

CAMEROON

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 2000	Law No. 2000-2	12nm	Repealed former excessive claim of 50nm based on ratification of LOS Convention.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 1962	Decree 62-DF-216		Straight baselines enclosing bays and gulfs, roadsteads defined. <i>The excessive straight baselines enclosing bays and gulfs are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1963.</i>
	Aug 1971	Decree 71-DF-416		Revises straight baseline claims.
	Apr 2000	Law No. 2000-2		Law 2000-2 allows "straight baselines established in accordance with the international law of the sea," and repeals provisions of Cameroon law "repugnant" to its terms. These provisions may operate to nullify aspects of Decree 62-DF-216 and Decree 71-DF-416 that are inconsistent with the law of the sea, including excessive straight baseline claims.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 2000	Law No. 2000-2	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 2000	Law No. 2000-2		To the limits allowed under international law.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 2000	Law No. 2000-2	200nm	EEZ will "stretch from the external boundary of the territorial sea to the limit placed under its jurisdiction by international law."
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 1975	Maroua Declaration		Agreement with Nigeria EIF.
	Oct 2002	ICJ Judgment		Delimited the land and maritime boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 1982			Signed Convention.
	Nov 1985			Ratified Convention.
	May 1995			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Aug 2002			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following are excerpts from Decree No. 62-DF-216 of 25 June 1962.

Article 1

Within the Cameroon Gulfs, Bays, Roadsteads, the lines from which the six¹ nautical miles forming, in implementation of article 5 of the Code of the Merchant Service, the limits of the territorial waters shall be defined from North to South as follows.

1. The roadstead formed by the mouth of the Rio Del Rey. A line drawn from Cape Bakasi to Betika point.

¹ Subsequent legislation, Law No. 74/16, extended Cameroon's territorial sea claim to 50nm. Law No. 2000-2 (April 2000) then revised that claim to 12nm.

2. Bidundi Bay. A line drawn from Mandale point to Cape Debundscha.
3. Ambas Bay. A line drawn from Cape Limboh to the South point of Ambas Isle and afterwards from this point to Cape Nachtigal.
4. Navire De Guerre Bay. A line drawn from Cape Nachtigal to Cape Bimbia.
5. The roadstead formed by the mouth of the River Bimbia. A line drawn from Cape Bimbia to the point of intersection of the coast with the international meridian 9° 21' 40" East.
6. The roadstead formed by the mouth of the River Wouri. A line drawn from the point defined above to Suellaba point.

MARITIME BOUNDARY

CAMEROON - NIGERIA

The following is extracted from the International Court of Justice Decision of 10 October 2002 on the Land and Maritime Boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroon v. Nigeria: Equatorial Guinea Intervening).

III. (C) By thirteen votes to three,

Decides that the boundary between the Republic of Cameroon and the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Bakassi follows the thalweg of the Akpakorum (Akwayafe) River, dividing the Mangrove Islands near Iking in the way shown on map TSGS 2240, as far as the straight line joining Bakassi Point and King Point;

IV. (B) By thirteen votes to three,

Decides that, up to point G below, the boundary of the maritime areas appertaining respectively to the Republic of Cameroon and to the Federal Republic of Nigeria takes the following course:

Starting from the point of intersection of the centre of the navigable channel of the Akwayafe River with the straight line joining Bakassi Point and King Point as referred to in point III (C) above, the boundary follows the 'compromise line' drawn jointly at Yaounde on 4 April 1971 by the Heads of State of Cameroon and Nigeria on British Admiralty Chart 3433 (Yaounde II Declaration) and passing through 12 numbered points, whose coordinates are as follows:

CAMEROON - NIGERIA BOUNDARY		
POINT	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
1	8° 30' 44" E	4° 40' 28" N
2	8° 30' 00" E	4° 40' 00" N
3	8°28' 50" E	4° 39' 00" N
4	8° 27' 52" E	4° 38' 00" N
5	8°27' 09" E	4° 37' 00" N
6	8° 26' 36" E	4° 36' 00" N
7	8° 26' 03" E	4° 35' 00" N
8	8° 25' 42" E	4° 34' 18" N
9	8° 25' 35" E	4° 34' 00" N
10	8° 25' 08" E	4° 33' 00" N
11	8° 24' 27" E	4° 32' 00" N
12	8° 24' 38" E	4° 31' 26" N

From point 12, the boundary follows the line adopted in the Declaration signed by the Heads of State of Cameroon and Nigeria at Maroua on 1 June 1975 (Maroua Declaration), as corrected by the exchange of letters between the said Heads of State of 12 June and 17 July 1975; that line passes through points A to G, whose co-ordinates are as follows:

CAMEROON - NIGERIA BOUNDARY		
POINT	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
A	8° 24' 24" E	4° 31' 30" N
A1	8° 24' 24" E	4° 31' 20" N
B	8° 24' 10" E	4° 26' 32" N
C	8° 23' 42" E	4° 23' 28" N
D	8° 22' 41" E	4° 20' 00" N
E	8° 22' 17" E	4° 19' 32" N
F	8° 22' 19" E	4° 18' 46" N
G	8° 22' 19" E	4° 17' 00" N

(C) Unanimously,

Decides, that from Point G, the boundary line between the maritime areas appertaining respectively to the Republic of Cameroon and to the Federal Republic of Nigeria follows a loxodrome having an azimuth of 270° as far as the equidistance line passing through the midpoint of the line joining West Point and East Point; the boundary meets this equidistance line at a point X, with coordinates of 8° 21' 20" longitude E and 4° 17' 00" latitude north;

(D) Unanimously,

Decides that, from point X, the boundary between the maritime areas appertaining respectively to the Republic of Cameroon and to the Federal Republic of Nigeria follows a loxodrome having an azimuth of 187° 52' 27".