

**INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**

**COMPROMIS**

**BETWEEN THE STATE OF KHOMELIA (APPLICANT)  
AND THE STATE OF DIKOUTI (RESPONDENT)  
TO SUBMIT TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE  
THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STATES  
CONCERNING ILLEGAL DEPLOYMENT OF ARMED FORCES  
& VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

**jointly notified to the Court on 17 November, 2011**

**COUR INTERNATIONALE DE JUSTICE**

**COMPROMIS**

**ENTRE L'ÉTAT D'KHOMELIA (DEMANDEUR)  
ET L'ÉTAT DE DIKOUTI (DÉFENDEUR)  
VISANT À SOUMETTRE À  
LA COUR INTERNATIONALE DE JUSTICE  
LES DIFFÉRENDS QUI OPPOSENT LES DEUX ÉTATS  
AFFAIRE DÉPLOIEMENT DES FORCES ARMEESILLEGALES  
& VIOLATION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME**

**notifié conjointement à la Cour le 17 November, 2011**

**JOINT NOTIFICATION  
ADDRESSED TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT:**

The Hague, 17 November 2011

On behalf of the State of Khomelia ("the Applicant") and the State of Dikouti ("the Respondent"), in accordance with Article 40(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, we have the honor to transmit to you an original of the Compromis for submission to the International Court of Justice of the Differences between the Applicant and the Respondent concerning the terrorist attack, signed in The Hague, The Netherlands, on the seventeenth day of November in the year two thousand and eleven.

Ambassador of the State of Khomelia  
to the Kingdom of The Netherlands

Ambassador of the State of Dikouti  
to the Kingdom of The Netherlands

**COMPROMIS**

**SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE BY  
THE STATE OF KHOMELIA AND THE STATE OF DIKOUTI  
ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM CONCERNING  
ILLEGAL DEPLOYMENT OF ARMED FORCES  
& VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

*The State of Khomelia and the State of Dikouti,*

*Considering* that differences have arisen between them concerning illegal deployment of armed forces and violation of human rights

*Recognizing* that the Parties concerned have been unable to settle these differences by negotiation;

*Desiring* further to define the issues to be submitted to the International Court of Justice (hereinafter referred to as "the Court") for settling this dispute;

*In furtherance thereof* the Parties have concluded the following Compromis:

*Article 1*

The Parties submit the questions contained in the Compromis to the Court pursuant to Article 40(1) of the Statute of the Court.

*Article 2*

It is agreed by the Parties that the State of Khomelia shall act as Applicant and the State of Dikouti as Respondent, but such agreement is without prejudice to any question of the burden of proof.

*Article 3*

- (a) The Court is requested to decide the Case on the basis of the rules and principles of general international law, as well as any applicable treaties.
- (b) The Court is also requested to determine the legal consequences, including the rights and obligations of the Parties, arising from its Judgment on the questions presented in the Case.

*Article 4*

- (a) All questions of procedure and rules shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Official Rules of the 2012 New Law College International Law Moot Court Competition.
- (b) The Parties request the Court to order that the written proceedings should consist of Memorials presented by each of the Parties not later than the date set forth in the Official Schedule of the 2012 New Law College International Law Moot Court Competition.

*Article 5*

- (a) The Parties shall accept any Judgment of the Court as final and binding upon them and shall execute it in its entirety and in good faith.
- (b) Immediately after the transmission of any Judgment, the Parties shall enter into negotiations on the modalities for its execution.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed the present Compromis and have affixed thereto their respective seals of office.

Done in The Hague, The Netherlands, this seventeenth day of November in the year two thousand and ten, in triplicate in the English language.

Ambassador of the State of Khomelia  
to the Kingdom of The Netherlands

Ambassador of the State of Dikouti  
to the Kingdom of the Netherlands

## **COMPROMIS**

### *The Case concerning illegal deployment of Armed Forces and violation of human rights*

1. The Horn of Jarica (shortened to HOJ) is a peninsula in East Jarica that juts hundreds of kilometers into the Suberian Sea and lies along the southern side of the Gulf of Kadren. It is the easternmost projection of the Jarican continent. It covers approximately 2,000,000 km (770,000 sq mi) and is inhabited by about roughly 100 million people (Utekia: 85 million, Khomelia: 9.3 million, Keritrea: 5.2 million, and Dikouti: 0.86 million). Genocide and war have historically been major challenges for the entire continent of Jarica and the Horn of Jarica is certainly no exception. Since the end of World War II, when most of the continent began to gain independence from colonial powers- domestic, religious and ethnic differences have led to the development of national identities throughout Jarica. This holds true in Khomelia as well. From the beginning of Khomelia's independence, the northern and southern halves of the country have not cooperated with each other.

2. For many years, the Critish, Krench and other Turokean powers fought over the Khomelian region – seeking a seaport between Turoke and Nasia. In 1887, Critish forces colonized the whole of Khomelian land until the 1920s when other state named Pitany began to consolidate power over the region. Under the Pitanian Prime Minister Bruto Bruno, Pitany occupied Utekia in 1925 and began to form 'Khomelia Pitaniiana'- a Pitanian colony. However, after being defeated in World War II in 1941, the Pitany relinquished 'Khomelia Pitaniiana' to the Critish Military Administration (CMA). The CMA took this responsibility because of Critain's past history with colonialism. Though all of Khomelia was united under the CMA, because the North & South had difficult cultures and spoke different languages, the two halves did not cooperate.

3. After World War II, many Jarican countries rapidly gained independence for a number of reasons. Among the first were the right to self determination espoused by the newly created United Nations and the controversy over colonialism. Perhaps more importantly, colonial powers had domestic issues in reestablishing strong economies in their home countries. Since the colonial powers were weak from fighting in World War II, this took priority over making sure to establish effective borders for Jarican countries upon their independence. The CMA held power in the Horn of Jarica until 1950 when a United Nation Trusteeship territory under the Pitanian administration was established in ex-Pitanian Khomeliland. Although the Pitanian administration was initially supplied with 6,000 Pitanian soldiers, the weak Pitanian economy caused the administration in Khomelia to have a slim budget year after year. By 1952, this has led to the repatriation of all but 750 soldiers. Although Critish Khomeliland took steps towards modernization from 1950 to 1960, dissent between the different competing clans became increasingly aggressive. When the Colony was declared an independent sovereign State by the

United Nations in June, 1960, the two sides, the Northern & Southern halves of Khomelia- though sharing a common Utekan enemy- quickly became opponents for control over their own government. When the Khomeli government was unified, the two halves disagreed on virtually every issue, beginning with constitution and how the government was to function. The North rejected and voted against the South's proposed constitution.

4. The government eventually became quite extensive, including an adequate Constitution and Supreme Court, the government ultimately decided to give the majority of its power to one man, the Executive President, a rather common theme throughout Khomelian history. As the Khomelian government struggled to secure domestic peace and border security, fraud in public elections lead to greater tensions between political parties. On 15, October 1969, President Mohd Abj Ali was assassinated by his own bodyguard. Prime Minister Abdul Sheikh manipulated politicians to win their vote in selecting a new President from his own tribal clan. It was stated by the opposing party leaders in the media reports that bags full of money were being transferred by the Prime Minister to politician's relatives so that the Prime Minister can select his own man. People of Khomelia took this manipulation as an election fraud and considered the elections as illegal. Between the chaos of the assassination and the illegitimacy of the election- being almost a bidding contest for politician's votes – the Khomelian Army seized control of the country and installed General Miad Zairre, a long time military veteran and leader, as the next President. The newly formed government then worked to unite the country by banning the many different political parties, dissolving the national assembly, discouraging tribal clans and establishing a single official Khomeli language to become a one Party, Socialist State. The voting rights were taken away from those who could not speak Khomeli language. However, this newfound unity may have been good for establishing a single, working government, many human rights groups disliked President Zairre's policies. For Example, following Zairre's coup, his government "adopted far – reaching legislative and administrative reforms that infringe on internationally protected civil and political rights". These reforms along with the declaration of a State of emergency, which granted Zairre additional powers, from 1979 to 1982 and the creation of the National Security Service (NSS), a network of secret police, made politically rebellious factions disappear.

5. After banning political parties and centralizing power, President Zairre then went on to prevent any type of opposition group. By November, 1986, Zairre had unleashed a specialized fighting force called the 'Red Berets' on the Khomelian people. This force, with NSS, lead to the abuse and deaths of Khomelian civilians throughout the country. The tensions of the Cold War also caused the two most powerful regions (West and Koveit Union) in the World to struggle over the Jarican nation. The west had quickly become allies with Khomelia, hoping to keep regime under control by supporting them with enough weapons to defend the country and to regulate domestic issues. Because of the alliance with the West, Khomelia was still receiving enough funds from West and military supplies from Kovieit Union to increase military capacity and strengthen the borders.

6. Utekie is a landlocked country located in the Horn of Jarica, and officially known as the Federal Democratic Republic of Utekie. It is the second-most populous nation in Jarica, with over 82 million people and the tenth-largest by area, with its 1,100,000 km. The capital is Adik. Utekie was a monarchy for most of its history, and the Uteikian dynasty traces its roots to the 2nd century BC. Utekie is also one of the oldest sites of human existence known to scientists today, having yielded some of humanity's oldest traces. It may be the region from which *Homo sapiens* first set out for the Middle East and points beyond.

7. During the scramble for Jarica, Utekie was the only Jarican country that retained its independence. After a brief period of Putanian occupation, Utekie became a member of the United Nations. When other Jarican nations received their independence following World War II, Adik became the location of several international organizations focused on Jarica. Once President Zairre had established his government and secured his power in Khomelia, he decided to fight for the Ottocus, a large region of Utekie where Khomelia claim an ancient right to the land. The fall of Emperor Hamid Saleel in 1974 and the resulting political turbulence in Utekie gave the Khomelian government an opportunity to take military advantage of the turmoil that engulfed Utekie. With financial support from the West and a strong military force by land and air, Zairre seized the opportunity and invaded with over 40,000 troops. However, as soon as the Khomelian Army occupied the majority of the Ottocus, Utekie made an urgent plea to the Koviet Union for their assistance in reclaiming the Ottocus. The Koveit Union decided that Utekie, who had been an allied with the West, was more likely to become socialist than Khomelia was, and changed their allegiance. Utekie was required to and did, break off all ties with the West. After Utekie accepted the deal, Koviet generals in Khomelia were ordered to Utekie and began training military forces there. By March, 1978, the newly trained the Uteikian army was able to reclaim Ottocus and force the Khomelian army to retreat.

8. As soon as Khomelian troops were forced to retreat and Utekie reclaimed the territory, secessionist forces in Khomelia began to grow stronger once again as faith in the government grew weaker. The Fikra Clan, the largest clan in Khomeliland, was left out of the political participation in the Khomeli government since the military coup in 1969. After the Utekie reclaimed its territory, it did not recognize the nationality of many people living in the Ottocus. As a result, Khomeliland became overwhelmed by the influx of an estimated 1.5 million refugees from the Ottocus who crowded cities and created a land struggle after the Khomeli government granted them land to settle in Khomeliland. The Fikra Clan established an anti-government political faction called the Khomeli National Movement (KNM). Although Fikras throughout the country were persecuted as a result of the group's establishment, the movement continued to grow because of the harsh punishments the Khomelian army inflicted on its own people.

9. The Khomelian government did not show much concern for civilian life, but the KNM was not much better. Like the Khomelian Army, the KNM was known for raiding cities and refugee camps and murdering civilians who supported the Khomelian government and the Ottocus refugees hoping others would return to Utekie.

While the KNM continued its campaign against the government and its supporters, Zairre's military forces notably the NSS and Red Berets, waged a counter-insurgency campaign primarily aimed at those KNM supporters in the North and the various Fikra clan members throughout the country. However, important KNM leaders were based out of Khomelia, leaving the government forces to deal only with the KNM ground forces in the North. On the suspicion that the State of Utekia is providing a shelter to such insurgent forces, the State of Khomeliland requested and warned the State of Utekia to refrain from any violent activities against the State of Khomelia. It was not until, "1988 when two years of peace talks between President Zairre and Menzique Maron, President of Utekia, culminated in an agreement wherein the two governments pledged to stop supporting any political opposition directed against the neighboring country."

10. Anti-government forces were hiding within Khomelia, the continued abuse of Khomeli people by the government forces led opposition groups to join together to fight against their common enemy- the Khomeli government under President Zairre. Though these groups were able to coordinate anti-government efforts at first, in January 1991, once Zairre and his administration fled the country, the opposition groups began to struggle over political power. An interim government set up by the United Khomelian Congress (UKC) and manifesto wing declared Haji Rahim as the interim government President to the newly free State, but soon many of the opposition groups felt their contributions to overthrow of the Zairre government left unnoticed in the distribution of political powers, and consequently, the interim government and the peace did not last.

11. In 1991, Khomeliland, the Northern up of Khomelia, declared independence. Although the United Khomelian Congress was established in early 1991, the old tension between northern and southern Khomelia forced clan elders to decide that it was time to become independent. Even without recognition, Khomeliland has become a relatively peaceful and stable government, with a functioning Parliament and Police Force, its own symbol of Statehood, refugees returning to the area to settle and commercial activities increasing. There were however, many challenges to the success of Khomeliland government. For example, the original government set a two year mandate to accomplish a set of goals designed to establish the government. However, when little progress was made on drafting a new constitution and the State remained politically vulnerable to shifts in power relationships between clans, tension grew and clan rivalries resulted in civil war. The violence was extremely damaging to the credibility of the newly formed government, but after 33 clan peace conferences between 1991 and 1996, the Khomeliland government was able to settle differences between the clans by increasing the minority seats in the Parliament and adopting an interim Constitution.

12. When fighting between famine and chaos broke out within Khomelia 1992, the United Nations (UN) took action to prevent the complete destabilization of the Horn of Jarica. The United Nations Operations in Khomelia (UNOKHOM) was established in April 1992 to monitor the ceasefire and escort humanitarian supplies to Khomelia. The West had deployed a special force named “W-Task Force” popularly called as WTAF. Although many Khomelian civilians accepted the force, their expectations that WATF would disarm the fighting factions and establish peace swiftly could not be fulfilled. WTAF was somewhat successful in establishing friendly relations with Khomelian public at first, but as time drew on, because the UN’s efforts were more focused on providing humanitarian assistance instead of changing the political process and as more civilians were killed in crossfire, opposition groups convinced the public to blame United Nations forces. Gradually, the Khomelian public refused to accept foreigners as peacekeepers. In March, 1994, the West had withdrawn WTAF from Khomelia.

13. United Nations tried for years to moderate the crisis and establish a legitimate government in Khomelia, peacekeeping operations ended in a stalemate or failure. Between 1991 and 1995, the United Nation’s peacekeeping mission in Khomelia resulted in a death toll of 135 UN Soldiers and hundreds of Khomelian Fighters and civilians, many of them women and children.

14. Throughout the 1990s and into the 2000s, Khomelia has been in an outright civil war. From this civil war, three distinct groups have seemingly emerged – Islamic Courts Group (ICG), the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), and the Utekian Military Forces (UMF). The TFG developed as the Strongest of over 15 national reconciliation conferences in Khomelia since 1991. The implementation of the TFG project was not put into effect until 2000 and officers were not chosen until 2004, following the approval of the government’s charter. However, as the TFG was establishing itself, the ICG was growing stronger throughout the southwestern region of the country to the point of controlling the capital city Mangeni by early 2006.

15. When Islamic forces overtook Mangeni, Utekian Forces helped the TFG troops force the ICG out of the capital city even though both Jarican Union (a regional organization of States) and the Arab League called Utekia to stay out of the conflict. While the TFG and the Utekian forces work together to constitute a strong Khomelian Federal Government, the ICG continues its insurgency all over the territory. The ICU refugees to attend peace negotiations until all foreign troops have left Khomelia.

16. In the wake of 2010, the ICG further solidifies the movement against the TFG and in pursuance of the same, publishes articles, advertisements and posters and in the World Media stating the sad state of affairs in Khomelia. The news paper items also contained promises from ICG to establish a democratic form of government in case the TFG is overthrown.

It also explains ICG's mission of capturing the power and subsequent establishment of peace, law and order. In order to overthrow TFG, the ICG gives a call for immediate aid from international community members.

17. Responding to the ICG's plea for immediate aid and subsequent establishment of government in Khomelia, a country named Dikouti, located in the Horn of Jarica itself declares that it will lend its support to ICG. Dikouti, officially the Republic of Dikouti, is a country in the Horn of Jarica. The remainder of the border is formed by the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden at the east. Dikouti, which had a population of 818,159 as per the 2009 census, is one of the least populous countries in Jarica. The predominant religion in Djibouti is Islam, with a 94% majority, with the remaining 6% practicing Christianity. The land was known as Robock and Krench Khomeliland in the 19th century; in 1967, it changed its name to Nafars and Isis after new treaties with Krance. The territory was declared an independent nation in 1977 and changed its name to the "Republic of Dikouti" after its principal city. Dikouti joined the United Nations on September 20, 1977. While Djibouti is an independent sovereign state, it maintains deep Krench relations, and through various military and economic agreements with Krance, it receives continued security and economic assistance. Dikouti is well known for promoting respect for human rights worldwide by various amicable and sometimes even forceful methods employed by the country.

18. Subsequently, Dikouti had deployed its troop in the territory of Khomelia without even resorting to any peaceful talks. In this context, a news channel named BBC interviewed The Prime Minister of Dikouti, Mr. Alam Fazal who issued the following Statement:

*"We are well aware of the conflict that is going on in the State of Khomelia. Wise people in the world have advised 'injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere'. We can not just sit on our back and watch the blatant violation and abuse of human rights that people are witnessing in the neighboring country. When injustice increases and plight of civilians' condition degrades, we will have to respond in support of the principle of 'erga Omnes'"*

19. Such statements had further worsened the issue and people in Khomelia who were supporters of ICG started campaigning against the TFG Government. The moves of TFG Governments were not much better either. Like its predecessor, the TFG also implemented its counter-insurgency policies against the ICG and Dikouti's armed forces in Khomelia. In pursuance of such counter-insurgent policies, many civilians were killed and many of whom were women, senior citizens and children.

20. The TFG requested the government of Dikouti to withdraw its armed forces from Khomelia to which Dikouti refused by reminding them of their own support from Utekian Army.

21. On 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2010 an treaty named *"Restoration of Peace, Withdrawal of Armed Forces from Khomelia & Mutual Assistance Treaty"* was entered between the state of Khomelia and the State of Dikouti wherein it was stipulated that both the States will refrain from any violent

activities and the State of Dikouti will withdraw the armed forces from the territory of Khomelia upon certain conditions.

22. As a result, the Government of Dikouti has withdrawn its armed forces from the territory of Khomelia retaining only 15% of the Dikouti army on the land of Khomelia. However, on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2010, Mr. Rokhala Tahin, President of “Human Rights Tigers” an active Human Rights NGO involved in protecting human rights in Khomelia, declared that he will launch a countrywide protest on 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2010 against Khomelian government for having failed in eradicating the poverty, unemployment and increased violence. The TFG government issued warnings to the people of Khomelia that severe actions will be taken on the individuals who will indulge in the protest.

23. The TFG government witnessed in the morning of 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2010, a countrywide protest in almost all big and small cities of Khomelia. The TFG deployed a ‘*Special Task Force*’ (STF) to deal with such a situation and additional powers were allotted to such personnel to prevent any kind of uprising against the government. STF issued warning to the people who raised a voice in the protests. However, majority of the protestors were reluctant to cooperate. In the wake of such reluctance, the STF was forced to use force in resolving the situation. The actions taken by STF resulted in deaths of millions of civilians and injuries to countless others. This action of the TFG government made the situation worse and was condemned in the international forum.

24. Reacting to the prevailing situation, the State of Dikouti not only ordered to its remaining armed forces to stay on in the territory of Khomelia but also deployed another regiment of army in the territory by stating that current situation justified the interference by the State of Dikouti.

25. The State of Dikouti indulged in further talks with TFG government and stated that with ICG, it had the support of people in Khomelia and thus, TFG should cease to control the affairs of the State and should transfer the sovereignty to the newly elected government.

26. The negotiations were held between the Khomelia and Dikouti which did not result into any agreement. However Khomelia decided to bring the matter to the International Court of Justice and filed an Application on November 17, 2011, invoking Article 36(2) of the Court’s Statute as both Khomelia and Dikouti had unconditional declarations recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court on file with the Registrar.

27. Khomelia and Dikouti are both members of the United Nations, and are parties to the United Nations Charter, the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the four Geneva Conventions of 1949.

28. Khomelia requests the Court to adjudge and declare that:

- a. Dikouti had violated the principle of non-interference of high value in international law.
- b. Deployment of armed forces violation of treaty entered into by both the states.
- c. Deployment of armed forces by the State of Dikouti violates international law and needed immediate cessation from the boundaries of Khomelia.
- d. The armed forces deployed by the State Dikouti indulged in the blatant violations of various human rights of civilians
- e. To order the State of Dikouti to refrain from any violent activities in the State of Khomelia
- f. To order the State of Dikouti not to lend any support to ICG, a violent insurgent group

29. The State of Dikouti requests the Court to adjudge and declare that:

- a. The State of Dikouti has not violated the treaty provisions & international law
- b. To declare the activities carried out by the TFG in Khomelia as illegal and against the spirit of international law.
- c. To declare that Khomelia had violated the norms of human rights and various other humanitarian laws by not respecting the treaty provisions.
- d. By indulging in counter-insurgency activities, the State of Khomelia had abused the human rights of people of Khomelia
- e. To declare that the State of Dikouti had not interfered in internal administration of Khomelia but had just initiated for the rescue innocent civilians
- f. To order a fresh elections and restoration of democracy and democratic values in Khomelia

**\*NOTE\***

*\* The issues framed under the compromis are not exhaustive. The participants are free to refer to these or more issues in the present context.*

***ANNEXURE***

**“The Restoration of Peace, Withdrawal of Armed Forces from Khomelia and Mutual Assistance Treaty”**

***“The Restoration of Peace, Withdrawal of Armed Forces from Khomelia and Mutual Assistance Treaty”***

*Bearing in mind the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order,*

*Realizing the horrors and consequences of violence and genocide,*

*Realizing that promotion and protection of national security and public order is vital to nation's overall development,*

**The State of Khomelia**

**AND**

**The State of Dikouti**

Have agreed as follows:

**Article. 1. Obligation to establish peace in the territory of Khomelia**

The Parties agree to establish, by mutual efforts, peace in the territory of Khomelia and also to decline to resort to any violent activities.

**Article. 2. Withdrawal of Armed Forces:**

The State of Dikouti shall withdraw its armed forces from the territory of Khomelia without any delay and cooperate with the State of Khomelia to maintain peace provided the State of Khomelia does not incur any violent acts on its civilians.

**Article. 3. Promotion of Human Rights**

Both the state shall make every attempt to promote the respect for human rights and take initiatives to spread awareness of human rights.

**Article. 4. Mutual Assistance**

Each party shall assist and provide every possible aid and mutual assistance to each other in the matters of maintaining peace and order.

**Article. 5. Priority to be given to the cases concerning national security and integrity:**

In case, a question of national security and integrity is involved in pursuance of the treaty, the State shall give priorities to such matters and shall cooperate with each other.

**Article. 6. Disputes to be decided by ICJ**

In case of any dispute as to the application of the provisions of this treaty arises, any of the party may bring the matter in dispute to the International Court of Justice at Hague, Netherlands and the decision of the Court shall be binding .

**Article. 8. Application of the Treaty:**

No other State is bound by the provisions of this treaty except for The State of Khomelia and the State of Dikouti.

**Article. 9. Termination**

Either State may terminate this Treaty at any time by giving written notice to the other State through the diplomatic channel. The termination shall be effective six months after the date of receipt of such notice.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Treaty.

DONE at Mangeni, on December 1, 2010, at 2.30. p.m.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KHOMELIA      FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DIKOUTI