiatura, Pfeiler 99 am Wege Maiatura-Aninge (englisch Aningay) zum Pfeiler 100 am Vereinigungspunkt der Flüsse Amiri und Mahane (englisch Mahana).

18) Vom Pfeiler 100 folgt die Grenze dem Talweg des Amiri-Flusses aufwärts bis zur Quelle seines westlichen Quellflusses, kreuzt die Wasserscheide und folgt dann dem Talweg des Magbé-Flusses vorbei an Pfeiler 101, welcher an einem Punkt gelegen ist, wo der Weg Aligetti (englisch Aliketti)-Okwa diesen Fluß kreuzt, zum Pfeiler 102 am Vereinigungspunkt der Flüsse Magbé und Oji (englisch Oyi).

19) Von Pfeiler 102 läuft die Grenze in einer geraden Linie über Pfeiler 103 am Wege Oboni (englisch Obonyi)-Okwa zum höchsten Punkt eines Doppelkegelberges, der einen natürlichen Grenzrichtungspunkt darstellt, und von hier geradlinig über Pfeiler 104 auf dem linken Ufer des Oji-(Oyi)-Flusses zum Pfeiler 105 an einem Punkt am Anjibir-(englisch Anebir-)Fluß, wo der Weg Oboni (Obonyi)-Baschu (englisch Bashu) diesen Fluß kreuzt.

20) Vom Pfeiler 105 folgt die Grenze dem Talweg des Anjibir-(Anebir-) Flusses zum Pfeiler 106 auf dessen linken Ufer. Nun bildet eine gerade Linie die Grenze, welche vom Pfeiler 106 über die Pfeiler 107, 108 am Wege BodamBaschu (Bashu) zum Pfeiler 109 auf dem linken Ufer des Okon-Flusses läuft; von hier zieht sie geradlinig über Pfeiler 110 am Wege Bodam-Abo, Pfeiler 111 am Wege Bodam - Nord-Danare, Pfeiler 112 am Wege Bodam - Süd-Danare, Pfeiler 113 am Wege Badje (englisch Baje)-Danare zum Pfeiler 113A, welcher etwa 9,6 km vom Pfeiler 113 entfernt ist.

21) Vom Grenzpfiler 113A läuft die Grenze in einer geraden Linie zum Pfeiler 114 auf dem Nordufer des Croß-Flusses an einer Biegung desselben, die sich ungefähr 4,00 km oberhalb Obokum befindet.

Sämtliche Pfeiler bestehen aus Betonblöcken, in welche Eisenröhren einzementiert sind; in jedem Betonblock sind eingeschnitten die Nummer des Pfeilers, die Jahreszahl und Richtungspeile zu den benachbarten Pfeilern.

Im Falle die vorstehende Grenzbeschreibung nicht streng mit der Grenze übereinstimmt, welche auf den diesem Protokoll als integrierender Bestandteil desselben beigefügten acht Kartenblättern dargestellt ist, wird ausdrücklich bestimmt, daß in Zweifelsfällen die auf den Kartenblättern eingetragene Grenze entscheiden soll.

Unterzeichnet in zwei Urschriften, von denen jede in Deutscher und Englischer Sprache abgefaßt ist, zu Obokum, am zwölften April 1913.

W. V. NUGENT, *Captain,*

*British Commissioner.*

H. DETZNER, *Oberleutnant,*

*Deutscher Kommissar.*

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### **Annex 3**

#### **The Maroua Declaration of 1 June 1975**

During the meeting held at Maroua from May 30th to June 1st 1975, the two Heads of State of Cameroon and Nigeria agreed to extend the delineation of the maritime boundary between the two countries from point 12 to point G on the Admiralty Chart No. 3433 [See Annex 11, *infra*. [Note by the Registry.]] annexed to this Declaration.

The delineated boundary adopted by the two Heads of State is defined as follows:

From point 12 (longitude 08° 24' 38" E and latitude 04° 31' 26" N) situated at the end of the line of the maritime boundary adopted by the two Heads of State on April 4, 1971, the boundary line runs due west along a line parallel to and three miles from the straight line joining Tom Shot Point and Sandy Point up to a point A longitude 08° 24' 24" E and latitude 04° 31' 30" N.

Thence from point A along a straight line to point A1 longitude 08° 24' 24" and latitude 04° 31' 20" N which is one kilometre east of Buoy No. 3

The maritime boundary then continues along the same straight line to a point B longitude 08° 26' 32" latitude 04° 24' 10" N one kilometre east of Buoy No. 2. Then from point B the maritime boundary continues due South through point C longitude 08° 23' 42" E latitude 04° 23' 28" N one kilometre east of Buoy No. 1 to a point D longitude 08° 22' 41" E latitude 04° 20' 00" N where it intersects latitude 04° 20'.

From point D the maritime boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to a point E longitude 08° 22' 17" E latitude 04° 19' 32" N which is 550 metres from the straight line joining the Fairway Buoy and Buoy No. 1.

From point E the maritime boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to a point F longitude 08° 22' 19" E latitude 04° 18' 46" N one kilometre east of Fairway Buoy.

Then from point F longitude 08° 22' 19" E latitude 04° 18' 46" N the maritime boundary runs southerly parallel to the meridian 08° 25' 00" to point G longitude 08° 22' 19" E latitude 04° 17' 00" N as shown on the Admiralty Chart No. 3433.

The two Heads of State further reaffirmed their commitment to freedom and security of navigation in the Calabar/Cross River channel of ships of the two countries as defined by International Treaties and Conventions

Done at Maroua this 1st day of June, 1975.

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria, General Yakubu  
GOWON,

For the United Republic of Cameroon,  
El Hadj Ahmadou AHIDJO,

Head of the Federal Military Government,  
Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the  
Federal Republic of Nigeria.

President of the United Republic of Cameroon.

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*Annexes*

1. H.E. EL HADJ AHMADOU AHIDJO, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED  
REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON, TO H.E. GENERAL YAKUBU GOWON,  
HEAD OF THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT, COMMANDER-IN-  
CHIEF  
OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

*[Translation]*

Mr. President and Dear Brother,

I have the honour of drawing your esteemed attention to an error which slipped in the definition of the co-ordinates of point B on the line drawn with mutual agreement on chart 3433 and described in the Maroua Declaration.

In fact, the real co-ordinates of point B placed on the Maroua line are as follows:

B. Longitude: 8° 24'10" E; Latitude: 4° 26' 32" N

and not 8° 26' 32" E and 4° 24' 10" N as mentioned in the Maroua Declaration.

The error results from the fact that at point B our experts inadvertently recorded the last 2 figures (minutes and seconds) of the latitude for the longitude and vice versa.

On my part I believe that your reply, recognizing the existence of this error and confirming that the real co-ordinates of point B are correct could be considered, on the same grounds as this letter, as valid annexes to the Maroua Declaration.

However, I am ready to examine any other suggestion which Your Excellency may advance with a view to correcting this error.

Accept etc.

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2. H.E. GENERAL YAKUBU GOWON, HEAD OF THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA, TO H.E. EL HADJ AHMADOU AHIDJO, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

12 July 1995

My Dear President and Brother,

I thank you for your letter of 12th June on the subject of the Maroua Declaration, and for your kindness in pointing out the error which occurred in the definition of the co-ordinates of point B on the line drawn on chart 3433.

On careful examination, my experts have found that there was indeed an error, and I hereby confirm that the correct reading should be as follows:

"The maritime boundary then continues along the same straight line to a point B longitude 08° 24' 10" E, latitude 04° 26' 32" N, one kilometre east of Bouy No. 2."

I also agree that your letter No. A 31/f-CAB/PRUC of 12th June, and my reply should be considered as valid annexes to the Maroua Declaration.

May I take this opportunity to express again my gratitude and appreciation to you, your government, the local authority and the people of Maroua for the generous hospitality, fraternal welcome and the many courtesies extended to me and members of my delegation during our visit to Maroua.

Accept, Dear President and Brother, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration and fraternal esteem.

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**Annex 4**

**Map: "Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration (Political),**

**Scale 1 : 1,750,000 or 1 Inch to 27.62 Miles  
(Annex VI to British Counter-Memorial)", 1959 Map**

*[See map 1]*

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**Annex 5**

**Map: "Cameroons (Northern and Southern)  
under United Kingdom Administration (Physical)",  
1962 Map**

*[See map 2]*

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**Annex 6**

**Declaration of the Nigeria-Cameroon Joint Boundary Commission  
Sitting at Yaoundé from 12th to 14th August 1970**

The delegations of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, led respectively by the undersigned, His Excellency El Hadji B. Malabu, Nigeria's Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Cameroon, His Honourable J. C. Ngoh, Federal Inspector of Administration for West Cameroon, and consisting of:

*Nigeria*

R.O. Coker, Esq.

A.M. Ukot, Esq.

S.J. King, Esq.

Director of Federal Surveys (Deputy Leader);

Permanent Secretary and Solicitor-General (South Eastern State);

Permanent Secretary (Special Duties) South Eastern State;

O. Jemiyo, Esq.	Senior State Counsel, Federal Ministry of Justice;
D.A. Omoigui, Esq.	Principal Surveyor, Federal Ministry of Works and Housing;
E.A. Gana, Esq.	Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs;
Bala Usunan, Esq.	First Secretary, Embassy of Nigeria, Yaoundé;
Ado Sanusi, Esq.	Consul-General, Buea; and

*Cameroon*

H.E. Hamadou Alim,	Cameroon's Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
Rémi Mbaya, Esq.	of the Presidency in Yaoundé;
Samuel Libock, Esq.	of the Presidency in Yaoundé;
Oumarou Djam, Esq.	of the Presidency in Yaoundé;
Jacques Booh, Esq.	of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Eugène Njo Lea, Esq.	of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
P. Semengue, Esq.	of the State Ministry in charge of the Armed Forces;
Samuel Endeley, Esq.	of the Ministry of Justice;
Gaétan Moumy, Esq.	of the Ministry of Transport;
Anyangwe, Esq.	Director of Lands and Surveys, West Cameroon;
Timothée Jokung, Esq.	of the Department of Emigration and Immigration;

Being appointed by their respective Governments to examine matters relating to the delimitation of the precise boundary between Nigeria and the Cameroon;

Conscious of the peace, friendliness, goodwill and fraternal understanding which have characterized the relations between the two countries;

Mindful of the desire expressed by both parties to develop the friendly relations and strengthen them in all fields on the basis of mutual respect for national sovereignty and the principle of non-interference by either party in the internal affairs of the other;

Desirous therefore of delimiting in a definite and lasting manner their land and maritime boundaries in accordance with the spirit of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the Resolution of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on boundaries inherited from Colonial Powers, the Charter of the United Nations;

Have resolved to make the following recommendations to their respective Governments:

1. That the delimitation of the boundaries between the two Countries be carried out in three stages:

(a) the delimitation of the maritime boundary;

(b) the delimitation of the land boundary as defined in the Anglo-German Protocol signed at Abokum on the 12th April 1913 and confirmed by the London Anglo-German agreement "respecting (1) the settlement of frontier between Nigeria and Kamerun from Yola to the sea; and (2) the Regulation of



Navigation on the Cross River", and the exchange of letters between the British and German Governments on the 6th July 1914;

(c) the delimitation of the rest of the land boundary.

2 . That the delimitation of the maritime boundary be carried out in accordance with the 1958 Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea, and in accordance with boundary marks and posts defined in the Anglo-German London Agreement "respecting (1) the settlement of frontier between Nigeria and Kamerun from Yola to the sea; and (2) the Regulation of Navigation on the Cross River".

3. That at the conclusion of each of the stages listed above, a separate treaty be signed by the two Countries to give effect to the boundary so demarcated and surveyed.

4. That experts be provided by both Countries to commence work as soon as practicable on the delineation of the Nigeria-Cameroon maritime boundary using maps and charts of the largest available scale and which best conform to the standards laid down by the 1958 Geneva Convention; and that work on this delineation be completed not later than the 30th September 1970.

5. That work commenced in 1965 in retracing the land boundary and identifying the boundary pillars, which work was started by a joint Nigeria-Cameroon technical Commission, to settle the boundary dispute between Boudan and Danare, be resumed, and that it continue to the Cross River Estuary.

6. That while work progresses towards giving effect to the above recommendations, both Governments take such measures as will be necessary for the consolidation of the friendly and fraternal relations existing between them

Signed at Yaoundé, this 14th day of August 1970 in two originals in French and English both texts being authentic.

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria,

*(Signed)* El Hadji B. Malabu,

Nigeria's Ambassador in the  
Federal Republic of Cameroon.

For the Federal Republic of Cameroon,

*(Signed)* J.G. Ngoh,

Federal Inspector of Administration  
for West Cameroon.

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## Annex 7

### Second Declaration of Yaoundé

**Issued by the Nigeria/Cameroon Joint Commission  
for the Delimitation of the Boundary  
in Yaoundé, Federal Republic of Cameroon,  
26 March to 4 April 1971**

*[Translation by the Registry]*

1. The Nigeria/Cameroon Joint Commission entrusted with the delimitation of the Nigeria/Cameroon boundary in accordance with the terms of the Declaration of Yaoundé dated 14 August 1970 met in Yaoundé, Federal Republic of Cameroon, from 26 March to 4 April 1971.

2. The delegation of Cameroon, led by Mr. Jean-Claude Ngoh, Federal Inspector of Administration for West Cameroon, consisted of:

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Jean-Claude Ngoh          | Federal Inspector of Administration for West Cameroon;                           |
| 2. El Hadj Hammadou Alim         | Ambassador of Cameroon to the Federal Republic of Nigeria;                       |
| 3. Mr. Justice S. M. L. Endeley; |  |
| 4. Mr. Rémy Mbaya                | <i>Conseiller juridique</i> at the Presidency Federal Republic of Cameroon;      |
| 5. Mr. Samuel Libock             | <i>Chargé de mission</i> at the Presidency of the Federal Republic of Cameroon;  |
| 6. Colonel P. Semengue;          |  |
| 7. Major Oumaroudjam             | of the Presidency of the Federal Republic of Cameroon;                           |
| 8. Mr. Towo Atangana             | Head of the African Affairs Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;         |
| 9. Mr. Gaétan Moumy              | <i>Commandant</i> of the Port of Douala;   |
| 10. Mr. A. L. Anyangwe           | Director of Surveys, West Cameroon;  |
| 11. Mr. Jokung                   | Member of the <i>Délégation générale</i> at the Federal Bureau of Investigation; |
| 12. Mr. Poireau                  | <i>Institut national géographique</i> Yaoundé.                                   |

3. The Nigerian delegation, led by Mr. R. O. Coker, Director of Federal Surveys, consisted of:

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. R. C. Coker | Director of Federal Surveys Federal Ministry of Works and Housing;         |
| 2. Mr. A. M. Ukot  | Permanent Secretary and Solicitor-General, South-Eastern State of Nigeria; |

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 3. Mr. S. J. King       | Permanent Secretary (Special Duties), South-Eastern State of Nigeria; |
| 4. Mr. O. Jemiyo        | Senior State Counsel, Federal Ministry of Justice;                    |
| 5. Mr. E. A. Gana       | Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs;             |
| 6. Mr. P. A. O. Adeleye | Principal Surveyor;   |
| 7. Mr. B. O. I. Anyaoku | Principal Hydrological Engineer;                                      |
| 8. El Hadj Ado Sanusi   | Counsellor at the Nigerian Embassy in Yaoundé;                        |
| 9. Mr. Taki             | Nigerian Embassy, Yaoundé.  |

4. On 4 April 1971, the Commission received the following instructions from the two Heads of State, after consultation with the two Heads of Delegations:

(1) The two Heads of State agree to consider as a boundary the compromise line drawn by mutual agreement on British Admiralty Chart No. 3433 up to the 3-mile limit as defined in the 1913 Anglo-German Treaty, between Sandy Point and Tom Shot Point. The two Heads of State set their signatures on that Chart.

(2) The 1958 Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea to be applied for the demarcation of the rest of the maritime boundary.

5. For the implementation of that second instruction, the Joint Commission agreed to meet in Lagos in one month's time, and on a date to be notified to the delegation of Cameroon through diplomatic channels.

Established in two original versions, in French and in English, both texts being authoritative, and signed in Yaoundé on this day of 4 April 1971.

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria,

*(Signed)* R. O. COKER,

Director of Federal Surveys.

For the Federal Republic of Cameroon,

*(Signed)* Jean-Claude NGOH,

Federal Inspector of Administration for West  
Cameroon.

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## **Annex 8**

### **Declaration of the Nigeria/Cameroon Joint**

## **Boundary Commission Sitting at Lagos from 14 to 21 June 1971**

The Nigeria/Cameroon Joint Boundary Commission charged with the responsibility for the delineation of the Nigeria/Cameroon Boundary met in Lagos, Nigeria, from the 14th to the 21st June 1971.

The Cameroon delegation led by Mr. J. C. Ngoh, Federal Inspector of Administration for West Cameroon, consisted of:

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. El Hadj Hammadou Alim,        | Cameroon's Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Nigeria;                |
| 2. Mr. Justice S. M. L. Endeley, | Chief Justice, West Cameroon;  |
| 3. Mr. Rémy Mbaya,               | Conseiller juridique at the Presidency, Federal Republic of Cameroon;    |
| 4. Mr. Samuel Libock,            | Chargé de mission at the Presidency of the Federal Republic of Cameroon; |
| 5. Mr. Jacques Booh,             | Director of African Affairs, Yaoundé;                                    |
| 6. Mr. G. Moumy,                 | Commandant of the Port of Douala;  |
| 7. Mr. M. Guisez,                | Specialist in Photogrammetry and Topography;                             |
| 8. Mr. Eric Cadier,              | Hydrologue;  |
| 9. Mr. Chia Alexander,           | Information Attaché, Cameroon Embassy, Lagos.                            |

The Nigerian delegation led by Mr. R. Oluwole Coker, Director of Federal Surveys, consisted of:

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. S. J. King,       | Permanent Secretary, South Eastern State Government, Area Office, Lagos; |
| 2. Mr. A. M. Ukot,       | Solicitor-General and Permanent Secretary, South Eastern State, Calabar; |
| 3. Mr. D. A. Omoigui,    | Principal Surveyor, Federal Surveys, Lagos;                              |
| 4. Mr. W. O. Odubayo,    | Senior State Counsel, Federal Ministry of Justice, Lagos;                |
| 5. Mr. O. Omotosho,      | Senior State Counsel, Federal Ministry of Justice, Lagos;                |
| 6. Mr. P. A. O. Adeleye, | Principal Surveyor, Federal Surveys, Lagos;                              |
| 7. Mr. E. A. Gana,       | First Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Lagos;                    |
| 8. Mr. Alhaji A. Sanusi, | Counsellor at the Nigerian Embassy, Yaoundé;                             |
| 9. Mr. B. Coker,         | Higher Technical Officer (Survey and Computing), Federal Surveys, Lagos; |
| 10. Mr. E. A. Osubu,     | Higher Technical Officer (Cartography), Federal Surveys, Lagos.          |

The Commission marked the boundary on the same chart No. 3433 [See Annex 11, *infra*. [Note by the Registry]] on which the boundary up to the 3-mile limit of territorial jurisdiction as defined in the 1913 Anglo-German Treaty was drawn by the two Heads of State in April 1971.

The limit of the boundary charted so far is 17.7 nautical miles measured from the line joining Sandy Point to Tom Shot Point but it is 14.3 nautical miles from the line joining the low water marks of the headlands of Nigeria and of Cameroons at the mouth of the estuary. The adopted chart No. 3433 did not cover up to the outer limit of the territorial sea.

The Commission agreed that there is no contiguous zone and that the delimitation of the maritime boundary should be done in due course to include the delimitation of the boundary in the continental shelf in accordance with the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf.

The Commission also marked the boundary on two other charts No. 3433 and agreed on the geographical co-ordinates of the same 20 points on each chart. Both the leader of the Cameroon delegation Mr. J. C. Ngoh and the leader of the Nigerian delegation Mr. R. Oluwole Coker signed each of the three charts. The agreed geographical co-ordinates of 20 points on the boundary as shown on the adopted chart No. 3433 are as follows:

<i>Points</i>	<i>Longitudes</i>	<i>Latitudes</i>
1	8° 30' 44"	4° 40' 28"
2	8° 30' 00"	4° 40' 00"
3	8° 28' 50"	4° 39' 00"
4	8° 27' 52"	4° 38' 00"
5	8° 27' 09"	4° 37' 00"
6	8° 26' 36"	4° 36' 00"
7	8° 26' 03"	4° 35' 00"
8	8° 25' 42"	4° 34' 18"
9	8° 25' 35"	4° 34' 00"
10	8° 25' 08"	4° 33' 00"
11	8° 24' 47"	4° 32' 00"
12	8° 24' 38"	4° 31' 26"
13	8° 23' 27"	4° 31' 28"
14	8° 23' 26"	4° 31' 21"
15	8° 23' 26"	4° 31' 13"
16	8° 23' 16"	4° 30' 00"
17	8° 22' 30"	4° 25' 00"
18	8° 22' 09"	4° 22' 40"
19	8° 21' 44"	4° 20' 00"
20	8° 21' 16"	4° 17' 00"

The Cameroon delegation kept the original chart No. 3433 bearing the signatures of the two Heads of State and of the two leaders of delegations. A photostat copy of the chart was made

for retention by Nigeria. A copy of each of the other two signed charts was kept by each delegation.

The Commission appointed a technical sub-committee to visit and inspect the maritime boundary area and report to the next plenary session of the Commission on proposals for marking out the maritime boundary already delineated on the chart No. 3433. The Nigerian delegation to the technical sub-committee is to be led by Mr. D. A. Omoigui while the Cameroon delegation to the sub-committee is to be led by Mr. G. Moumy.

Since the adopted Admiralty Chart No. 3433 does not cover up to the outer limit of the territorial sea and consequently the continental shelf the Commission agreed to make the following recommendations to their respective Governments:

(a) to adopt, in due course, a suitable chart on which the remaining boundary in the territorial sea as well as the boundary in the continental shelf could be charted. Meanwhile each delegation is to look for a suitable chart for this purpose before the next meeting;

(b) that since the continental shelves of Nigeria, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea would appear to have a common area the attention of the Heads of State of Cameroon and of Nigeria should be drawn to this fact so that appropriate action may be taken.

The Commission agreed to defer consideration of a draft treaty for the maritime boundary until the delineation of the whole of the maritime boundary is completed.

The Commission further agreed to defer formulation of a programme for the delimitation and demarcation of the on-shore boundary until its next meeting.

The Commission agreed to hold its next meeting at Yaoundé about the end of October 1971.

Done and signed at Lagos this 21st day of June 1971 on two originals in English and French both texts being authentic.

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria

*(Signed)* R. Oluwole COKER,

Director of Federal Surveys, Nigeria .

For the Federal Republic of Cameroon

*(Signed)*J. C. NGOH,

Federal Inspector of Administration for West  
Cameroon.

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## **Annex 9**

### **Declaration of Kano on the Maritime Boundary, 1 September 1974**

*[Translation by the Registry]*

With a view to promoting a continuous friendship and fraternity between their two countries and peoples, the two Heads of State have declared all activities of hydrocarbon prospecting to be prohibited within a corridor extending for two kilometres on either side of the line joining the Fairway landing buoy to buoys Nos. 1, 2, and 3 as shown on Chart 3433.

Done in Kano on 1 September 1974.

*(Signed)* General YAKUBU GOWON.

*Signed)* EL HADJ AHMADOU AHIDJO.

For the Federal Military Government of Nigeria    For the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon.

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## **Annex 10**

### **Set of Maps Appended to the Agreement of 11 March 1913, Showing the Course of the Nigeria-Cameroon Boundary from Yola to the Sea (1913 Agreements)**

*[see map 3]*

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## **Annex 11**

### **Chart no. 3433: "Approaches to Calabar", Scale 1 : 50,000, Annexed to the Declarations of 1971 and 1975**

*[see map 4]*

*[see also map 5]*

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## **Annex 12**

**Official Map Compiled by Nigeria:  
"Macmillan Roadmap of Nigeria"**

*[see map 6]*

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## **Annex 13**

**Official Map Compiled by Nigeria:  
"Administrative Map of Nigeria"**

*[see map 7]*

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