

## The Role of International Law in the Resolution of Boundary Disputes in Africa: A Case Study of Bakassi Peninsula

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### ABSTRACT

*This paper investigates how international law helped Nigeria and Cameroon settle their territorial dispute over the Bakassi Peninsula from 1999 to 2008. The study utilized the case study research design with a qualitative approach which enabled data to be derived from various sources, including documentary records and semi-structured elite interviews. The findings showed that the ICJ's ruling in October 2002 did not address urgent and immediate compliance. All subsequent attempts at arbitration were guided by the law established by the dispute resolution in the form of an award. Every diplomatic tactic employed was modified to follow the court's ruling, resulting in a peaceful conclusion of the conflict and enhancing the continued importance of law in international interactions between states.*

**Keywords:** *Bakassi Peninsula; Boundary Disputes; International Law and Resolution*

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## 1. Introduction

The primary tenets and procedures for resolving international conflicts today, particularly interstate conflicts, are permanent and specified in the United States Charter from 1945 (Article 2, paragraph 3 of the Charter of the United States.) Even if they no longer employ force, the parties are still essentially in control of how disputes are resolved and how they turn out. They are free to choose the actual dispute settlement process without a formal agreement (Article 33 of the UN Charter). Generally, the party's consent is necessary for forming an associate in nursing, whether directly or indirectly. As a result, the entire framework for resolving disputes at the international level is marked by an underlying contradiction between the requirement to do so in a way that is incredibly peaceful and the lack of any required mechanisms that would make this obligation effective. In light of this legal context, the idea of conflict settlement encompasses various settlement methods.

Various criteria, including whether or not they consider a third party's intervention, whether or not the settlement depends on international law, or whether or not the final result of the procedure has a binding or nonbinding character, may be used to distinguish one of these processes from the other. These issues have historically been

the subject of a vast body of literature. They include categorizing those entirely diverse procedures, identifying their merits and flaws in absolute or comparative terms, and evaluating their quality in various classes of conflicts. In a larger sense, the doctrine has taken notice of current trends that have brought about certain modifications in the area of international dispute settlement. These trends include the gradual institutionalization of the processes, which is made possible by the expanding influence of international organizations in this area, the proliferation of dispute resolution mechanisms and the consequent risk of potential interactions or conflicts among them, the establishment of new courts and tribunals, and the increasing judgment as a method of dispute resolution (Akinyemi, 2014; Coppola, 2020; Menkel-Meadow, 2012).

Geographical areas chose conflict as their preferred method for resolving international border disputes prior to World War I. Many states developed universal global institutions to handle these issues after the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, and many conflicts have been resolved through international diplomacy. The Albania-Greece conflict (Northern Epirus), the Albania-Yugoslavia-Serbia conflict (1913), which involved border modifications, the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict (Karabakh), and the Poland-Czechoslovakia conflicts were among the battles (Teschen, Spisz, and Orawa). The latter was also concerned with population and territory changes. After the Second World War, this method continued to advance, and sooner or later, it would reach the right of global trade.

For instance, in 1995, the International Dispute Settlement Mechanism (IDSM) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) received an average of 30 complaints yearly for resolution. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) was established as the body in 1946 that plays a significant legal role in settling border disputes between United Nations members and laid the foundation for legal doctrine as a requirement for determining the relative validity of claims and their termination determination. The International Court of Justice has grown to be the primary United Nations tribunal tasked with settling conflicts between sovereign states since its founding in 1999. The Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations choose the fifteen judges that make up the court. According to Article 36, paragraph 2 (Optional Clause) of the International Court of Justice's Statute, the court has the authority to settle disagreements between United Nations Member States (Merrills, 2011; Reisman, 2013; Viñuales & Bentolila, 2013).

At the Berlin Conference in 1885, areas were entered and exited based on European political concerns, frequently neglecting tribal and ethnic considerations (Aghemelo & Ibhasebhor, 2006; Eze, 2007). Political agreements involving the free use of straight lines, public properties like watersheds and river basins, and land building with general principles serve as examples. The boundary between Britain, France, and Germany is frequently defined in general political talks by the coincidence of earlier explorations and military espionage. On the map, doodle the lines and indicate the borders; A virtual map without a solid grasp of the relevant field can occasionally be used. The resultant worlds have not been universally accepted for several reasons, including that they

divide tribes and people with similar cultures who would ordinarily coexist into distinct states (Reisman, 2013). Studies have revealed that approximately 177 cultural or ethnic groups in Africa have been split up by arbitrary borders (Brownlie, 2009; Omoigui, 2011).

Ghana, with its two ethnic groups separated into two, is a common example. Individual Kwases are split between it and the Ivory Coast on its western border, while sheep are split between him and Togo on its eastern border by Japan. Another illustration is the Maasai tribe, which resides in a region shared by the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya (Asiwaju, 1998; Brownlie, 2009).

The disagreement over their shared border, roughly 2000 kilometers long and runs from the lake to the sea, caused the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Cameroon's relations to become exceedingly strained. Conflicts between parties over control of the continent and Lake Bakassi compounded these issues. Most of the Nigerian people had been relocating beside the retreating watercourse in the Lake Chad basin. Therefore, the Nigerian government areas in the northeast that had previously given infrastructure and health services to the 60,000 Nigerians residing there only increased their grip. The Bakassi Conflict originated as a result of Europe's arbitrary and unplanned division of Africa and the setting of its borders for the sake of imperialism at the expense of Africans (Funteh, 2011; Omoigui, 2012).

Since the Bakassi terra firma border dispute between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Cameroon is the focus of this study, it will explicitly consider the reasons and causes of conflicts in Africa and the effects of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) judgment on the parties involved. Law helps to foresee and prevent international disputes. Therefore, this paper investigates the border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon and the International Court of Justice's role in resolving the conflict (ICJ). It addresses the International Court of Justice's evaluation of the Bakassi terra firma and, as a result, the problem with putting the ICJ decision on the Nigeria-Cameroon boundary dispute into effect. Due to the continent of Africa's extensive national borders, international borders are a security concern for all nations.

Additionally, the conflict was made worse by the peninsula's abundant textile resources comparable to oils. Even prosperous Western nations have severe security concerns along their shared borders. However, the issue is that many of Africa's border villages have been on various unfavorable events, including car theft, illegal and undocumented immigration, illegal border crossing, smuggling, gangs, fraud in China, poaching, insurrection, invasion, and terrorism.

Border regions frequently rank among the national territories with the lowest infrastructure, funding, and socio-financial activities. As stated, African border groups are frequently ignored. Smuggling-related crime thus becomes alluring and maybe the simplest "job opportunity" in border towns. The prevailing poverty and restrictive socioeconomic practices afflicting upper frontier groups facilitate the clean conversion of disaffected youth and other extremists to dubious causes, which is advantageous for rebels seeking recruits. The recipe for border tensions and disputes could be fully

realized once governments, stationed some distance primarily away in the middle, become aware of the lack of territorial authority and strive to assert sovereignty across the nation by coercive means (Akinyemi, 2014; Baye, 2010; Funteh, 2015).

The people of the Bakassi Peninsula are still racing to overthrow the 17-year-old administration due to the complexity and dynamism of the arbitrary border demarcation by African colonial masters. The issue has not been fixed. People selecting the underwriters will gain from the location where the policy will be set. The topic's seasoned researchers and specialists should find value in the study's corresponding findings. The Bakassi Peninsula and the border conflicts that have developed between Nigeria and Cameroon are the focus of this research. Specifically, how the Bakassi Peninsula was affected by the International Court of Justice on October 10, 2002. Explicitly, the objectives of this study were to pinpoint the underlying causes of the boundary conflict between Nigeria and Cameroon; to determine how the ICJ ruling may affect the Nigeria-Cameroon border dispute's resolution; and to assess the barriers to executing the ICJ decision on the boundary dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon.

### **1.1. Empirical Review**

Saliternik (2017) analyzed and traced the limits of border dispute settlement: the intersection of critical geography and international law. The author recognized a new border dispute resolution tendency and analyzed it from a historical and normative standpoint. For many years, the concept of stability and continuity of barriers served as the sole basis for resolving all international land border disputes. Following this paradigm, the major duty of the international arbiters changed to pinpointing the specific location of the historical borders established by colonial-era treaties or laws. Following their identification, these traces were strictly upheld, and every attempt and abandonment were rejected. However, the author stated that in recent years, international judges have grown more inclined to stray from established precedents to advance "people-centered" goals, such as maintaining the safety of border inhabitants or advancing peace initiatives. The study evaluates the consequences for normative practice after establishing this improvement in various instances. In order to do this, the emphasis is on Critical Border Studies (CBS), a new field of study in political geography that takes the origins, purposes, and effects of borders seriously. Set boundaries in a more egalitarian and dynamic manner.

To investigate the dynamics of Nigerian families, Ani, Kinge, and Ojatorotu (2018) looked at which installations use a historical research method based on historical materialism. Cameroon members utilized unintentional sampling to compile data from respondents in Calabar and Bamenda. The statistics gathered were qualitatively interpreted. Researchers discovered that each state's political family's tendency toward realism had a detrimental effect on its interactions with other countries. The gaze promoted border politics between the two countries and reactive peace-building within the local geopolitical zones occupied by disasters in each state.

*The Bakassi Conflict and the International Court of Justice: Continuing Challenges* was examined by Egede and Igiehon (2018). The authors noted that more than ten years have passed since the ICJ election; this period allows professors and professionals to examine the election's effects, difficult circumstances, and issues about its execution.

This timely evaluation, which clarifies the issue of the execution of these doubtful alternatives and the enforcement mechanisms acceptable to this Joint Commission, has been acclaimed as a constructive version of international relations and a roadmap for the future.

*International Law and Border Disputes in Africa* are examined in Oduntan (2015). The authors pointed out that due in part to its colonial and postcolonial history, Africa has had several territorial conflicts along its land and sea borders. This study examined how closely interdependent individuals, nations, and regions are based on fundamental ideas of international law, such as sovereignty and jurisdiction, and social and political ideas, such as colonialism, state, and self-determination. This study will greatly interest students and researchers because it provides an in-depth analysis of the legal, social, political, and anthropological mechanisms that help us understand territorial boundaries and integrates African jurisprudence into the border. To comply with African and international law, international relations experts and policymakers must better understand transregional conflict resolution in Africa and beyond.

The paradoxical relationships between Cameroon and Nigeria that maintain borders and opportunity/benefit trade-offs are examined in Funteh's (2015) study. Based on textual data, this study showed that Cameroon and Nigeria's geographic and historical proximity –and resulting interdependence– benefits both nations and their desire to cooperate to find long-term solutions. The Disposal uncertainty limits will be strengthened. Charles Riziki Majinge looked at how the International Court of Justice (the "Court") might assist in settling ongoing and future territorial conflicts in Africa. The court, the primary tribunal established by the United Nations Charter (the "Charter of the United Nations"), is argued to have contributed significantly to resolving continental territory conflicts. A thorough examination of the different cases the court has handled in the past demonstrates its special position and capacity to resolve theoretical issues of a like sort. The article also mentioned that several African nations have voluntarily submitted their legal conflicts to the courts and are ready to carry out the results of such referrals. These nations assert that the United Nations Charter's goal of furthering principles reflects their growing confidence in the justice system. According to the article, present and potential territorial disputes, including those in Ethiopia and Sudan, should be referred to the court for resolution in light of the court's favorable conclusion. In addition to assisting in maintaining international peace and security in Africa, court action in these conflicts advances international law by encouraging governments to settle disagreements amicably.

Brownlie (2009) and Reisman (2013) offered succinct introductions to contract drafting. Each examines the relative merits of the unique procedures, the former

focusing on resolving international disputes and the latter dealing specifically with resolving industrial issues. Brian Taylor provided a historical history of territorial disputes before the International Court of Justice in 2004 (Sumner, 2004). According to the author, territorial control is important in international law and diplomacy since a nation's sovereignty over its land determines its identity. 1 Additionally, as Machiavelli noted, one of the aspirations of maximal states is territorial conquest. 2 The benefits of acquiring territory, however, only hold if a nation's boundaries are distinct, as the functioning of the current state of a nation depends on its borders. However, those obstacles frequently provide difficulty for conflicting global territorial claims. Four Treaties, geography, economy, culture, powerful management, history, *uti possidetis*, five elitism, and ideology, are the nine categories under which such claims are typically categorized. Six States have relied on all nine classes to support their territorial claims to prisons before the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The most common territorial claims are based on strong control over the disputed area, historical ownership rights, *uti possidetis*, topography, treaty law, and cultural uniformity. To determine if one specific argument is dispositive—or, at least, rather determinative—this analysis looks at how these nine justifications interact and are ranked within the outcomes of land boundary cases decided by the ICJ. According to this case law analysis, no justification appears to be the deciding factor in the court's border dispute jurisprudence. The court appears to have a hierarchical preference for treaty law, *uti possidetis*, and powerful management. These works are sound in and of themselves. However, the study that attempted to fill the gap, *The Role of International Law within the Resolution of Boundary Disputes in Africa: A Case Study of the Bakassi Peninsula*, has received little attention.

## **1.2. Historical Background of the Study Area**

A gentlemen's agreement between General Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria and Ahidjo Ahmadu of Cameroon for using and controlling Bakassi is when the Nigeria-Cameroon issue over the Bakassi Peninsula first began. However, oil finds on the peninsula and the change in governments in both nations have caused conflicts, with both sides claiming possession of the Bakassi Peninsula. Cameroon filed a protocol with the International Court of Justice on March 29, 1994, asking for a lawsuit against Nigeria over the ownership of the Bakassi Peninsula. Cameroon looked to the two States' declaration about Article 31(2) of the Statute, in which both parties recognize the court's jurisdiction as binding, to determine the court's jurisdiction. Cameroon filed a revised proposal on June 6, 1994.

The application broadened the scope of the conflict to address Cameroon's claim to some territory around Lake Chad. In light of "severe events that have occurred between the military forces of the two sides in the Bakassi peninsula since February 3, 1996," Cameroon requested the court's intervention on February 12, 1996, by issuing a temporary order to suspend hostilities in the area. The court granted Cameroon's motion and introduced various provisional measures by order dated March 15, 1996, with the

principal goal of putting a stop to hostilities on the Bakassi Peninsula (Funteh, 2011; Omoigui, 2011).

## **2. Methodology**

### **2.1. Method of Data Collection**

Qualitative research was the right research method for the study's research question after carefully examining the major goals and specifics. Another crucial element is that qualitative research is the finest method for assisting researchers in gathering comprehensive data, pertinent information, and suggestions to be included in the research. It enables the researchers to improve and analyze the subject integratively. Also, the most popular method in the disciplines of history, anthropology, and political science is qualitative research.

### **2.2. Sources of Data**

There were only two main sources of documentary data while performing historical research. These sources were both primary and secondary. This study employed the mixed method of data collection. It is a situation where secondary and primary data were used in coming up with findings. The secondary data consists of numerous books, papers, scholarly publications, and online databases that go deeper into the topic. The primary data were mainly interviews with victims of territorial disputes over the Bakassi Peninsula during the investigation period (1999 -2008). To understand this issue, researchers thoroughly examined scientific writings and drew informed conclusions and recommendations.

### **2.3. Methods of Data Analysis**

Data analysis in qualitative research includes "examining, classifying, categorizing, assessing, comparing, synthesizing, and presenting coded information as raw and recorded data," according to the American Psychological Association (Neuman, 2014). To assess, categorize, and interpret the insights gleaned from the secondary sources of this study, content analysis was employed to analyze the obtained data. Obviously, "The features of messages contained in the text and their frequency are identified, listed, and analyzed using content analysis. As a result, qualitative content analysis researchers are more interested in the relative significance of messages rather than the frequency of a variable message."

### **2.4. Geophysical Setting of the Region**

On Africa's west coast are Nigeria and Cameroon. Its land borders hug the coasts of the Gulf of Guinea and extend from Lake Chad in the north to the Bakassi Peninsula in the south. Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon are the four nations that abut Lake Chad. Some indigenous communities often follow the retreating stream and develop the agricultural fields they leave behind as the lake's water changes over time. At around 300 meters, the land boundary between Nigeria and Cameroon runs through the

scorching, arid lowlands surrounding Lake Chad. The fourth biggest freshwater lake in Africa, Lake Chad, once covered an area of more than 25,000 square kilometers. Over the past 30 years, it has steadily dried up, shrinking too little too under 2,000 square kilometers. The lake's decline has negatively impacted the local populace. Many people rely on the lake for their livelihood because of the fish it supplies and the nearby agriculture. The border stretches south via mountain ranges, agricultural regions, or grasslands watered by numerous rivers and streams from the hot, dry northern plains near Lake Chad. Then, until it reaches the sea in southern Nigeria, it slowly descends through savannah and forest areas. Without a doubt, the Bakassi Peninsula is a region of Nigerian roots. Although Cameroon has repeatedly changed the name, it is believed that Nigerians reside here, and the communities are called after Nigeria. The word "Bakassi" has two different meanings and origins, both Nigerian. The Efikes of Calabar were the ones who first proposed that the word Bakassi might come from "AkainAbasi Eke," which translates to "Abasi Eke Forest" (Aye, 2003). The first people to settle in the region were the Abbasids of Calabar Upton (Old Town). When attempting to refer to the Abbasid colony, foreign sailors referred to Abbasik as the guy who deceived Akai Abbasik and called him "Bakasi."

Additionally, it was documented by outsiders who had previously mistranslated Akai Abasi Iki as "Baksi" and referred to Abbasi as "Bassi" (Egede & Igiehon, 2018). The Mbu tribe offers the second interpretation. The word "bakassi," which means "to go and arrive early" in the Mbo language, was used to give the place its southern Nigerian origin (Odiog, 2008). The required distance between Mbo and the space is m. Thus, anyone intending to get there should arrive as early as possible (Odiog, 2008). "Bakassi" refers to the region where the Mbu used to fish and purchase fish.

Both meanings suggest that the word "Bakassi" originates from Nigeria because both Efik and Mbo are spoken in the southern part of the country. Additionally, all treaties and other international agreements about Bakassi indicate that the country is mostly situated between latitudes 25 and 5.10 north of the equator and longitudes 8.30 and 9.30 east of Greenwich longitude. It is situated where the cold, north-flowing Benguela Current and the warm, east-flowing Guinea Current meet at the eastern end of the Gulf of Guinea (Efiong-Fuller, 2007). The Bakassi Peninsula has been the focus of local and international tensions and looks to be cut off from the battle. Bakassi is a part of the South-Eastern region of Nigeria's twelve states. A disagreement occurred between Cross River State and Akwa Ibom State over the fall from Bakassi when the southeast state became known as Cross River State (Odiog, 2008). Although the disturbance remained after the situation ended, it was later considered. The conflict might be said to have been technically settled when Bakassi became an independent local government area under the jurisdiction of Cross River in 1992. The Federal Republic of Nigeria's Akwa Ibom Axis' status is described in Part 1 of the Constitution from 1999. It is impossible to tell whether the Protectorate Treaty, which Great Britain signed with the Kings and Chiefs of the "old Calabar" on September 10, 1884, is with a national sovereign



or has been sweetened. The outcome is determined by the contract's general purpose, which is preventive. Different techniques for recognizing this attribute exist.

For instance, the Ministry of Lands stated in 1885 that the system of territorial dominion was not the rapid acquisition of territorial sovereignty but rather the generalization of the rights of indigenous peoples or the various actual inhabitants in the land itself without assuming other significant territories' rights- maintaining the supreme authority and carrying out the obligation to uphold the authority (Dakas, 2003). According to the English courts, the protectorate "belongs to His Majesty's sovereignty in the sense of power and jurisdiction, but not in the territorial sense" (Dakas, 2003). Effective occupation and territorial power are implied by the colonial and territorial sovereignty of the former.

### 3. Result and Discussion

They refer to individuals and those with complete power over the nation using the phrase "sovereignty," which signifies absolute and ongoing rule over society. In law and politics, sovereignty is a fundamental idea that applies to all human societies and takes on temporal and spatial manifestations. Dinkle (2012) and Rourke & Boyer (2022) defined sovereignty as having authority in a state over which no one has superiority. Four possible applications of sovereignty exist so they are not necessarily overlapping; thus, a nation may have one but not necessarily the other. The sovereignty were sovereignty in international law, occidental, bnational and interdependent.

Practices involving mutual recognition, typically between territorial entities with formal legal independence, are referred to as international legal sovereignty. Westphalian sovereignty refers to a political organization built on a hierarchy of power that keeps outsiders out of a particular region. State sovereignty displays a state's capacity to construct a formal structure of political authority inside a political unit and to exercise effective control over its territory. The power of governmental authorities to control the flow of information, ideas, goods, pollutants, or capital beyond their national borders is referred to as interconnected sovereignty.

Numerous significant accords also contain the sovereignty premise. The word is put into practice by Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the United Nations Charter. Under the United Nations Charter, it was further developed in the following ways in the 1970 United Nations General Assembly Declaration on Principles of International Law Relating to Friendly Relations and Cooperation Between States: Every state has the natural right to be sovereign Complete. All states have the right to sovereignty. Shaw (1997) correctly referred to this emphasis on total independence as "negative sovereignty" and Ofonagoro (2012). Negative sovereignty refers to the rejection of a superior power. This circumstance may result in the president's rights or freedoms not being recognized legally. Boundaries are the limits of a nation's general, regional, and national geographic jurisdiction. Territorial disputes, territorial expansions, and contentious border conflicts are also included in the definition of "border disputes."

Although legally speaking, “border” should relate to the linear contact points with other countries. The term “territorial claim” is accurate when used to include extensive areas or parts of a territory. The original boundary agreement between the country and its Mesopotamian adversary, the state of Lagash, which dates from 2550 BC to roughly 2600 BC, is described in cuneiform writing, making it the best source for the world’s oldest border agreement. The treaty itself recounts the first border negotiations dating back to 3100 BC, making it one of the oldest treaties in the world, according to certain scholars. Fortunately, a real copy of the original document has persisted and may be seen at the Louvre in Paris.

Large clay keys with side reliefs hold the historical writings of the Lagash king Entemena, who reigned circa 2400 BC. It also alludes to the first Muslim boundary agreement with Lagash, which is thought to have been drafted in 2550 BC. According to the Condor Stele, another archaeological record, King Enatum of Lagash fought and defeated the people about 200 BC. It compelled the country to take an oath from its citizens, promising to uphold the established boundaries and keep to one side of the dividing channel. A *stèle*, also known as a big stela or a pillar, served as a boundary marker between the two adjacent regions after the kingdoms of Lagash and Uma agreed on its precise location as part of the treaty. The Akkadians eventually overcame and conquered the most of the Sumerian cities, forcing them to create a new nation known as the Babylonian Empire. It was the historical frontier’s final significant development. The border dispute’s dark nature proves that Lagash and Uma are still heading toward conflict.

### **3.1. Borders and Borderlands**

Frontiers and frontier territories are used interchangeably in frontier literature to refer to areas of ambiguous latitude that define a nation’s periphery and are encircled by other territories. Land on a minimum of one side. A sovereign power can draw borders, and sovereign power can also draw borders. Nation-states started constructing landscapes rather early on. Similarly, the terrain has contributed to shaping the country’s perception. Undoubtedly, establishing and restoring boundaries is a cause of tension, hostility, and conflict between states and peoples. The rest of the story is the same way. Borders are places and symbols of power on most other continents, including Africa. Since ancient times, man has employed sentinels, towers, fences of all kinds, ditches, ridges, and monuments of all kinds, both natural and artificial, to mark boundaries or territorial boundaries on the ground’s surface. For numerous receipt cards as well. Border conflicts became unavoidable as the population and the number of governments increased dramatically. According to Anene (1970), Conditions of Borders have always played a significant role in international relations throughout the history of intergovernmental cooperation. The logical need for a border reality is borders. They had to create borders if none did figuratively. Otherwise, how can we guarantee that individuals can safely travel between nations and peoples?

### **3.2. Events Leading Up to the Dispute in Bakassi Peninsula**

The Bakassi Peninsula was historically considered a free zone near the sea in the 1950s and 1960s, populated by fishermen, boat cutters, and artists. The Nigerian government, led by General Jacob Gwan, and Ahmadu Ahijo of Cameroon, agreed to share sovereignty of the Bakassi Peninsula during the Nigerian Civil War. In order to manage the Biafra insurgents' actions during the Nigerian civil war, the two leaders came to a compromise deal in 1971 that called for using the Bakassi Peninsula. The discovery of minerals in Cameroon and the building of the Sonara Refinery in 1988, however, were the most significant events that contributed to the crisis. Nigerians and Cameroonians were drawn to the Bakassi Peninsula by the refinery (Akinyemi, 2014; Omoigui, 2011).

Previous developments also led the Nigerian government of General Ibrahim Babangida and Pasted Sani Abacha to establish a naval facility in Bakasi in 1989. While Nigerian forces protected the Nigerian side of Bakassi, Cameroon also requested French troops to aid its native population. Each nation's fleet presence led to assaults and counterattacks that resulted in several losses on both sides. After numerous armed skirmishes, Cameroon moved Nigeria to the ICJ for the final resolution of the issue in order to prevent war in 1999 (Babatola, 2012; Funteh, 2015). A continuing insurgency against Cameroonian government forces is known as the Bakassi conflict, which is being fought in the Bakassi Peninsula of the country. The Bakassi migration from Nigeria to Cameroon, a hostile migration caused by many Bakassi who started thinking of themselves as Nigerians, became the catalyst for the conflict. In 2002, the ICJ supported Cameroon. It started on July 2, 2006, a few weeks after Nigeria signed the Green Tree Agreement, which signaled a formal rebalancing of power in the area. More than 50 people have died between the start of the conflict and the handover. An amnesty accord on September 25, 2009, effectively ended the fighting. The Movement for the Liberation of the Niger Delta (MEND) and the Bakassi Freedom Fighters (BFF) are two rebel organizations that continue to engage in combat (Konings & Nyamnjoh, 2011).

### **3.3. Stagnation of Bilateral meeting between Cameroon and Nigeria**

The situation of British Cameroonians was unknown following the liberation of Nigeria and Cameroon in 1960. The northern portion of the area decided to remain in Nigeria at a civilian assembly sponsored and supervised by the UN the following February, while the southern portion chose to become one country with Cameroon. The southern portion of British Cameroon was combined with Cameroon in October, while the northern portion was given to Nigeria the following June. However, Nigeria and Cameroon's land and maritime borders were poorly defined. One of the ensuing disagreements is to the Bakassi Peninsula, a region with substantial oil and gas potential under the Nigerian administration. Nigeria realized that the peninsula was not a part of its history in the early 1960s. Nigeria asserted that the 188 line was the legitimate limit because the British and local guard leaders had agreed. According to Cameroon, the

current border should follow the terms of the British-German border treaty of 1913. Until General Murtala Mohammed overthrew Nigerian President Yakubu Gowon in July 1975, disagreements between the two nations were no significant problem.

Although Mohammed's administration has never ratified the deal in Cameroon, the deal is in effect. When five Nigerian soldiers were killed in a border skirmish on May 16, 1981, tensions at the border grew. Nigeria claimed that Cameroonian soldiers had opened fire on the Nigerian patrol. At the same time, Cameroon asserts that Nigerian soldiers had fired on an open Cameroonian ship near Bakassi, Nigeria, violating international law while on Cameroonian territory. Three Cameroonians were abducted and tortured by Nigerians in two other armed events in the Lake Chad area on February 1. The Nigerian flag was altered in the same year the Cameroonian gendarmerie raided 16 communities near Lake Chad. On May 13, 1989, a Cameroonian fishing boat was impounded and inspected by Nigerian soldiers near Lake Chad. Two people were allegedly kidnapped and tortured by the Nigerian military in an incident that happened in April 1990. Nigeria revealed nine fishing outposts on its peninsula had been captured by Cameroon a few months later, in June. Nigerian troops conducted multiple attacks in Jabane between April 1990 and April 1991, during which the national flag of Cameroon was swapped out for the flag of Nigeria. The Nigerians took over Kontcha in July of the following year. The military of Nigeria made covert threats to capture various regions near Lake Chad. Following a Cameroonian raid on Lake Chad in 1992–1993, Nigerians were openly persecuted, which resulted in many fatalities and tax fraud. Relations between the two nations deteriorated despite years of negotiations when the Nigerian military took control of Jabane and Diamond Island on the Bakassi peninsula on November 17, 1993.

Soon after, Nigeria claimed that the Cameroonian army had invaded Bakassi and dispatched 500–1,000 soldiers to protect its borders. Peninsular people saw increasing anxiety in December after Nigeria and Cameroon on December 21 dispatched extra troops to Bakassi. Then, in January, unknown numbers of Nigerian citizens were murdered by the Cameroonians. On February 17, 1994, 3,000 refugees from the village of Karena fled to the territory controlled by Nigeria near Lake Chad after a brutal crackdown left 55 people dead, 90 people injured, and several parts of the community completely ablaze. Cameroonian gendarmes stormed the town of Abana in the border state of Cross River shortly after another incident was recorded close to the Nigeria-Cameroon border, killing six people and sinking one fishing boat in the process. Nigerian army assaulted the Cameroons on February 18 and 19, taking Akwa and the entire peninsula. On March 29, Cameroon took control of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), where 1 and 25 persons perished in the battles. Early in August 1995, there was fierce fighting; according to local accounts, 30 people were killed. However, this incident has never been officially acknowledged. On February 3, 1996, a new altercation started, resulting in multiple casualties. Nigeria declared that France had dispatched troops after these violent episodes. Although not on the ground, France claimed to have

two helicopters and 15 paratroopers stationed in Cameroon. There were documented conflicts between 1995 and 2005. French forces built a military camp close to the disputed territory between late 1999 and early 2000. Border confrontations typically result in victims (Akinyemi, 2014; Anyu, 2007; Funteh, 2015; Konings & Nyamnjoh, 2011; Omoigui, 2011).

Following several additional border raids, both sides engaged in gunfights that resulted in losses and deaths that were documented for both sides. On March 2, 1999, Cameroon formally launched a complaint against Nigeria at the International Court of Justice in The Hague, asking for an order to remove the Nigerian military from its territory and barring Nigeria from claiming sovereignty over the peninsula (Aghemelo & Ibhasebhor, 2006). According to Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, which states in paragraph 2 that “States Parties of this Statute declares itself at all times and without a special agreement to any other State accepting a similar obligation to recognize the jurisdiction of the Court as binding in all disputes,” Nigeria and Cameroon have agreed and accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ. ([www.icj-cij.org](http://www.icj-cij.org)). Both sides have debated the issue in the past—the basis of the contract, history, and effective control (Sumner, 2004). In fact, for its part, Cameroon requested the following rulings in its submissions to the court: that the land boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria was established by the Anglo-German agreement of March 11, 1913, and as a result, sovereignty over the Bakassi peninsula belongs to Cameroon; in contrast, Nigeria requested the court to rule and declare that “sovereignty over the peninsula belongs to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and the sovereignty of Nigeria extends through Bakkasi Peninsula (“This Nigerian Newspaper ‘Now August 2008,’” 2006).

#### **3.4. The roles of the African Union (AU) in Solving This conflict (under Chapter VIII: Regional Arrangements (Articles 52-54)**

Africa has been graciously permitted by the International Court of Justice to use its resources to settle boundary disputes. Of the 18 cases involving Africa, the court reviewed 13 deals with territorial and border concerns. This tendency is quite concerning, given that there are around 100 border disputes on the African continent.

Due to rising nationalism, population expansion, and competition for few resources, these inequalities are predicted to become more pronounced. If permitted to continue, the practice of escalating conflicts without first seeking the International Court of Justice’s mediation would load the court, further erode existing continental and national dispute resolution systems, and interfere with its ability to perform its duties. Although United International Sites’ main court is the International Court of Justice, other international corporations must be involved to settle legal disputes. As a result, the ICJ must continue to act as a court for the other institutions, with all currently in place processes fully addressing and final ruling on mature conflicts.

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**The AU's robust mechanisms.** Recognizing this issue, the African Union (AU) built a strong dispute procedure in Africa that included demarcation and border delineation. The African Union launched the African Union Boundaries Program (AUBP) in 2007 to enable, among other things, the demarcation and marking of borders and a comprehensive system of regional and continental courts. The AUBP was established to recognize that unresolved border disputes in Africa were a major cause of violence, particularly where natural resources and outside commercial interests were involved. Border disputes risk global security and stand in the way of regional integration. The AUBP adheres to the negotiated border dispute settlement principle outlined in Council of Ministers decision 1069 (XLIV) on promoting peace and security in Africa via mediated border disputes. The AUBP puts into action the states of Africa's collective will "to continue the work of defining and demarcating boundaries as factors of peace, security, and economic and social growth." The Declaration of Intent on Security, Stability, Development, and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA), which the 2012 AUBP Assembly approved of Heads of State and Government, reflects this commitment. A noteworthy example is how the maritime dispute was successfully resolved between Tanzania, Mozambique, and Comoros. The three East African nations' maritime borders and the tripoint in the Indian Ocean have established in 2011 thanks to discussions mediated by the AUBP.

### **3.5. The Roles of ICJ for Dispute Settlement Mechanism regarding Boundary Conflict**

The International Court of Justice is one potential dispute resolution tool in transboundary contamination incidents. The affected state may represent the state culpable for the injury in proceedings before the International Court of Justice. There are at least two ways that the courts may become involved in these issues. The most straightforward method of granting jurisdiction is a unique agreement between the parties containing suitable treaty provisions. For instance, the Transboundary Waters Agreement and the Danube Agreement allow parties to appeal their issues to the International Court of Justice. However, the respondent State's permission must be acquired before an affected State party can file a lawsuit with the International Court of Justice under one of these agreements. However, under specific conditions, States parties

to the Court's Statute may proclaim that they accept the court's exclusive jurisdiction based on reciprocity with other States that make the same commitment. This situation only applies to parties who make the same assertion. Additionally, the negligence of the harmed state significantly impacted the relevant situation. The case may also be referred to the courts of the relevant member states in the event of alleged negligence.

International arbitration is an option (b). Member states may also use international arbitration in disputes resulting from transboundary pollution incidents. Examples include the Transboundary Waters Agreement and the Danube Agreement, which permit nations to arbitrate issues in addition to bringing them before the International Court of Justice. The Convention on Transboundary Industrial Accidents uses a similar strategy.

### **3.6. ICJ Ruling on Land and Maritime Boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroon vs. Nigeria: Equatorial Guinea Intervening)**

After multiple hearings and counterclaims from both parties, the International Court of Justice published its decision/judgment in the attached Judgment on October 10, 2002.

1. The court rejected the idea of a historical union promoted by Nigeria and, as a result, refused to quell agitation, establishing for the first time through treaties negotiated throughout the colonial period that the land boundary between the two countries was fixed. It declares that without the approval of Cameroon, such feelings cannot supersede the country's traditional surnames.
2. The court decided that the Bakassi land belonged to Cameroon under the Anglo-German agreement signed on March 11, 1913. According to Henderson Florio's exchange of notes between France and Great Britain dated January 9, 1931, the court also upheld the borders of the Lake Chad region. The court rejected Nigeria's claims against the Dakar region and surrounding municipalities.
3. In addition, the court marked a distinct border between the two nations. It accomplishes the same objectives as the Lake Chad Basin Commission in its appreciation for Lake Chad.
4. Additionally, the court shall uphold international marine limits. In 1971 and 1975, the leaders of Nigeria and Cameroon agreed on the maritime boundary at the mouth of the AKWAYEFE at latitude 1° E and longitude 8022'19 and 017'00N, which is where the tribunal officially began when Maroua recognized the Cameroonian party. Then, in determining the maritime limits at sea, the role of the consuls is primarily to suggest the demarcation of the limit; It follows the equidistant line between Nigeria and Cameroon, which is believed to produce a fair result. The course he took is not of a nature to interfere with the rights of Equatorial Guinea, and the court records are limited to showing his course without addressing the three-point question of Nigeria, Cameroon, and Equatorial Guinea
5. The court initially ruled that Nigeria was required to withdraw its administrative, maritime, and police pressures from the Bakassi Peninsula and the area around Lake

Chad based on the impact of its will on the land border. The sovereignty of Cameroon is concurrent. The court also declared that Cameroon must immediately evacuate any military, police, or other government personnel from Nigeria along the land boundary between Lake Chad and Bakassi.

6. The hearing's transcript details the proceedings and requests that Cameroon set aside money for the security of Nigerians who reside on the Bakassi Peninsula and close to Lake Chad.
7. In the end, the Trial Chamber dismissed Cameroon's claim that Nigeria should be made to compensate for the damages it had suffered, particularly due to the Bakassi race. The court emphasized Cameroon's reputation for sovereignty over the peninsula and its contentious closeness to Lake Chad in expressing its appreciation for the country. He discovered that the repute of the regional retreats allowed for effective response to injuries in Cameroon following the conclusion of Nigeria's run.

**Nigeria's First Response to the ICJ Decision.** According to data available, when Nigeria submitted eight (8) first objections to the Cameroon program, Richard Akingide and the former minister of justice, Prince Paula Ajibola, publicly responded on Nigeria's behalf.

If approved, the initial objection would have dealt with the bulk shipments from Cameroon that were presented on March 29 and June 6, 1994, respectively, changing the jurisdiction of the hearing. Press release from the United Nations (2002). However, the arguments above do not preclude the court from obtaining the judgment of October 10, 2002.

In the graph, the vertical line represents the number of cases added each year before the International Court of Justice. In contrast, the horizontal line represents the number of cases the International Court of Justice decided. Additionally, the information contained in the horizontal line of the graph reveals that the courtroom docket issued a total of 23 judgments during the preliminary phases (1966-1957) but only eleven (11) judgments during the latter stages (1992-2002). According to additional data, the UN favored the meeting's decision and its affiliates, such as the verdict of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which sets legal precedents, causes concern, and serves as a warning to world leaders and national events inside the global system. For instance, in 1990, collective protection against Iraq and the enforcement of sanctions against Libya led these and other errant nations to respect the international treaties and conventions that had been established. This condition also explains the present reduction in the number of cases decided by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) between 1958 and 2002.

According to a close examination of the chart, the International Court of Justice heard more than a hundred and twenty (120) cases between 1946 and 2002. However, it only rendered ninety (90) rulings in disputes involving land and maritime limits and other connected matters. It should be mentioned that 90 judgments issued by the court between 1946 and 2002 included the expert advisory evaluation of the judicial file.



### **3.7. The Impact of the ICJ Ruling on Global Conflict Prevention: The Nigeria-Cameroon Experience**

Before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling on the Nigeria-Cameroon boundary dispute, both countries sent forces to the Bakassi peninsula, which resulted in carnage and the loss of lives, property, and human and material goods on both sides. Violence and murder have been ongoing for more than 20 years. Hostilities ceased following the ICJ's ruling, and Presidents Olusegun Aremu Obasanjo of Nigeria and Paul Biya of Cameroon both declared their intention to follow the ruling. The joint border committee between Nigeria and Cameroon was established under the peace treaty signed by UN secretary general Mr. Koffi Annan. It is composed of chosen leaders from both countries.

The Nigeria-Cameroon Border Commission has been tasked with creating procedures for the complete execution of the International Court of Justice judgment as part of its mandate. The Nigeria-Cameroon Joint Border Commission has been tasked with safeguarding its nationals on both sides of the Bakassi Peninsula as part of a peace-enabling framework. The commissions' responsibility included developing, welfare, and resetting the oil-rich island. The advancement of international law has also benefited from expert advice and ICJ rulings. The following is another list of instances that the ICJ brought to a logical conclusion: 1. The 1971 International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion on Namibia affirmed the General Assembly's decision to revoke South Africa's authority to rule Namibia as part of the tribunals' contribution to the decolonization process in Africa. Unquestionably, this choice contributed to the emancipation of most third-world nations. 2. When Australia and New Zealand filed their claims against France for conducting nuclear tests in 1971, the International Court of Justice had to deal with another delicate problem of accountability for transboundary radioactive contamination. The ICJ verdict compelled France to apologize to New Zealand and Australia. This judgment against France. 3 greatly aided the progressive advancement of international law. The 1986 successful resolution of the border dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali exemplifies the value of legal judgments in resolving territorial conflicts. Recall that the leaders of Mali and Burkina Faso officially praised the decision and stated they would follow it.

Eretria was freed as an independent entity due to the ICJ's involvement in Ethiopia's Eretria issue. Through the peaceful conclusion of conflicts that would have threatened global peace and security, these and other rulings of the International Court of Justice have positively influenced the advancement of international law. Cameroon brought the Bakassi Peninsula territorial dispute before the International Court of Justice after more than a century of agreement and disagreement over the peninsula, first between the imperial powers Germany and Great Britain and then between their former colonial subjects Nigeria and Cameroon. *Nigeria v. Cameroon: Intervention of Equatorial Guinea* (judgment), October 10, 2002, General List No. 9, International Court of Justice (ICJ) at The Hague. The case involved the land and sea border between Nigeria and Cameroon.

Cameroon started the proceedings on March 29, 1999, by filing its application to the ICJ registry in connection with a dispute that primarily focused on the issue of sovereignty over the Bakassi Peninsula. The Federal Republic of Nigeria has violated and is violating the fundamental principle of respect for frontiers left over from colonization (*uti possidetis*), according to Cameroon, which asks the ICJ to rule and declare:

- a. That sovereignty over the Bakassi Peninsula is Cameroonian, following unique features of International Law;
- b. That by applying pressure on the Republic
- c. That the Federal Republic of Nigeria has violated and is continuing to violate its obligations under treaty law and common law by using its navy to occupy the Cameroonian Peninsula of Bakassi;
- d. In light of those breaches of prison responsibility stated above, the Federal Republic of Nigeria is responsible for putting an end to its navy presence in Cameroon territory
- e. (h) The Republic of Cameroon asks the court to continue extending the direction of its maritime boundary with the Federal Republic of Nigeria up to the limit of the maritime zones that international law places under their respective jurisdictions to avoid any dispute arising between the two States regarding their maritime boundary.

The government of Cameroon wrote to Nigeria on April 11, 1994, through its envoy in Yaounde, saying that Nigeria was seizing some of its territory in the Lake Chad region while this utility was still pending (Bekong, 1997).

The Federal Republic of Nigeria's Embassy in Yaounde, Cameroon, directly refuted these claims in Note No. 73/114/Vol. VI/94, dated April 14, 1994, and stated the following: It is both unfortunate and unacceptable that Darak, which has long been a part of the Wulgu District of the Ngala Local Government Area of Nigeria's Bornu State and has been run as such since time immemorial, is now being administered as a separate entity.

Cameroon's move appears to have been intended to establish a territorial jurisdiction in the area where none previously existed to support the claim in the International Court of Justice that Nigeria's response created the opportunity. In an apparent attempt to amend its application from March 29, 1999, Cameroon submitted a new application to the ICJ registry on June 6, 1999. This time, the application was made "for reasons of extension of the subject matter" to a new dispute that was "fundamentally related to the issue of sovereignty over part of the territory of Cameroon in the Lake Chad region," according to the sub amendment. In the sub-amendment above, Cameroon also asked the court to merge the two applications and consider them as a single application, explicitly establishing the border between the two states from Lake Chad to the ocean. Following the service of both petitions on Nigeria, which was no longer a party to the consolidation, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) decided to

combine Cameroon's two applications on June 16, 1994. The procedures, circumstances, and actions that led to the Nigeria-Cameroon boundary dispute being referred to the International Court of Justice revealed the Bakassi Peninsula as the location of Cameroonian sympathizers. In the next app, joining various regions becomes essentially optional. As mentioned above, the boundary between Nigeria and Cameroon is commonly referred to as the "Bakassi dispute" or "Bakassi case" for these and other factors.

Given the peculiar character of the ICJ's jurisprudence and the growing public awareness of the Bakassi issue, the top concern for many students studying global regulation is whether or not there will be one in all countries. The party in attendance, not the court. The ICJ lacks jurisdiction, and those chosen to opt out of its members are not subject to its decision. Article 36 of the International Court of Justice's Statute is meant to accomplish this issue. It is true even though such international locations qualify as occurrences under the International Court of Justice Statute. Member states of the United Nations are obvious instances under the Statute of the International Court of Justice because it is connected to the Charter of the United Nations. State events must agree to the law by selecting one or more methods to ensure judicial choice is used (Brownlie, 1979). The first is the written notices recognizing the International Court of Justice's jurisdiction as conclusive, which notices may, as necessary, be sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations using Article 36(2). (3).

The second strategy involves using formal agreement and deciding to use competing events to refer several instances to court. In all other cases referred to as "Settlement Reference," regardless of the grounds or lack thereof, this settlement shall be governed by the International Court of Justice Statute. Additionally, court jurisdiction over 0.33 is based on a temporary contractual obligation. Nigeria has never succumbed to the International Court of Justice's jurisprudence, according to the prayers of Nigerian sanity defenders who no longer comprehend their popularity with its jurisprudence. However, it is regrettably no longer the case.

**Limitations of the ICJ.** The ICJ has come a long way. Despite all of the ideological conflicts of the Cold War and the devastation of the colonies, it was able to flourish. That can demonstrate with new relevant experience and a busy schedule. Twelve (12) cases were still pending in the ICJ as of June 2005. two times as long as his for PCIJ, no symptoms (apart from his inadvertent WW3 at the time), and ICJ symptoms are decreasing. However, unlike the universal courts of these visionaries a century ago, the ICJ does not currently play the most significant role in settling international conflicts. There are six fashion-related restrictions, of which four are expressly ICJ-related.

First, there is a commonplace that we are overlooking in the global philosophy that guides our evaluation of the global regulatory system. The dispute between England and the United States in the 18th and 19th centuries is where the International Court of Justice's earliest origins can be traced. Included is the Jay Convention of 1794, which established costs for resolving conflicts between two international forums. The British

involvement in the American Civil War led to the 1872 Agreement on Criminal Disputes (1861-65).

Since they conveyed a widely held local belief that problems must be settled amicably, information on these subjects is of secondary significance in this context. It was achieved with the assistance of a century-old (Western) visionary who serves as a permanent worldwide judge and can impose commonplace forms of international law. We sought out a record. The idea that the twentieth century will improve peace and prosperity for all peoples was conceived a century ago. A global court filing inspired this positive thought. Why should not law and order flourish abroad if it does so at home?

This Western optimism was crushed by World War I (1914-18). After 1917, communist regimes asserted that international regulation had become a tool of capitalist imperialists and needed to be rejected. Pressure should answer all world issues. The post-1955 global centers, liberated from colonialism, disregarded Western principles and, consequently, the International Court of Justice as a tool of Western governance.

The issue is how foolish individuals are in assuming that the United Nations is in some way beyond politics, especially inside globally-minded NGOs. In actuality, it is among the world's tallest governmental structures. For instance, some people think that the federal government operates in the long-term, normal interests of the globe rather than out of frivolous nationalistic self-interest. The government no longer acts in that manner. In actuality, governments nearly always behave in their tenuous nationalist self-interest. This paper would have fewer issues to examine, such as war, the depletion of plant resources, and pollution, if the world's governments were more intelligent, ambitious, and long-sighted.

ICJ operates effectively in a combative global climate. There must be some feeling of surprise that has prevented it and sustained it for a long time rather than whining about what has not been accomplished.

The impact of national sovereignty comes in second. Many nations refused to acknowledge the International Court of Justice's ("compulsory jurisdiction") inherent right to hear cases brought against it. Governments are not compelled to comply with international responsibilities under international law and national sovereignty principles. Consequently, 191 nations are included in the Do not automatically recognize the International Court of Justice jurisdiction. The International Court of Justice does not automatically provide jurisdiction to all United Nations member states or the International Court of Justice. Only 65 United Nations Member States consented to their jurisdiction. The International Court of Justice is a tool that states may or may not use. For instance, in the middle of the 1970s, Australia led an ICJ trial challenging French nuclear tests in the South Pacific. The court came to the following decisions regarding the Bakassi Peninsula after hearing from the parties:

- 1) Britain was permitted to construct its boundary with Germany, including the Bakassi Peninsula's ceding, because of the 1884 Treaty of Protection between Britain and the Kings and Chiefs of Old Calabar and the applicable international law at the time.

- 2) March 11, 1913, Anglo-German Agreement was in full force and effect. Additionally, the operative clauses of Articles XVII to XXII of this agreement, which deal with the assignment of the Bakassi Peninsula, were deemed to be approved by Nigeria, according to the court, for the various acts and acts of Nigeria.
- 3) As a result, "The Republic of Cameroon has sovereignty over the Bakassi Peninsula.

#### 4. Conclusions

The desire to control and own the Bakassi oil and petroleum reserves led to the fighting on the peninsula. The issue, however, is that many border regions in Africa have turned into hubs for a variety of evil trends, including illegal border crossings and other forms of illegal immigration, drugs, illegal weapons and smuggling, organized theft, theft of farm animals, poaching of plants and animals, terrorism, invasions, and rebellion. The opposition to the management and ownership of oil fields is growing more severe and acute as global power consumption patterns change. Countries that compete with us frequently look for conflicts to maintain their fields. It is especially problematic in Africa. The ICJ has advanced exceptionally as a result. It manages to endure every ideological conflict of the Cold War as well as the establishment of the colonies. His busy schedule evidences his increased feeling of compliance. First, there is a shared lost world philosophy that drives appreciation for a world law device. The impact of national sovereignty comes in second. Many governments are reluctant to accept the ICJ's "mandatory jurisdiction," allowing it to review cases brought against them automatically.

If studies cannot address concerns regarding the application and utility of international law, this perspective may be lacking.

1. Without exception, all UN members shall recognize the ICJ's common jurisdiction on its reputation as described in Article 36.
2. Different countries should be encouraged to employ pressure and sanctions to compel other nations to abide by international treaties and agreements. Such sanctions would influence the behavior of their courtier rulers, such as Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Charles Taylor of Liberia, and Eyadema of Togo. They take joy in breaching the fundamental rights of their citizens in the name of upholding the city's sovereignty and the law.
3. More extensive conflict crime courts need to be formed in various areas of the arena for leaders to compete to similarly evaluate the sports of national actors in the international apparatus. It is possible to write about authoritarianism and corruption while still in power because human rights abuses and violations of sovereignty do not necessarily fall under the purview of independent governments.

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