

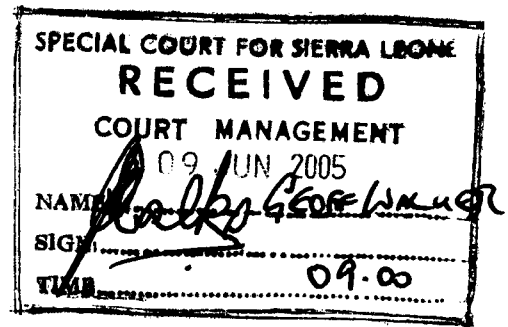
**SPECIAL COURT FOR
SIERRA LEONE**

Case No. SCSL-2004-16-T

Before: Justice Teresa Doherty, Presiding
Justice Julia Sebutinde
Justice Richard Lussick

Registrar: Robin Vincent

Date filed: 9 June 2005



THE PROSECUTOR

against

ALEX TAMBA BRIMA

BRIMA BAZZY KAMARA

and

SANTIGIE BORBOR KANU

**JOINT DEFENCE RESPONSE TO PROSECUTION CONSEQUENTIAL SUBMISSIONS ON THE
MOTION FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE AND ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE FILED ON 2 APRIL 2004
AND REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PAGE LIMIT**

Office of the Prosecutor:
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Glenna Thompson
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I INTRODUCTION

1. Pursuant to the "Scheduling Order on Judicial Notice Motion" ("**Order**") of 27 May 2005, the Prosecution filed its "Consequential Submissions on the Motion for Judicial Notice and Admission of Evidence Filed on 2 April 2005" ("**Prosecution Submissions**"). On 2 April 2004, the Prosecution had filed its "Prosecution's Motion for Judicial Notice and Admission of Evidence" ("**Prosecution Motion**"). In response to these documents, the Defence hereby files its "Joint Defence Response to Prosecution Consequential Submissions on the Motion for Judicial Notice and Admission of Evidence Filed on 2 April 2004" ("**Defence Response**").
2. This Defence Response extends the page limit, and the Defence herewith also respectfully seeks relief from the honorable Trial Chamber to allow the Defence to do so. Although the Defence has tried to stay within the page limit, the fact that the Prosecution documents it refers to in its Prosecution Submissions contain several hundreds of pages, made it not possible for the Defence to stay within the ten page limit provided for by Article 6 of the Practice Direction on the Filing of Documents before the Special Court for Sierra Leone.
3. Given the expedited filing procedure as set out in the Trial Chamber's "Scheduling Order on Judicial Notice Motion" of 27 May 2005, the Defence was unable to present this request in a separate document, and therefore includes it in the Defence Response itself.

II JUDICIAL NOTICE AND ADMISSIBILITY UNDER RULE 92*bis*

2.1 Applicable Provisions and Legal Authorities

4. Rule 94 of the Rules provides for the Trial Chamber to take judicial notice of facts of common knowledge.

5. The ICTR Trial Chamber in *Prosecutor v. Semanza* indicated that ‘facts of common knowledge’ were interpreted to mean “those facts which are not subject to reasonable dispute including, common or universally known facts, such as general facts of history, generally known geographical facts and the law of nature.”¹ And again, “[u]nder the rubric of matters of common knowledge, a court may generally take judicial notice of matters so notorious, or clearly established or susceptible to determination by reference to readily obtainable and authoritative sources that evidence of their existence is unnecessary.”² Moreover, judicially noticed facts serve as conclusive proof of those facts and the taking of judicial notice “ends the evidentiary inquiry.”³ However, as the Appeals Chamber noted in the *Fofana* Decision, “it does not seem to be compatible with the concept that facts capable of being judicially noticed are beyond reasonable dispute. If the possibility of a reasonable dispute exists then the fact should not be judicially noticed.”⁴ However, the Appeals Chamber further concluded that “facts of common knowledge under Rule 94(A) cannot be challenged during trial and that legal conclusions as well as facts which constitute legal findings cannot be judicially noticed.”⁵
6. If judicial notice under 94(A) is not accepted, admission under Rule 92bis(B) and (C) could be requested. Rule 92bis relates to information (assertions of fact and not opinion) made in documents or electronic communications can be accepted if such facts are relevant and their reliability is “susceptible of confirmation.”⁶ Rule 92bis allows admission of information which is not beyond dispute to be presented to the court that will require evaluation in due course.⁷

¹ *Prosecutor v. Semanza*, Case No. ICTR-97-20-1, Decision on the Prosecutor’s Motion for Judicial Notice and Presumption of Facts Pursuant to Rules 94 and 54, 3 November 2000 (“**Semanza Decision**”), para. 4; also referred to in *Prosecutor v. Fofana*, Case No. SCSL-2004-14-AR73, *Fofana – Decision on Appeal against ‘Decision on Prosecution’s Motion for Judicial Notice and Admission of Evidence,’* (“**Fofana Decision**”) para. 21.

² *Semanza* Decision, para. 25.

³ *Fofana* Decision, para. 30, referring to the *Semanza* Decision.

⁴ *Fofana* Decision, para. 31.

⁵ *Fofana* Decision, para. 32.

⁶ *Fofana* Decision, para. 26.

⁷ *Fofana* Decision, para. 27.

7. The Defence will first address the Prosecution request for judicial notice of the statements made in Amended Annex A to the Prosecution Submissions, and will subsequently assess the requested admittance of documents contained in Annex B to the Prosecution Motion.

2.2 Criteria for Acceptance of Facts of Common Knowledge

8. According to Trial Chamber I, acceptance of facts of common knowledge depends on the following criteria:
 - (i) The facts are relevant to the case of the accused person;
 - (ii) The facts are not subject to reasonable dispute;
 - (iii) The facts do not include legal findings; and
 - (iv) The facts do not attest to the criminal responsibility of the accused.⁸

2.3 Acceptance of Information Pursuant to Rule 92bis

9. As explained in the *Fofana* Decision, the effect of Rule 92bis is to permit the reception of assertions of fact, but not of opinion, made in documents or electronic communications, if such facts are relevant and their reliability is susceptible of confirmation. Therefore, reliability is not a condition of admission, the evidence should merely be capable of corroboration in due course.⁹ The weight and reliability of the information admitted under Rule 92bis will have to be assessed in the light of all the evidence in the case.¹⁰

⁸ Referred to in *Fofana* Decision, para. 28.

⁹ *Fofana* Decision, para. 26.

¹⁰ *Fofana* Decision, para. 27.

III RESPONSE TO PROSECUTION SUBMISSIONS

3.1 Amended Annex A

10. In the "Amended Annex A," attached to the Prosecution Submissions, the Prosecution enumerates several facts which it wishes to be judicially noticed. The Defence will provide arguments on each point separately.

A. The conflict in Sierra Leone occurred from March 1991 until January 2002.

11. The Defence does not object to this fact being judicially noticed.

B. The city of Freetown, the Western area and the following districts are located in the country of Sierra Leone: Port Loko, Bombali, Koinadugu, Kono, Kailahun, Kenema and Bo.

12. The Defence does not object to this fact being judicially noticed.

C. Sierra Leone acceded to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions on 21 October 1986.

13. The Defence wishes to amend the Prosecution's statement under C. According to the information on the website of the International Committee for the Red Cross,¹¹ Sierra Leone made a declaration of succession on 10 June 1965, indicating that it would abide by the 1949 Geneva Conventions which were applicable prior to its independence.

14. On 21 October 1986, Sierra Leone indeed acceded to the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions.

15. Consequently, the Defence does not object to these – amended – facts to be judicially noticed.

¹¹ See: http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/party_gc/SFile/Conventions%20de%20Geneve%20et%20Protocoles%20additionnels%20ENG.pdf, the relevant pages of which are attached as **exhibit 1**.

D. Groups commonly referred to as RUF, AFRC and CDF were involved in the armed conflict in Sierra Leone.

16. The Defence submits that this statement relates to legal findings which directly concern the allegations against the Accused. Therefore, this statement does not fulfill the fourth requirement set out by Trial Chamber I, and mentioned in para. 6 above, namely that “the facts do not attest to the criminal responsibility of the accused.”
17. The Defence therefore objects to this statement being judicially noticed by the Trial Chamber.

E. The RUF, under the leadership of FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, began organized armed operations in Sierra Leone in March 1991.

18. Mindful of the decision made by Trial Chamber I in *Sesay et al.*,¹² the Defence does object to this fact being judicially noticed as it relates to proof of the Prosecution’s theory in the AFRC case.

F. During the ensuing armed conflict, the RUF forces were also commonly referred to as ‘RUF’, ‘Rebels’ and ‘People’s Army’ by the population of Sierra Leone.

19. According to the Defence, this statement cannot be judicially noticed. In the first place, the Prosecution mentions three different sources for this statement. The first source refers to a transcript from a SLBS radio message of 30 May 1997 by Lt. David Collins, former spokesman to the RUF. The Defence submits that the evidence contained in this document is not specific. In the Amended Annex A to the Prosecution Submissions, the date of this document is referred to only as “30 May 19:22 GMT.”¹³ However, in the “Materials Filed Pursuant to Order to the Prosecution to File Disclosure Materials and Other Materials in Preparation [sic] for the Commencement of Trial of 1 April 2004,” (“**Prosecution Filed**

¹² *Prosecutor v. Sesay et al.*, Case No. SCSL-2004-15-PT, Decision on Prosecution’s Motion for Judicial Notice and Admission of Evidence, 24 June 2004, para. 45 under (i).

¹³ See on p. 2 of Amended Annex A, under F.

Materials") filed by the Prosecution on 26 April 2004, the document is referred to as dating from "30 May 1997 19:22 GMT."¹⁴ Yet, the radio message itself seems to refer to a date after 1997. The Defence therefore contends that the date of this radio message is not specified. Accordingly, the Defence submits that this alleged fact cannot be founded on this – vague – source.

20. The second document referred to by the Prosecution in its Amended Annex A does not refer to *any* date. Therefore, it is not possible for the Defence to assess which specific document the Prosecution refers to, as there are many UN documents mentioned in the Prosecution Filed Materials. The Defence therefore respectfully submits that also this document cannot support the Prosecution's statement, as it has not been made clear to the Defence which exact document it is referring to.

21. The third document the Prosecution refers to in Appendix A relates to a report of International Crisis Group.¹⁵ However, nowhere in this appendix to the report, the Defence can find support for the statement under F. of the Prosecution.

22. It is for these reasons that the Defence objects to the statement under F to be judicially noticed.

G. On 30 November 1996, Fodya [sic] SAYBANA SANKOH and Ahmed Tejan Kabbah, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, signed a peace agreement in Abidjan, Ivory Coast which brought a temporary cessation of active hostilities.

23. The Defence has taken note of the two documents the Prosecution listed to support its statement under G. This leads to a partial acceptance by the Defence of the statement under G, while partially objecting to judicial notice thereof.

¹⁴ See on p. 4671 of the Court Records page numbering.

¹⁵ The annex to this report can be found on p. 3495 – 3498 of the Court Records page numbering.

24. The Defence does not object to the statement that President Kabbah and Foday Sankoh signed the Abidjan Peace Accord in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. However, neither the Abidjan Peace Accord, nor the statement made by the President of the Security Council,¹⁶ refer to the element of “which brought a temporary cessation of active hostilities.” Given the fact that the Prosecution does not provide documents which support this allegation, the Defence submits that this cannot be judicially noticed.

H. However, the active hostilities thereafter recommenced.

25. The Defence does not object to this fact being judicially noticed.

I. The AFRC was founded by members of the Armed Forces of Sierra Leone who seized power from the elected government of the Republic of Sierra Leone via a coup d'etat on 25 May 1997. Soldiers of the Sierra Leone Army [SLA] comprised the majority of the AFRC membership.

26. The Defence respectfully submits that it cannot agree with this statement being judicially noticed. The content of this statement relates (in)directly to the alleged criminal responsibility of the Accused. Part of the Prosecution’s theory is that the Accused were allegedly involved in staging a coup against the President and to have ousted the President government, to have been members of the following governing body. Therefore, the Defence objects to the statement being judicially noticed.

J. On 25 May 1997 JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA aka JPK became the leader and Chairman of the AFRC.

27. The Defence does not object to this fact being judicially noticed.

K. The AFRC forced [sic] were commonly referred to as 'Junta' by the population of Sierra Leone.

¹⁶ The second source referred to by the Prosecution to support its statement under G, see p. 2 of the Amended Annex A to its Prosecution Submissions; for the latter document see p. 2667 of the Court Records page numbering.

28. The Defence objects to this statement being judicially noticed. In the first place, the use of the term “commonly” by itself relates to a certain level of vagueness. Secondly, under statement M., the Prosecution uses the same terminology for the combined forces of the AFRC and the RUF, and stated that these were also commonly referred to as, *inter alia*, ‘Junta.’ Therefore, the Defence submits that both statements are imprecise as to the exact meaning thereof. Thirdly, the term ‘Junta’ has a certain meaning within the Prosecution’s theory on alleged criminal responsibility of the Accused. Thus, the Defence objects to both statements K. and M. being judicially noticed

L. Shortly after the AFRC seized power, at the invitation of JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA, and upon the order of FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, the leader of the RUF, the RUF formed an alliance with the AFRC.

29. The Defence objects to this statements being judicially noticed, for it relates to the allegations against the Accused’s purported criminal responsibility. The indictment against the Accused mentions an existence of a joint criminal enterprise between the RUF and the AFRC. This statement relates directly to that specific allegation, and thus, in the humble opinion of the Defence, these statements cannot be judicially noticed.

30. Furthermore, the meaning of the term “alliance” is vague, and can definitely not be considered to be of ‘common knowledge.’ For these reasons, the Defence objects to statement L. being judicially noticed.

M. The AFRC/RUF Junta forces (Junta) were also commonly referred to as ‘Junta’, ‘rebels’ ‘soldiers’, ‘SLA’, ‘ex-SLA’, and ‘People’s Army’ by the population of Sierra Leone.

31. See under K. and L. for the arguments as to why the Defence cannot agree to this statement to be judicially noticed. Moreover, this statement *assumes* an ‘alliance’ between the RUF and the AFRC, which assumption will have to be proved through the legal proceedings.

N. After 25 May 1997 coup d'etat, a governing body was created within the Junta that was the sole executive and legislative authority within Sierra Leone during the Junta.

32. The Defence makes a specific objection to the part “during the Junta” of this statement, as it does not specify any time frame. The Defence is of the opinion that this time frame should have been specified by the Prosecution, and cannot agree with this statement as such being judicially noticed.

O. The governing body included leaders of both the AFRC and the RUF.

33. Again, the statement relates to the allegations of criminal responsibility against the Accused. For the Indictment against them specifies that they were members of the governing body. By admitting this statement as a judicially noticed fact, this would automatically imply that the Prosecution – if it can prove that the Accused were members of the governing body – does not have to prove separately that the Accused were leaders of the AFRC and the RUF (see also the objections formulated under K. and L. above).

34. The Defence therefore submits that this statement cannot be judicially noticed, for it does not fall within the fourth requirement as set out in para. 5 above.¹⁷

P. The Junta was forced from power by forces acting on behalf of the ousted government of President Kabbah on or about 14 February 1998. President Kabbah's government returned in March 1998.

35. The Defence objects to the term ‘Junta,’ as also indicated under K., L. and M. above, but does not object to the remaining part of this statement under P.

Q. After the Junta was removed from power, the AFRC/RUF alliance continued.

36. Again, the Defence objects to the terminology “AFRC/RUF alliance,” as referred to above. Therefore, the statement is highly disputable as it does not specify what

¹⁷ These Trial Chamber criteria are referred to in the *Fofana* Decision, para. 28.

the 'alliance' would be. Secondly, it only states that the alliance continued, but not until when. Thus, it is not tenable to admit as judicially noticed that the 'alliance' 'continued.' Thirdly, the term 'alliance' may also serve to attest to the alleged criminal responsibility of the Accused and/or the Prosecution's theory.

R. On or about 7 July 1999 FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH and Ahmed Tejan Kabbah signed a peace agreement in Lome, Togo.

37. The Defence does not object to this fact being judicially noticed.

3.2 Annex B¹⁸

38. With regard to Annex B, the Prosecution wishes to admit the information contained therein pursuant to Rules 89(B) and (C) and 92*bis*.

39. Rule 89(B) provides, *inter alia*: "a Chamber shall apply rules of evidence which will best favour a fair determination of the matter before it and are consonant with the spirit of the Statute and the general principles of law." Sub-Rule (C) provides that "[a] Chamber may admit any relevant evidence." However, as specified in Rule 92*bis*(B), "[t]he information submitted may be received in evidence if, in the view of the Trial Chamber, it is relevant to the purpose for which it is submitted and if its reliability is susceptible of confirmation."

40. The Prosecution, in its Prosecution Motion of 2 April 2004, indicates that the documents referred to in Annex B are relevant "as they refer to the factual allegations as stipulated in the Indictments."¹⁹

41. **In the first place**, the Prosecution does not specify to which part of the Indictment the particular documents are alleged to be relevant. The Defence submits that the relevance requirement of Rule 92*bis* requires more specificity. Simply stating that all the documents in Annex B are relevant to "the

¹⁸ See p. 882 ff. of the Court Records page numbering for Annex B to the Prosecution Motion of 2 April 2004.

¹⁹ See para.32 of the Prosecution Motion.

Indictments” against the Accused is insufficient to fulfill the requirement of Rule 92bis. Hence, it is the humble opinion of the Defence that the information as such contained in Annex B to the Prosecution Motion cannot be admitted under Rule 92bis of the Rules.

42. **In the second place**, the Appeals Chamber in the *Fofana Decision* ruled with regard to judicial notice of the contents of Security Council Resolutions that “[t]he proper procedure would be to extract from the resolutions or reports the factual propositions which a party wants the Court to notice. It will then be for the Trial Chamber, after considering any defence material, to decide whether the extracted proposition really is incontrovertible.”²⁰
43. In analogy to the abovementioned observation made in relation to judicial notice, the Defence contends that this same reasoning is also applicable to the admittance of information under Rule 92bis. Annex B consists of 94 documents, which are, according to the Prosecution Motion relevant, “as they refer to the factual allegations as stipulated in the Indictments.”²¹ Relying on the aforementioned *Fofana Decision*, the Defence submits that this reference is too imprecise to formulate a response to. It may be so that parts of these 94 documents do indeed contain passages which are relevant to the Indictment against the Accused, but without more specificity, this cannot fulfill the relevance requirement of Rule 92bis. In this respect, *any* document relating to the conflict of Sierra Leone can be considered relevant to the Indictment against the Accused. The Defence submits that more specificity is required.
44. This argument is supported by the contention that, besides the relevance criterion, only evidence which relates to assertions of fact, and not opinion, can be accepted under Rule 92bis.²² This therefore implies that requesting to admit 94 documents into evidence under this Rule, without specifying which exact parts thereof are to

²⁰ *Fofana Decision*, para. 49.

²¹ See para.32 of the Prosecution Motion.

²² *Fofana Decision*, para. 26.


be brought into evidence, also leaves open the possibility that opinion and not facts are being admitted. The specific facts the Prosecution finds relevant in relation to the Indictment need to be specified in order to fulfill the requirements of this specific Rule.

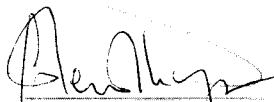
45. For the reasons set out, the Defence submits that the information contained in Annex B to the Prosecution Motion cannot be admitted into evidence pursuant to Rules 89(B) and (C) and 92*bis* of the Rules.

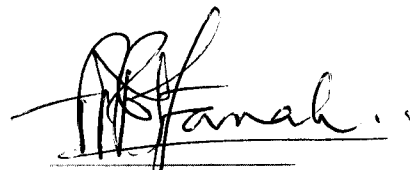
III CONCLUSION

46. Firstly, the Defence respectfully requests the honorable Trial Chamber to grant the Defence request for extension of page limit for this Defence Response, as it is a reaction to several documents of the Prosecution amounting to several hundreds of pages in total.
47. Secondly, the Defence respectfully requests the honorable Trial Chamber with regard to the Prosecution statements made in **Annex A** to the Prosecution Submissions to take no judicial notice of the statements made under C (partly), D, F, G, I, K, L, M, N, O, P (partly), and Q and to take only judicial notice of the facts made under A, B, C (partly), E, H, J, P (partly), and R.
48. With regard to the documents mentioned in **Annex B** to the Prosecution Motion, the Defence submits that these be not admitted into evidence pursuant to Rule 92*bis* of the Rules.

Respectfully submitted,
On 9 June 2005


Geert-Jan A. Knoops


Glenna Thompson


Mohamed Pa-Momo Fofanah



ICRC

EXHIBIT 4

States party to the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977

Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols

The list of all ratifications, accessions and successions is based on information received from the Depository of the Geneva Conventions and Protocols: **The Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs in Bern.**

This list is updated everytime that a State is known to have deposited an instrument of ratification, accession or succession to the following treaties.

Contents:

1. Abbreviations
2. Dates
3. Entry into force
4. Names of countries
5. Ratifications
6. Notes
7. Totals

1. ABBREVIATIONS

R/A/S = **Ratification** : a treaty is generally open for signature for a certain time following the conference which has adopted it. However, a signature is not binding on a State unless it has been endorsed by ratification. The time limits having elapsed, the Conventions and the Protocols are no longer open for signature. The States which have not signed them may at any time accede or, in the appropriate circumstances, succeed to them.

Accession : instead of signing and then ratifying a treaty, a State may become party to it by the single act called accession.

Succession (declaration of) : a newly independent State may declare that it will abide by a treaty which was applicable to it prior to its independence. A State may also declare that it will provisionally abide by such treaties during the time it deems necessary to examine their texts carefully and to decide on accession or succession to some or all of the said treaties (declaration of provisional application of the treaties). At present no State is bound by such a declaration.

R/D = **Reservation/Declaration** : unilateral statement, however phrased or named, made by a State when ratifying, acceding or succeeding to a treaty, whereby it purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State (provided that such reservations are not incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty).

D90 = **Declaration** provided for under article 90 of Protocol I (prior acceptance of the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission).

2. DATES

The dates indicated are those on which the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs received the official instrument from the State that was ratifying, acceding to or succeeding to the Conventions or Protocols or accepting the competence of the Commission provided for under Article 90 of Protocol I. They thus represent neither the date on which ratification, accession, succession or acceptance of the Commission was decided upon by the State concerned nor that on which the corresponding instrument was sent.

N.B.: The dates given for succession to the Geneva Conventions by CONGO, JAMAICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITANIA, NIGER, NIGERIA, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE and ZAIRE used to be those on which the corresponding instruments had been officially adopted. They have now been replaced by the dates on which the depositary received those instruments.

3. ENTRY INTO FORCE

Except as mentioned in footnotes at the end of the tables, for all States the entry into force of the Conventions and of the Protocols occurs six months after the date given in the present document; for States which have made a declaration of succession, entry into force takes place retroactively, on the day of their accession to independence.

The 1949 Geneva Conventions entered into force on 21 October 1950.
The 1977 Protocols entered into force on 7 December 1978.

4. NAMES OF COUNTRIES

The names of countries given in the following list may differ from the official names of States.

5. RATIFICATIONS

COUNTRY	GENEVA CONVENTIONS		PROTOCOL I			PROTOCOL II				
	R/A/S	R/D	R/A/S	R/D	D90	R/A/S	R/D			
Afghanistan	26.09.1956	R								
Albania	27.05.1957	R	X	16.07.1993	A		16.07.1993	A		
Algeria	20.06.1960; 03.07.1962	A		16.08.1989	A	X	16.08.1989	16.08.1989	A	
Andorra	17.09.1993	A								
Angola	20.09.1984	A	X	20.09.1984	A	X				
Antigua and Barbuda	06.10.1986	S		06.10.1986	A		06.10.1986	A		
Argentina	18.09.1956	R		26.11.1986	A	X	11.10.1996	26.11.1986	A	X
Armenia	07.06.1993	A		07.06.1993	A			07.06.1993	A	
Australia	14.10.1958	R	X	21.06.1991	R	X	23.09.1992	21.06.1991	R	
Austria	27.08.1953	R		13.08.1982	R	X	13.08.1982	13.08.1982	R	X
Azerbaijan	01.06.1993	A								
Bahamas	11.07.1975	S		10.04.1980	A			10.04.1980	A	
Bahrain	30.11.1971	A		30.10.1986	A			30.10.1986	A	
Bangladesh	04.04.1972	S		08.09.1980	A			08.09.1980	A	
Barbados	10.09.1968	S	X	19.02.1990	A			19.02.1990	A	
Belarus	03.08.1954	R		23.10.1989	R		23.10.1989	23.10.1989	R	
Belgium	03.09.1952	R		20.05.1986	R	X	27.03.1987	20.05.1986	R	

Papua New Guinea	26.05.1976	S							
Paraguay	23.10.1961	R		30.11.1990	A		30.01.1998	30.11.1990	A
Peru	15.02.1956	R		14.07.1989	R			14.07.1989	R
Philippines	06.10.1952	R						11.12.1986	A
Poland	26.11.1954	R	X	23.10.1991	R		02.10.1992	23.10.1991	R
Portugal	14.03.1961	R	X	27.05.1992	R		01.07.1994	27.05.1992	R
Qatar	15.10.1975	A		05.04.1988	A	X	24.09.1991	05.01.2005	A
Romania	01.06.1954	R		21.06.1990	R		31.05.1995	21.06.1990	R
Russian Federation	10.05.1954	R	X	29.09.1989	R	X	29.09.1989	29.09.1989	R X
Rwanda	05.05.1964	S		19.11.1984	A		08.07.1993	19.11.1984	A
Saint Kitts and Nevis	14.02.1986	S		14.02.1986	A			14.02.1986	A
Saint Lucia	18.09.1981	S		07.10.1982	A			07.10.1982	A
Saint Vincent Grenadines	01.04.1981	A		08.04.1983	A			08.04.1983	A
Samoa	23.08.1984	S		23.08.1984	A			23.08.1984	A
San Marino	29.08.1953	A		05.04.1994	R			05.04.1994	R
Sao Tome and Principe	21.05.1976	A		05.07.1996	A			05.07.1996	A
Saudi Arabia	18.05.1963	A		21.08.1987	A	X		28.11.2001	A
Senegal	18.05.1963	S		07.05.1985	R			07.05.1985	R
Seychelles	08.11.1984	A		08.11.1984	A		22.05.1992	08.11.1984	A
Sierra Leone	10.06.1965	S		21.10.1986	A			21.10.1986	A
Singapore	27.04.1973	A							
Slovakia	02.04.1993	S		02.04.1993	S		13.03.1995	02.04.1993	S
Slovenia	26.03.1992	S		26.03.1992	S		26.03.1992	26.03.1992	S
Solomon Islands	06.07.1981	S		19.09.1988	A			19.09.1988	A
Somalia	12.07.1962	A							
South Africa	31.03.1952	A		21.11.1995	A			21.11.1995	A
Spain	04.08.1952	R		21.04.1989	R	X	21.04.1989	21.04.1989	R
Sri Lanka	28.02.1959	R							
Sudan	23.09.1957	A							
Suriname	13.10.1976	S	X	16.12.1985	A			16.12.1985	A
Swaziland	28.06.1973	A		02.11.1995	A			02.11.1995	A
Sweden	28.12.1953	R		31.08.1979	R	X	31.08.1979	31.08.1979	R
Switzerland	31.03.1950	R		17.02.1982	R	X	17.02.1982	17.02.1982	R
Syrian Arab Republic	02.11.1953	R		14.11.1983	A	X			
Tajikistan	13.01.1993	S		13.01.1993	S		10.09.1997	13.01.1993	S
Tanzania (United Rep.of)	12.12.1962	S		15.02.1983	A			15.02.1983	A