



Security Council

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN PURSUANCE OF PARAGRAPH 5
OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 573 (1985)

1. This report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 573 (1985) of 4 October 1985, which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 1 October 1985 (S/17509) in which Tunisia made a complaint against Israel following the act of aggression which the latter committed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia,

Having heard the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia,

Having noted with concern that the Israeli attack has caused heavy loss of human life and extensive material damage,

Considering that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, all Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean region posed by the air raid perpetrated on 1 October 1985 by Israel in the area of Hammam-Plage, situated in the southern suburb of Tunis,

Drawing attention to the serious effect which the aggression carried out by Israel and all acts contrary to the Charter cannot but have on any initiative designed to establish an overall, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Considering that the Israeli Government claimed responsibility for the attack as soon as it had been carried out,

1. Condemns vigorously the act of armed aggression perpetrated by Israel against Tunisian territory in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and norms of conduct;

2. Demands that Israel refrain from perpetrating such acts of aggression or from the threat to do so;

3. Urgently requests the States Members of the United Nations to take measures to dissuade Israel from resorting to such acts against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States;

4. Considers that Tunisia has the right to appropriate reparations as a result of the loss of human life and material damage which it has suffered and for which Israel has claimed responsibility;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of this resolution by 30 November 1985 at the latest;

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

2. By a telegram dated 5 October 1985, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of Security Council resolution 573 (1985) to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Israel and Tunisia.

3. In a note dated 16 October 1985 [see annex I], addressed to the permanent representatives of all States Members of the United Nations, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolution 573 (1985), drawing particular attention to paragraph 3 of that resolution.

4. As of 30 November 1985, the Secretary-General has received replies from Israel, Oman and Tunisia, the substantive parts of which are reproduced in annex II to this report.

Annex I

Note dated 16 October 1985 from the Secretary-General addressed to the permanent representatives of all States Members of the United Nations

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of ... to the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith the text of resolution 573 (1985), adopted by the Security Council at its 2615th meeting, on 4 October 1985, in connection with the item "Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509)". In particular, the Secretary-General has the honour to draw attention to paragraph 3 of the resolution.

Annex II

Replies received from Member States

ISRAEL

[Original: English]

[21 November 1985]

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations ... has the honour to request that the following statement be included in the Secretary-General's report on Security Council resolution 573 (1985).

The Government of Israel categorically rejects all allegations that its action directed against PLO headquarters in Tunisia constituted an "act of aggression". In his statement before the Security Council on 4 October 1985 (S/PV.2615), the Permanent Representative of Israel explained at length that Israel's action was not directed against "the territorial integrity or political independence" of Tunisia. It was an action directed against PLO, the nerve-centre of world terror.

In fact, it was Tunisia, not Israel, that failed to live up to its commitment to keep the peace. The Declaration of the Definition of Aggression and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations clearly spell out that an "act of aggression" occurs when a country fails to fulfil its "duty to refrain from organizing or encourag(ing) the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into territory of another State".

Moreover, these Declarations require that States must not "(acquiesce in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of (terrorist acts))".

By permitting PLO to set up an extraterritorial base in Tunisia from which PLO terrorists conducted their terrorist operations, Tunisia is in direct violation of both Declarations.

At the same time, Security Council resolution 573 (1985) denies Israel the right to defend itself from PLO terrorist attacks and condemns Israel for doing so. This distorts both the principle of self-defence and the very concept of aggression, and in fact replaces one with the other. Israel, therefore, views the content of Security Council resolution 573 (1985) as unacceptable in its entirety, and in particular rejects the improper use of the terms "act of aggression" and "act of armed aggression".

OMAN

[Original: English]

[13 November 1985]

The Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations has the honour to enclose herewith the reply of the Government of Oman regarding the provisions of Security Council resolution 573 (1985) in connection with the item "Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509)".

[Original: Arabic]

[13 November 1985]

The Sultanate of Oman associates itself with the Security Council's condemnation of Israel's flagrant violation of the sovereignty and security of the Republic of Tunisia, a State Member of this Organization. The Sultanate of Oman, in welcoming this step taken by the Security Council, considers that the Security Council is required to adopt more serious resolutions in order to prevent or halt repeated Israeli acts of aggression against Arab territories.

In another respect, the Sultanate of Oman believes that certain super-Powers with which Israel has special relationships are the States most qualified to play a greater role in this field, particularly with regard to the measures required by operative paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 573 (1985).

TUNISIA

[Original: French]

[27 November 1985]

The Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations has the honour to send herewith two copies of a report evaluating the damage caused by the armed aggression perpetrated by Israel against Tunisian territory on 1 October 1985.

This report has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 573 (1985), which reads as follows:

"4. Considers that Tunisia has the right to appropriate reparations as a result of the loss of human life and material damage which it has suffered and for which Israel has claimed responsibility."

The Permanent Representative of Tunisia would be grateful if the Secretary-General would annex this note and the attached evaluation to the report he is to submit in accordance with the aforementioned resolution.

The Permanent Representative of Tunisia wishes to point out that the Commission of Inquiry, Verification and Damage Evaluation submitted its report on the basis of the information and data which it has managed to gather to date. Other complementary information relating to loss of human life, physical damage and economic and moral injury to the State will be added to the report later.

Appendix

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

REPORT

evaluating the damage caused by the armed aggression perpetrated
by Israel against Tunisian territory on 10 October 1985

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY,
VERIFICATION AND EVALUATION

ABED Hamed	Adviser on Legal Affairs and Legislation to the Tunisian Government (Office of the Prime Minister), Chairman
ABEDNNADHER Fathi	Director in the Office of the Adviser on Legal Affairs and Legislation to the Government
ESSAIEM Hatem	Chief, International Conferences Division (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
TEKAYA Mohamed Salah	Cabinet Attaché (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
EL OURTATANI Abderrahmane	Delegate from Hammam-Lif (Ministry of the Interior)
ELEBBI Mohamed	Secretary-General of Hammam-Lif Commune (Ministry of the Interior)
AKKARI Mohamed Habib	Director of State Property (Ministry of Finance)
HADDAD Fredj	Director-General of Construction (Ministry of Supply and Housing)
IAHIANI Abdelaziz	Deputy Director for Civil Construction, Construction Engineer and Expert of the Office of State Property (Ministry of Finance)
NAJAR Younès	Chief Engineer and Civil Engineering Expert (Ministry of Supply and Housing)

FOREWORD

Following the bombing of the civilian locality of Hammam-Plage, situated in the southern suburbs of Tunis, on 1 October 1985, the Tunisian Government set up a Commission of Inquiry, Verification and Evaluation to draw up a report on the damage caused by Israel's armed aggression against Tunisian territory.

The Commission is presided over by Mr. Hamed Abed, Adviser on Legal Affairs and Legislation to the Tunisian Government. It comprises representatives of the ministries concerned and qualified experts from the Tunisian Office of State Property and the Ministry of Supply and Housing.

The members of the Commission have made several visits to the scene of the raid, where housing and other buildings were hit. They collected information from the local authorities, victims' families, citizens who were near the scene when the bombing took place and tenants of destroyed or damaged buildings.

The Commission has drawn up its report on the basis of the information it was able to collect. Further supplementary information of particular importance, especially with regard to loss of human life, bodily injury and the economic and psychological damage to the State, whose effect is incalculable, will be added to the report.

It goes without saying that the present survey and the related valuation can at best be only of indicative value; the valuation understates the damage sustained and the harm caused both to the State and to persons and property. The reasons for this will be described below.

INTRODUCTION

On Tuesday, 1 October 1985, at 10 a.m., the civilian locality of Hammam-Plage, situated in the southern suburbs of Tunis, was bombed by the Israeli Air Force.

This clearcut act of aggression against the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Tunisia, in flagrant violation of the rules and norms of international law as well as of the principles of the United Nations Charter, caused substantial loss of human life, bodily injury and material damage.

The same day, the Tunisian Government submitted to the Security Council a complaint in which, inter alia, it invited the Council "to condemn this deliberate act of aggression in the strongest terms, to require those responsible to make fair and full compensation for all the damage sustained, and to take appropriate measures to prevent such acts from recurring".

The Security Council met from 1 to 4 October 1985 to consider the Tunisian complaint, and at its 2615th meeting, on 4 October 1985, adopted resolution 573 (1985), which reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the letter dated 1 October 1985 (S/17509) in which Tunisia made a complaint against Israel following the act of aggression which the latter committed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia,

"Having heard the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia,

"Having noted with concern that the Israeli attack has caused heavy loss of human life and extensive material damage,

"Considering that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, all Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

"Gravely concerned at the threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean region posed by the air raid perpetrated on 1 October 1985 by Israel in the area of Hammam-Plage, situated in the southern suburb of Tunis,

"Drawing attention to the serious effect which the aggression carried out by Israel and all acts contrary to the Charter cannot but have on any initiative designed to establish an overall, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

"Considering that the Israeli Government claimed responsibility for the attack as soon as it had been carried out,

"1. Condemns vigorously the act of armed aggression perpetrated by Israel against Tunisian territory in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and norms of conduct;

"2. Demands that Israel refrain from perpetrating such acts of aggression or from the threat to do so;

"3. Urgently requests the States Members of the United Nations to take measures to dissuade Israel from resorting to such acts against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States;

"4. Considers that Tunisia has the right to appropriate reparations as a result of the loss of human life and material damage which it has suffered and for which Israel has claimed responsibility;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of this resolution by 30 November 1985 at the latest;

"6. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

While considering that the right to reparation is only one of the juridical consequences of the international crime attributed to Israel and condemned vigorously by the Security Council, and following the above resolution which "requests the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of this resolution by 30 November at the latest", the Tunisian Government has the honour to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the results of the work of the governmental commission assigned to investigate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and assess the ensuing damage.

I. LOSSES OF HUMAN LIFE

A list of the persons killed and general information will be found in annex I. The list shows that 68 persons were killed, of whom 50 were Palestinian civilian refugees and 18 were Tunisian citizens.

Human life has no price, and it is difficult to set a value on this loss. However, in the light of national and international norms the Tunisian Government claims fair and equitable compensation which must take into account the rights of the victims and the persons entitled to claim on their behalf. The latter are doubly afflicted, on the one hand by the loss of the resources and means of subsistence provided by the victim, and on the other hand by the psychological suffering which reparation can alleviate only in some of its aspects.

The victims' families must receive compensation for the losses relating to the loss of human life, and for the material and psychological damage they have suffered.

It is to be emphasized in this connection that, in view of the extremely brief time available to it for the present survey and the related valuation, the Commission has not yet been able to obtain a listing of the victims' families, who, afflicted by the loss of their relatives, are not yet in a position to give the details required for this purpose. The Tunisian Government reserves the right to provide at a later date any details which may enable the victims' families to be compensated.

II. PERSONS WOUNDED

Annex II lists the 28 persons who have received or are still receiving hospital treatment for the wounds they sustained during the attack. The annex also gives information on the nature of the wounds, taken from the victims' medical files.

Here again, those wounded are entitled to seek, on their own behalf, reparation for both the physical and the psychological injury they have sustained. The compensation should cover the cost of their hospitalization, the care they need and the total, partial, temporary or permanent disability they have sustained. It should also make restitution for the physical and psychological suffering of the persons wounded.

It should be emphasized that the sequelae of the wounds or the disabilities which will result cannot at present be established with certainty, nor can the effects of either be assessed.

The Tunisian Government reserves the right to communicate at a later date information and any details which could serve as a basis for compensation of the wounded and their families.

III. MATERIAL DAMAGE

A. Damage to privately owned buildings

The Commission, which visited the scene of the raid, has made a preliminary estimate of the material damage caused by the attack. The experts who undertook the assessment drew up a report, attached as annex III, in which they describe the methods used and give their valuation of the damage sustained.

It is apparent from their report that the buildings hit may be grouped into four categories:

- (1) Buildings totally destroyed;
- (2) Severely damaged buildings (threatening to collapse);
- (3) Seriously damaged buildings;
- (4) Superficially damaged buildings.

Moreover, because of the particular type of projectiles used, as described in detail in the experts' report, not all the harmful effects have yet been established. Technical investigations are being carried out to assess them. The Tunisian Government reserves the right to submit at a later stage a supplementary valuation in respect of the material damage this investigation may reveal.

In addition, it should be emphasized that the experts have not been able to examine a number of other buildings which are apparently damaged, but whose owners have not yet come forward, in some cases because they are out of the country. A detailed report on this damage will be provided at a later stage.

The report, with all the reservations stated above, estimates the cost of repairing and reconstructing the damaged buildings at 2,500,000 dinars. 1/ (annex III, 1 and 2).

The report assesses at 500,000 dinars the loss of rental income during the repair or reconstruction of the buildings in question (annex III, 1 and 2).

B. Damage to state property and to community infrastructures

The bombing of the civilian locality of Hammam-Plage, which is an urban centre with a road infrastructure, community facilities, telephone, electricity and sanitation networks and a drinking water supply system, caused material damage to the locality. The required action by the different ministerial services and public authorities to repair the above networks is costed at 347,878 dinars.

Furthermore, the Ministry of the Interior has sustained a loss of 1,006,300 dinars for movable and immovable property (offices bombed, vehicles destroyed) used for security in the locality and for services (see annex III, 3).

C. Damage to personal property of the occupants and to motor vehicles

Most of the personal property of the occupants of the damaged buildings was destroyed in the bombing. Except in a few cases, there are no personal inventories drawn up in advance or established for insurance purposes. On the basis of the information provided by those concerned, an overall estimate of the value of the furniture and other personal property destroyed has been prepared. The experts value these losses at 400,000 dinars.

In addition, the cost of repairing or replacing the privately owned motor vehicles damaged or destroyed by the bombing is assessed at 95,000 dinars (see annex III, 4).

1/ On 20 November 1985, one Tunisian dinar was worth \$US 1.27.

D. Expenses incurred in responding to the situation

In addition to the State services, a number of public authorities and agencies and local public organizations contributed to the rescue operations and the related work. Furthermore, private legal entities were requisitioned to take part in this work. The provisional cost of these operations is assessed at 581,747 dinars, detailed in annex III, 5.

In conclusion, subject to all the reservations stated above, the material damage is assessed overall as follows:

1. Damage to privately owned buildings	D 3 000 000
2. Damage to state property and community infrastructures	D 1 354 178
3. Damage to personal property of occupants and to motor vehicles	D 495 500
4. Expenses incurred in responding to the situation	D 581 747
Total:	D 5 431 425

IV. ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY THE TUNISIAN STATE

The most severe impact on the Tunisian economy will be felt above all in the tourism sector, which is extremely sensitive to disturbances of any kind. Through its repeated accusations that Tunisia is harbouring "terrorists", Israel has always sought to destroy the country's good name. Through its military aggression of 1 October 1985, Israel has committed an act of State terrorism in order to destabilize Tunisia.

Moreover, this act cannot but have negative repercussions on foreign investment, and consequently on Tunisia's economic development.

It is difficult at the present stage to make reliable projections with respect to effects which are being felt from day to day: cancellation of bookings by foreign tourist agencies, and of contracts for the shooting of films in Tunisia, with a resulting loss of foreign exchange earnings needed for the country's economic development and a severe blow to activities directly or indirectly related to the tourism sector.

The Tunisian Government, considering that it is still too early for an accurate assessment of the economic damage, reserves the right to communicate the necessary information as soon as figures for the sectors concerned are available to it.

V. CONCLUSION

The raid on Tunisia by the Israeli Air Force, for which the Israeli Government has claimed responsibility, constitutes above all a violation of the sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Tunisia. In addition, as the Security Council confirmed in its resolution of 4 October 1985, it caused heavy loss of human life and extensive material damage.

The Security Council, in the resolution referred to above, espoused the principle that "Tunisia has the right to appropriate reparations" and requested the Secretary-General "to report to it ... by 30 November 1985 at the latest".

It is in order to enable the Secretary-General to submit that report that Tunisia has prepared this document assessing the damage caused by the Israeli aggression.

This assessment is not complete, either in respect of individuals and bodies corporate who have sustained loss or in respect of property, for the reasons indicated above; it will be completed as soon as possible (psychological damage, material damage, pretium doloris, etc.).

Where the psychological damage the State has sustained, in addition to the material damage, is concerned, it must be pointed out that the country has undergone a severe psychological shock as a result of the violation of its sovereignty, especially as the régime's universally recognized stability since 1956, the year of independence, is a source of pride to every Tunisian.

There can be no doubt that Tunisia has sustained actual harm as a result of the feeling of insecurity that might be engendered by this attack which, as was stated above, constitutes a flagrant violation of its national sovereignty and of international law - a feeling of insecurity whose effects are bound to make themselves felt in particular in respect of the tourism industry and foreign investment.

The injury sustained cannot be evaluated. Consequently, the Government reserves the right to claim damages for violation of its sovereignty and impairment of its economic and social development.

Where this last type of damage is concerned, the Government is not yet in a position to estimate the potential harm, and reserves the right to return to this question when it has sufficient evidence available.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PERSONS KILLED

<u>No.</u>	<u>FAMILY NAME AND FIRST NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>NATIONALITY</u>
1	Ben Jallab Mahjoub		Tunisian
2	Bchimi Houria		"
3	Hadj Khlife Latifa		"
4	Nouioui Rebh		"
5	Kahloaoui Mariam		"
6	Victim not yet identified		"
7	"		"
8	"		"
9	"		"
10	"		"
11	"		"
12	"		"
13	"		"
14	"		"
15	"		"
16	"		"
17	"		"
18	"		"
19	Abdelkhalek Abdelkrim Aref	1945	Palestinian
20	Naïef Abdelhakim Mustapha	1935	"
21	Abougouch Jamil Mahmoud	1947	"
22	Chouhrou Bassam Cherif	1950	"
23	Tiraoui Khedr Daoud	1959	"
24	Abou Ayech Mohamed Abdallah	1945	"
25	Azem Fahim Youssef	1940	"
26	Haouari Moatassem Abdellatif	1955	"
27	Jarrar Abdelhalim Abdelhakim	1957	"
28	Jaouher Ali Mohamed	1948	"
29	M'ribaa Georges Kahlil	1945	"
30	El Koul Fathi Mohamed Ali	1940	"
31	Abu El Koul Khaled		"
32	Chahin Irfan Abdelhakim	1943	"
33	Abid Taha Youssef	1957	"
34	Chahabi Taysir Mohamed Hassen	1962	"
35	Brahim Abdelaziz Hassen	1960	"
36	Zeghibi Aziz Salah	1957	"
37	Aoued Mohamed Mahmoud	1960	"
38	Abou Chihab Mohamed	1960	"
39	Ahmed Hassine Salah Iwadh	1961	"
40	Daya Youssef Mohamed	1937	"
41	Maoued Mohmoud	1961	"

<u>No.</u>	<u>FAMILY NAME AND FIRST NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>NATIONALITY</u>
42	Ismail Samir Mohamed	1957	Palestinian
43	Dhafeur Mahmoud	1959	"
44	Baaj Samir	1963	"
45	Rebaya Rabu Slimene	1956	"
46	El Ansari Majdi Chafikh	1945	"
47	Hacham Nebil	1960	"
48	Aboul Hassen Mahmoud	1951	"
49	Azmouz Ali	1966	"
50	Madani Mohmoud	1962	"
51	Cheridi Fayçal Mahmoud		"
52	Mohamed Moussa Nejib	1960	"
53	Hilal Ahmed Abdou	1952	"
54	Naassani Mohamed Ziad	1957	"
55	Abou Khodra Ali	1965	"
56	Makari Jihad Ahmed	1966	"
57	Higazi Ahmed Mohamed	1951	"
58	Ahmed Taha Ridha	1960	"
59	Abou Hours Majid	1960	"
60	Mohamed Khalidi Samir	1961	"
61	Hadj Hassine Abdelhakim	1985	"
62	Salibi Abdennasser	1960	"
63	Issaoui Mohamed Saïd	1960	"
64	Houssari Mounira Mohmou	1959	"
65	Abd Chaalene Houda	1961	"
66	Aboul Fath Fouad Mustapha	1937	"
67	Mohamed Badaoui Saad Badaoui	1942	"
68	Ali Mahmoud Youssef	1955	"

ANNEX II

LIST OF WOUNDED

<u>No.</u>	<u>FAMILY NAME AND FIRST NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>NATIONALITY</u>
1	El Ahmed Mohamed Saïd		Tunisian
2	Brima Jalel		"
3	Messaoud Amor		"
4	Jetlaoui Amor		"
5	Noubassi Hassine Salah		"
6	Hafsa Amor		"
7	Chaibie Khaled		"
8	Chaalène Brahim		Palestinian
9	Tomlet Abourafik		"
10	Hassine Salah		"
11	Tina Mahmoud		"
12	Arfaoui Salouha		Tunisian
13	Brahim Jebini		"
14	Ezzeddine Aouidet		"
15	Saafi Sadok		"
16	Mohamed Kanoun		"
17	M'hamed Lassad		Palestinian
18	Menayed Brahim		"
19	Hichem Ben Ahmed		Tunisian
20	Mehdi Saïd		Palestinian
21	Tijani Jeridi		Tunisian
22	Abdelmalek Majeri		"
23	Omar Khalil		Palestinian
24	Fathi Ayari		Tunisian
25	Kamel Ajmi		"
26	Dhiba Sghaier		"
27	Mehri Mounir		"
28	Majid Ellafi		"

EXTRACTS FROM SOME MEDICAL FILES

1. Brahim Chaalène: Palestinian

Cranial trauma without loss of consciousness.

2. Tomlet Abourafik: Palestinian

In shock, no abdominal wound but the Baxter is positive. He also has a scalp wound and a wound in the right leg. Abdominal exploration revealed a haemoperitoneum. A wound on the right side of the liver (approximately 5 cm) was sutured with chromated catgut No. 2. Peritoneal cleansing.

3. Hassine Salah: 50 years old, Palestinian
Abdominal trauma with wounds in the spleen and the small intestine.
Splenectomy and resection, ileum sutured.
4. Tina Mahmoud: 55 years old, Palestinian
Ruptured spleen.
Splenectomy.
5. Arfaoui Salouha: Tunisian
Corneal wound.
Corneal wound sutured.
6. Brahim Jebini: Tunisian
Placed under medical observation.
7. Ezzeddine Aouidet: Tunisian
Placed under medical observation.
8. Sadok Saafi: Tunisian
Placed under medical observation.
9. Mohamed Kanoun: Tunisian
Placed under medical observation.
10. M'hamed Lassaad: Palestinian
Placed under medical observation.
11. Manayed Brahim: Palestinian
Placed under medical observation.
12. Hichem Ben Ahmed: Tunisian
Placed under medical observation.
13. Mehdi Saïd: Palestinian
Placed under medical observation.

14. Khaled Chaibi: 21 years old, Palestinian

Open fracture of the right wing of the ilium.
Fracture of both bones of the left forearm.
Fracture of the right femur.
Fracture of the lower jaw.

Treatment

Pin inserted in right femur.
Dressing of the iliac wound.
Osteosynthesis of the two bones of the left forearm.
Dressing and suturing of wounds.
Immobilization of right leg in plaster cast.
On 10 October 1985, transported to the Taoufik clinic for treatment of the fractured jaw.

15. Tijani Jeridi: 38 years old, Tunisian

Open fracture of the right humerus.

Treatment: Fixed with pins.

16. Abdelmalek Majri: 28 years old, Tunisian

Open fracture of left tibia.
Left heel injured, Achilles tendon torn.
Right temporal fracture.
Contusion of right leg.
Deep wound in right thigh.

Treatment:

Left leg pinned and dressed.
Exploration of left heel.
Exploration of wound in right thigh plus flat dressing.
Transferred to Military Hospital on 4 October 1985.

17. Ormar Khalil: 34 years old, Palestinian

Wound in front of foot and dorsal surface of foot.
Multiple wounds in right leg and hand.
Superficial wounds in left lower leg.

Treatment:

Dressing
Disinfection, suture, immobilization in plaster cast.

18. Fethi Ayari: 21 years old, Tunisian

Open fracture of the third, fourth and fifth metatarsals of the left foot.

Treatment:

Dressing - suturing
Insertion of pins
Immobilization in plaster cast
Transferred to Military Hospital.

19. Kamel Ben Mohamed Ajimi: 30 years old, Tunisian

Wound on outside of left arm caused by metal splinter.

Treatment:

Dressing
Disinfection
Immobilization in plaster cast
Is still being followed in consultation.

20. Dhiba Sghaier: Tunisian, 24 years old

Scalp wound
Second degree burns on face, trunk and front of both thighs
Fracture of left transverse processes of L.3 and L.4.
Permanent partial disability is evaluated at 25%.

21. Mehri Mounir: 40 years old, Tunisian

On admission, the patient was comatose, with eyes closed and no verbal contact, but his reactivity to painful stimulation was symmetrical and adapted. Examination of the skull revealed a parieto-occipital wound (sutured), and an orbital wound on the left side (sutured).

22. Ellafi Majid: Tunisian, 30 years old

On admission, the patient was somnolent, opened his eyes when spoken to and could obey simple orders. An examination of the skull revealed a wound in the middle of the vertex with a subjacent median depressed fracture. He also complained of pain in his right leg with swelling. The x-rays of the skull as well as the scan revealed a depressed fracture of the superior longitudinal sinus, a sub-arachnoid haemorrhage and a pneumatocele resulting from a fracture of the left frontal sinus.

ANNEX III (1)

SURVEY REPORT AND FINANCIAL VALUATION

(Premises and residences bombed by the Israeli
Air Force on 1 October 1985)

The Working Group went to the scene of the attack and carried out a detailed inspection of all the premises and basic infrastructure equipment damaged by the Israeli Air Force.

The Group had at its disposal a plan of the building plots showing all the plots and roads and covering all the damaged villas and buildings, a number of rough estimates, and photographic coverage showing the state of the places in question. The Group deemed it useful to classify the damaged buildings into four categories:

- I. Buildings totally destroyed
- II. Severely damaged buildings (threatening to collapse)
- III. Seriously damaged buildings
- IV. Superficially damaged buildings.

In addition to their power to destroy the structures at which they are aimed, implosion bombs of the type launched and used by the Israeli Air Force on Tuesday, 1 October 1985 have the principal characteristic of also shaking distant structures and hence destroying all the internal cohesive forces between the materials used in their construction.

This characteristic of the bombs used is also accentuated by the nature of the rocky subsoil and by the type of construction, thus provoking and causing a delayed, harmful and destructive effect which is sometimes not visible, particularly in the infrastructure of the buildings. The bombs, hitting at various distances from the structures, in fact gave rise to powerful shock waves which made the foundations, the supporting framework and the buildings as a whole vibrate, undoubtedly causing internal damage in the foundations and supporting frameworks and external damage in the form of widespread cracks.

This internal damage, consisting mostly of cracks, could probably bring about harmful consequences later in the form of new cracks which could eventually endanger the stability of the structure.

In the case of some buildings, the type of internal damage to connectors and foundations, which is described below, was found only after uncovering the infrastructure of the building in question, which from the outside exhibited only very slight, seemingly superficial cracks.

This type of inspection, which is difficult to carry out for both technical and financial reasons, would cause appreciable damage to the stability of the building. Accordingly, such disturbances would have to be alleviated by using probes and by strengthening the foundations.

Findings: At first sight, the damaged buildings appear dirty, with many cracks running in different directions on the facades, and in particular clear horizontal cracks in the roof parapets and the base of the building and near the window-sills and some cracks in the connectors and the heavy concrete. The mortar of the masonry is crumbling and becoming detached, most of the rainwater pipes are broken, most of the joints between bricks and stones are crumbling, and the roofs are deteriorating; there are cracks in the roof frames, the industrial-tile roofs have been shaken loose and destroyed, most of the exterior woodwork is damaged, the joints no longer fit properly, the connections are irregular, almost all of the woodwork and glass has been shattered, as have the outside shutters, leaving only half of the attachment system (hinges and plates) and creating gaps in the casings.

Moreover, certain basic infrastructure systems, such as the telephone and electricity networks, the roads and various other systems were found to have been seriously damaged. The shock waves were so strong that a number of public buildings situated quite a long distance away were affected, notably the windows and woodwork of the Bir El Bey complex.

In addition to the damage caused to buildings, a number of vehicles (a list of which is attached hereto) were completely wrecked and rendered totally unusable.

Detailed examination of the various buildings damaged according to the classification proposed in the report

I. Buildings totally destroyed

It should be noted that in the case of buildings which were completely destroyed, causing the loss of human lives, widespread and difficult excavations were needed in order to identify the victims. A careful examination was carried out at the debris dump to determine the nature and quality of the materials, so as to obtain a correct valuation of the construction cost.

1. Villas belonging to the Azaïez family:

- (a) Villa belonging to Ahmed Ben Mohamed Azaïez
Allala Ben Mohamed Azaïez
Heirs Habib Ben Mahmoud Azaïez
Heirs Amor Ben Mohamed Azaïez
bearing land titles 81127 Suzy and 80103 Drugostère

The villa in question is built on two plots of land (bearing land titles 81127 and 80103) measuring about 2,360 m², which together with the neighbouring plot, belonging to the same family, make up a large plot totalling about 3,400 m² surrounded by a wall consisting partly of solid and open work masonry and partly, on the beach side, of reinforced concrete.

This villa had a panoramic view of the horizon; its volumetric arrangement was characterized by several levels overhanging a huge and densely planted garden.

It covered a ground area of about 340 m² and consisted of four levels: a basement, a ground floor, a first floor and a partial second floor, making a total area of about 1,330 m².

The two villas, which formerly belonged to one owner, were bought by the Azáñez family. The remains of the second villa, which we shall describe below, enabled us to appreciate the type and quality of this large building and to determine the quality of the materials used in its construction (see photograph ...).

The supporting framework consists of a shell of quarry-stone masonry 0.50 m thick and the interior of columns and beams of reinforced concrete, with floors of hollow slabs and a height of 3.20 m. The interior walls are likewise of hollow bricks, 0.15 m thick. The floors were covered with 25 x 25 mosaic tiles, the baseboards are covered with the same type of tile, and the walls are smoothly plastered with ready-made plaster and coated with oil paint.

The electrical wiring was laid inside exposed pipes.

The bathroom fittings with electric water-heaters were of good quality, similar to those of the second villa.

This villa was equipped with electric heating. The woodwork was of the solid type and of very good quality.

The windows and glass doors were fitted with wrought iron grilles, with wooden shutters and roller blinds.

The balustrades of the balconies consisted of masonry surmounted by a handrail of steel tubing.

The staircases, steps and risers were of first-quality white marble.

On the outside, the villa had plaster mouldings and decorations marking the various openings and the terrace parapets (see photograph ...).

This villa, built in a very sober and pleasing architectural style, was situated in a thickly planted garden with a network of footpaths; it had a sanitation system consisting of a septic tank and cesspools in the garden.

The land common to the two villas was surrounded by a wall with openwork masonry on the side of the access road and the neighbouring houses and by a reinforced concrete wall on the seaward side, which acted as a retaining wall.

The villa was supplied with drinking water and electricity and equipped with telephones.

This type of construction, much sought after because of its architectural distinction, is no longer undertaken today (see photograph ...).

Valuation: Taking into account the type of construction, the nature and quality of the materials used in building the villa, its site (facing the sea) and its age (involving a very low deterioration rate owing to the fact that it was well maintained by its owners), its value can be calculated on the basis of 250 dinars per square metre, minus the deterioration rate, to which must be added the cost of rebuilding the boundary walls, the footpaths paved walkways around the villa, the various internal systems (drains, septic tanks, cesspools), the cost of replanting (trees and shrubs), the fees for the preparation of plans and so on.

This yields the following result:

Villa	330 x 250	=	D 332 500
Boundary wall on 3 sides only:			
	180 x 60	=	D 10 800
4th side	60 x 100	=	D 6 000
Footpaths estimated length 100 m	100 x 25	=	D 2 500
Paved walkways	72 x 35	=	D 2 520
Cost of removing old foundations estimated at			D 10 000
Internal pipes, septic tank and cesspool estimated at			D 8 000
Planting of garden, estimated on the basis of trees of different species and ages, estimated at			D 12 000
Total			D 384 320
Fees for reconstruction study, 10%			D 38 432
Giving a total reconstruction cost of rounded up to			D 422 752 D 423 000
Loss of potential rental income, on the basis of D 1 200 per month for two years:			
	1,200 x 30	=	D 36 000

(b) Villa belonging to Allala and Ahmed Ben Mohamed Azaïez

Built on a plot with land title 83965, called "Sablette" and measuring 1,040 m², this villa covered an area of about 140 m², giving a total of about 280 m² for the two levels.

This villa has the same panoramic view and the same advantages as the first villa described above. It consists of two levels, a ground floor plus other floors reached by open stairs, the steps and risers of which were made of first-quality white marble.

This villa, which belongs to the same Azaïez family, is of the same architectural quality and built of the same building materials as the other villa and has the same kind of structure.

The electrical and sanitation fittings and the woodwork are likewise similar to those of the first villa (see photo).

Valuation:

Villa	280 x 250	=	D 70 000
Footpaths estimated at 60 ml	60 x 25	=	D 15 000
Paved walkways	60 ml x 35	=	D 2 100
Internal pipes, septic tank and cesspools estimated at			D 6 000
Cost of removing old foundations estimated at			D 5 000
Planting of garden estimated at			D 10 000
Total			D 94 600
Fees for reconstruction study, 10%			D 9 460
Giving a total reconstruction cost of 94 600 + 9 460 D		=	D 104 260
rounded down to			D 104 000
Loss of potential rental income for two and a half years on the basis of D 700/month	30 x 700	=	D 21 000

2. Villa of Doctor Hachemi Ayari

This villa, which was completely destroyed, was situated near the sea, and built on a 2,200 m² plot with land title 81131 and planted with trees and shrubs of all kinds.

The plot was enclosed by a wall 2 metres high made of stone on three sides and of reinforced concrete on the fourth, which acted as a retaining and protective wall, since the land surrounding the villa was reached by 4-step staircases (see photograph).

This villa also had a splendid panoramic view, covered a ground area of 190 m² and consisted of two levels, giving a total area of about 380 m².

The ground floor consisted of:

One entrance hall

One kitchen

One dining room

One family room

One bedroom

One boxroom

One bathroom

One WC

Two verandas

One interior staircase

One exterior staircase

The upper floor consisted of:

One hall

One living room

Four bedrooms

Sanitary facilities

Two verandas

The supporting framework - both exterior and interior - consists of quarry-stone masonry walls 0.50 m thick; the interior consists of columns and beams of reinforced concrete, both floors of hollow slabs. The interior walls were made of brick, 0.15 m thick. The floors were covered with mosaic tiles, and the walls were smoothly plastered with ready-made plaster and coated with oil paint.

The debris shows that the electrical and sanitary fittings were of good quality and included chandeliers. Kitchen equipment is buried in the debris.

The top floor is covered by a roof of red tiles fitted on a wood frame forming an attic. It was apparently in very good condition and well maintained.

Some openings were fitted with wrought-iron grilles, and the woodwork was of solid red wood.

The stairways, steps and risers were of first-quality white marble.

This villa had outbuildings consisting of:

One laundry, 12 m²

Two custodian's rooms, each 15 m²

One henhouse, 18 m²

One well with motor and basin

Two cesspools with septic tanks

A network of footpaths in the garden

Exterior electrical fittings

Telephone installations.

This type of building is much sought after because of its originality and type of construction (see photograph).

Valuation: Taking into account the type of construction, the nature and quality of the materials used in building the villa, its site (on the beach), and its age (involving a very low deterioration rate owing to the fact that it was well maintained by its owner), its value can be calculated on the basis of D 250 per square metre, minus the deterioration rate, to which must be added the cost of rebuilding the boundary walls, the footpaths and paved walkways around the villa, the various interior systems (drains, septic tanks, cesspools), the cost of replanting, the cost of demolishing the old foundations and of the excavations and carting the demolition debris to the dump, the fees for the preparation of plans, the funds lost as a result of the inability to rent the property for at least two and a half years, and so on.

This yields the following result:

Villa	380 x 250	=	D 95 000
Attic	120 x 150	=	D 18 000
Outbuildings	42 x 150	=	D 6 300
Boundary walls: 3 sides			
length	137 m x 60	=	D 8 220
4th side length	57 m x 100 D	=	D 5 100

Footpaths length	100 m x 25	=	D 2 500
Paved walkways	56 x 35	=	D 1 960
Exterior electrical fittings estimated at 200 garden lamps	200 x 45	=	D 9 000
Telephone installations, estimated at			D 1 500
Henhouse	18 x 80	=	D 1 440
Well with basin, estimated at			D 8 000
Internal pipes, septic tanks and cesspools, estimated at			D 8 000
Removal of old foundations and carting of debris to the public dump, estimated at			D 6 000
Arrangement and plantation of gardens, estimated at			D 15 000
Total			D 185 020
Fees for reconstruction study, 10%, i.e.			D 18 502
Total cost of reconstruction 185 020 + 18 502		=	D 203 522
rounded down to			D 203 000
Loss of potential rental or occupancy income	30 x 1 000	=	D 30 000
Movable property:			
Movable property listed in annex, estimated at			D 27 000
Hence the total value for this building is 203 522 + 27 000		=	D 230 000
Loss of potential rental or occupancy income			D 30 000

(3) Buildings belonging to Mr. Hadj Saïd Sabta

These buildings, consisting of three villas and a guardhouse, are situated on a triangular plot of land covering an area of 2,860 m² and bearing land title 84344. The property includes a number of footpaths linking each building with the others as well as trees and lawns.

It is surrounded on two sides by a wall with a base of conglomerate, wrought-iron railings and two former main entrances consisting of two large wrought-iron gates (see photograph).

On the other two sides, the boundary coincides with the buildings themselves.

Villa No. 1. (See property map attached.) Of recent construction, this villa had a usable surface area of 700 m², while external dimensions give an overall area of some 1,000 m².

The supporting structure is of reinforced concrete.

The floors are of hollow material.

Part of this fine villa, which is in danger of collapsing, has enabled us to learn the method and quality of construction and the nature of the materials used in earlier times. This part still has prime-quality ceramic tiles on the walls (see photograph).

The ceilings were 3.5 m high.

The floor covering consisted partly of marble and the rest of prime-quality mosaic tiles.

It was equipped with installations providing central heating, electric power, and sanitation fittings with hot and cold running water.

This villa covered a very extensive area of ground. It was divided into two, one of them a large area on one level and the other a smaller, split-level area.

Villa No. 2. (See property map attached.)

This was of the same nature and type of construction; it consisted of a single storey covering an overall surface area of about 320 m².

It was of the same age and had the same installations as villa No. 1.

Annex No. 3. This structure, with a surface area of 150 m² and consisting of a single storey adjoining the buildings described above, was largely destroyed.

Annex No. 4. It consists of three storeys - ground floor and two upper floors (see photograph) - and has an area of 1,100 m².

This building, also of recent construction, with a supporting frame of reinforced concrete, has all the ancillary installations, plaster walls, ceramic

tiles in the corridors, bathroom, toilet and kitchen, and high-quality carpeting over nearly all the floor area.

This building, situated near the other three described above, was shaken by the bomb blasts, suffering severe cracks; stones hurled by the blast pierced holes in the walls, the window-panes were all broken, a workshop was partially damaged and rendered unstable, and several window roofs were completely blown off.

The damage to this building was estimated on the basis of a figure of 40-per-cent visible damage, without taking into account any hidden damage or flaw.

$$\text{This comes to: } \frac{1,100 \times 40}{100} = 440 \text{ m}^2$$

Valuation: In view of the recent age of construction of these buildings, the nature and quality of the materials used and their various installations, the market value of this property may be calculated on the basis of D 300 per square metre, as follows:

Buildings: (1,000 + 320 + 150 + 440) x 300	=	D 573 000
Footpaths 150 m long x 25	=	D 3 750
Paved walkway 200 m long x 35	=	D 7 000
Interior plumbing, septic tanks and cesspools:		
Cost estimated at D 15,000	=	D 15 000
Cost of clearing away foundations and carting rubble to public dump estimated at 1 920 x D 20	=	D 38 400
Costs relating to boundary wall 200 m long x D 70	=	D 14 000
Cost of replanting garden estimated at		D 25 000
Cost of hooking up electricity, drinking water and telephone services estimated at		D 3 000
Total		D 679 150
Fees for study, at 10%		D 67 915
Grand total 679,150 + 67,915	=	D 747 065
Rounded down to		<u>D 747 000</u>
Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 30 x D 2 500	=	D 75 000

/...

(4) Villa belonging to Mrs. Radhia Damergi

The land on which this villa stood bears land title 83415 and covers an area of 996 m².

It faces south-west and is at the intersection of two streets. The villa was surrounded by a wall with a base of conglomerate and iron railings up to a height of about 1.5 m with 3 gates in wrought iron. There was a drinking-water supply and a garden consisting of trees and lawn.

On this land stood a single-storey villa consisting of:

- 4 bedrooms
- 2 living rooms
- 1 fitted bathroom
- 1 toilet
- 1 kitchen
- 1 veranda
- 1 corridor
- 1 boxroom

In all, the villa covered an area of about 200 m².

The supporting frame of the building, which was of recent construction, consisted of quarry-stone masonry, while the walls of the toilet, bathroom, veranda and kitchen were covered with prime-quality ceramic tiles.

The floor was covered with mosaic tiles with marble edging, also of prime quality.

The woodwork was of very high quality.

The villa was equipped with hidden electrical wiring, plumbing installations providing hot and cold running water, a central-heating system, septic tanks and cesspools.

The windows were equipped with blinds and covered with wrought-iron grilles.

The villa was equipped with a telephone.

The information was obtained from a family now living in an annex adjoining the same villa.

This annex, which was severely shaken, covers an area of about 20 m² (see photograph).

Valuation: In view of the recent age of construction of this villa, the nature and quality of the materials used and its various installations, the market value of this property may be calculated on the basis of D 300 per square metre, as follows:

Villa	200 x 300	=	D 60 000
Footpaths and paving stones	200 x 25	=	D 5 000
Interior plumbing, septic tanks and cesspools estimated at			D 8 000
Cost of clearing away foundations and carting rubble to public dump estimated at 200 x 20		=	D 4 000
Cost of repairing annex 20 x 100		=	D 2 000
Costs relating to boundary wall and 3 wrought-iron gates	130 x 70	=	D 9 100
Cost of replanting garden estimated at			D 15 000
Cost of hooking up electricity, drinking water and telephone services estimated at			D 3 000
Total			D 106 100
Fee for reconstruction study			D 10 610
Grand total: 106,100 + 10,610		=	D 116 710
Rounded up to			D 117 000

It should be noted that this villa was furnished: it contained beds, refrigerator, television set, gas cooker, electric water heater, dining room suite, two dryers, a wardrobe in each bedroom, etc. The total is estimated at D 15,000, providing a total market value of:

D 132 000

Loss of potential rental or occupancy income	30 x 700	=	D 21 000
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Villa belonging to Mr. Azaïez Aggoun

The land on which the villa and its annexes were built bears land title 45439 and is situated at the intersection of two streets. It has a total area of about 993 m², is completely enclosed, and has a well, outbuildings and a garage, and a fine garden consisting entirely of lawns and trees (see photograph).

In addition to the information obtained about the villa, which was locked, it was possible to see, through the windows, broken window-panes, doors torn off their hinges and blinds torn down, cracks at the parapet level, a gaping crack in the accessible terrace (see photograph), which was surfaced with paving stones, a crack in the floor of the building, cracks in the structures on the terraces, and corrugated iron sheets completely blown off (see photograph).

The structures adjoining the villa were totally wrecked (see photograph).

In all they covered an area of about 120 m².

The septic tanks were completely filled in and clogged. Debris hurled from nearby buildings riddled the villa with holes and dirtied it; it was also shaken by the bomb blast that wrecked the villa next door.

Flying debris made holes in the villa across the street belonging to Mr. Fourati.

The metal garage door was also dented by the explosion, which in addition caused cracks in the premises and in those adjoining them.

Cracks run along the entire length of the front boundary wall, which has to be demolished as a result (see photograph); the wall separating the villa from the property immediately to the west, on which stood the villa of Mrs. Radhia Damergi, was completely destroyed.

Valuation: Given its close proximity to the neighbouring villa, on which the bomb was dropped, this villa, which could not be visited has subsequently suffered cracking that may have been caused by the movement of the foundations. Therefore, in addition to the visible damage, it has been classified in the following manner: the principal building is considered to be partially (as much as 30 per cent) damaged, the outbuildings are considered to be a write-off, and the garage and adjoining premises are classed as damaged. In other words:

Base area of the main villa	=	
(11 x 12 x 2) 30%		80 m ²
Outbuildings		80 m ²
Garage and other premises		60 m ²
Villa		
80 x D 250	=	20 000
Outbuildings		
80 x 150	=	12 000

Garages

60 x 120 = 7 200

Boundary walls

120 x 60 = 7 200

Footpaths and paving stones

100 x 25 = 2 500

Interior plumbing, septic tanks and cesspools estimated at

D 5 000

Well

D 3 000

Cost of clearing away foundations and carting rubble to public dump

estimated at 200 x 20 = 4 000

Cost of replanting garden estimated at

D 5 000

Total

D 65 900

Fees for studies

D 6 590

Grand total

D 72 490

Rounded down to

D 72 000

Loss of potential rental income

30 x 800 = D 24 000

Villa belonging to Mr. Mohamed Jamel El Ouafi

This building was completely destroyed. It stood on land bearing title 107231, with an area of 850 m²; it was a single-storey structure, comprising seven bedrooms, a livingroom, WC and a veranda, recently built in quarry-stone masonry. The premises in their entirety occupied a surface area of approximately 180 m². The villa was equipped with a central-heating system, drinking-water supply, electricity supply and telephone. It was furnished with a number of beds, a wardrobe, a refrigerator, a gas cooker, living-room and dining-room furniture, a washing machine, etc. A garage still stands on the site.

The wall surrounding the property on which the villa stood was completely razed.

Valuation:

Villa 180 x 300	=	D 54 000
Pavement and footpaths		
120 x 25	=	D 3 000
Interior plumbing, septic tanks and cesspool, estimated at		D 10 000
Cost of clearing away foundations and carting the rubble to public dump 180 x 25	=	D 4 500
Costs related to boundary wall 120 x 50	=	D 6 000
Cost of replanting garden, estimated at		D 12 000
Cost of hooking up electricity, drinking water and telephone services estimated at		D 25 000
Total		D 92 000
Plus fees for studies, at 10%		
Total		D 101 200
Cost of refurbishing estimated at		D 18 000
Loss of potential rent 30 x 1,000	=	D 30 000
Grand total		D 119 200
Rounded up to		D 120 000
Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 30 x 800	=	D 24 000

II. Severely damaged buildings (threatening to collapse)

Buildings classified as seriously damaged have major structural problems (foundations, wall clamps); major cracks are clearly visible in such parts of the superstructure as load-bearing posts or walls of masonry, joists, lintels and, on occasion, roofs.

Such problems automatically involve the partial demolition of the structures built on such foundations or underpinnings, which are generally difficult to repair and ought in fact to be rebuilt.

It should be noted that underpinning in the latter instances is difficult to carry out; as a result, an entirely new structure must be built.

Villa belonging to Mr. Béchir El Avadi and Mr. Mokhtar Djedidi

Land title 80099, on which the villa jointly owned by Mr. Djedidi and Mr. Ayadi was built, has an area of 1,720 square m² and is situated at the intersection of two streets. The lot contains a long footpath and a large patio. It also has a garden and is enclosed by a wall with wooden gates.

The villa, whose supporting frame is composed of masonry and reinforced concrete, covers a surface area of 400 m². One of the bombs fell right in the garden of this villa (4 m from the damaged wing), to the north-west of the villa itself and quite close to the highest part. Like the bomb which fell on the neighbouring villa, this bomb created high-intensity shock waves which caused the entire villa - foundations and structure - to shake, resulting in internal damage to the foundations and structure and external damage in the form of a series of cracks (see photograph).

It should be noted that the foundations, which are now criss-crossed with cracks 2 cm to 3 cm across and the wall clamps (see photograph) cannot be repaired and require either major and costly underpinning, which might still result in different levels of settling (largely as a result of internal stresses, as explained above), or else must be demolished and rebuilt together with the structures resting on them, in order to prevent any subsequent cracking of the walls, partitions or ceramic tiles (see photograph).

The outer walls have cracks of up to 3 cm in width (see photograph) and there are larger cracks in the surface coating which vary in width but measure approximately 2 cm (see photograph). The gutter downpipes were shattered (see photograph).

The partition walls were cracked and separated from the ceiling. The quarry-stone masonry walls were demolished by the blast and by a flying block of masonry dislodged from the boundary wall (see photograph). The wall plaster in the bathrooms is completely cracked and crumbling. Cracks running in all directions confirmed that the structure had been generally weakened.

With regard to the woodwork, the moving panels (shutters and glazed doors) were separated from their frames by the force of the blast.

The window-panes throughout the villa were blown out (see photograph). There are holes in the terraces caused by falling debris from the buildings which collapsed.

In view of all this damage, which is described briefly and illustrated by the attached photographs, and particularly the damage to the foundations and the cornerstones separated from the load-bearing masonry walls, we think that these buildings should be demolished and rebuilt, and the boundary wall, footpaths and outbuildings should be repaired. We consider that the north-west part of this beautiful, heated villa, which consists of five units with sanitary installations and stairs and which covers an area of 90 m², should be rebuilt.

Valuation:

Villa 90 x 300	D 27 000
Estimated repair of outbuildings	D 2 000
Footpaths (50 x 2) 25	D 2 500
Partial boundary wall (100 x 60)	D 6 000
Cost of repairing interior plumbing, septic tanks and cesspools estimated at	D 5 000
Cost of clearing away foundations and carting rubble to public dump estimated at	D 5 000
Replanting of garden estimated at	D 5 000
Total cost	D 52 500
Fee for reconstruction study, at 10% of the cost of reconstruction	D 5 250
52 500 + 5 250	D 57 750
Rounded up to	D 58 000
Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 30 x 800	D 24 000

Villa belonging to Mrs. Souad El Meddeb

This is a villa on a plot of land which is almost entirely occupied by the building and which has an area of 500 m² and bears land title 82175. The building, which is of one storey and is composed of five large rooms and whose supporting frame is of reinforced concrete shows severe damage: a large number of cracks in the supporting frame, the filler walls (see photograph), the floor, the upper and lower parts of the windows in the heavily damaged areas, which also created cracks all along the walls and to the right of the roof parapets beneath

the tiles. The structure has been severely weakened, and since it is dangerous in its present condition, it should be partially demolished and part of the floors and outer walls, the boundary wall (see photograph) and the woodwork inside the villa and in the garage should be reinforced.

A water tower and its base show wide cracks and require underpinnings (see photograph).

Valuation: Since this involves partial repairs to the frame, walls, floors, woodwork, garage, boundary wall etc., we feel that, in order to cost the work, it is necessary either to assess the entire villa and calculate its relative value or estimate the damage noted on a lump-sum basis.

Lump-sum estimate	D 35 000
Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 30 x 600	D 18 000

III. Seriously damaged buildings

Villa belonging to Mr. Hadj Bechir Ben Hadj Khemaïs

The plot of land in question, on which there are four buildings and which covers an area of approximately 1,257 m², bears land title 80358. The four buildings are an older, main villa, a second, new villa, a third, older villa and a fourth structure comprising a garage and a laundry room.

(a) The older main villa:

This building was severely weakened by the bomb blasts and has rather deep cracks in the walls. Some windows have been entirely replaced.

An enormous block of stone was hurled onto a corner of the terrace, which is covered with red tiles, and made a large hole (see photograph). The woodwork and window-panes were ripped from their fixtures and damaged; the partition walls were cracked and the roof needs to be totally replaced.

(b) The new villa:

The exterior plasterwork was shattered in places and has several cracks. The woodwork and window-panes were shattered (see photograph).

(c) The older villa facing the sea:

There are cracks along the outer walls; the woodwork and window-panes were damaged to the same extent as in the other villa.

The plasterwork in the terrace area must be entirely replaced (see photograph).

(d) The garage and laundry room:

The ceilings and the parapets at the level of the ceiling are badly cracked, the woodwork and window-panes were damaged to the same extent as in the other villa.

Valuation:

(a) <u>Main villa:</u> Tile roof	
120 x 25	D 3 000
Woodwork, glazing and repair of plasterwork estimated at	D 5 000

Estimate:

(b) The total cost of repairing the damage to the new villa, the older villa facing the sea, the garage and the laundry room as well as the boundary wall, in which there are a number of holes, is estimated at

	D 5 000
Cost of reconstruction	D 13 000
Loss of occupancy or rental income 18 x 600	D 10 800

Villa belonging to Mr. Abdellatif Jerijeni

The villa stands on a plot bearing land title 107451 with an area of 433 m² opposite the Azaïez villa, which was totally destroyed by the bomb explosions.

This location meant that high-intensity shock waves could easily be transmitted making the foundations, the structural framework and the entire building vibrate.

The delayed action of the vibratory waves set up by the bombs that fell on the Azaïez villas fifteen (15) metres from the Jerijeni villa and by the bomb that fell on Mr. Ayadi's property four metres away might bring about cracking in the foundations of the villa which could, in turn, cause more cracks to appear in the superstructure.

A visual inspection of the outside of the villa revealed the existence of a horizontal crack on the main façade (see photograph) on the surface of the parapet wall and a vertical crack in the dressed brick near the entrance to the villa (see photograph).

The excess weight of the earth thrown on to the terraces could aggravate the cracking that has already begun in the upper surface.

We noted that all of the windows had been blown out and that some of the shutters had been partially detached from their frames (see photograph) by the blast caused by the bombs dropped on the nearby villas.

The runoff and waste water pipe is broken and the electricity meter located nearby has been damaged. Behind the villa, we found the following damage to the heating plant:

Twisted smoke ducts;

Gas heating system unusable;

Zinc sheet protecting the heating system twisted completely out of shape.

We noted much damage to the garage and the sanitary installations: Two leaves of the garage door out of service (see photograph); Partition separating the garage from the shower room completely detached from the dividing wall, and the tiling damaged;

Cracking of the wall, sometimes horizontally, in the upper part; since the cracking is severe, the garage walls will have to be demolished and rebuilt and the foundations strengthened;

Door of garage severely damaged (see photograph);

Much of the boundary wall has been demolished.

The water pipes along the boundary wall on the side towards the garage are ruptured. The flagstones have subsided owing to the impact of a tree trunk that was sent flying by the bomb blasts; other cracks towards the rear boundary wall and on the garage wall.

Valuation:

Strengthening of the villa's structural frame	D 5 000
Repair of cracks and replastering	D 2 000
Repair of woodwork and windows	D 3 000
Renovation and repair of the boiler, smoke ducts and the toilet plumbing in the garage	D 2 000
Rebuilding of the demolished boundary wall, with garage gate and flagstones	D 3 000
Renovation of interior drains and of septic tanks and cesspools	D 6 000
Painting of the entire building as a whole, plastering and woodwork	D 3 000
Repair of electrical wiring and electricity meter	D 1 000
Removal to the public dump of the rubble from the demolished boundary wall	D 1 500

Cleaning of the terraces and renovation of the roof frame with a sealing layer	D 2 000
Partial replanting of the garden	D 4 000
Total	<u>D 32 500</u>

Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 18 x 1,000 =	D 18 000
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Villa belonging to Mr. Koubaâ

The property with Land titles 82170 and 82171 comprises two structures:

The large structure is made of prefabricated material covered with plywood with a red ceramic tile roof, whose prefabricated sections have been dislodged, causing visible damage.

The area planted with shade-trees and palms measures 1,990 m². It includes a masonry boundary wall with claustra tile (see photograph).

The red tile roof has been completely blown off and destroyed together with its staff backing. The woodwork has also been detached and the windows broken. The small structure has cracks in the interior and exterior walls. The woodwork and windows have suffered the same damage.

The surface plaster has been detached.

Total damage is as follows:

Valuation:

100 x D 70	=	D 7 000
False ceiling	=	D 1 000
100 x 10	=	D 2 000
Woodwork	=	D 1 000
Repair of woodwork estimated at	=	D 1 000
Repair of cracks estimated at	=	D 500
Electrical repairs	=	D 1 000
Painting estimated at	=	D 500
Repair of boundary wall	=	<u>D 500</u>
Total		D 14 000

Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 18 x D 350	=	D 3 600
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Villa belonging to Dr. Tahar Labib

The property (land title 103975) on which the villa stands covers an area of about 1,100 m².

Owing to its location almost opposite the building which was destroyed (land title 84344), the entire façade of this villa was pierced by flying debris and soiled with mud, which has necessitated a complete restoration of the Tyrolean-style plastering and of the paintwork.

There are cracks in the exterior walls on this side of the house and, in particular, in the boundary walls (see photograph).

The window shutters are metal, but the surrounding woodwork, was shaken, loosened from the frames and shattered. The terrace floors are no longer waterproof, owing to damage from flying debris. Plaster came off in places. This villa requires replastering work and repainting inside and out and, although its woodwork was solid, it needs to be completely renovated.

Valuation:

Repairs to the plasterwork estimated at	D 3,000
Woodwork and reglazing	D 6 000
Repairs to the boundary wall (30 x 60)	D 1 800
Repainting	D 2 000
Partial reconstruction of the garden	1 000
Furniture: kitchen installations	700
Desks and sitting-room furniture, cupboard, torn mattress, bedside tables	<u>300</u>
Total	D 15 500
Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 18 x 500	D 9 000

Villa belonging to Mr. Amor Acquinti

(a) Villa built in 1978 on an approximately 501 m² plot, land title 81126. This villa is adjacent to the one belonging to Mr. El Ouafi, which was completely razed.

The blast of the bomb that hit Mr. El Ouafi's villa shook Mr. Acquinti's villa and damaged its whole south side, the side on which the bomb fell. The boundary wall was entirely demolished (see photograph). Cracks appeared in the villa, woodwork was splintered, windows shattered and wall tiles detached. The garden paths were destroyed and the septic tank made unusable.

The terrace floors were also damaged by falling debris, as were some ornamental tiles.

Valuation:

Replastering of the south side of the house (20 x 7) x 10	D 1 400
Repairing internal cracks, estimated cost	D 2 000
Repairing woodwork and replacement of window glass (50 X 40)	D 2 000
Rebuilding of the boundary wall (25 x 60)	D 1 500
Repairing the roof frame (160 x 10)	D 1 600
Repainting (350 x 5)	D 1 750
Contract for reconstruction of the garden	<u>D 1 500</u>
 Total	 D 11 750
 Rounded up to	 D <u>12 000</u>
 Loss of potential rental on occupancy income	
18 x D 1 000	D 18 000

Villa belonging to Mr. Abdelfatteh Kallel

The owner has already undertaken the rebuilding and repair work on this villa, which is situated on an elongated plot, land title 80905, measuring 865 m².

This villa suffered considerable damage: woodwork shifted, some cracks appeared in the exterior walls and some of the pergolas, and the cracked woodwork and walls required repainting.

Valuation:

-	100 x 60	D 6 000
Reglazing	(50 x 10)	D 500
Contractual estimate for repair of cracks		D 2000
Woodwork		D 1 900
Repainting of walls and woodwork; estimated cost		D 1 500
Repair and repainting of damaged boundary wall		D 1 000
Furniture		<u>D 2 100</u>
 Total		 D 15 000
 Loss of potential rental or occupancy income		
18 x 350		D 6 300

Villa belonging to Mr. Said Ben Tanfous

This villa built on a plot with land title 84345, which has a partially damaged boundary wall and is planted with trees and grass. The villa has masonry load-bearing walls and a roof of green enamelled industrial tiles, which were almost entirely blown away allowing rainwater to penetrate (see photograph). Door

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and window frames were torn away and the glass broken. Shutters and mosquito screens were also shaken and torn off and the antique furniture in the house was partially damaged.

The side of the house facing the bomb explosion was damaged.

The metal garage door was blown in.

The valuation of all this damage is as follows:

Roofing 100 x 30	D 3 000
Carpentry and reglazing	D 2 000
Repair of holes and cracks in walls, estimated cost	D <u>2 000</u>
Total rebuilding cost	D <u>9 000</u>
Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 18 x 500	D 9 000

Villa belonging to Mr. Mohammed Nouredine Koubaâ

This villa is situated in front of the villa belonging to Mr. Sabta, which was completely destroyed.

The inside of the villa was shaken and almost all the woodwork and glass destroyed (see photograph). Door and window frames were damaged in the area around their metal fittings.

On the west side the shower of stones made holes in the boundary walls and the house wall, and in places the plasterwork blistered. The boundary wall on the west side was demolished. Some of the rooms were locked up and could not be inspected.

This damage requires total or partial repair at an estimated cost of D 7 500

Loss of potential rental or occupancy income
18 x 700 D12 600

9. Villa belonging to Mr. Mohamed Pakali Drif

This is a villa built on plot with land titles 81621 and 81622, covering approximately 2,050 m². The windows and external woodwork of the villa were completely blown away. Cracks which have now been repaired (see photograph), appeared in the lower parts of the walls, the bathroom tiling, the roof parapet and the garage.

The woodwork and glass inside the house were seriously damaged. The valuation for all the necessary repair work is as follows:

Contract for repair of cracks, plastering and tile work	D 2 500
Woodwork 50 x 40	D 2 000
Contract for repainting	<u>D 800</u>
Total repairs	D 5 300
Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 18 x 350	D 6 300

Villa belonging to Mr. Mohamed Ayed

This villa is on a plot with land title 81123, which measures approximately 1,000 m².

The villa, of recent construction, has suffered damage to the woodwork, doors, windows and frames (see photograph).

Valuation:

Repair of cracks and damaged plasterwork with painting estimated at	D 1 000
Repair of 65 m ² of woodwork at D 45 per m ² with metal fittings 65 x 45	<u>D 2 925</u>
Total	D 3 925
Rounded up to	D 4 000
Loss of potential rental income 18 months x D 400	D 7 200

Villa belonging to Mrs. Hadja Rabia

Land title 89691, the villa has suffered damage in the form of cracks in interior and exterior walls, which have been repaired, and the plaster has fallen from the ceiling (see photograph).

The exterior woodwork and windows have been shattered. Cracks have appeared in the exterior staircase, whose wrought-iron balustrade has been loosened.

A masonry parapet on the terrace has completely collapsed over a length of some 2 metres and caused damage to the ground floor.

The terraces have suffered damage from flying stones and have had to be repaired and given a new application of sealant.

The valuation of the total damage is as follows:

Repair of cracks, interior and exterior walls, and construction of wrought-iron roof parapet estimated at	D 2 500
Woodwork and windows estimated at	D 2 000
Sealant at D 6 per square metre 80 x D 6	D 400
Painting	<u>D 500</u>
Total	<u>D 5 480</u>
Rounded up to	D 5 500
Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 18 x D 350 =	D 6 300

Villa constructed on plot with land title 89167
belonging to Mr. Brahim Jeridi

Located on a plot measuring some 509 m² and of recent construction, the villa has minor cracks in the parapet of a terrace on the first storey. Woodwork and windows have been shattered:

Some interior cracks. The villa has a red tile external facing, which has been partly demolished:

Valuation:

Damage may be estimated at a total of	D 5 000
Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 18 x D 600 =	D 10 800

Villa belonging to Mr. Béchir Mohamed

The villa is constructed on a plot of some 990 m², land title 80366.

The load-bearing framework is of quarry-stone masonry with flagstone floors. Most of the plaster on the ceiling (upper floor) has fallen in all rooms.

Some of the woodwork has been damaged and stripped. The windows are broken (see photograph).

Some interior walls are cracked, the damage to the ceiling plaster is due to piles of debris on the terrace from neighbouring villas which have been demolished. The debris has also damaged the roof frame.

Valuation:

Repair of cracks and plaster 70 x 15	=	D 1 050
Interior painting 100 x 5	=	D 500
Repair of woodwork, windows and metal fittings		D 2 000
Repair of roof frame 100 x D 7	=	<u>D 700</u>
Total		<u>D 4 250</u>
Loss of potential or occupancy income 18 x D 350		D 6 300

Villa belonging to Mr. Abdelmajid Haffani

The villa is constructed on a plot measuring 1,170 m², land title 85298. The villa has suffered damage to the interior and exterior woodwork, the windows and the garage door.

There are minor cracks in the exterior walls.

The drainpipes have been broken off.

All of this damage may be estimated at a total of D 3 000

Loss of potential rental or occupancy income
18 x D 350 D 6 300

Villa belonging to Mr. Taïeb Labidi

This is a large corner plot measuring 1,010 m², land title 88479, with a villa which has some slight localized damage to the woodwork of doors windows and shattered glass.

Damage may be appraised at D 2 500

Loss of potential rental or occupancy income
18 x D 350 D 6 300

Villa belonging to Mrs. Morana

This is a villa whose owner has not come forward.

The building, which has a framework of quarry-stone masonry and reinforced concrete, shows damage to the woodwork and glass in a number of exterior walls and particularly to the plaster, together with cracks in some interior walls.

ANNEX III (2)

SUMMARY TABLE OF PRIVATE BUILDINGS DAMAGED

No.	Family name and first name	Land title	Market value	Rental value	Comments
1	(a) Azaiz family Ahmed Ben Mod. Azaiz (b) Allala Ben Mohamed Azaiz (c) Habib Ben Mohamed Azaiz (d) Amar Ben Mod. Azaiz	81 127 and 80 103	D 423 000	D 36 000	Category 1
2	Alla and Ahmed Ben Mohamed	83 965	D 104 000	D 21 000	Category 1
3	Hachemi Ayari	81 131	D 203 000	D 30 000	Category 1
4	Hadj Said Sabta	84 344	D 747 000	D 75 000	Category 1
5	Demergi Radia	83 415	D 132 000	D 21 000	Category 1
6	Jamel El Ouafi	107 231	D 120 000	D 24 000	Category 1
7	Azaid Agoun	45 439	D 72 000	D 24 000	Category 1
8	Béehir Ayadi and Mokhtar Djédidi	80 099	D 58 000	D 28 000	Category 2
9	El Meddeb Souad	82 175	D 35 000	D 18 000	Category 2
10	Hadj Béehir Ben Hadj Khmaies	80 358	D 13 000	D 10 800	Category 3
11	Béehir Koubaa	80 170 82 171	D 14 000	D 6 300	Category 3
12	Tahar Labib	103 975	D 15 500	D 9 000	Category 3

No.	Family name and first name	Land title	Market value	Rental value	Comments
13	Abdellatif Jerigeri	107 451	D 32 500	D 18 000	Category 3
14	Amor Aouinti	81 126	D 12 000	D 18 000	Category 3
15	Ben Tanfous Said	84 345	D 9 000	D 9 000	Category 4
16	Mohamed Noureddine Koubaaa	-	D 7 500	D 12 600	Category 4
17	Mohamed Ayed	81 123	D 4 000	D 7 200	Category 4
18	Bakalti Dhrif	81 621 and 81 622	D 5 300	D 6 300	Category 4
19	Hadja Rabiaa	89 691	D 5 500	D 6 300	Category 4
20	Béchr Mohamed	80 366	D 4 250	D 6 300	Category 4
21	Tanfous Said	89 167	D 5 000	D 10 800	Category 4
22	Abdelmajid Haffani	85 298	D 3 000	D 6 300	Category 4
23	Taieb Lebib	88 479	D 2 500	D 6 300	Category 4
24	Abdelfattah Kallel	80 905	D 15 000	D 6 300	Category 4
25	Moulin Rouge	192 287	D 20 000	D 6 300	Category 4
26	Total inclusive estimate for buildings damaged and buildings whose owners have not filed statements		D 437 950	D 77 200	
	TOTAL		D 2 500 000	D 500 000	
Grand total			D 3 000 000		

ANNEX III (3)

VALUATION OF DAMAGE TO STATE PROPERTY AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURES

	Value
Telephone system (Ministry of Telecommunications)	D 2 798
Steg (Tunisian Electricity and Gas Company)	D 6 000
Commune of Hamman-Lif	D 76 860
SONEDE (National Water Company)	D 2 220
Ministry of Supply	D 250 000
Communes of Ben Arous and Ezzahra	D 10 000
Ministry of the Interior	D 1 006 300
TOTAL	D 1 354 178

ANNEX III (4)

PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLES (DAMAGED OR DESTROYED)

No.	Type of vehicle	Value
1	Peugeot 504	D 6 000
2	"	D 5 000
3	"	D 6 000
4	"	D 6 000
5	"	D 6 000
6	"	D 9 000
7	Peugeot 104	D 5 000
8	"	D 5 000
9	"	D 4 000
10	"	D 3 500
11	"	D 4 000
12	"	D 4 200
13	Fiat 131	D 5 000
14	Renault 5	D 4 000
15	Opel Record	D 5 000
16	Renault 16	D 3 000
17	"	D 3 000
18	Fiat	D 1 500
19	Peugeot 404	D 2 000
20	Fiat 122	D 1 800
21	Peugeot 504	D 6 500
	TOTAL	D 95 500

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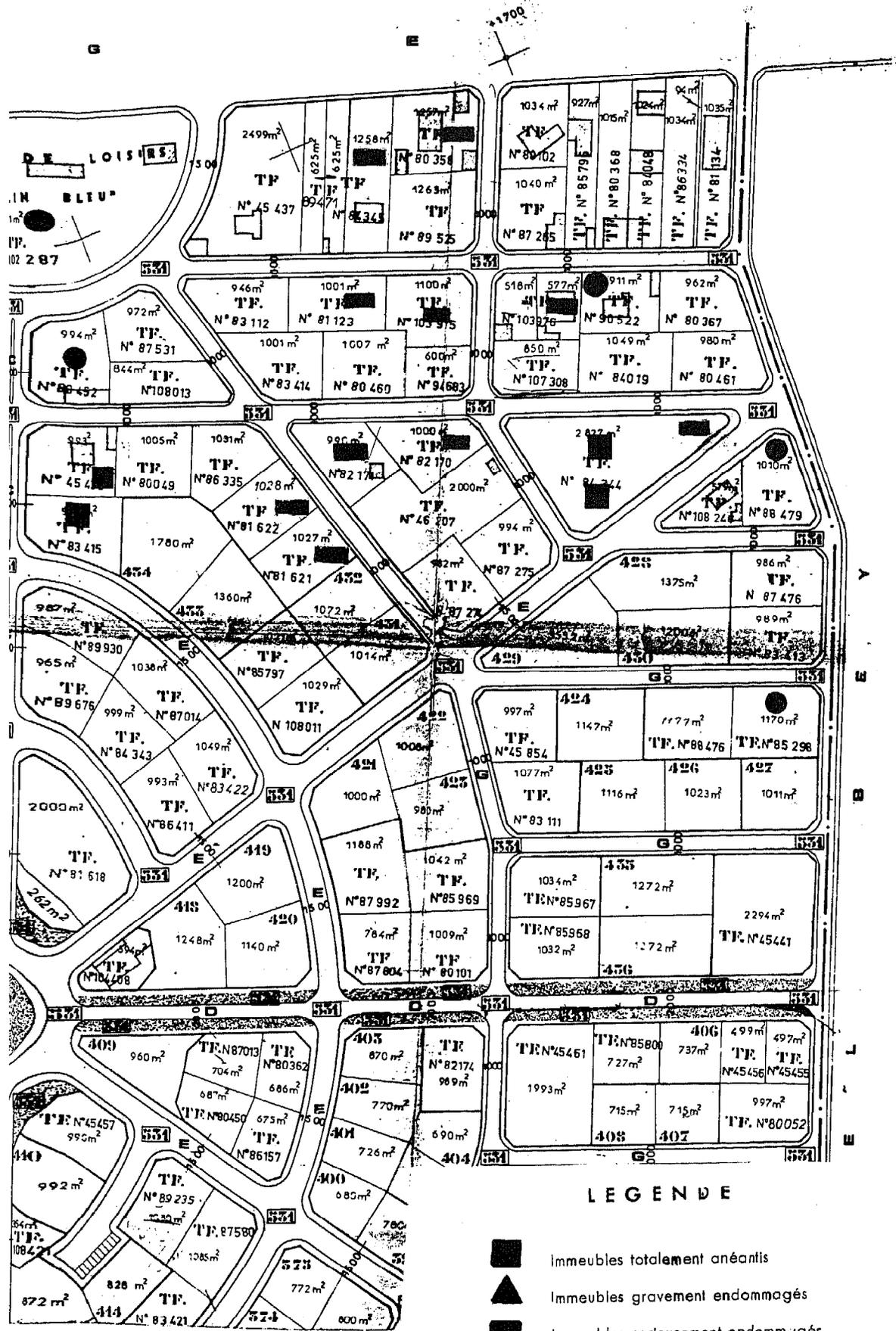
ANNEX III (5)

EXPENSES INCURRED IN RESPONDING TO THE SITUATION

SOMATRA (private company)	D 20 550
Ali MHENNI Enterprises (private company)	D 25 566
Ben Rhouma Enterprise (private company)	D 23 550
Civil Defence	D 122 149
Sanitation Service	D 32 740
Ministry of the Interior	D 343 067
Ministry of Defence	D 32 620
TOTAL	D 581 747

Annex IV

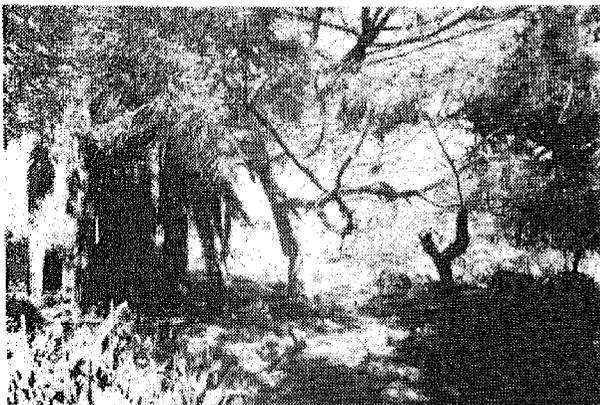
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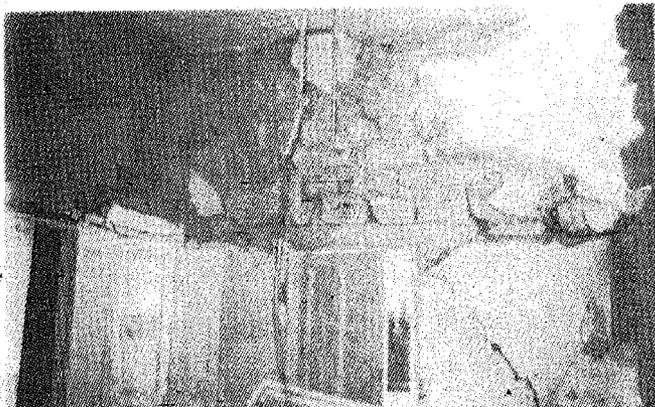
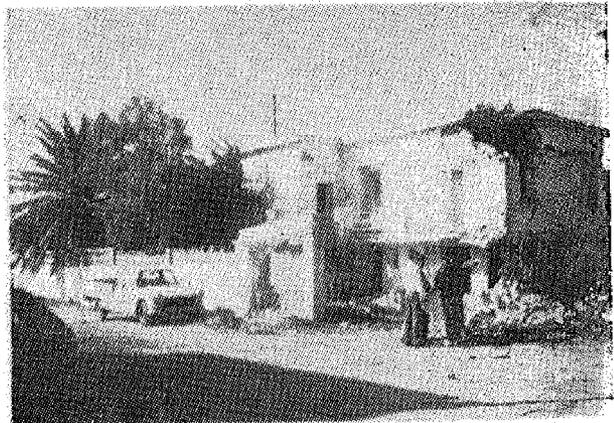
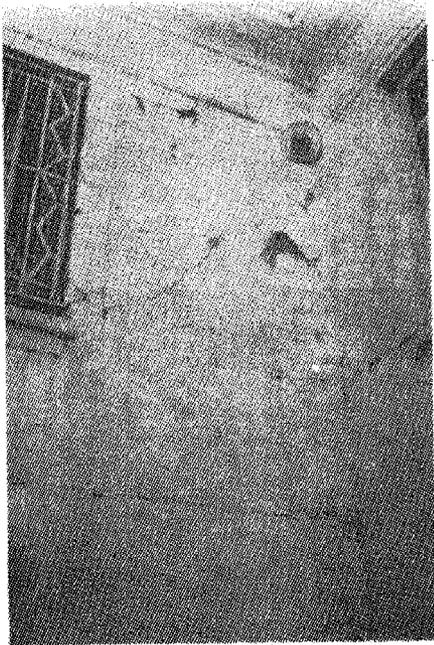
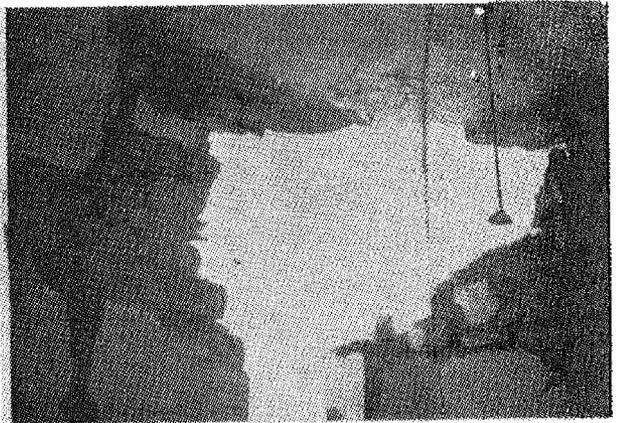
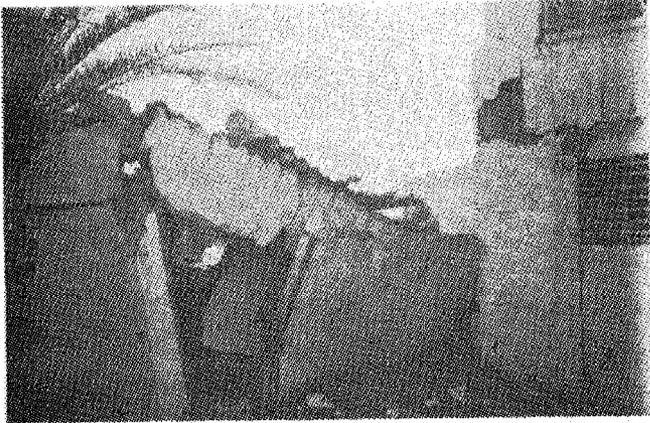


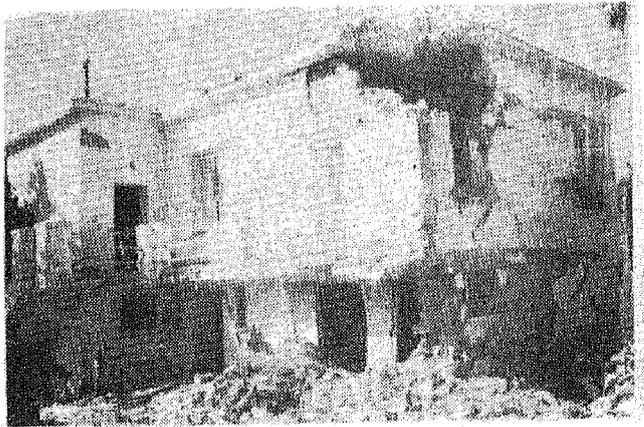
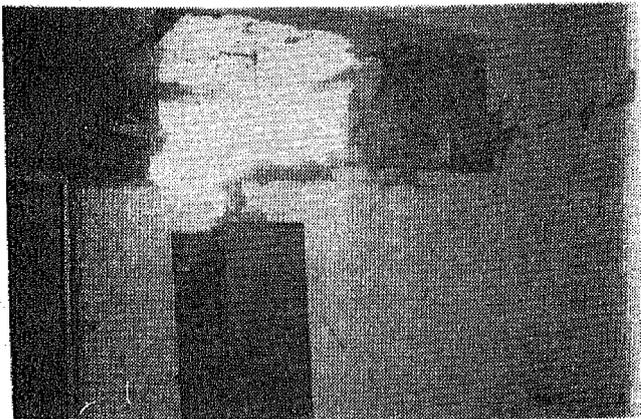
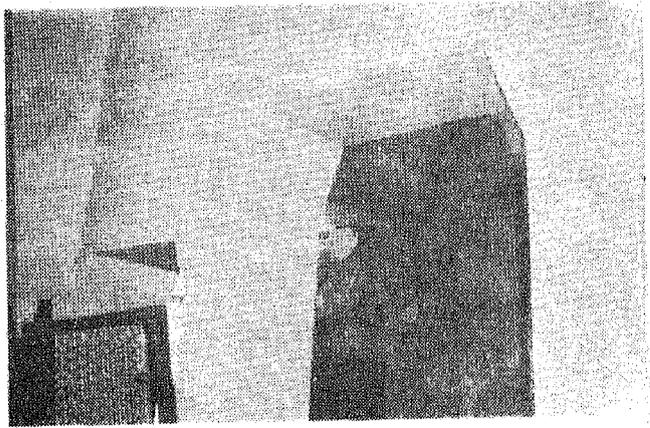
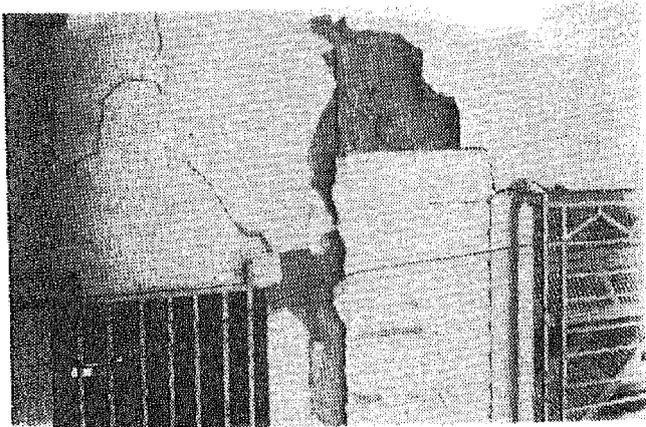
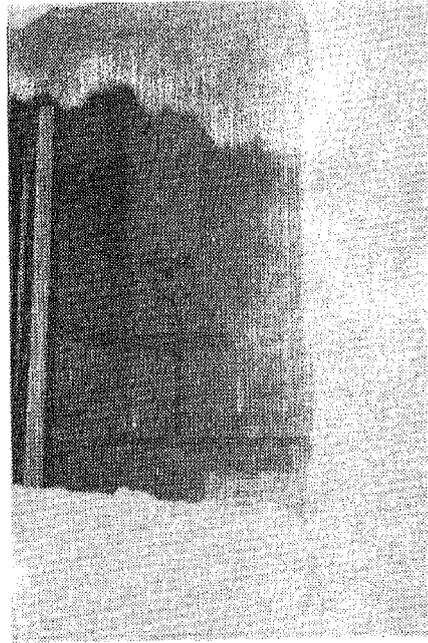
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VILLAS FAMILLE AZAIEZ

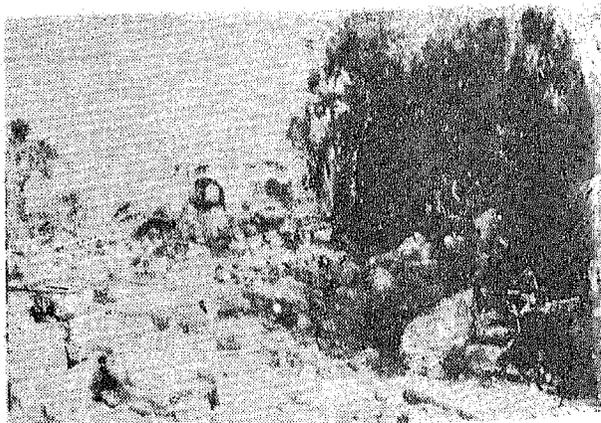
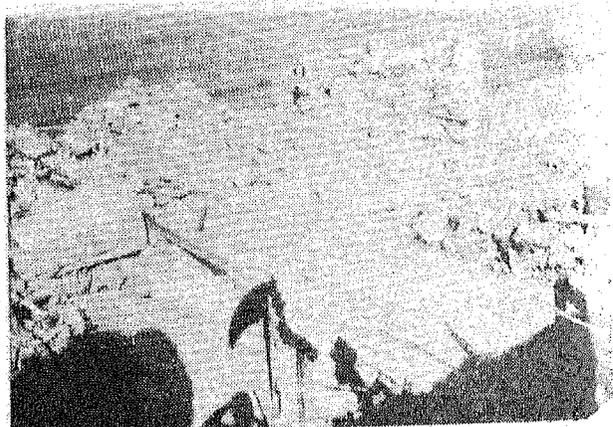
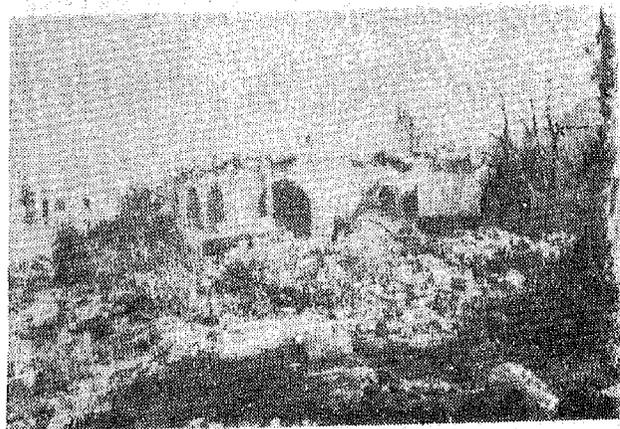


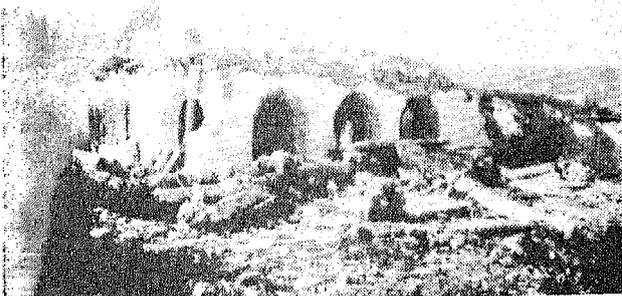
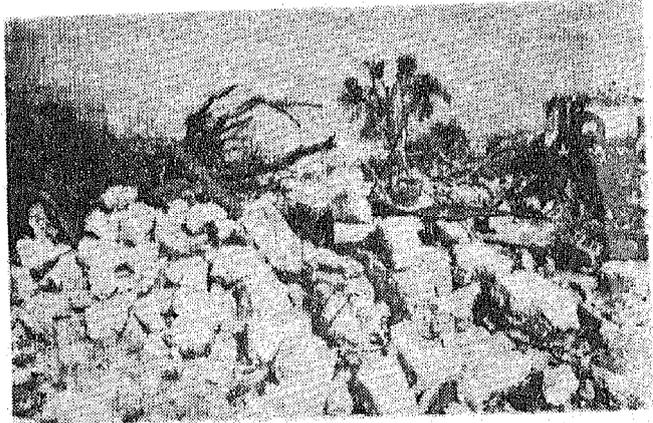
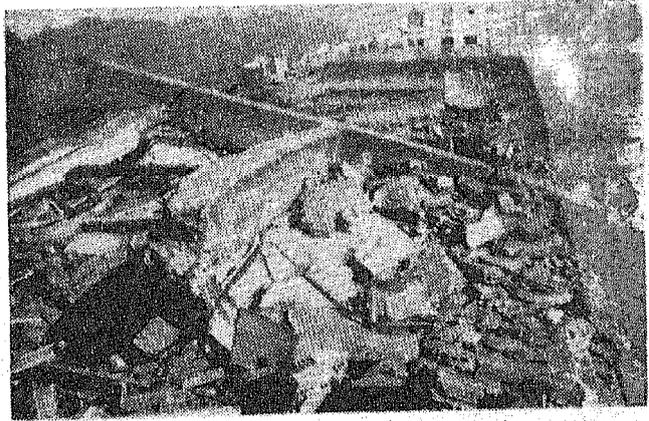


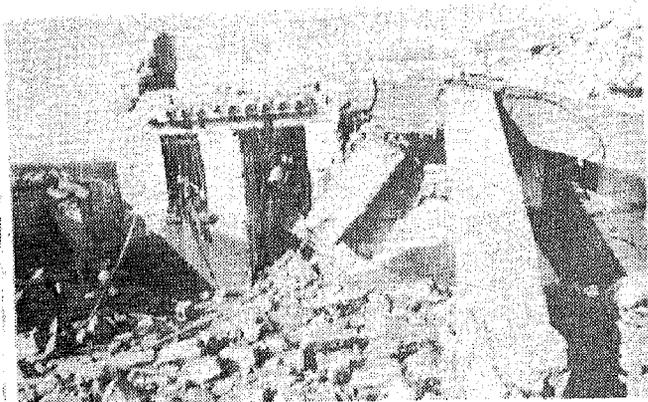
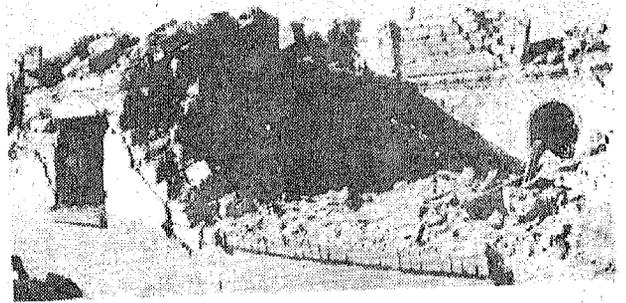
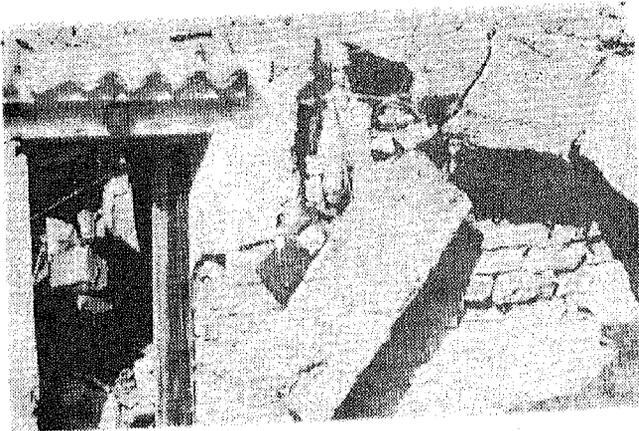
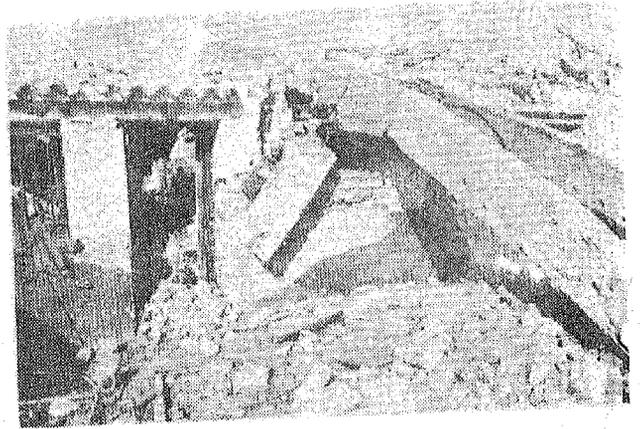
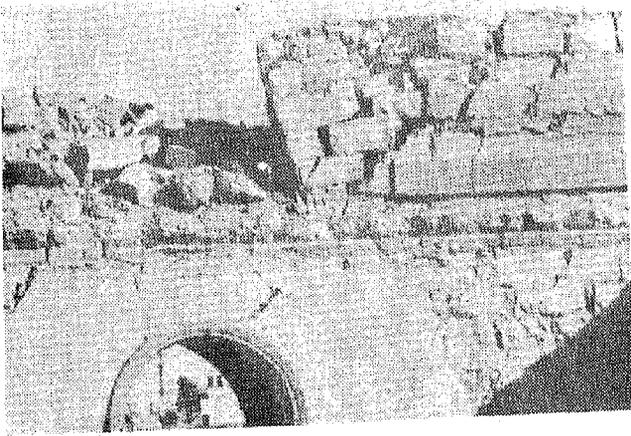


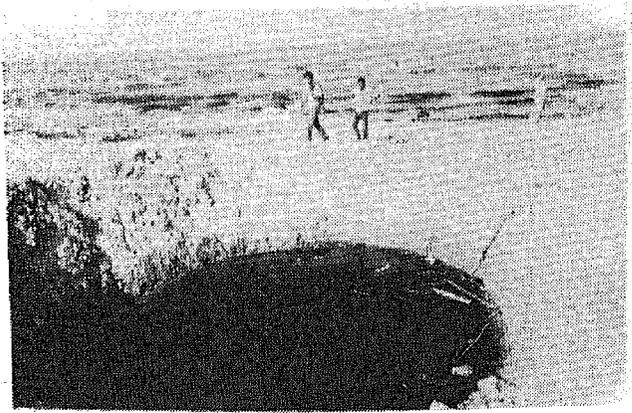
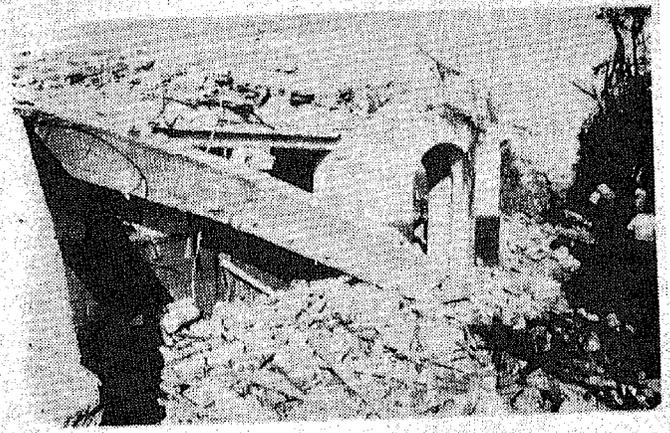
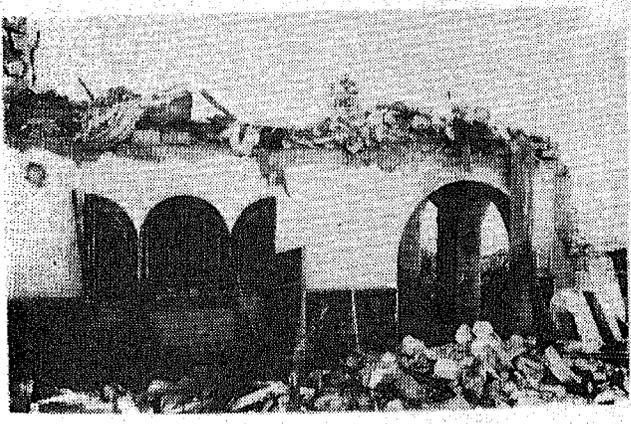
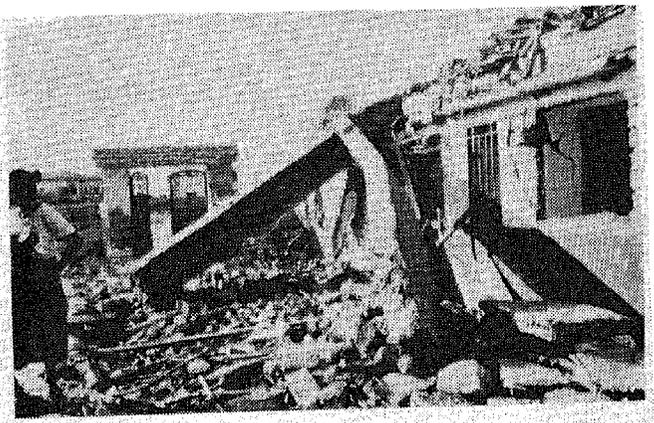
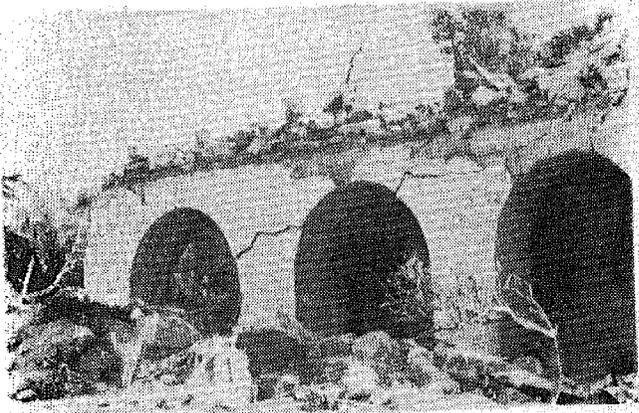
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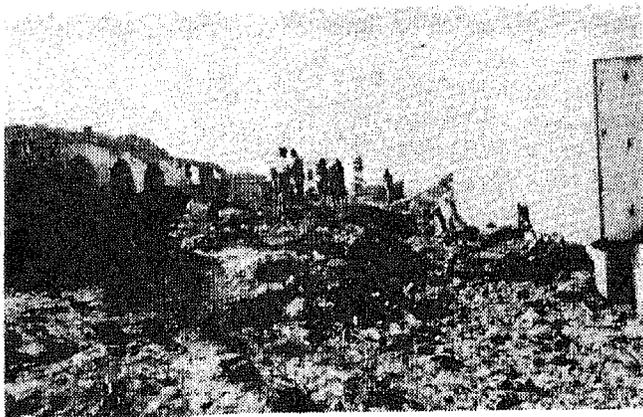
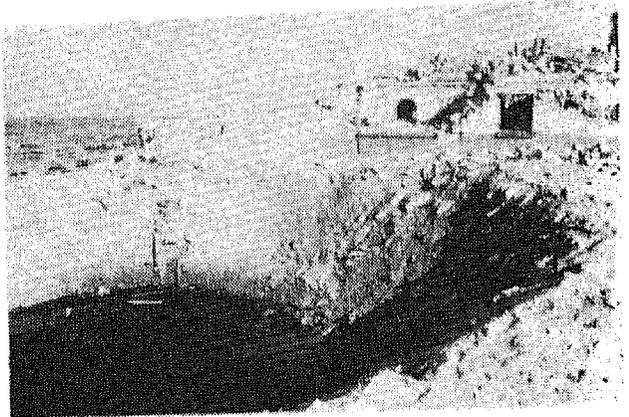
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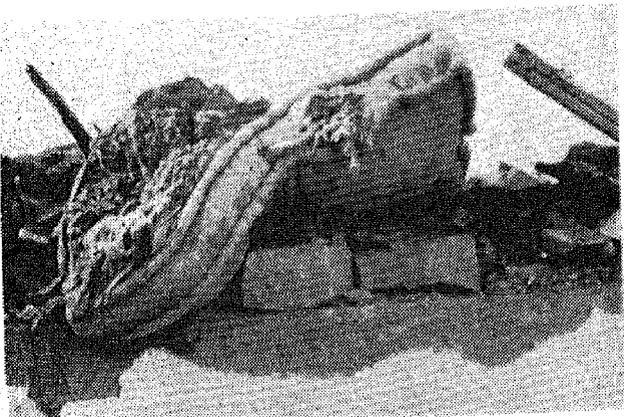
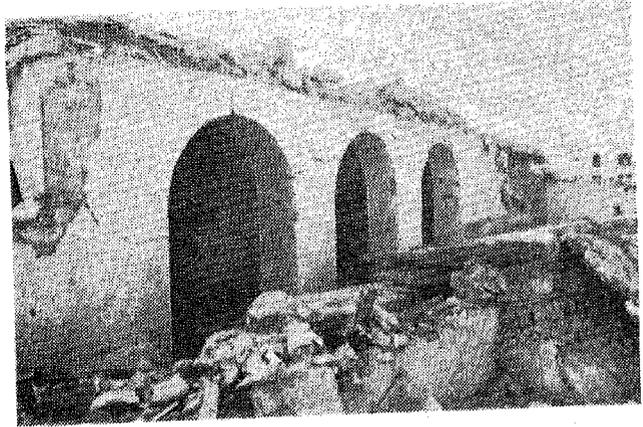
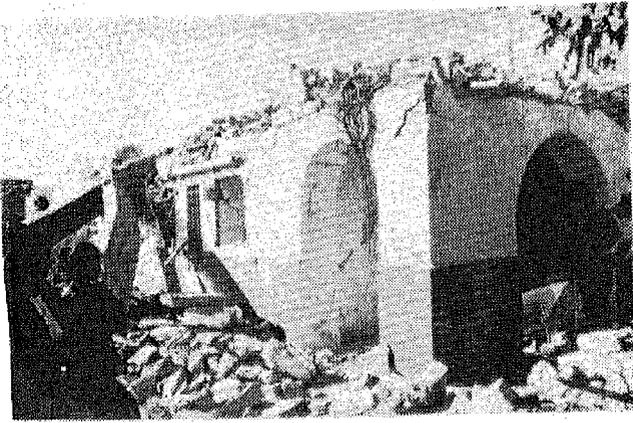
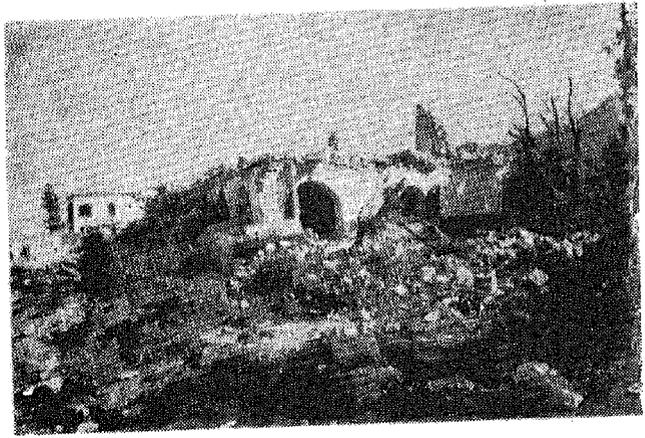
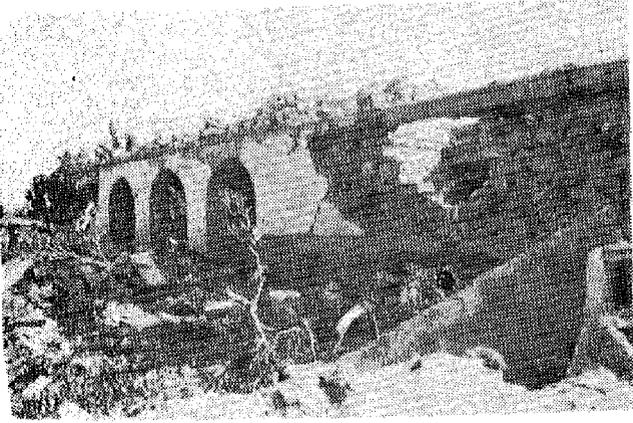


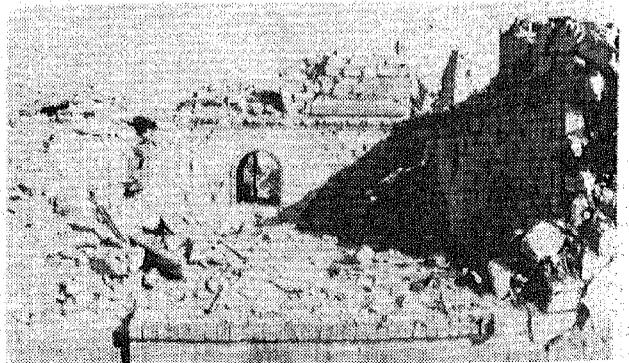
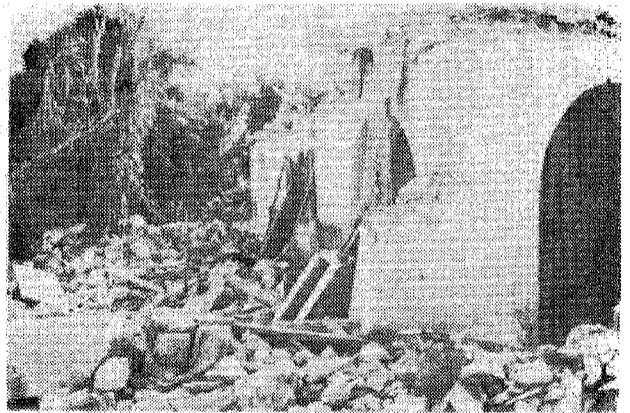
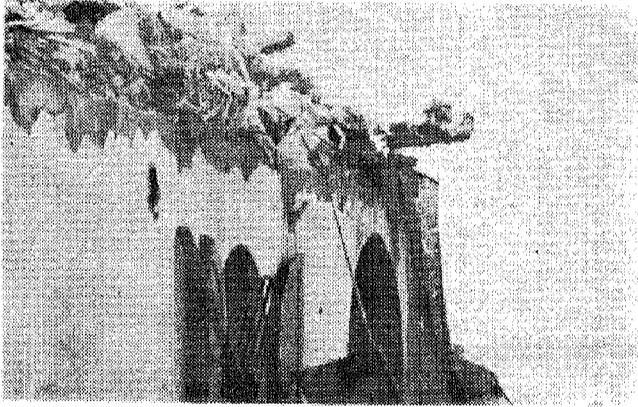
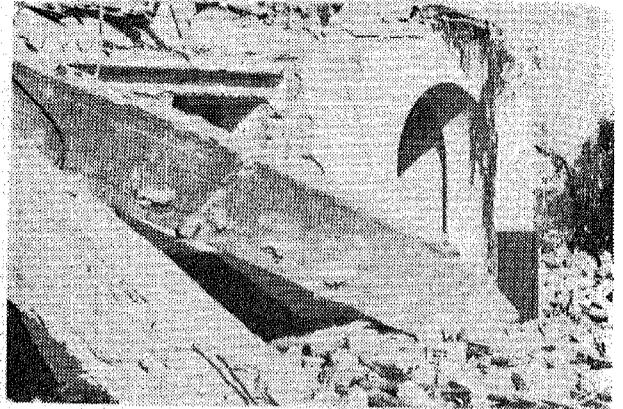


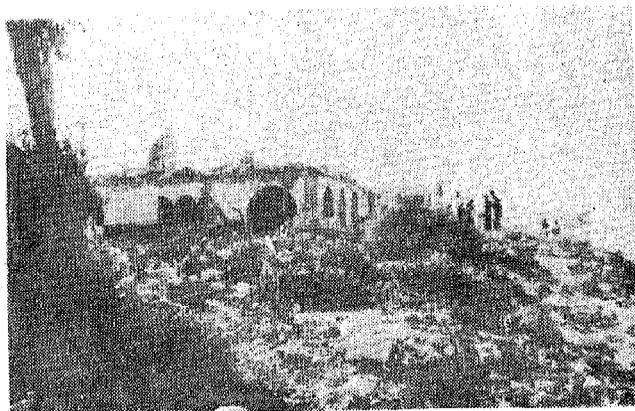
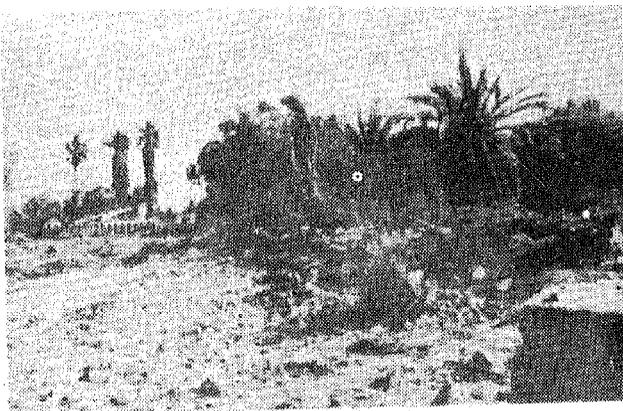
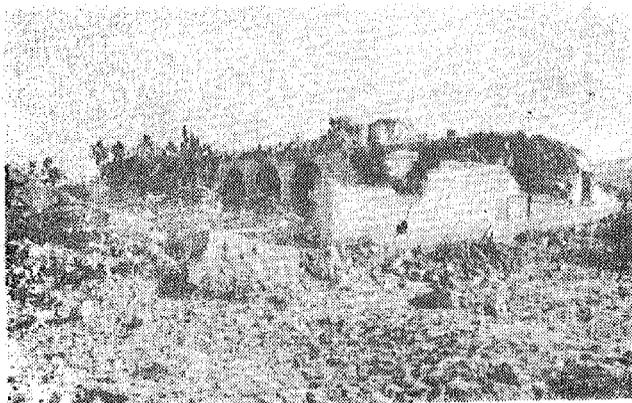


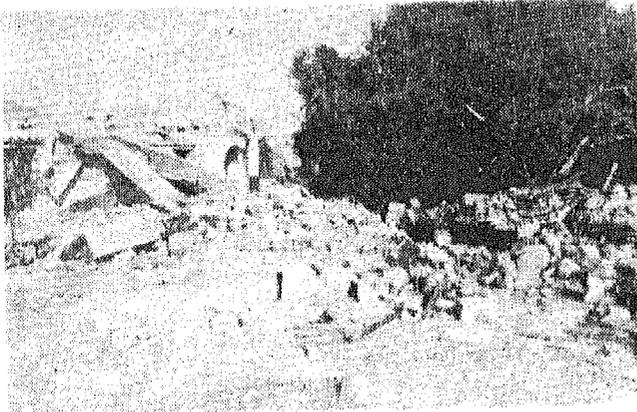
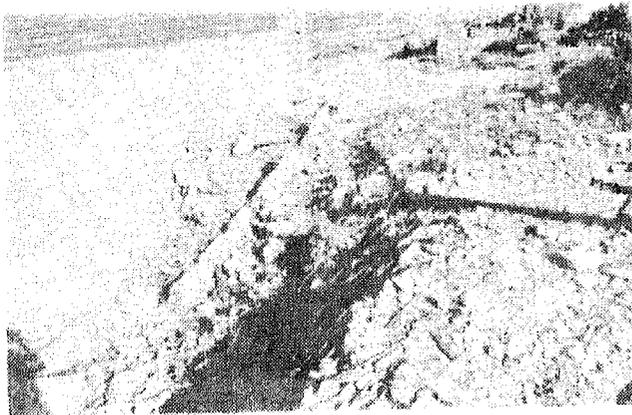
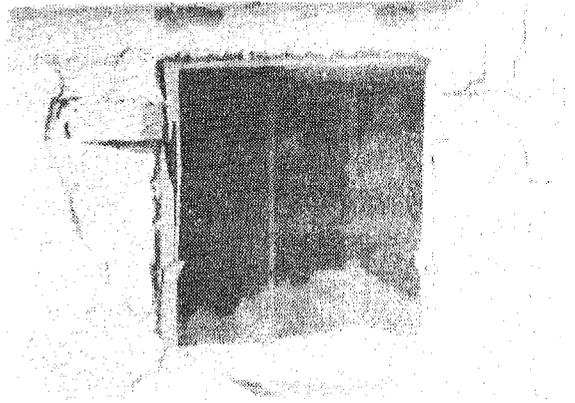
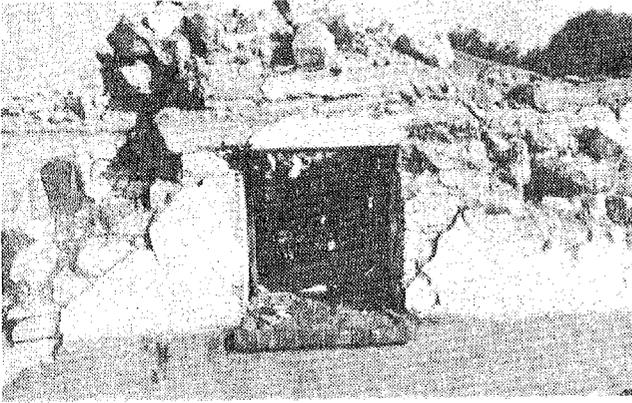


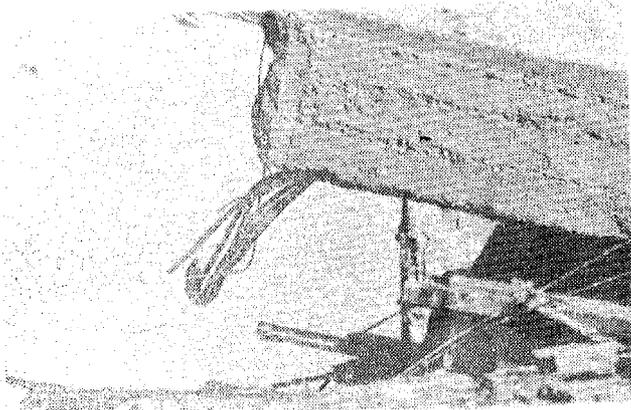
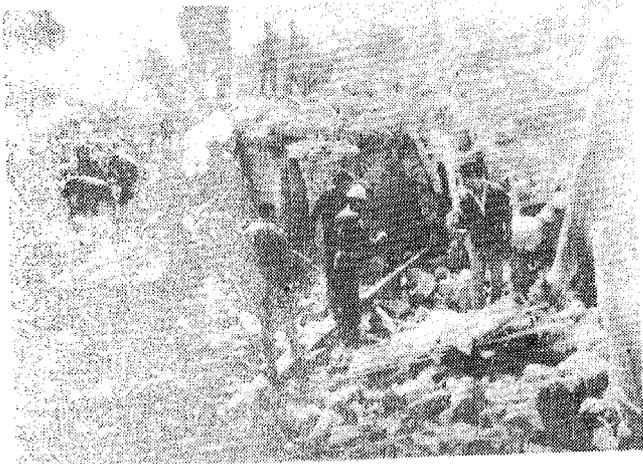
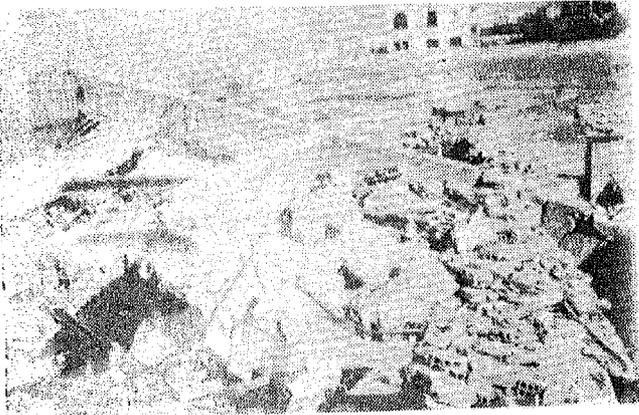


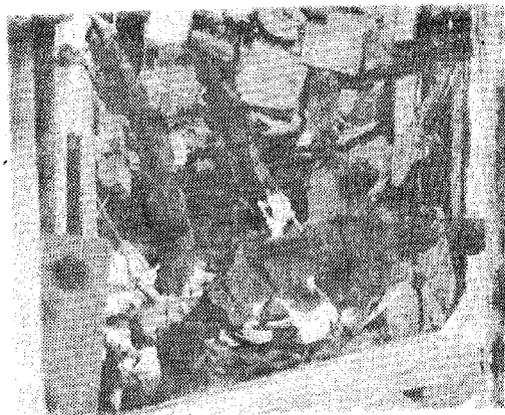


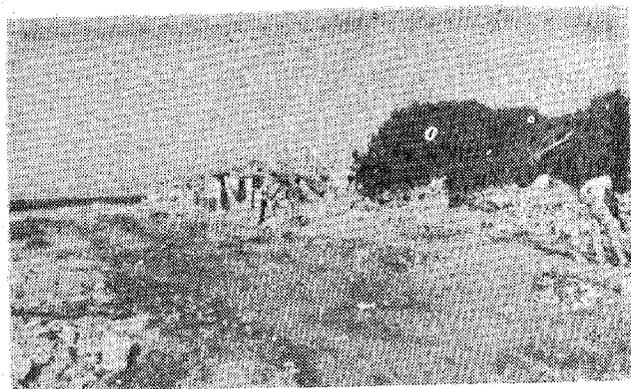
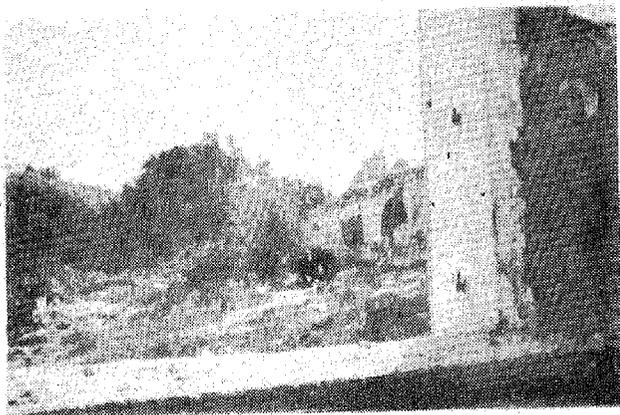
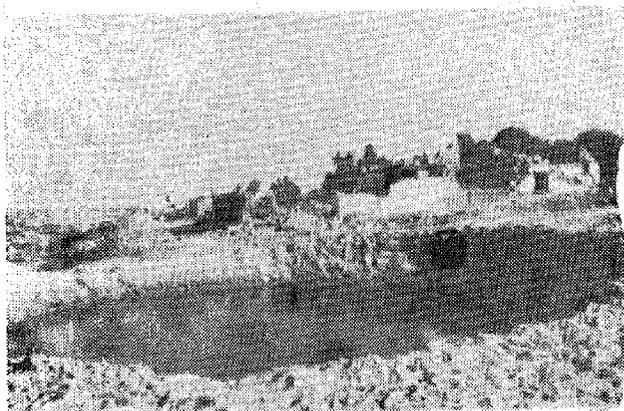
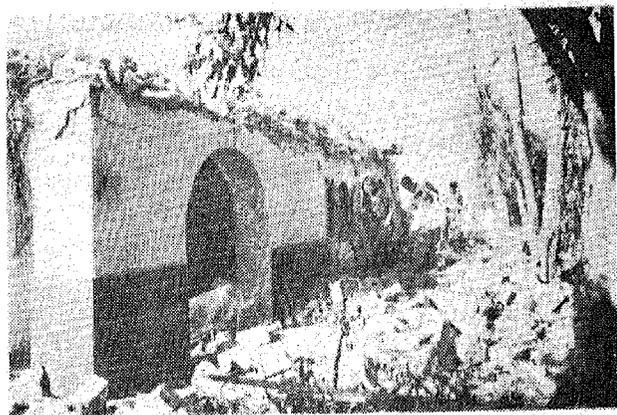
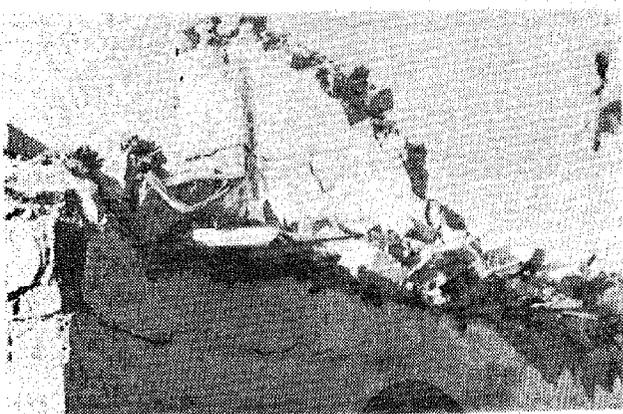
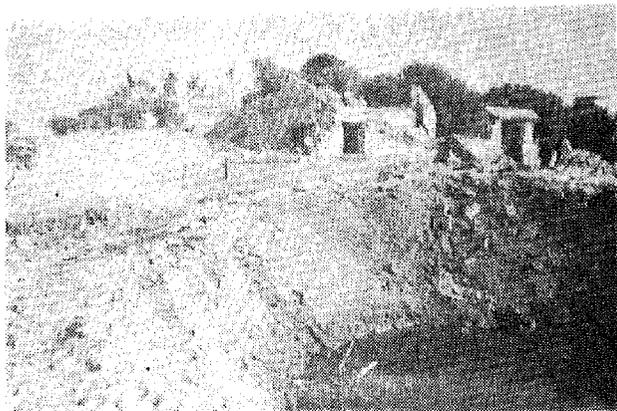
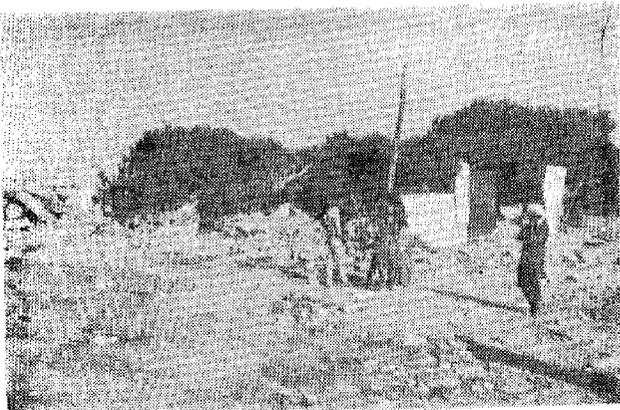






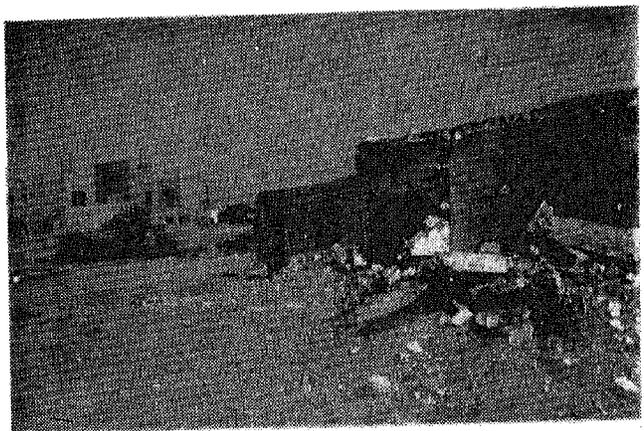
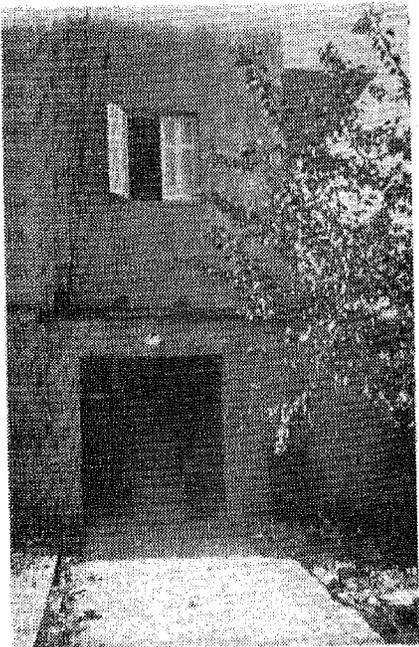
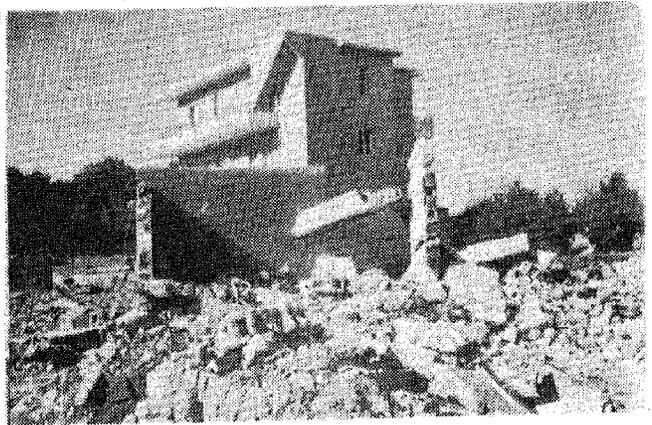
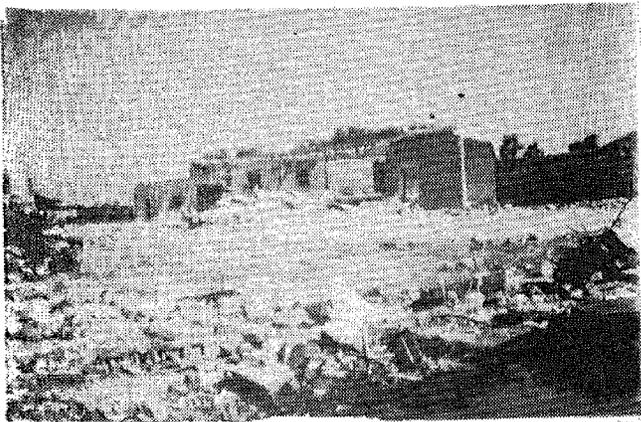


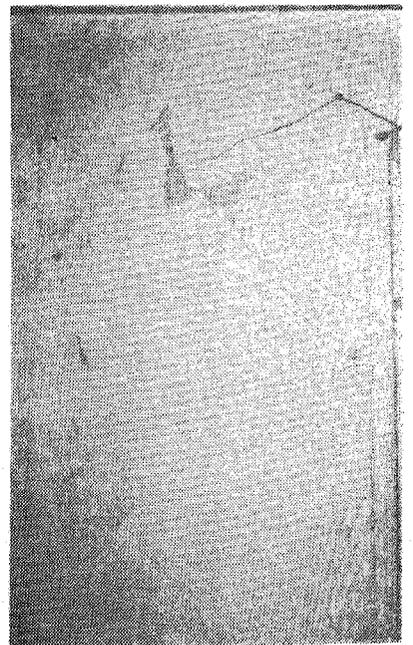
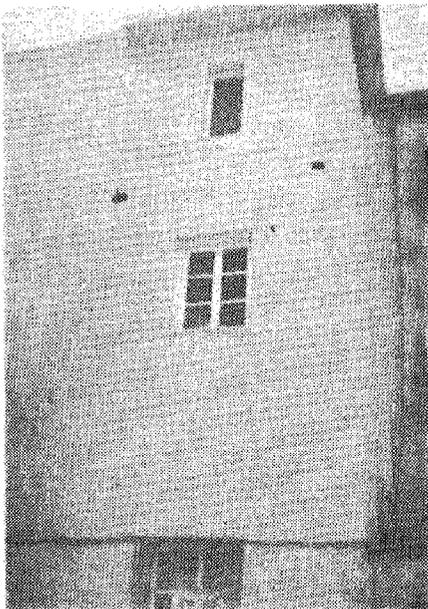
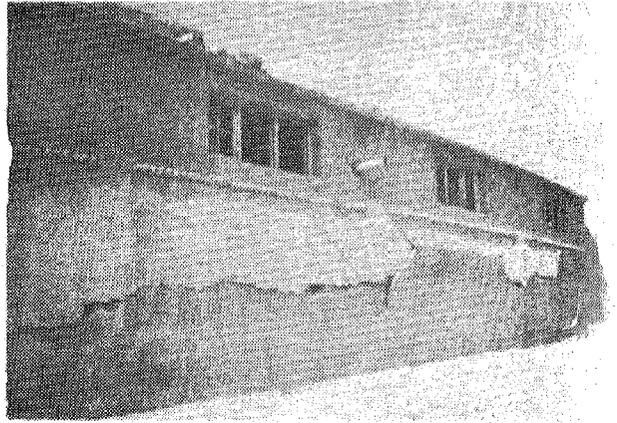
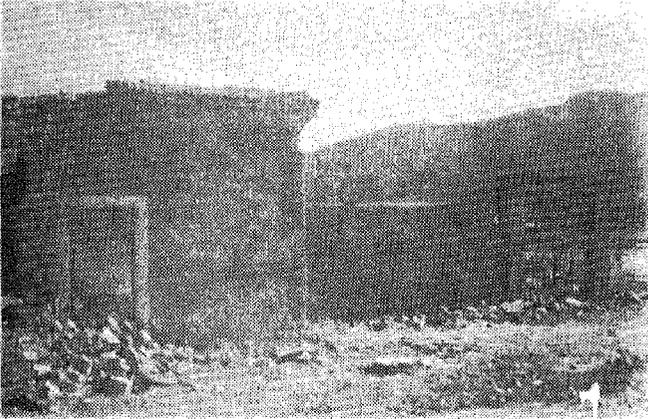
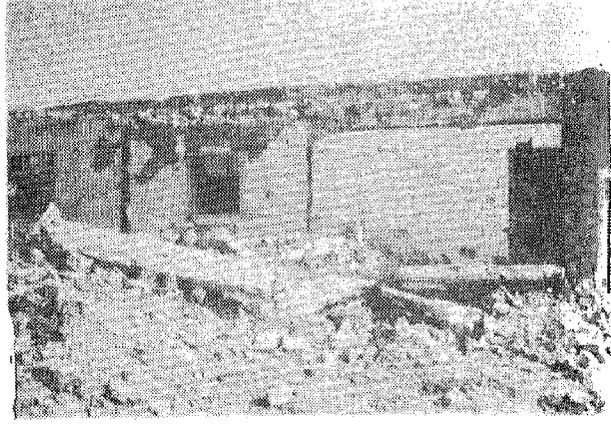
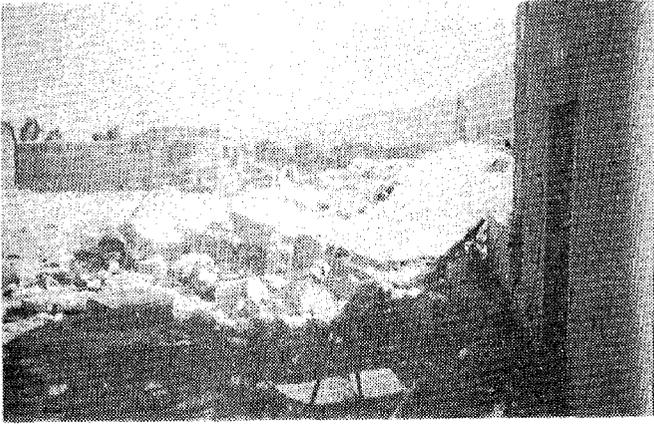




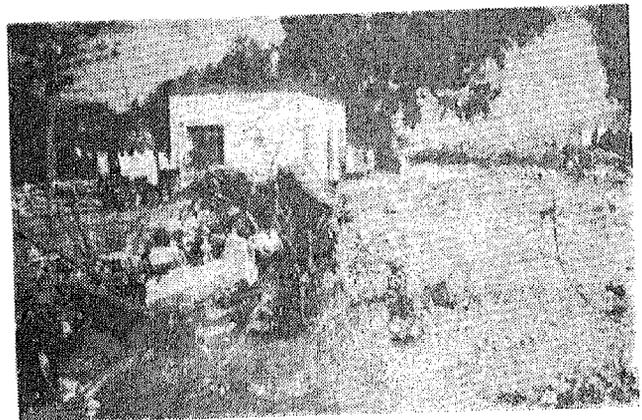
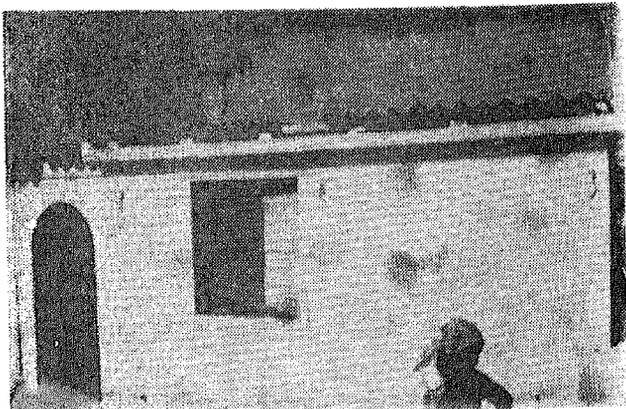
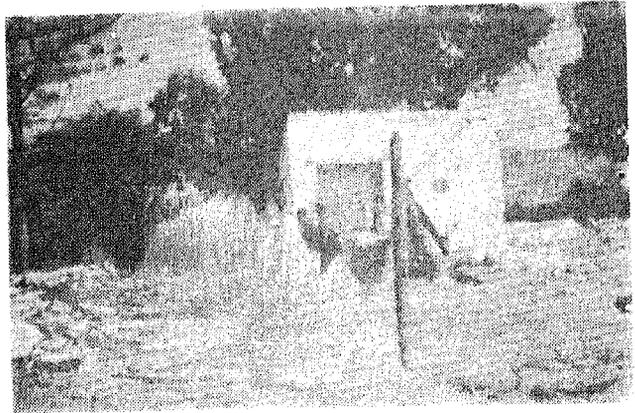
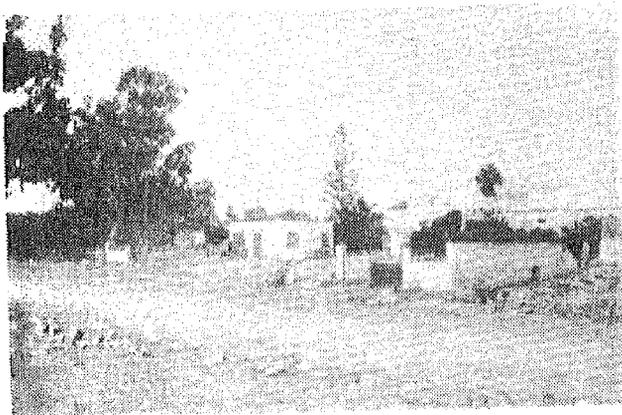
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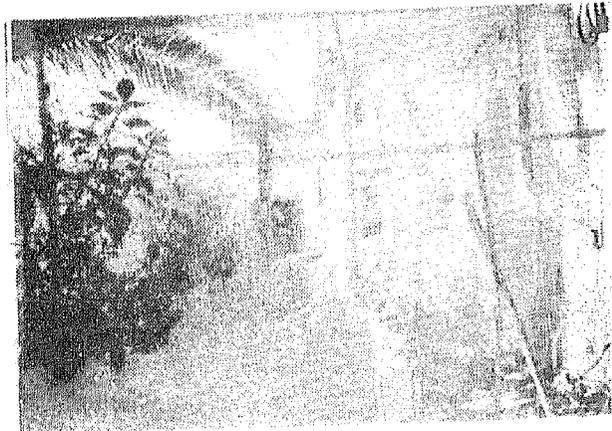
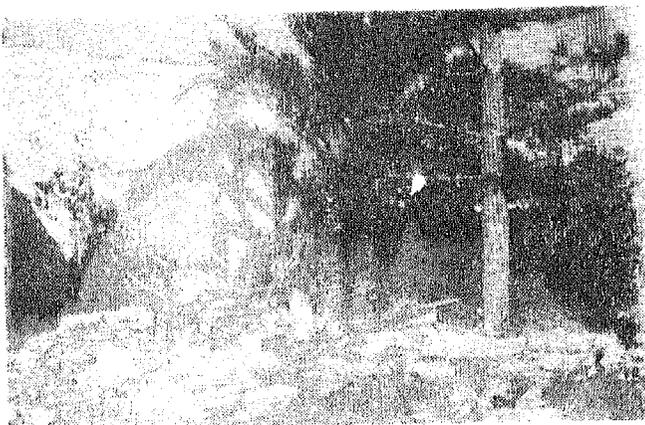
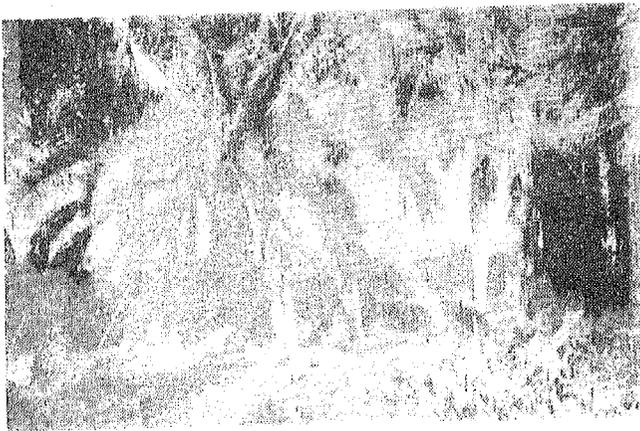
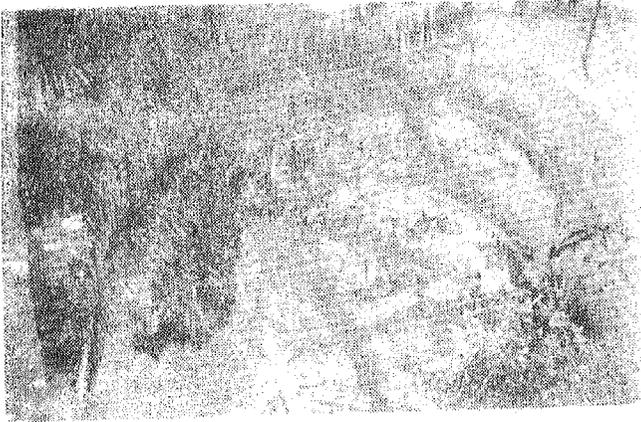


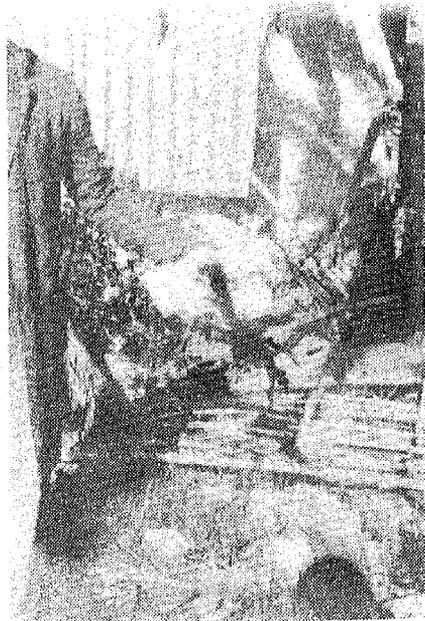
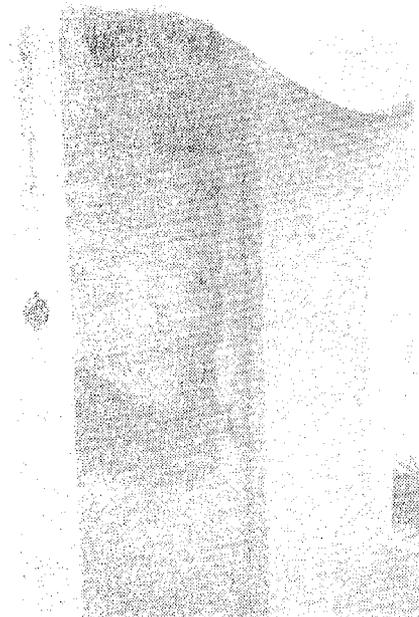
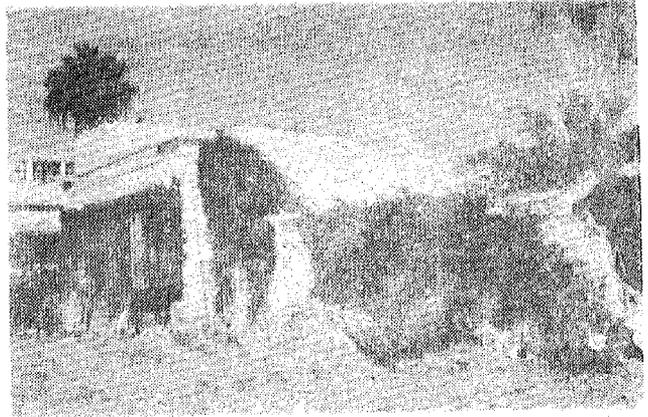
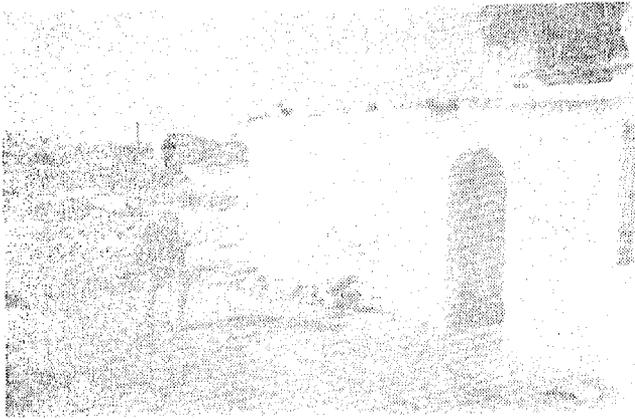
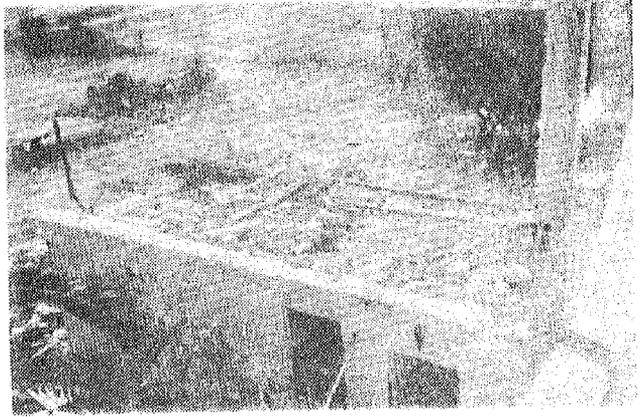


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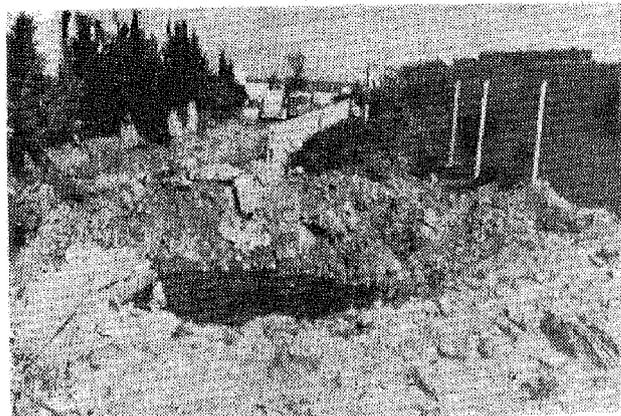
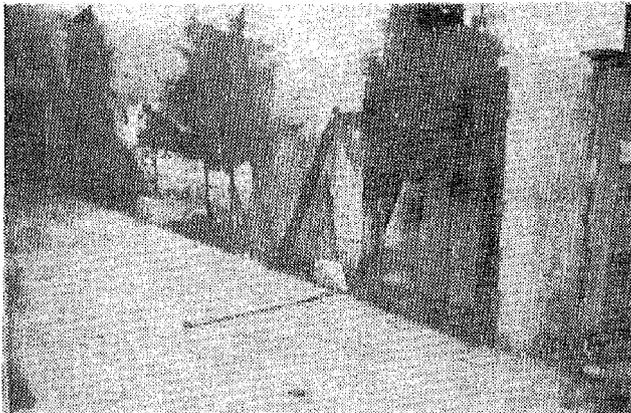
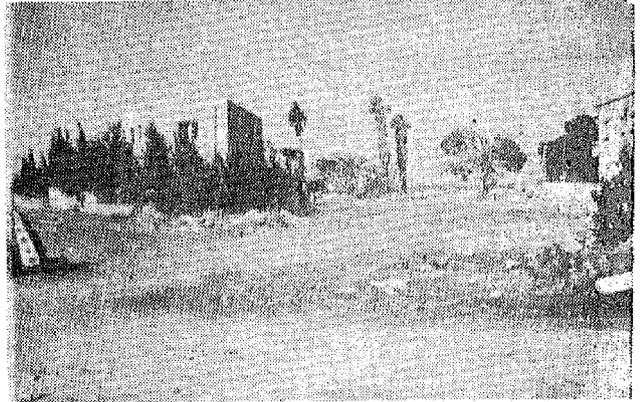
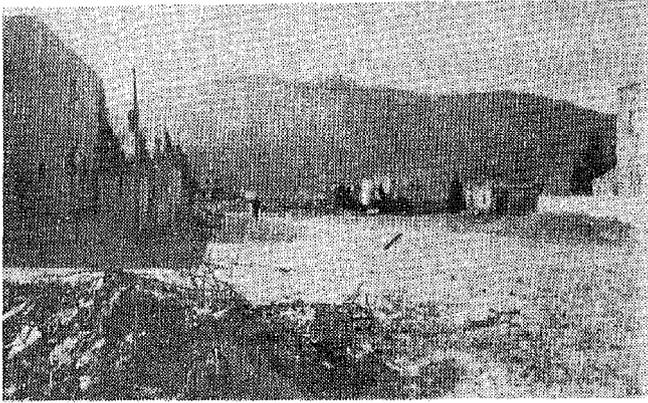


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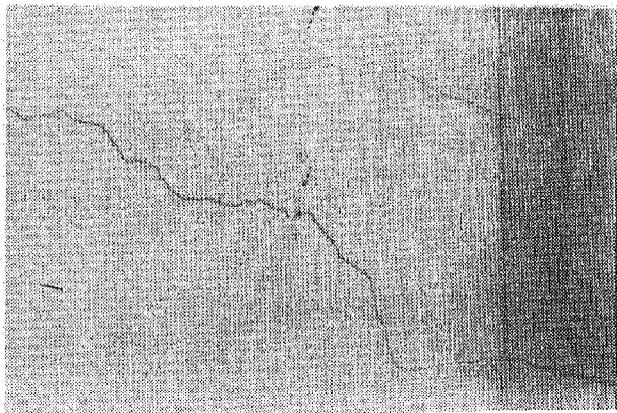
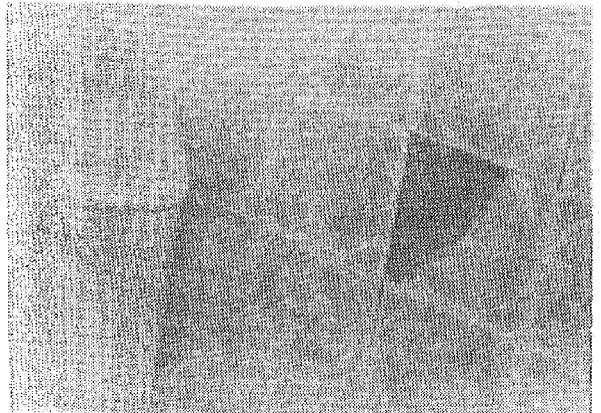
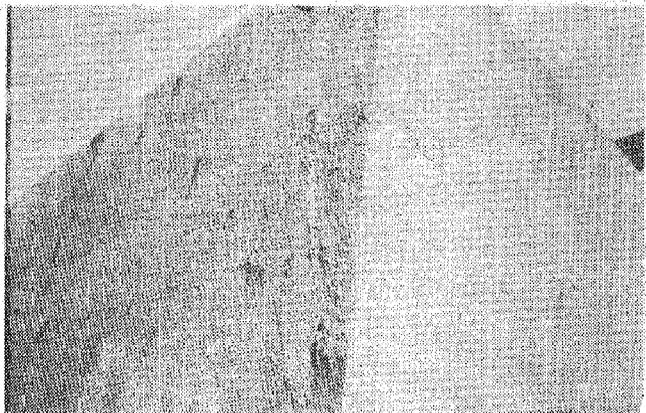
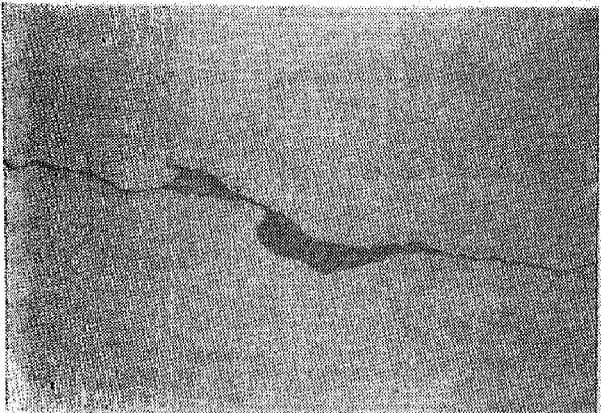
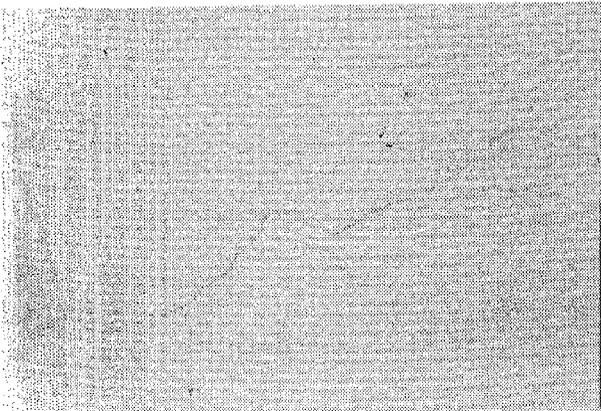


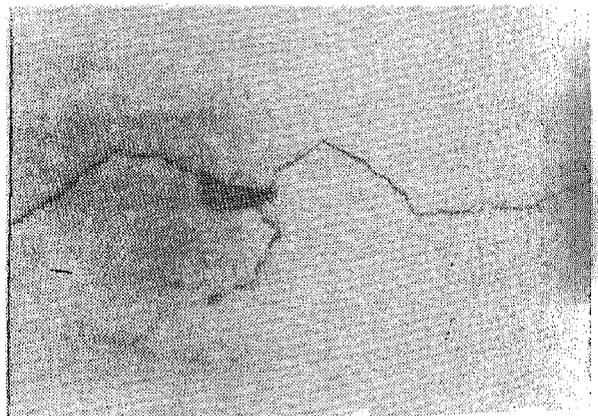
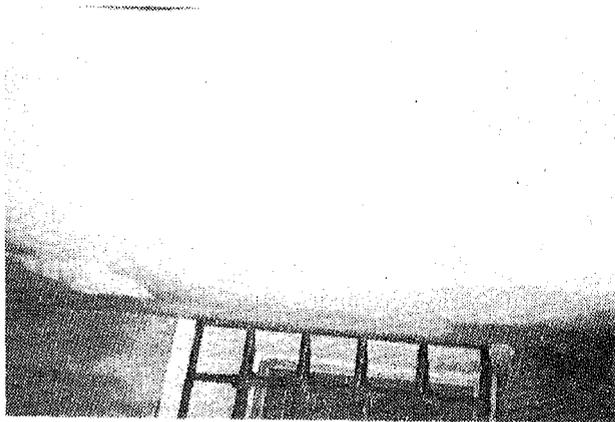
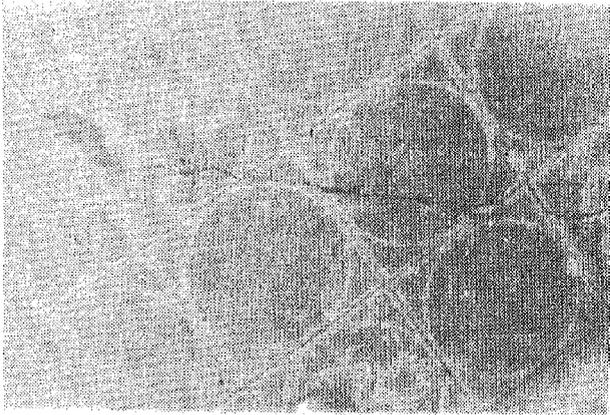
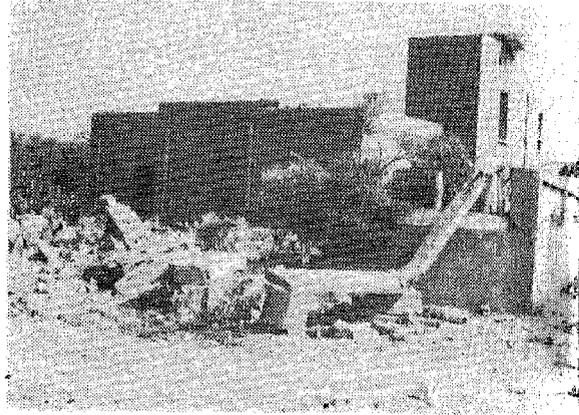
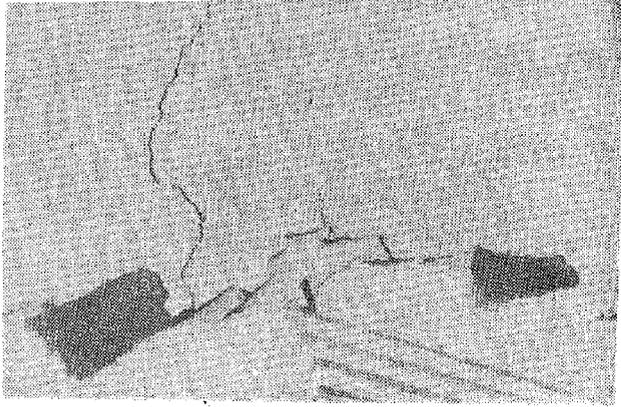


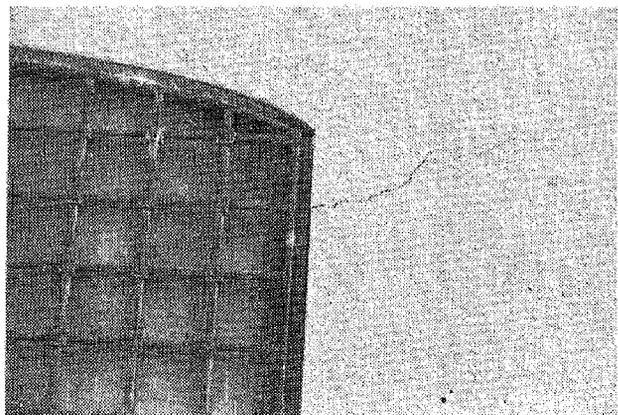
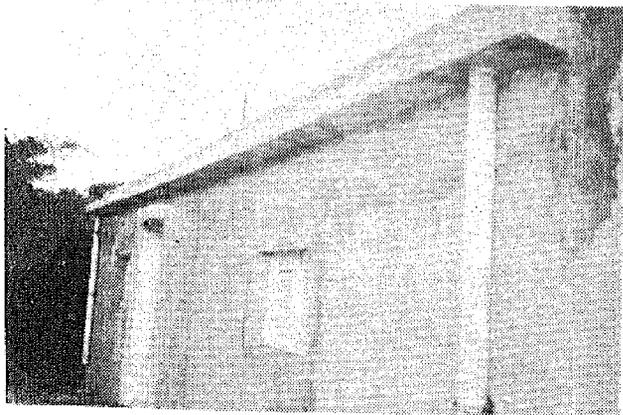
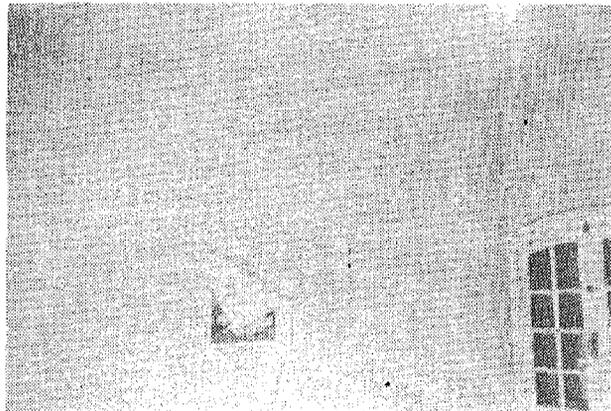
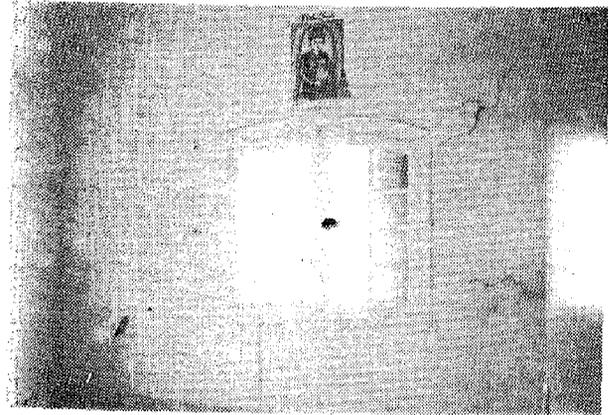
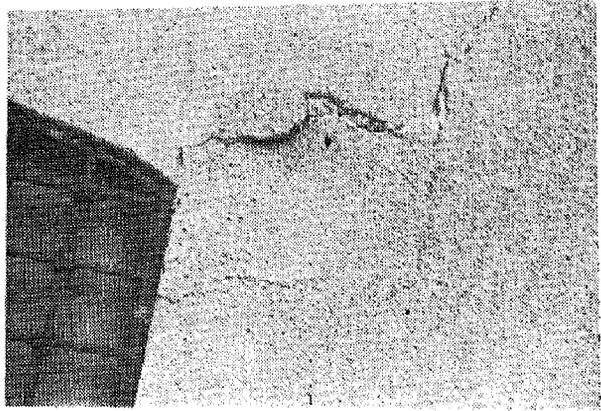
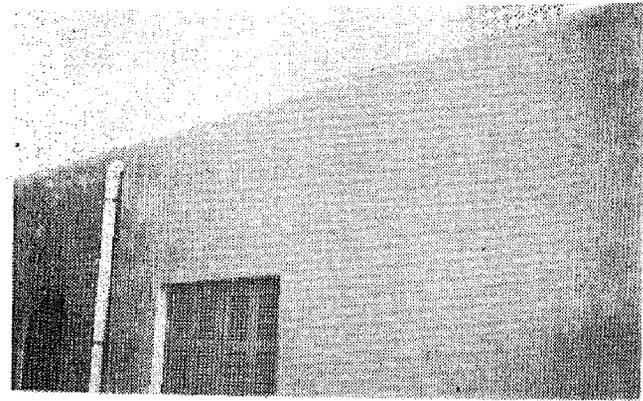
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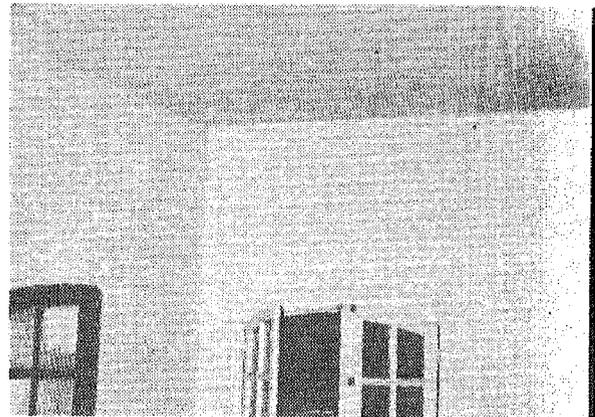
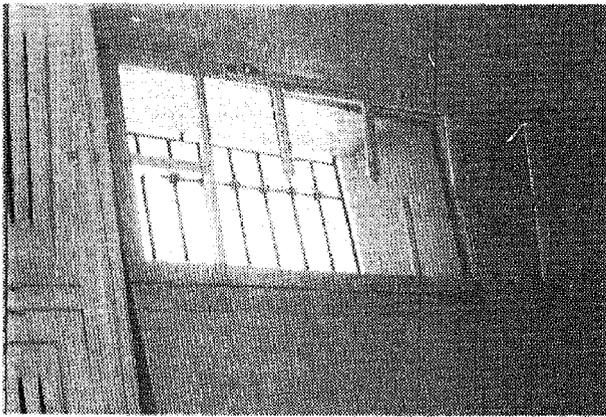
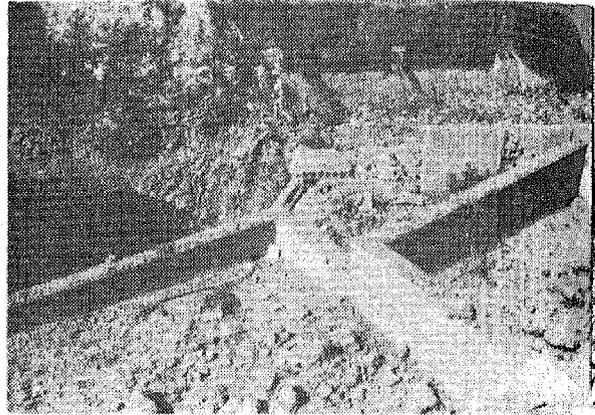
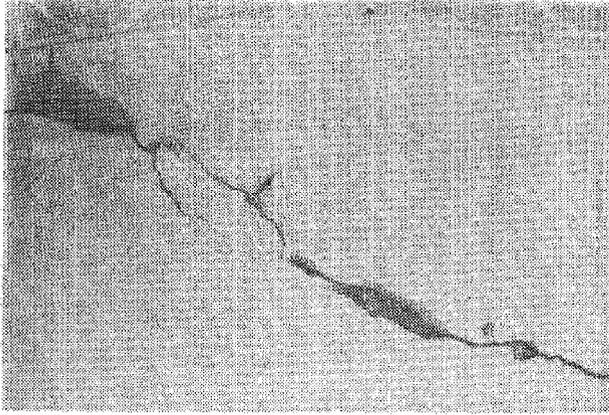


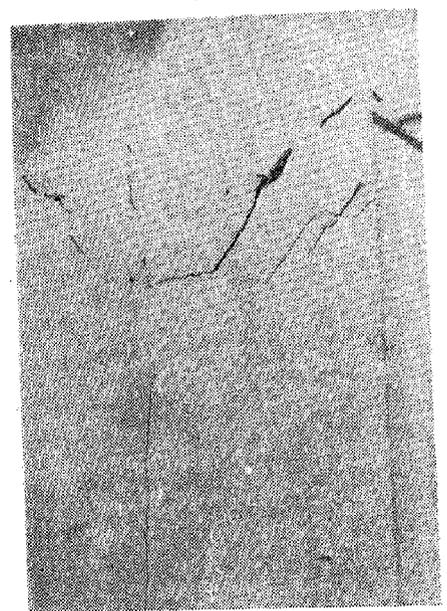
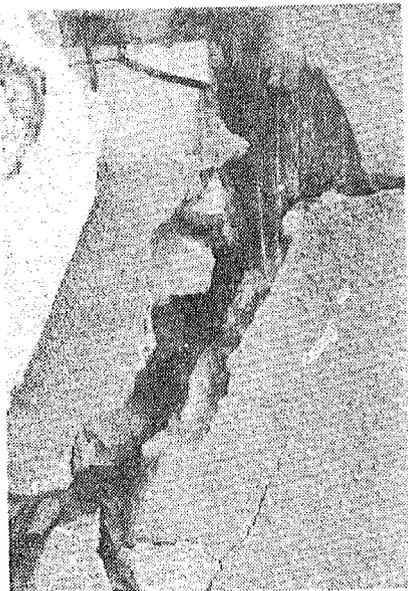
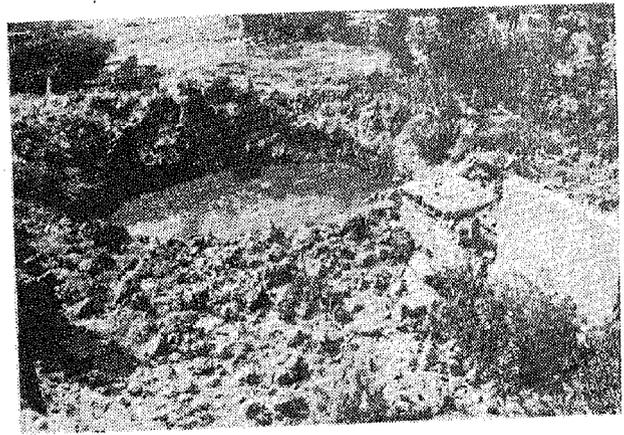
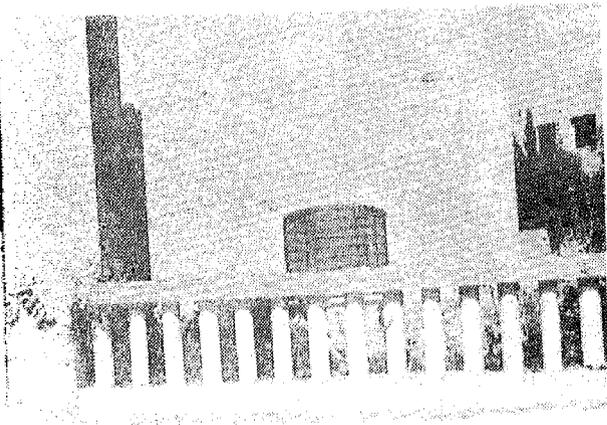
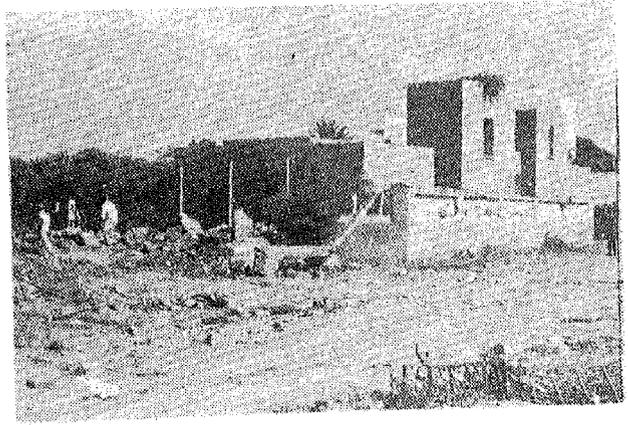
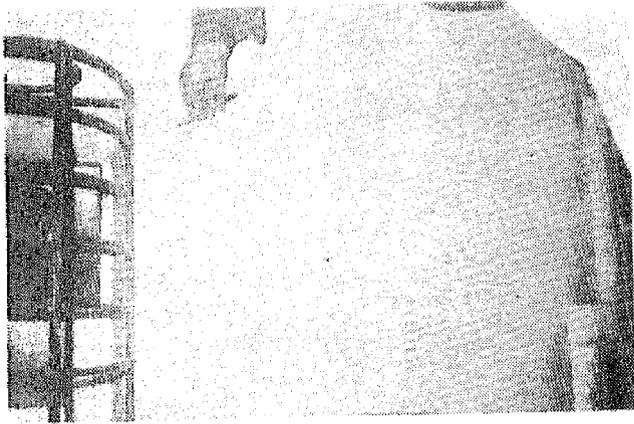
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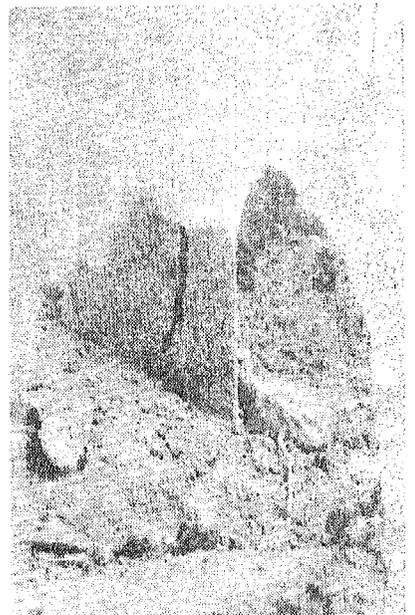
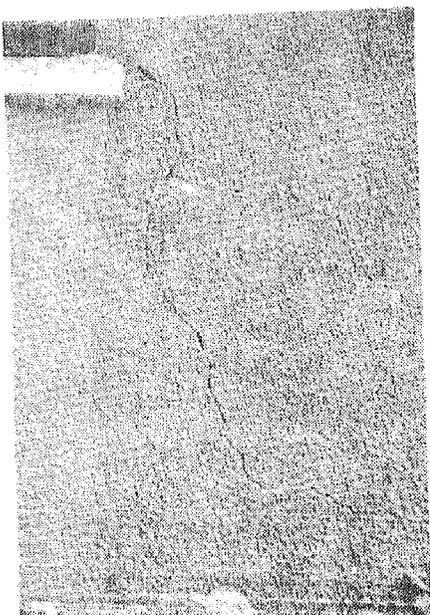
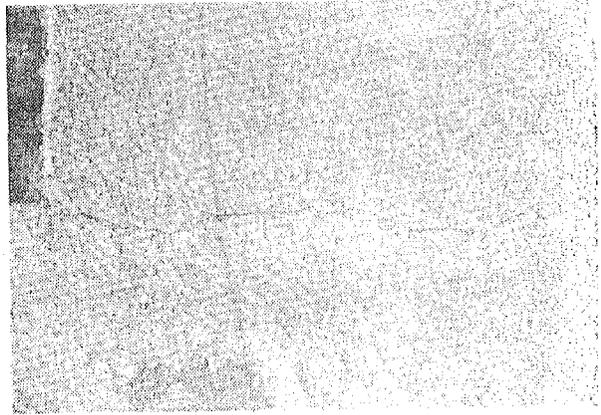
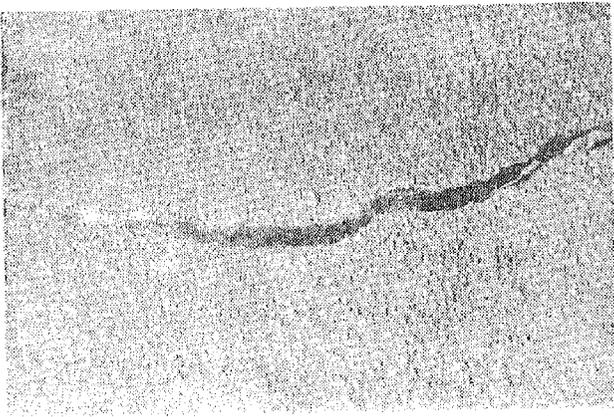


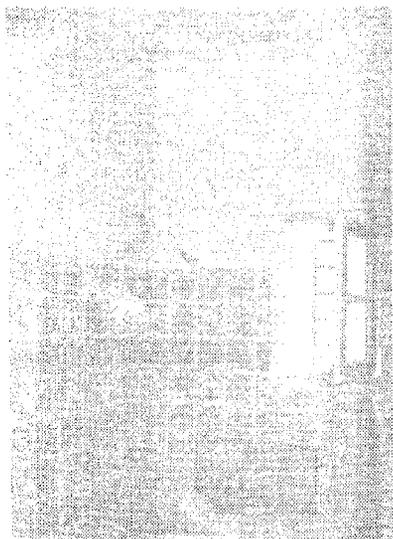
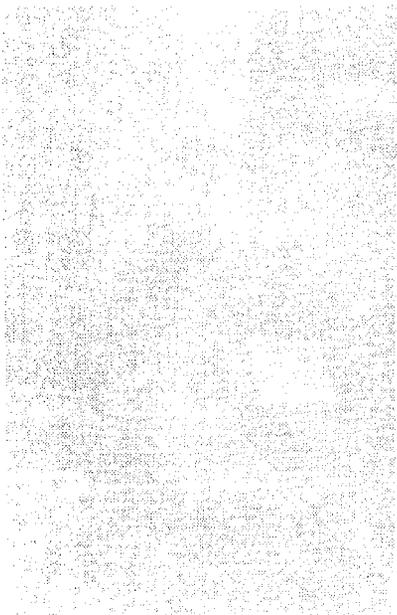
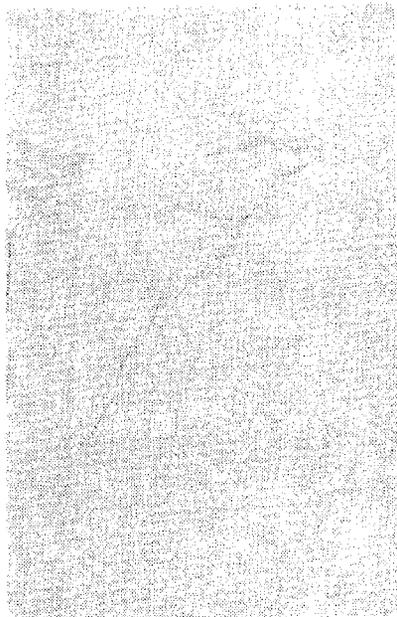
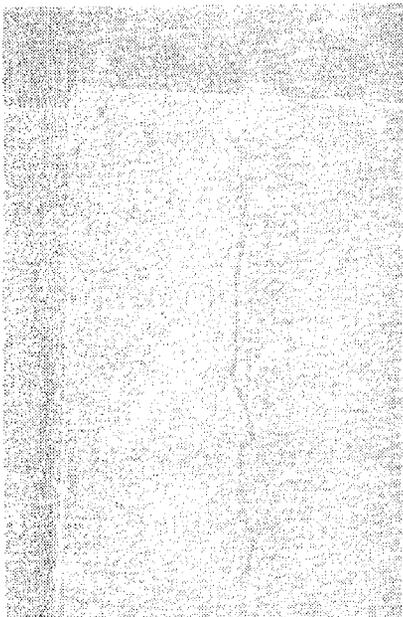


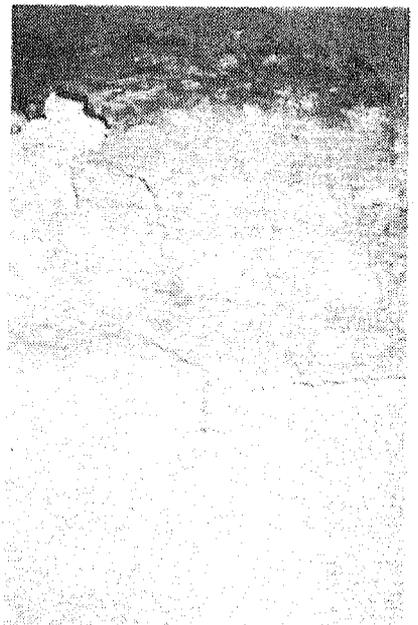


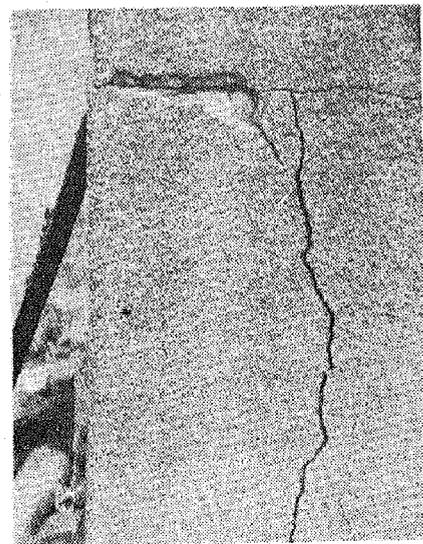
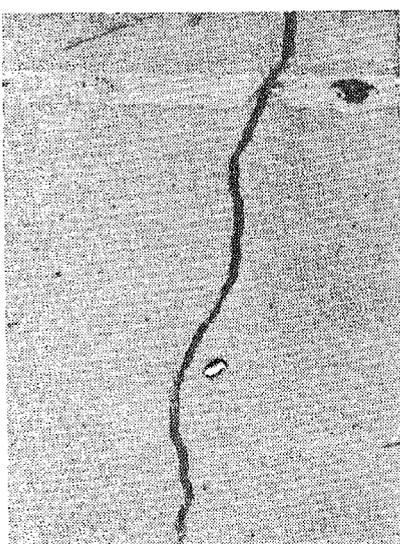
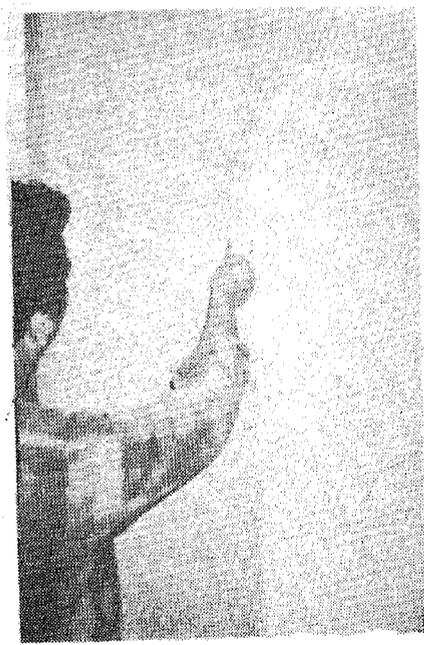
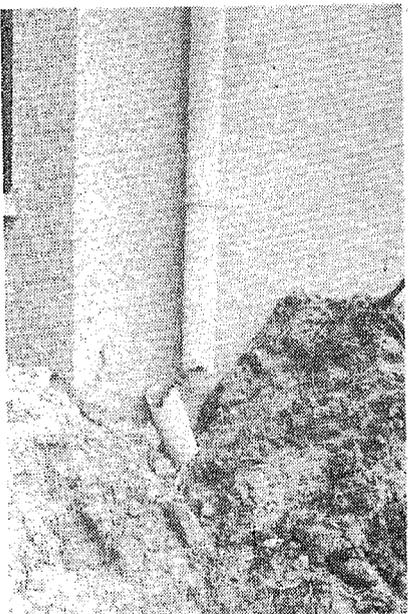
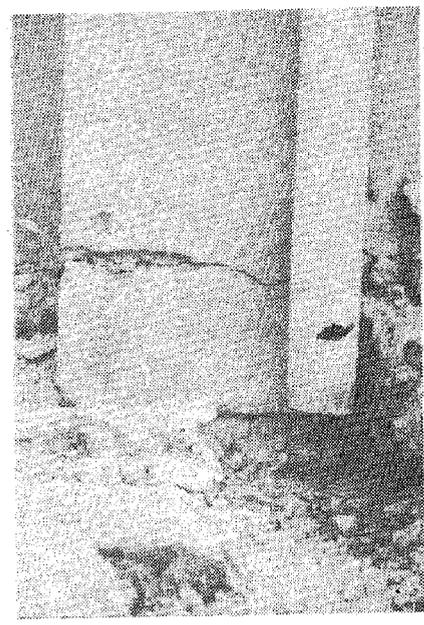


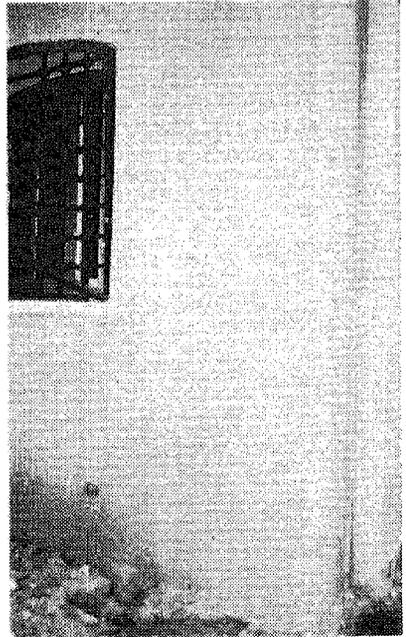
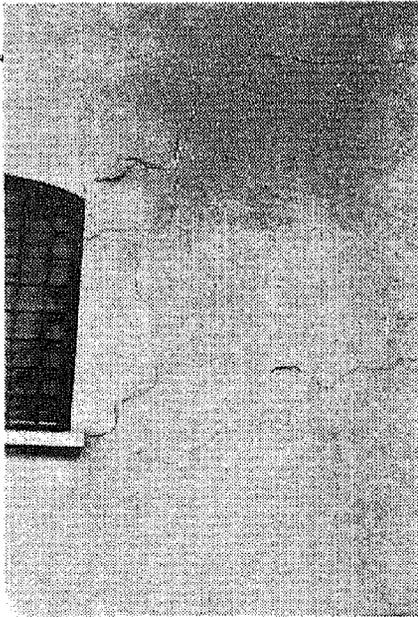
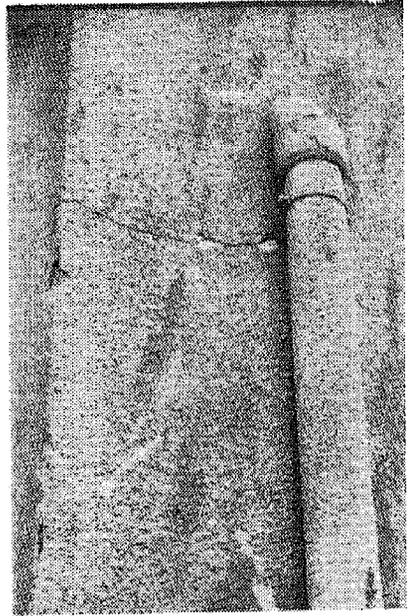
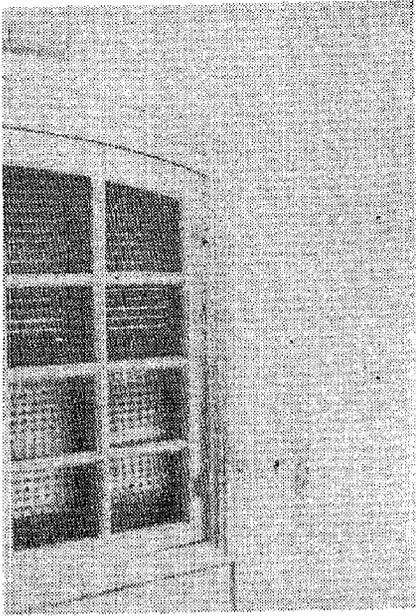




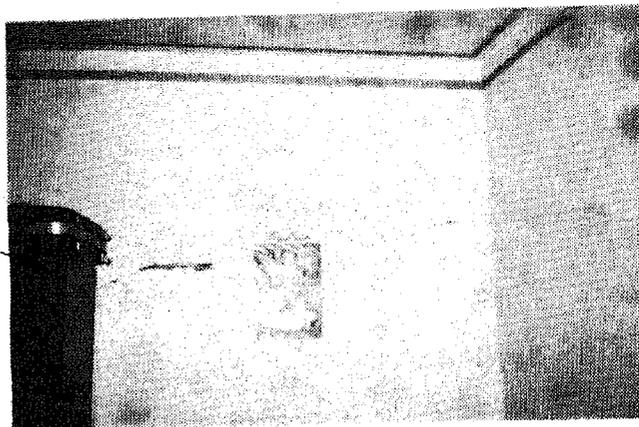
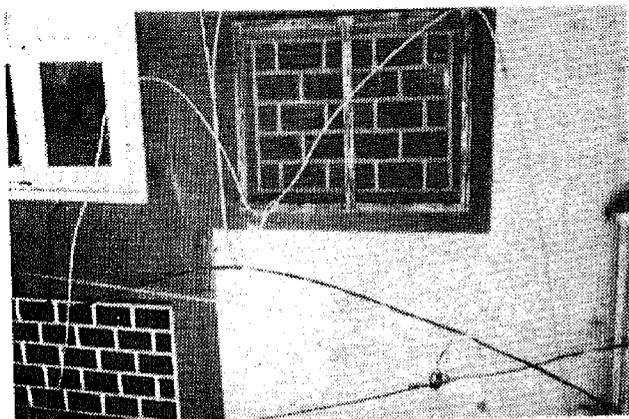
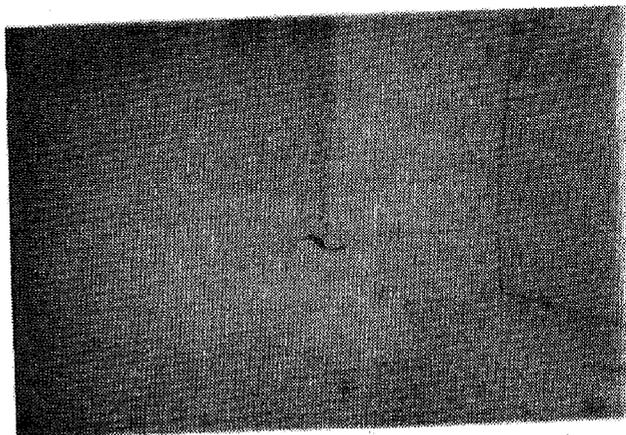
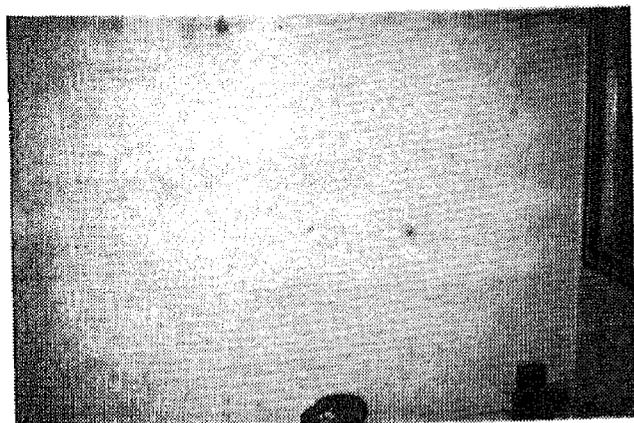
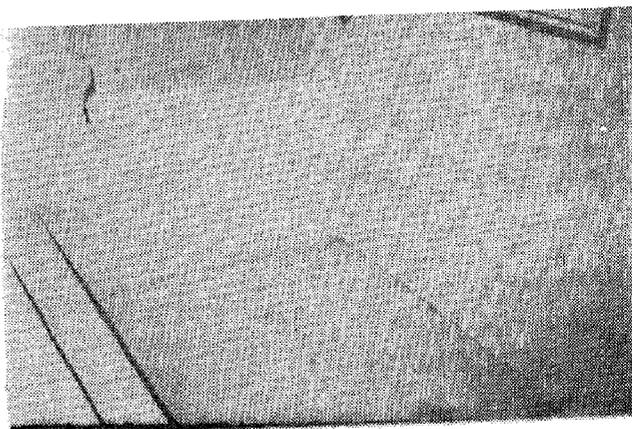
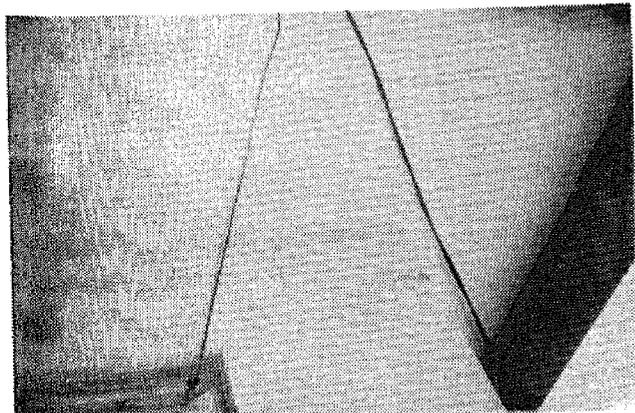


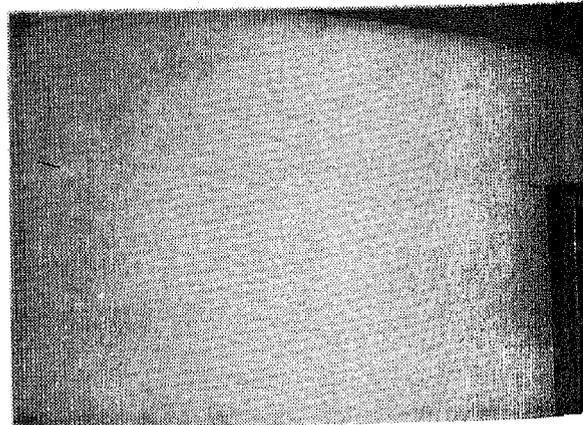
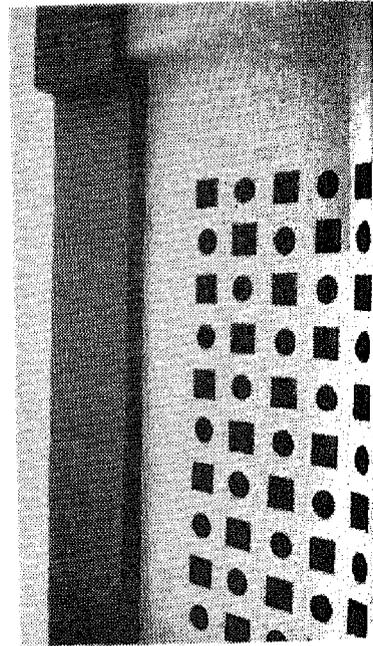
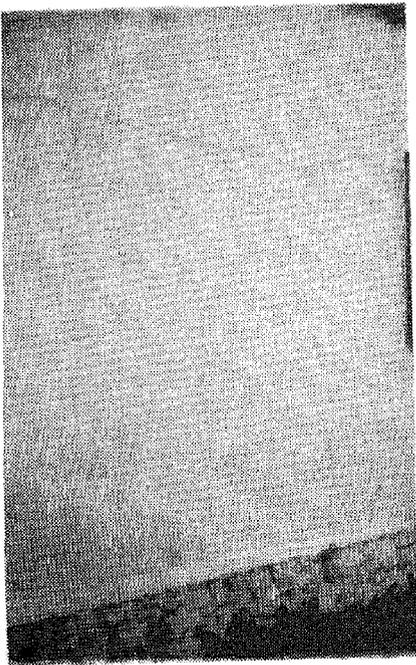
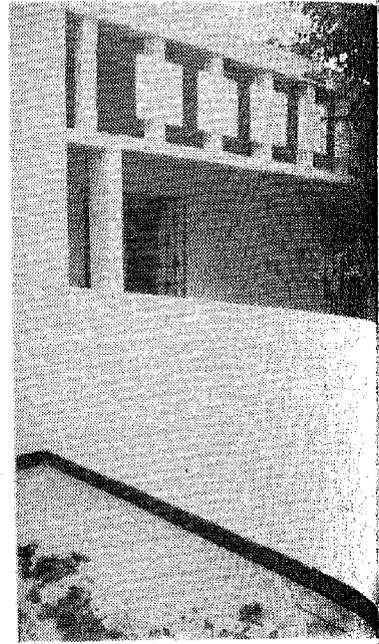
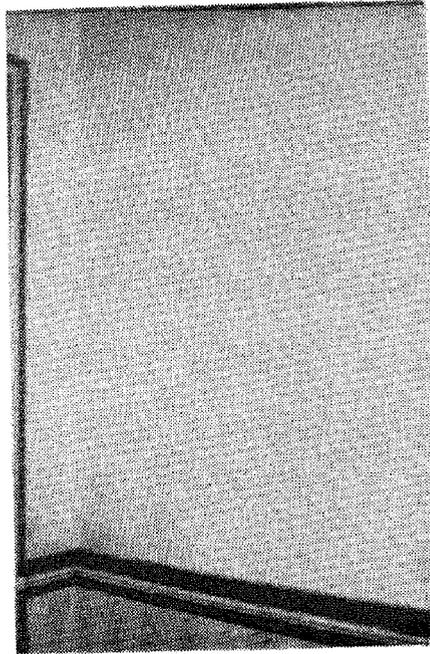
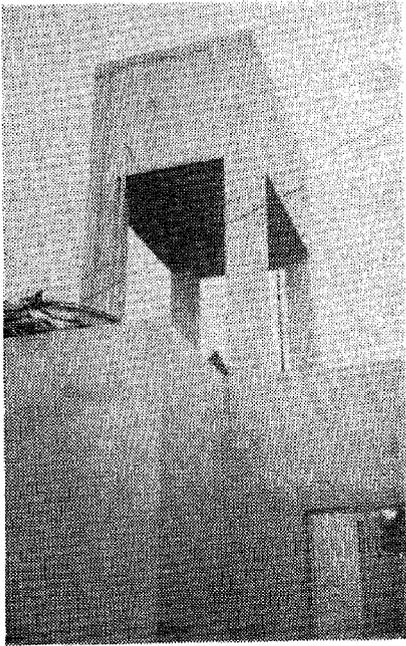




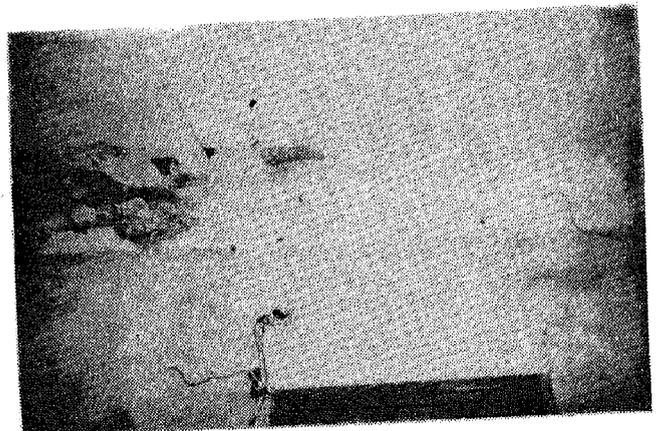
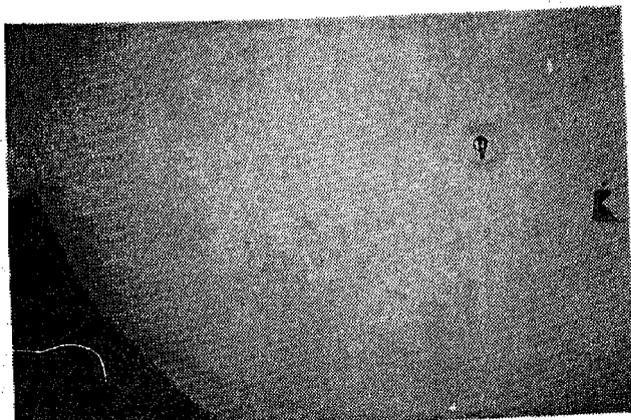
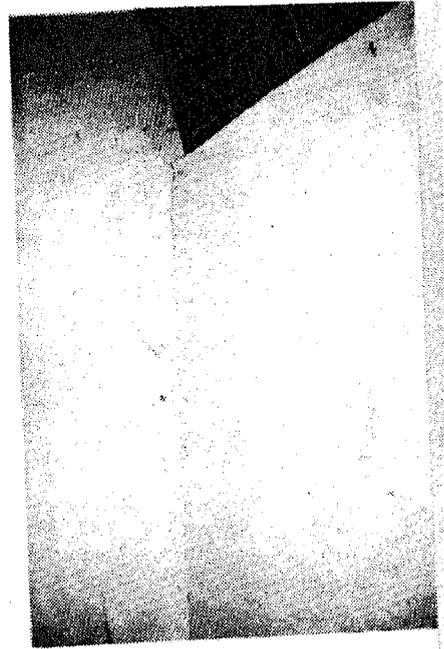
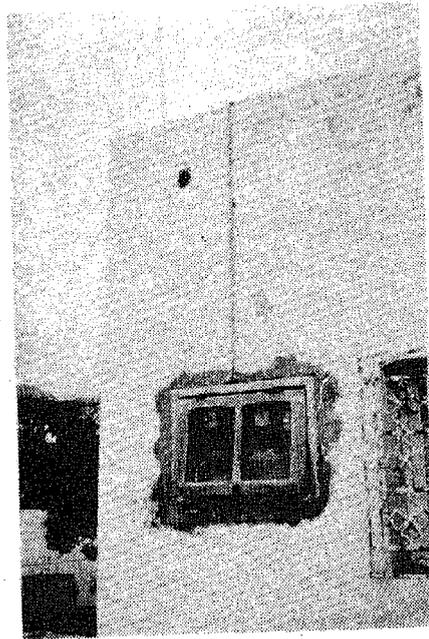
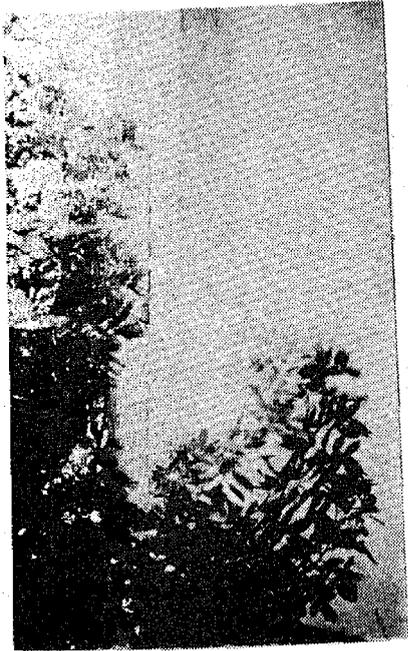


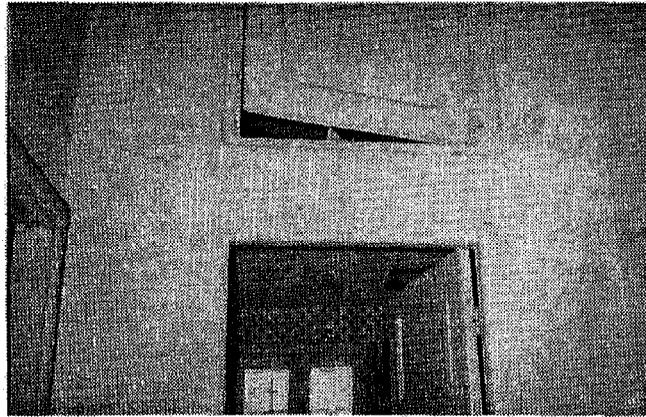
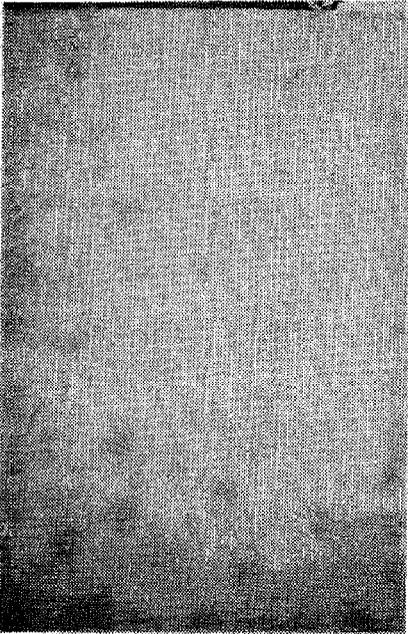
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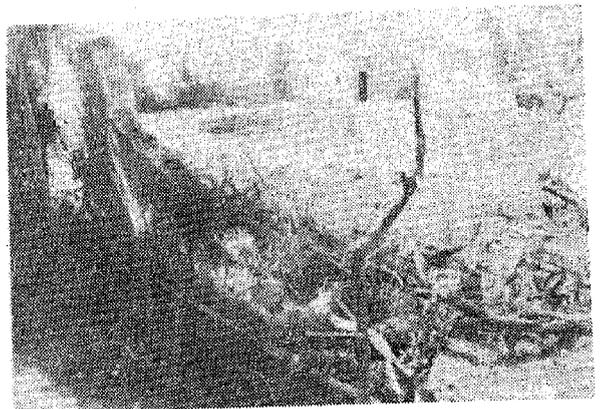
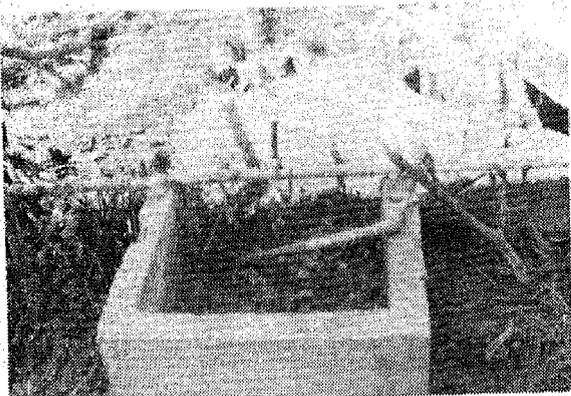
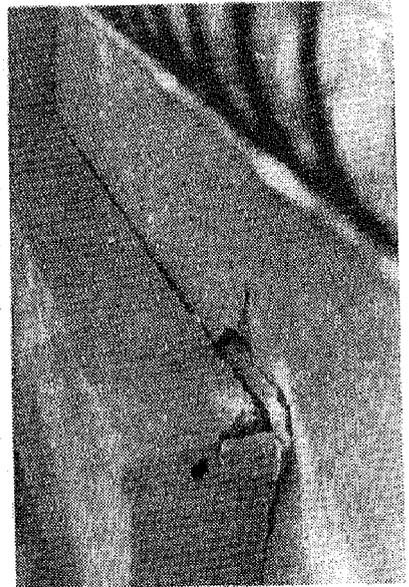
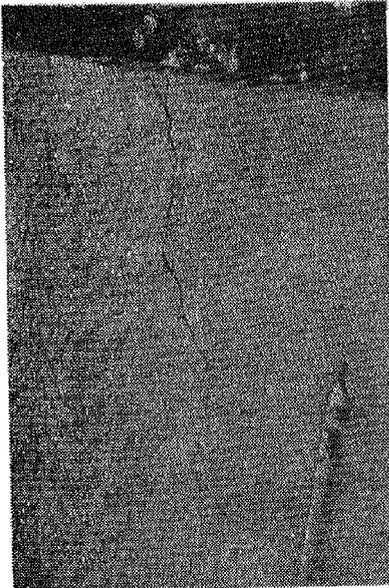
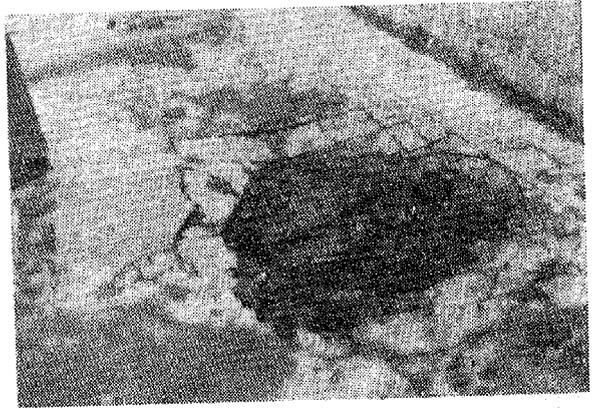
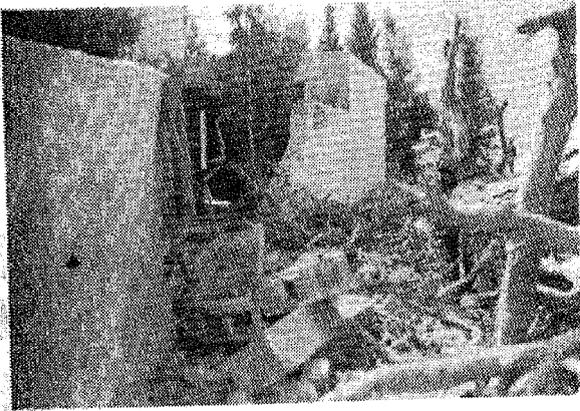


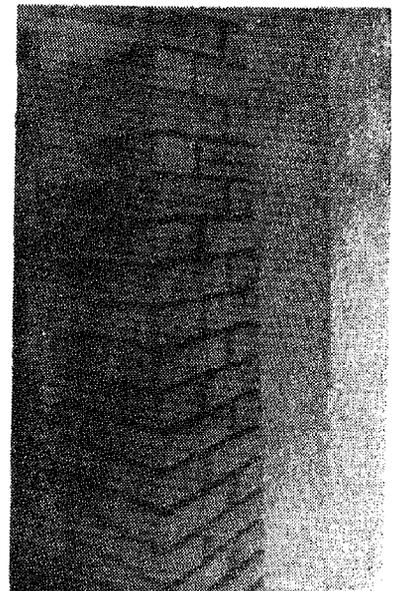
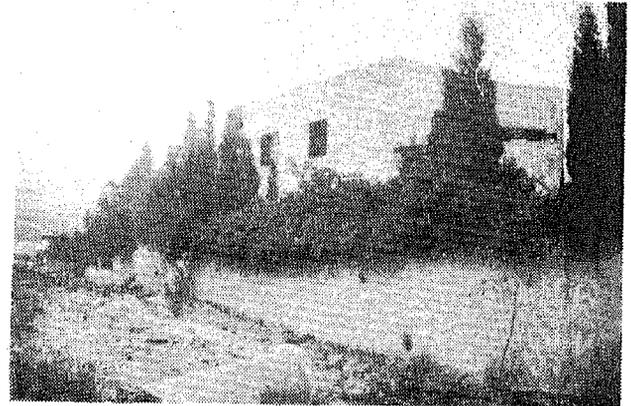
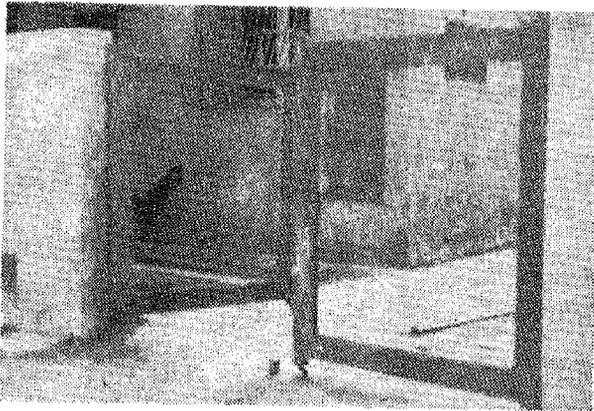
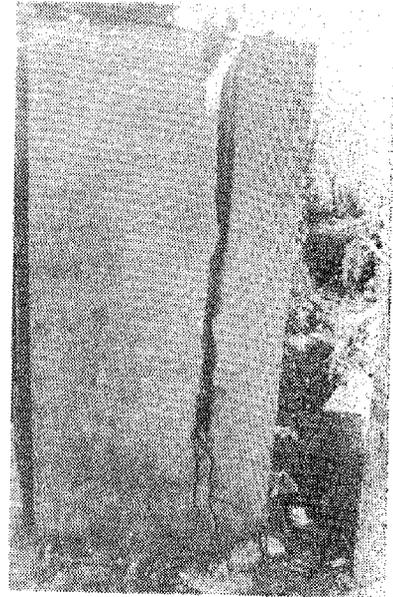
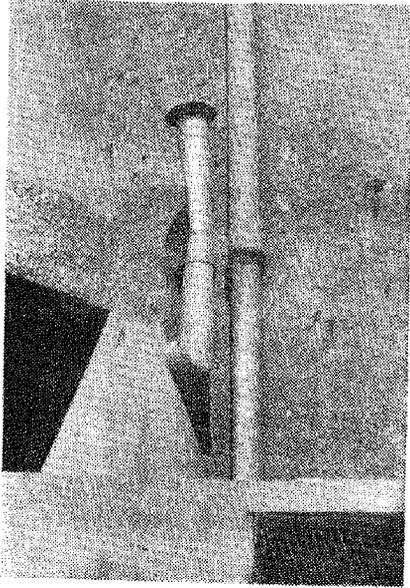
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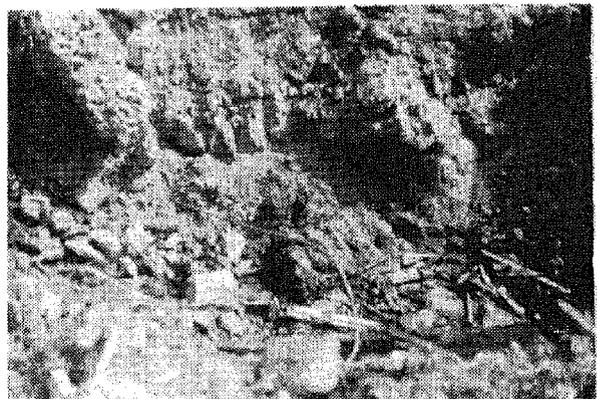
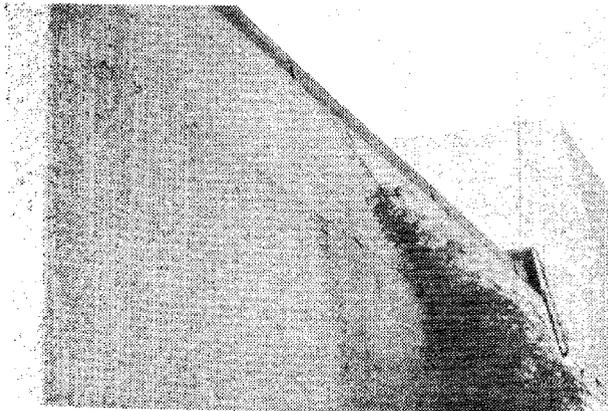
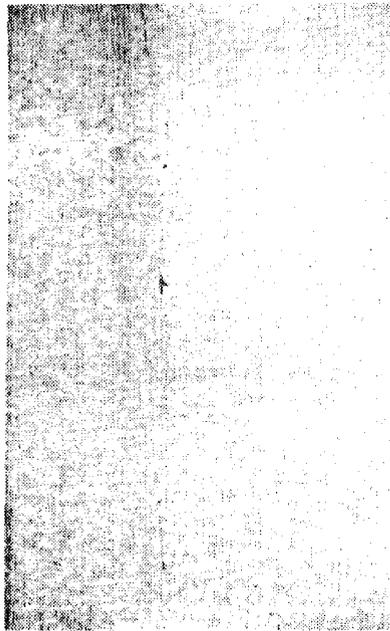
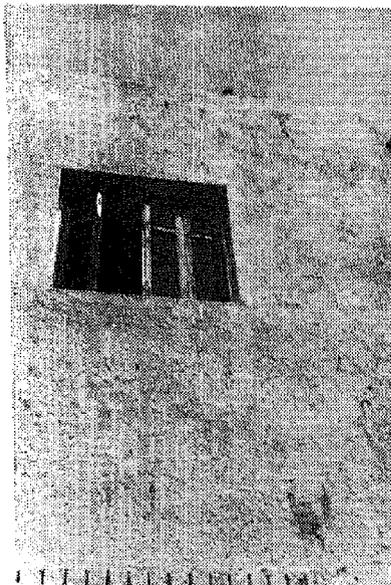
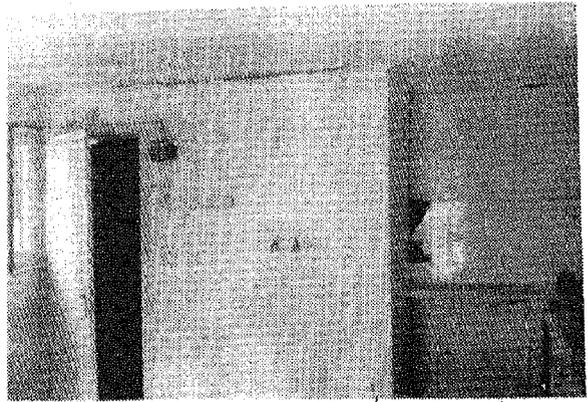
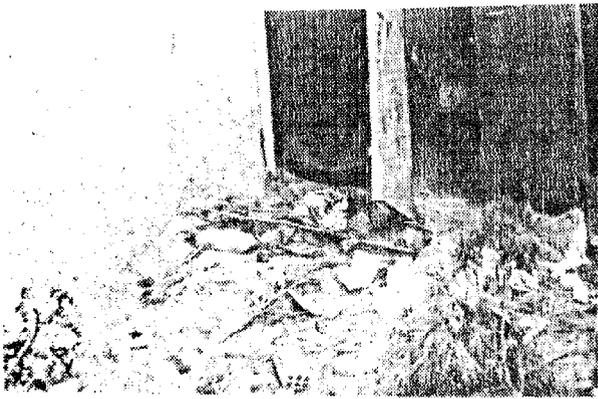


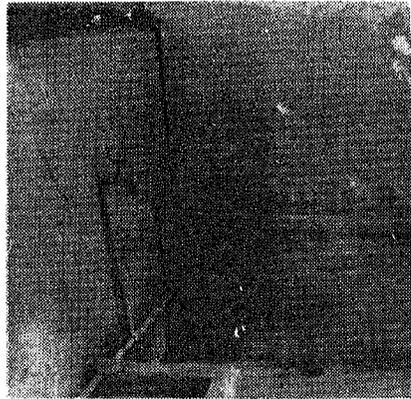
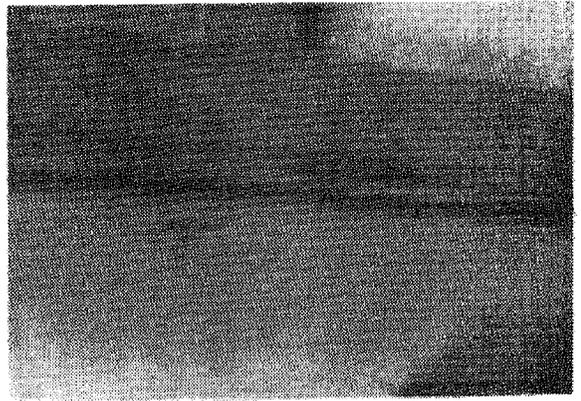
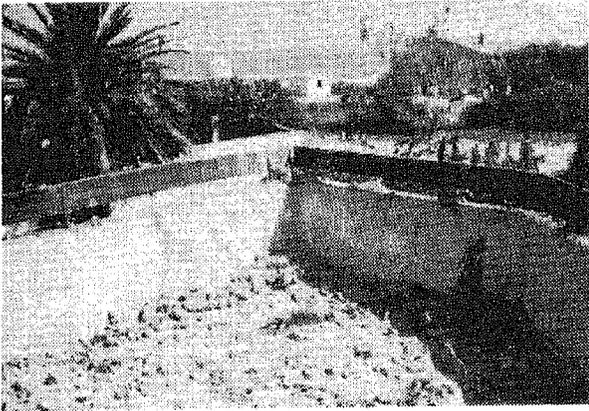


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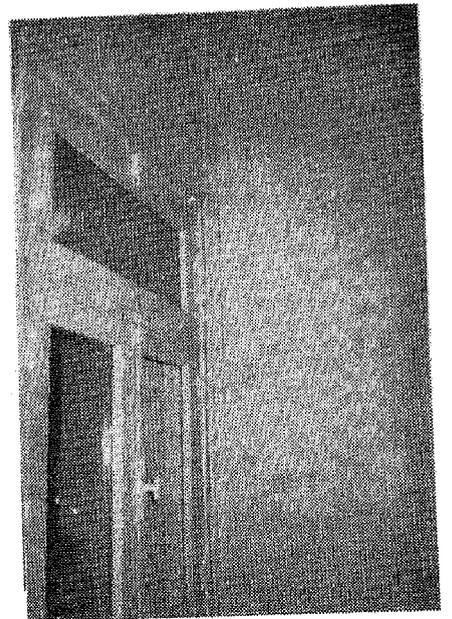
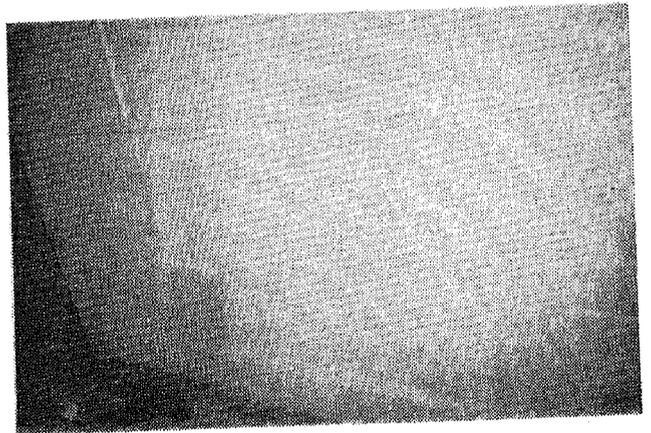
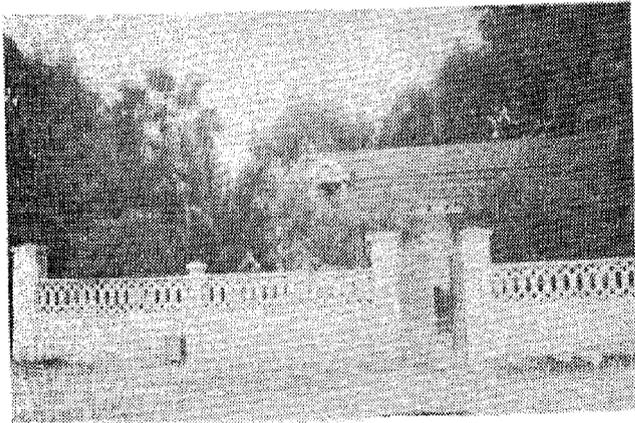
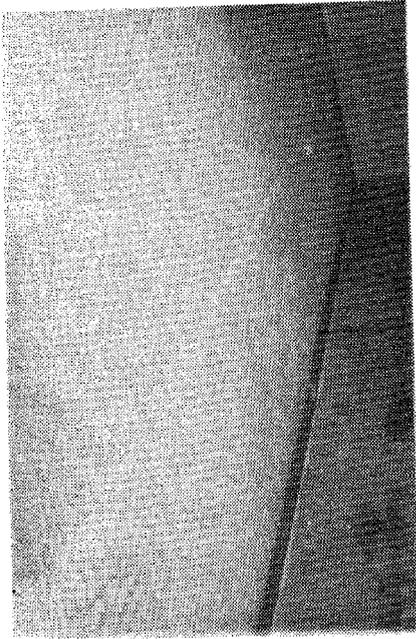


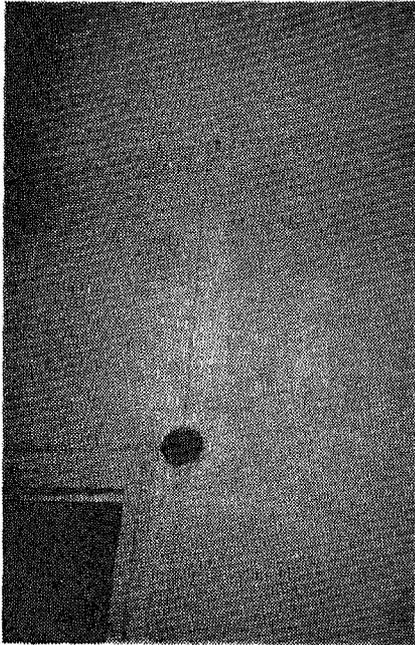
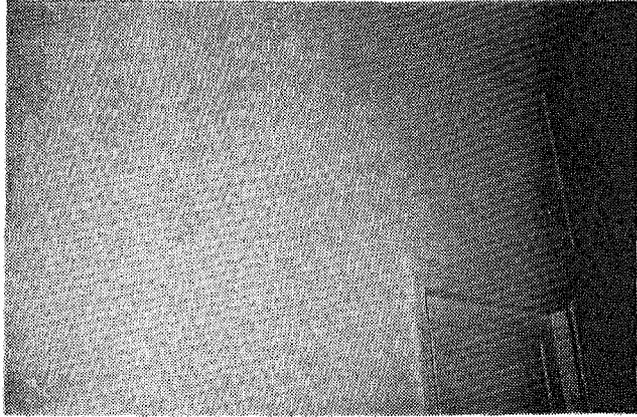


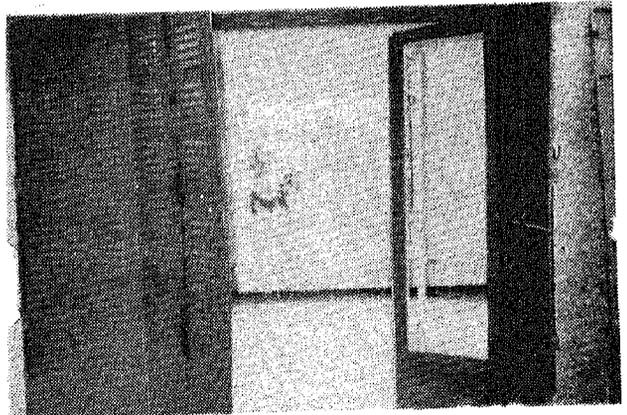
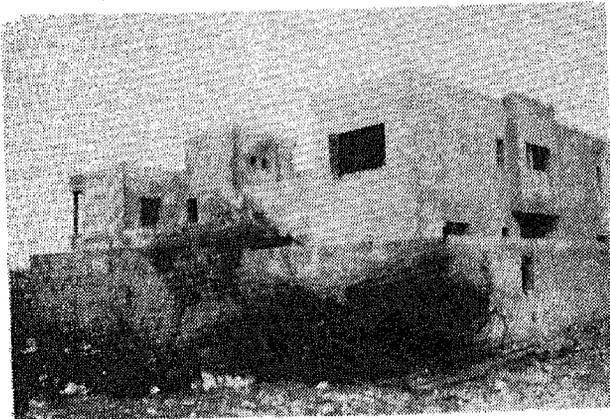
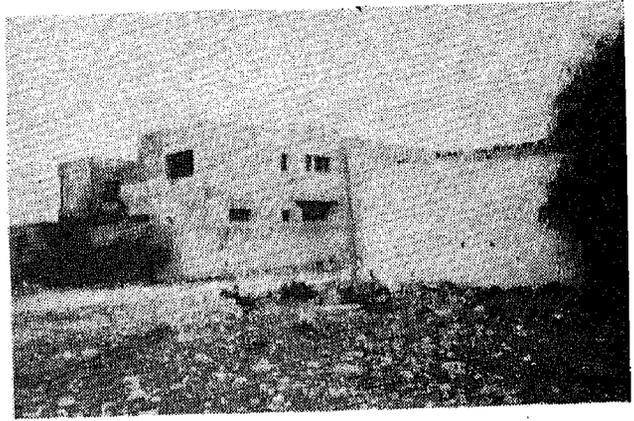
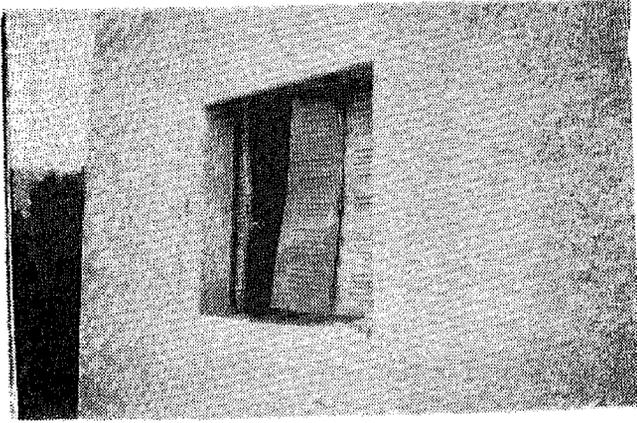


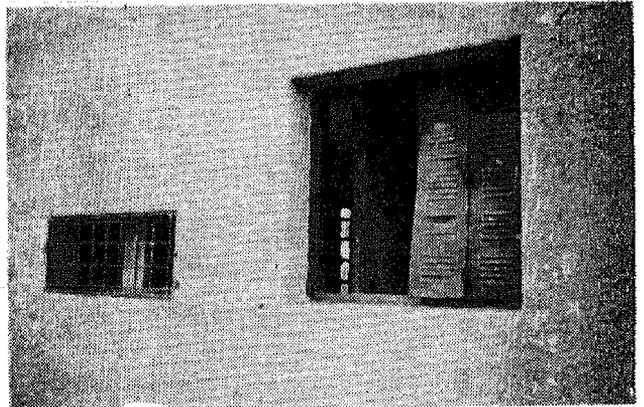
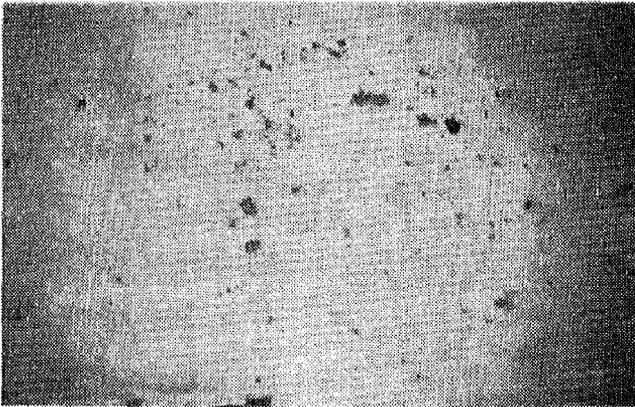
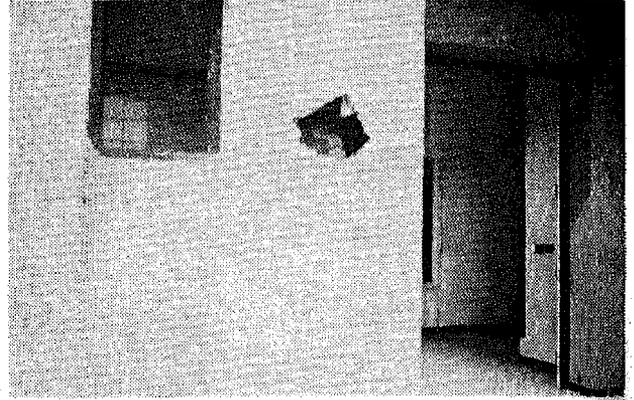
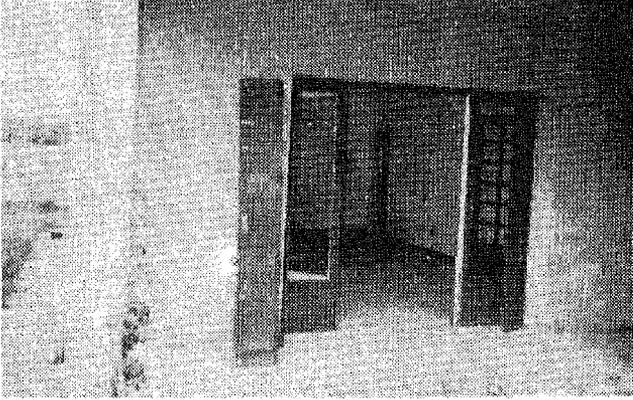


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- 43 -

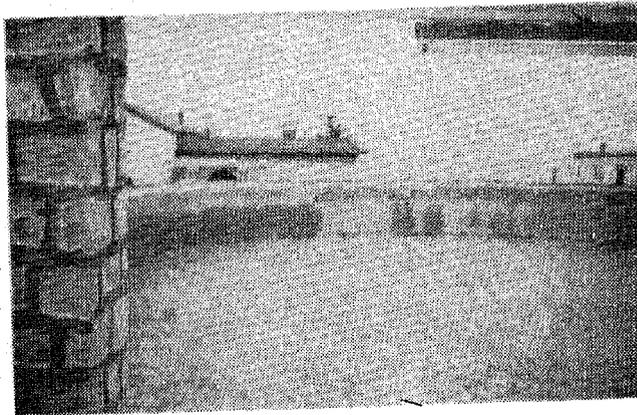
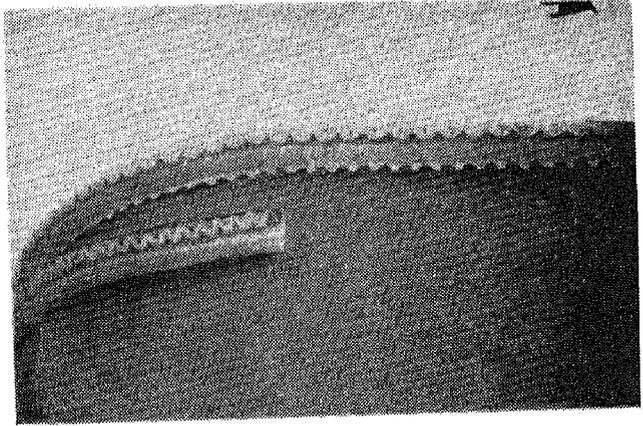
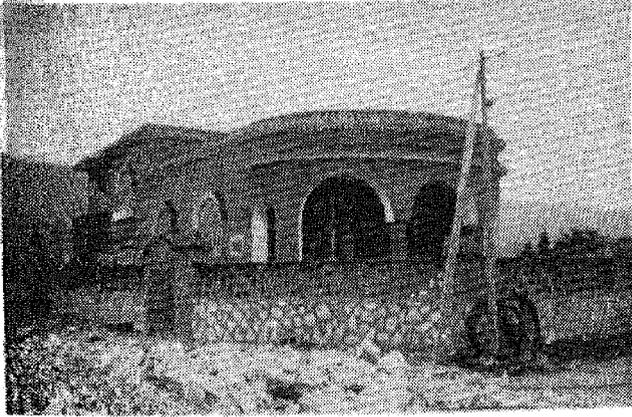




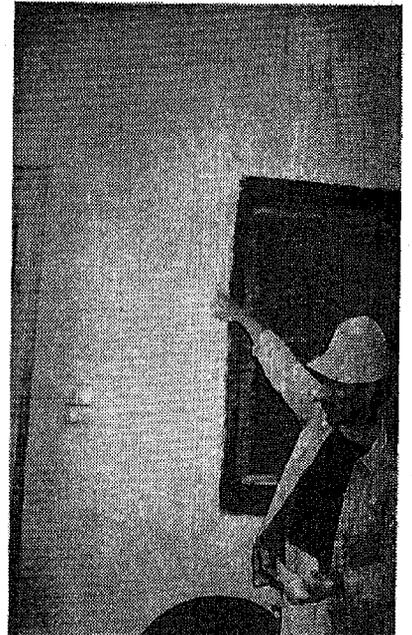
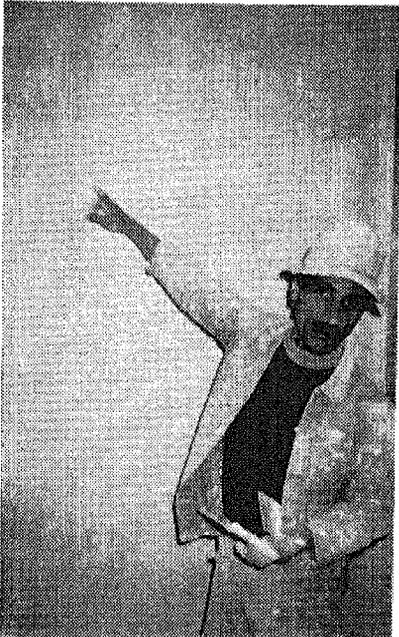
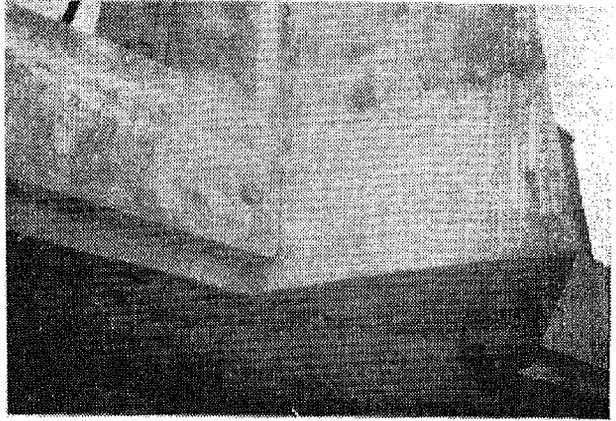
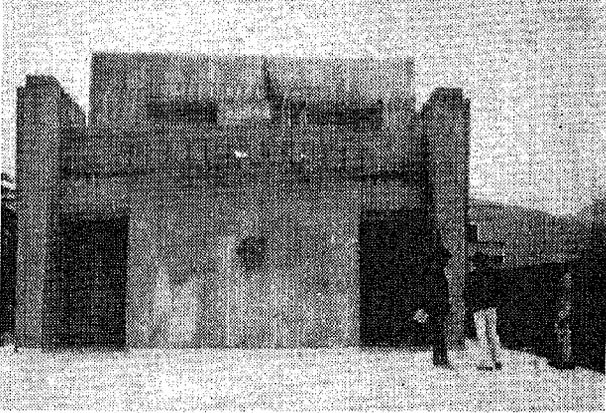


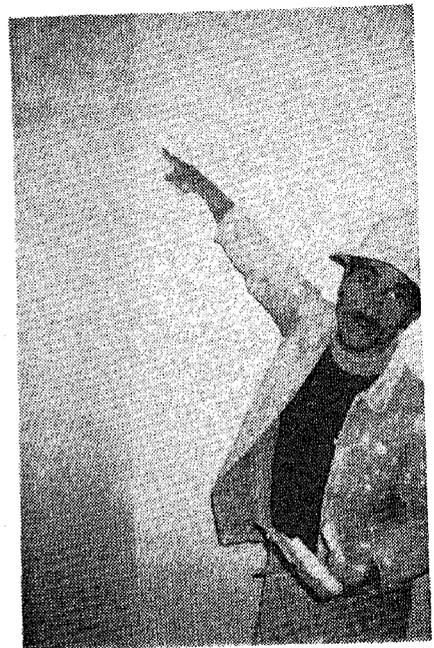
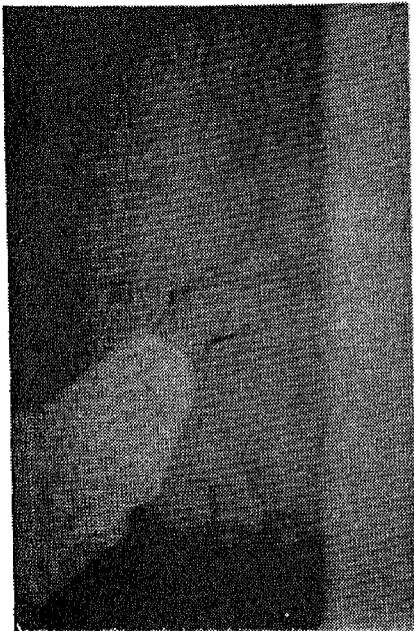
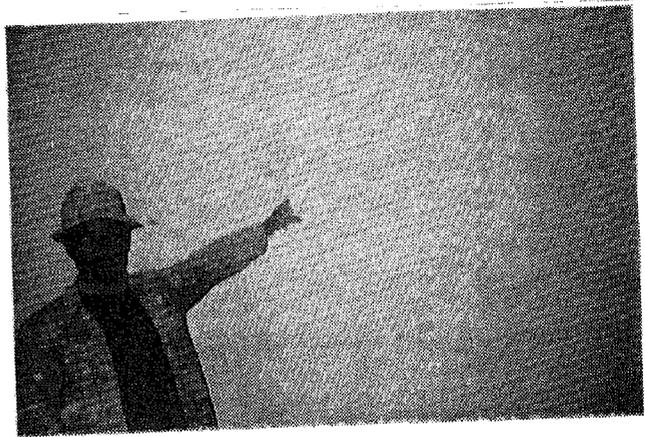
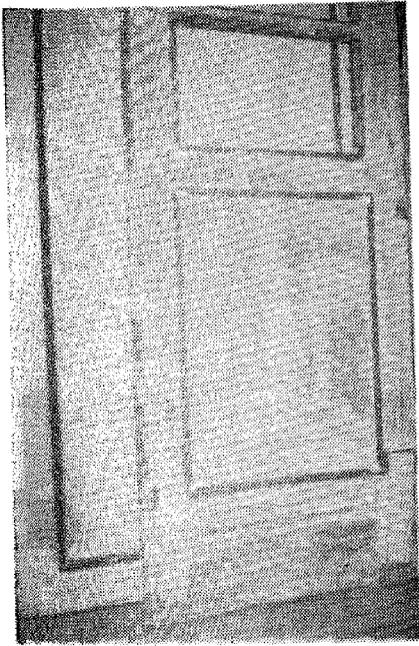


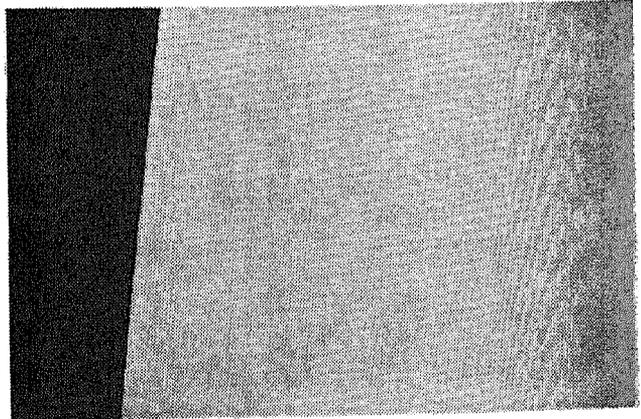
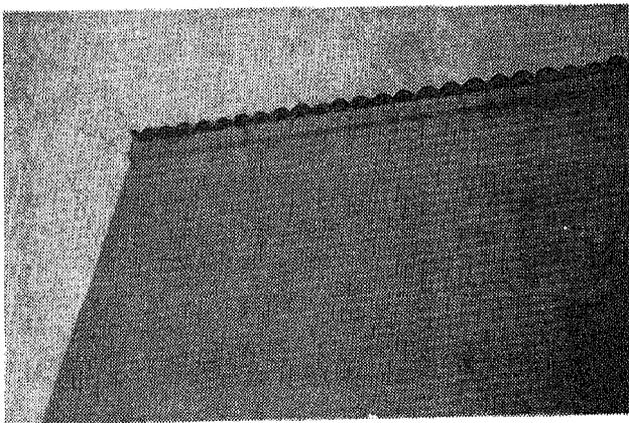
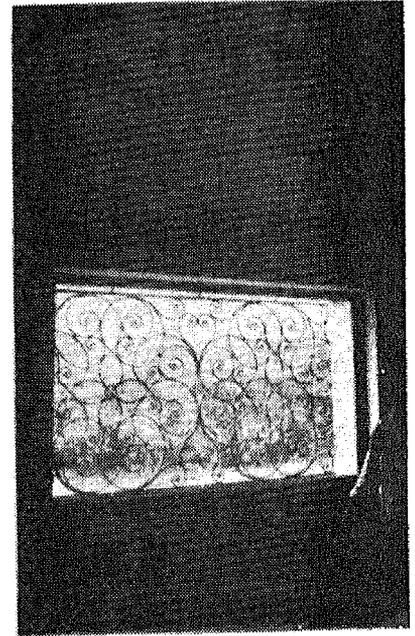
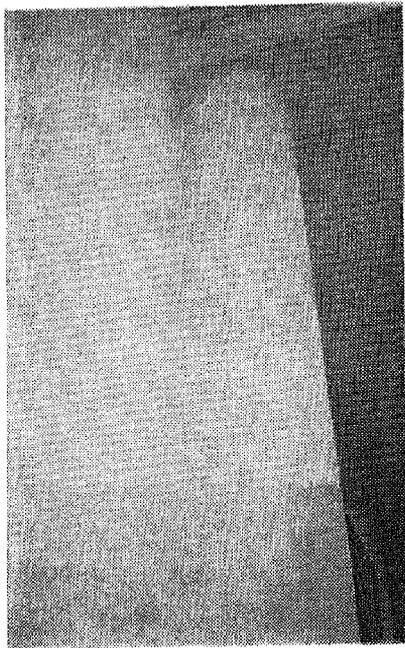
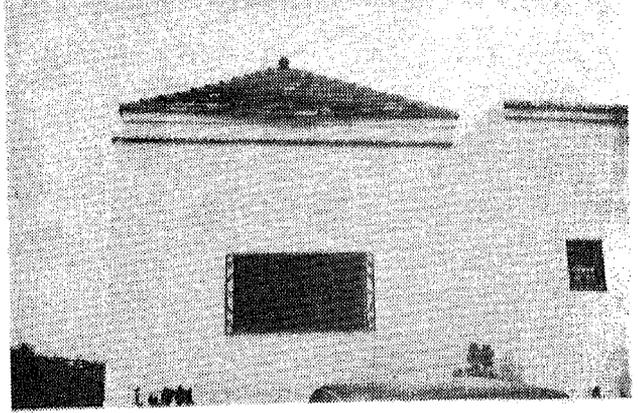
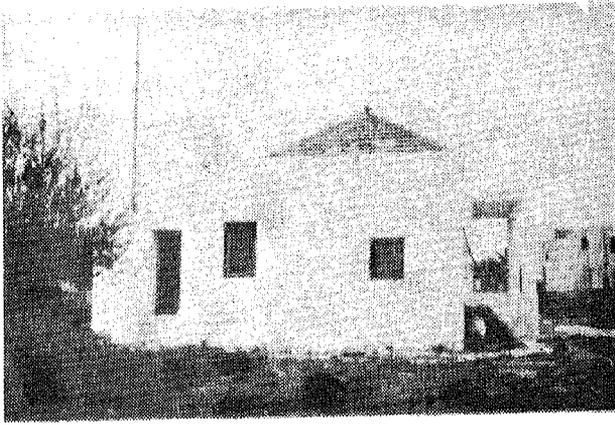
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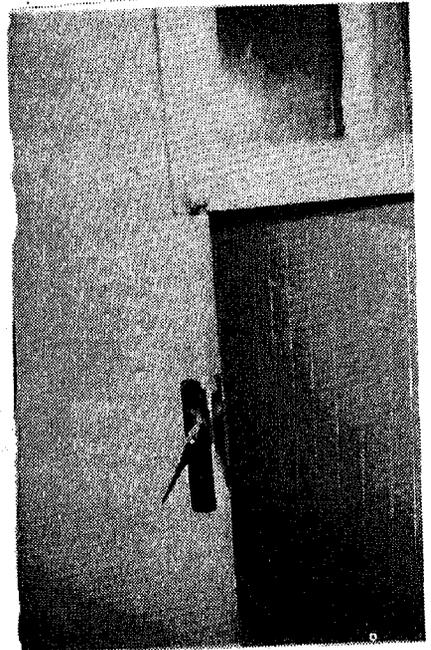
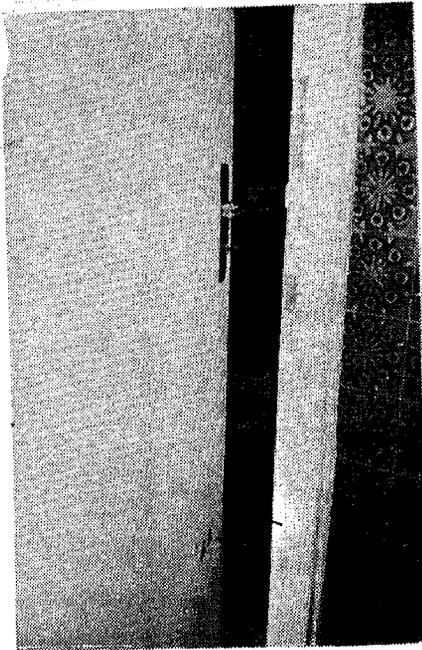
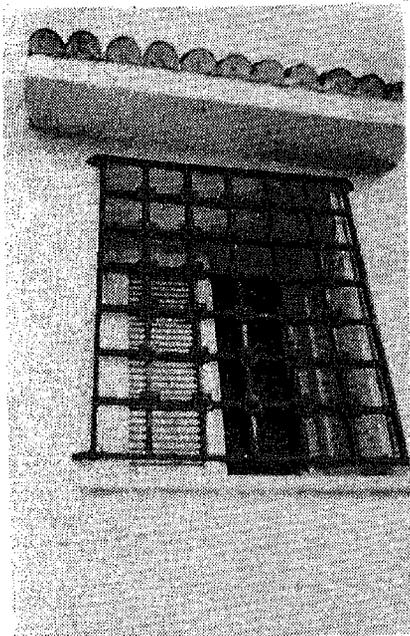
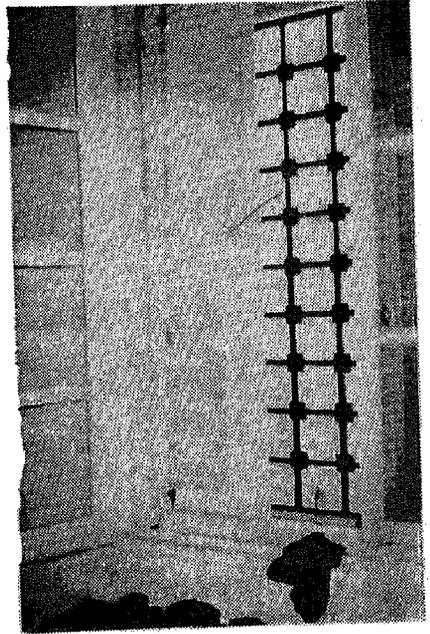
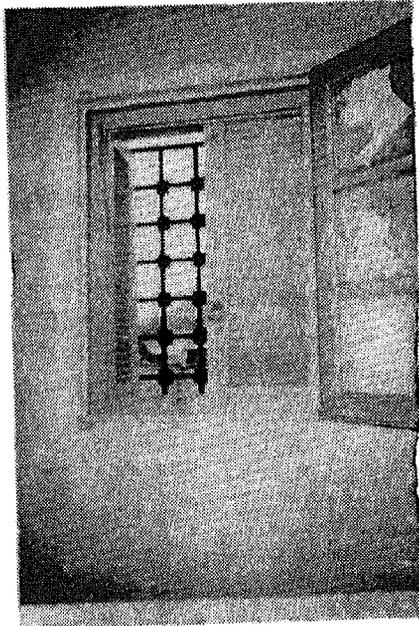
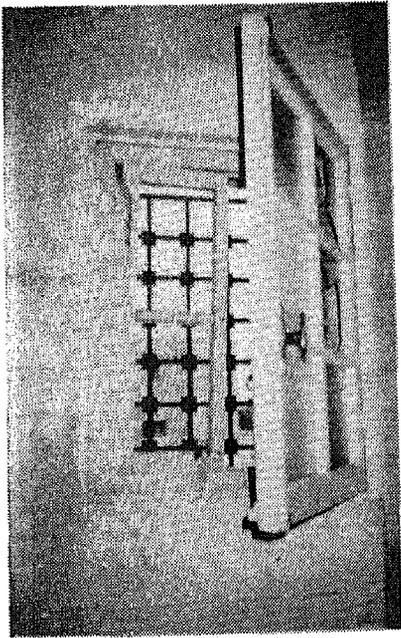
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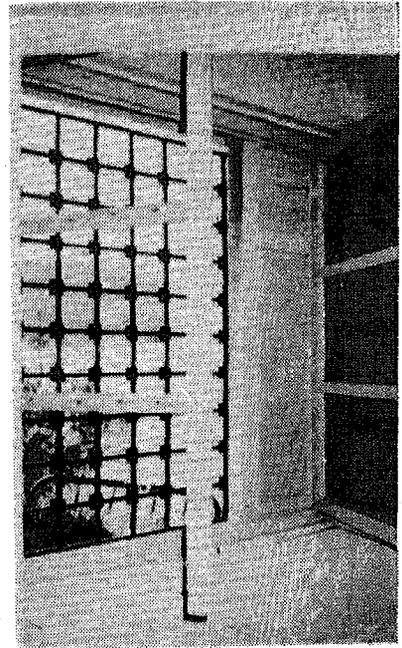
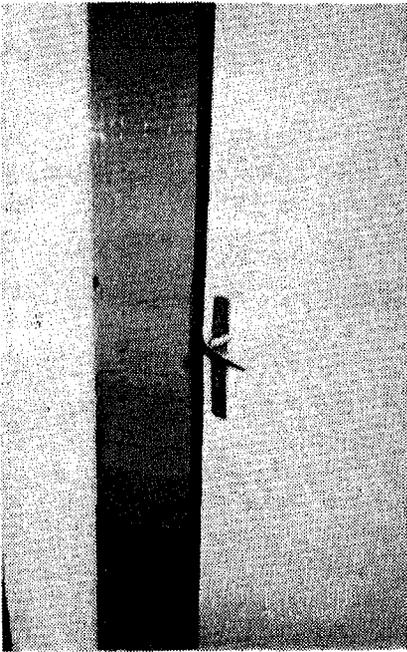




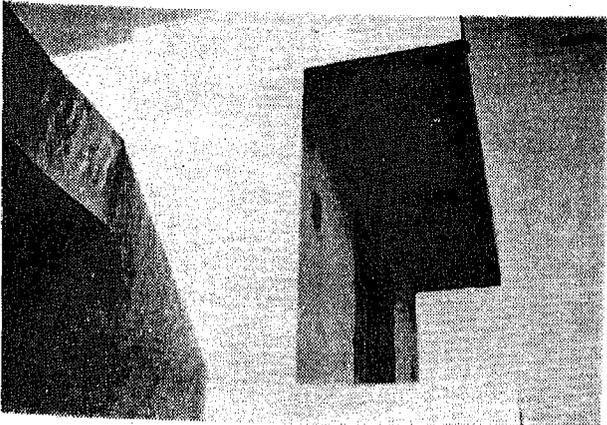
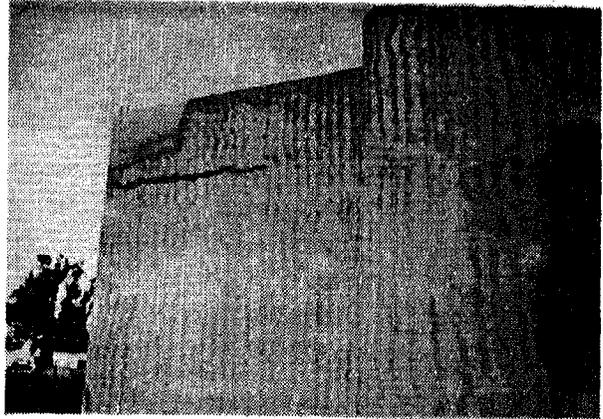
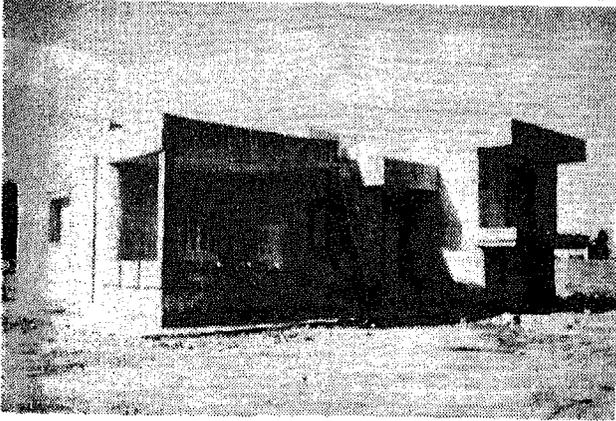


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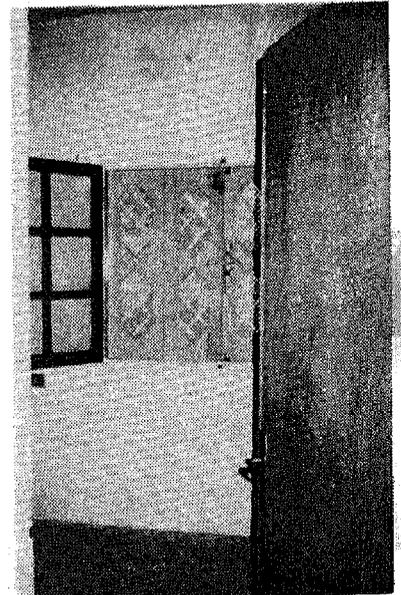
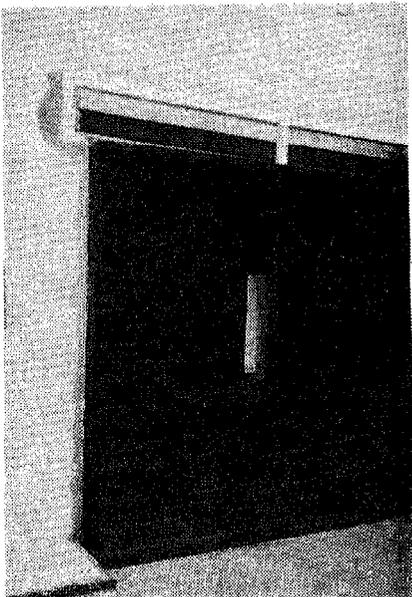
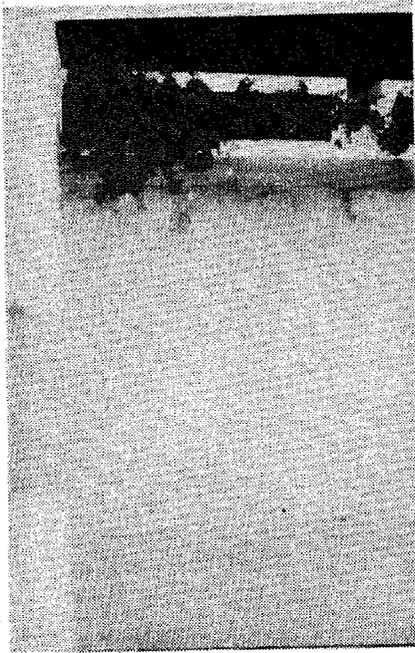
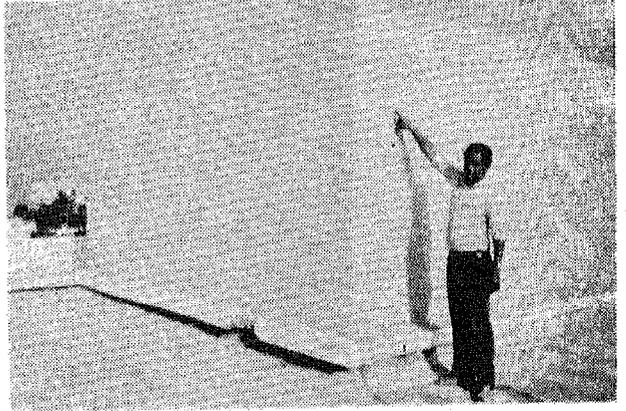
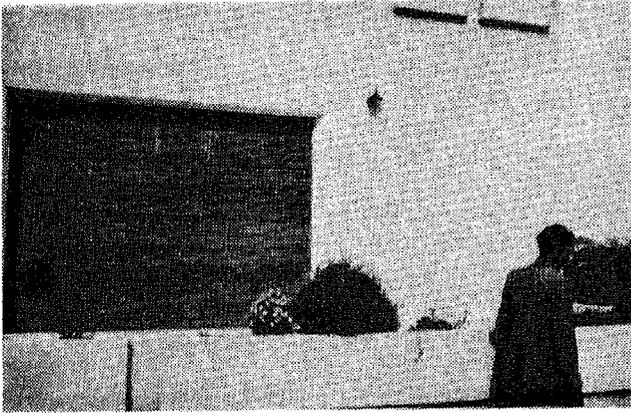




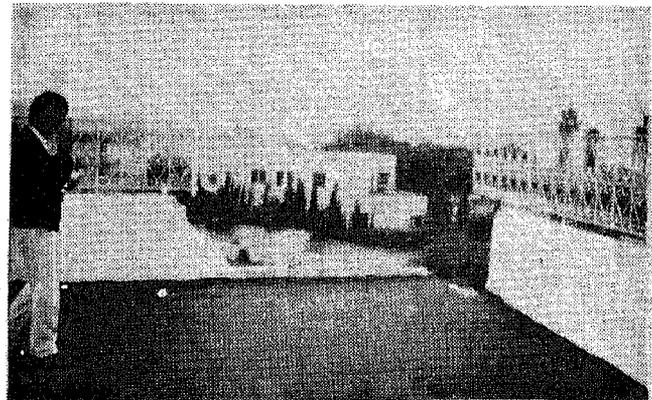
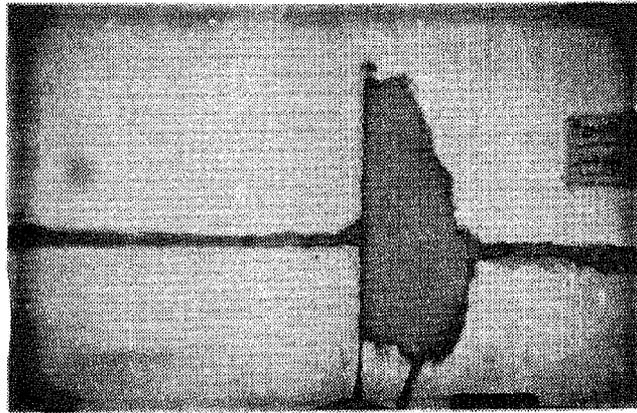
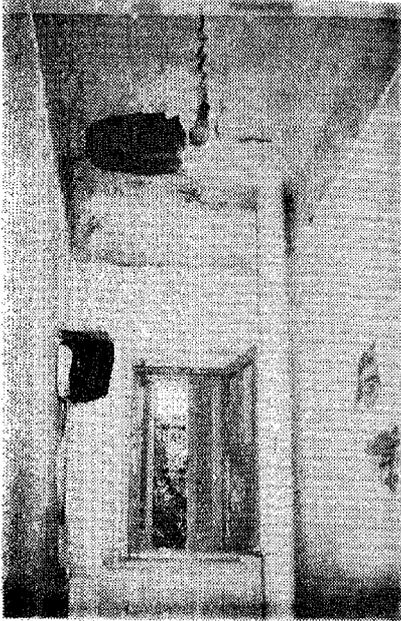
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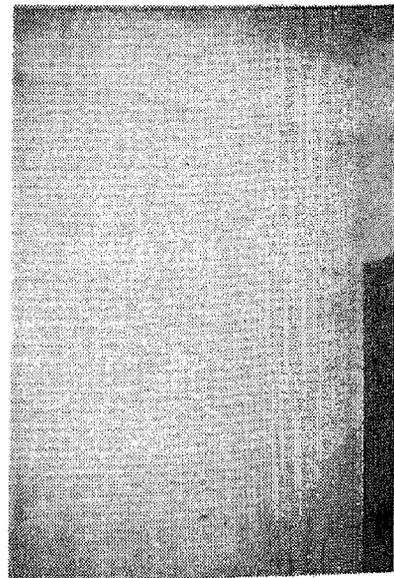
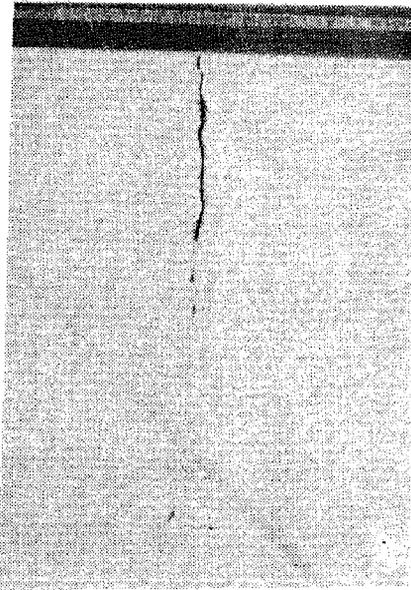
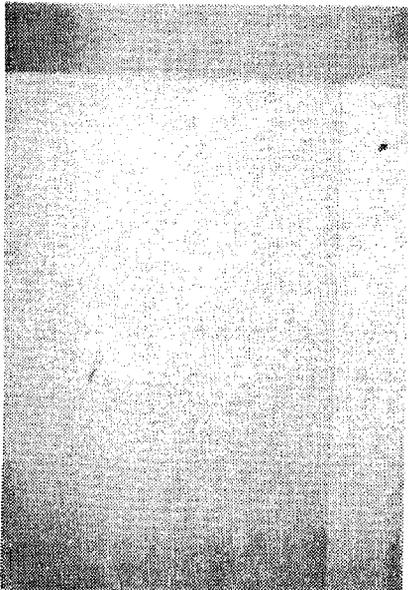
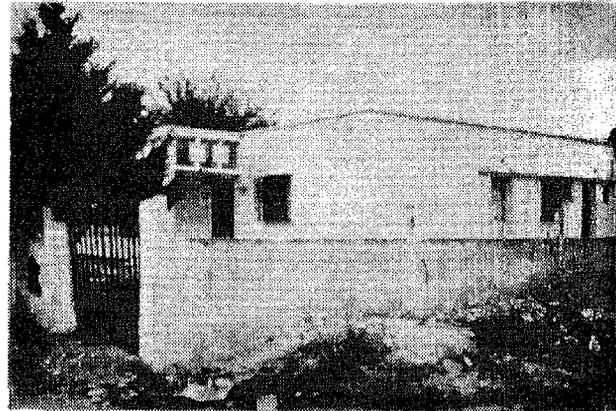
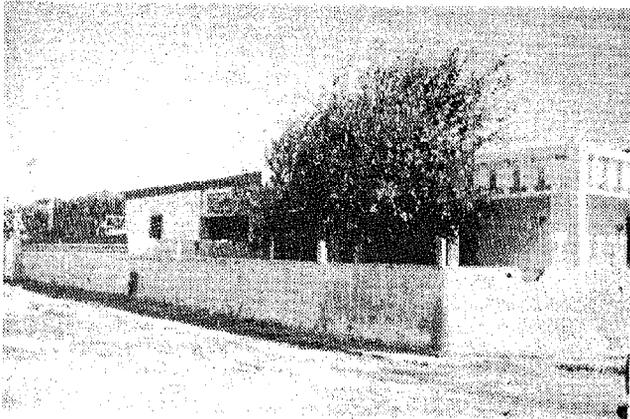
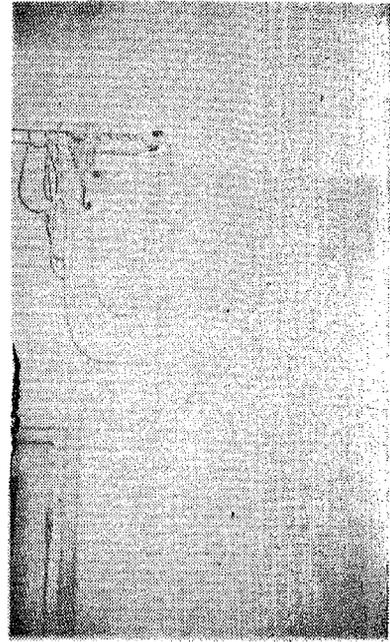
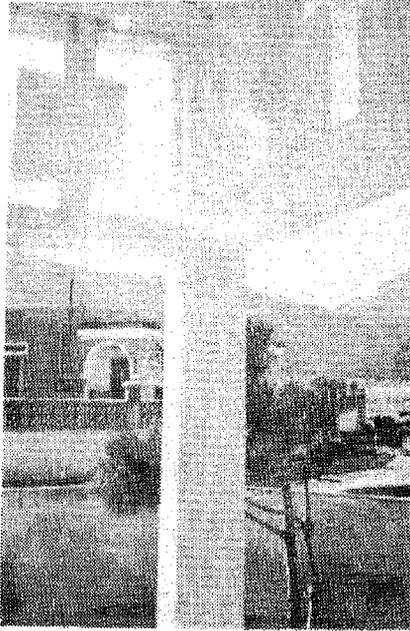


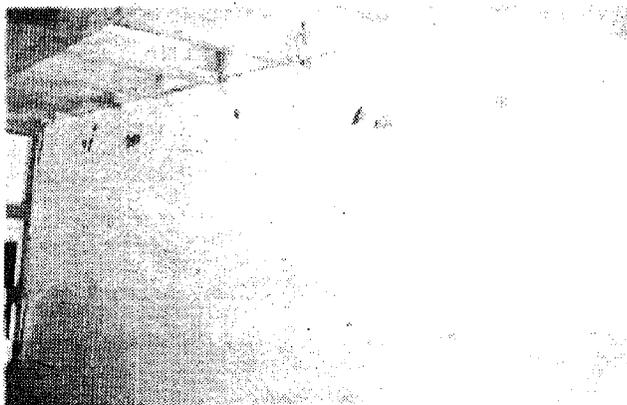
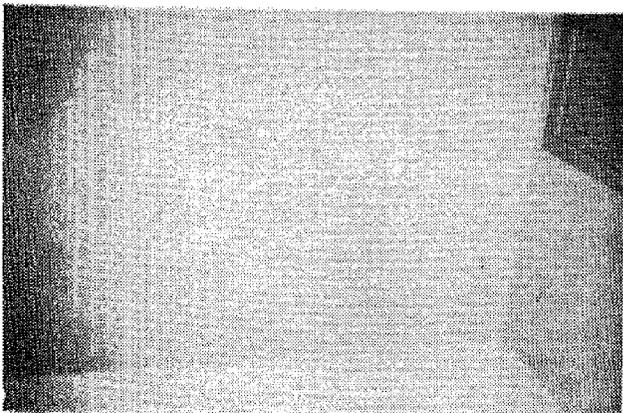
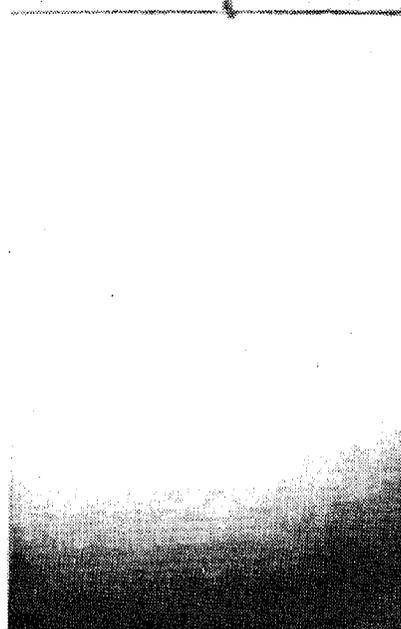
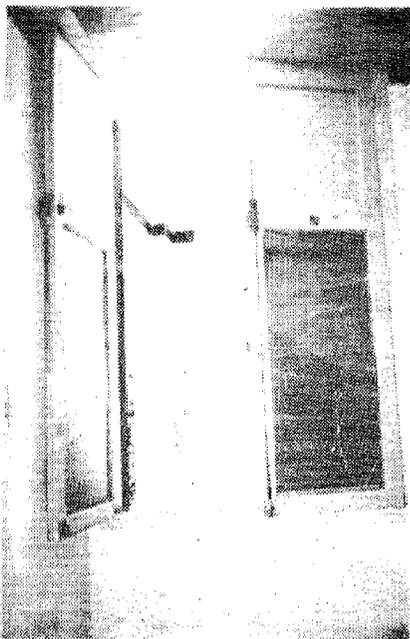
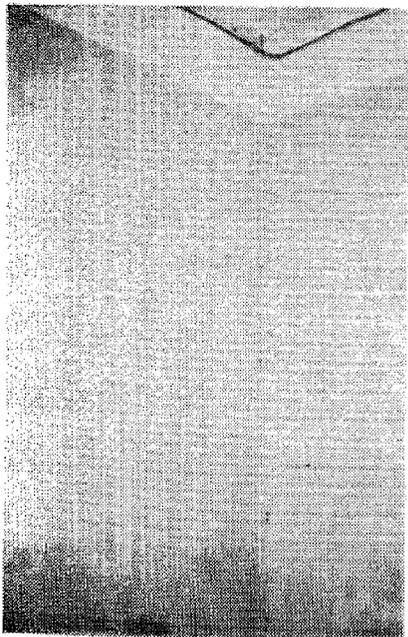
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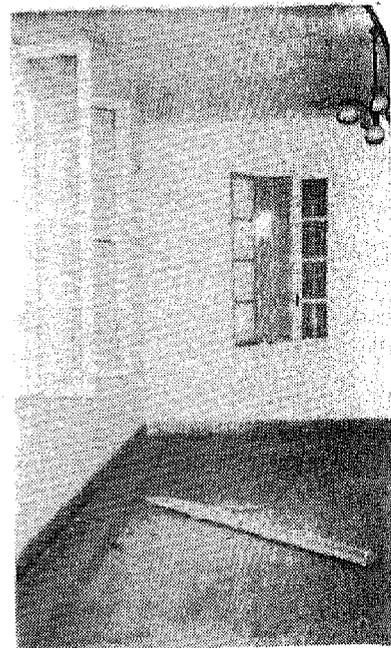
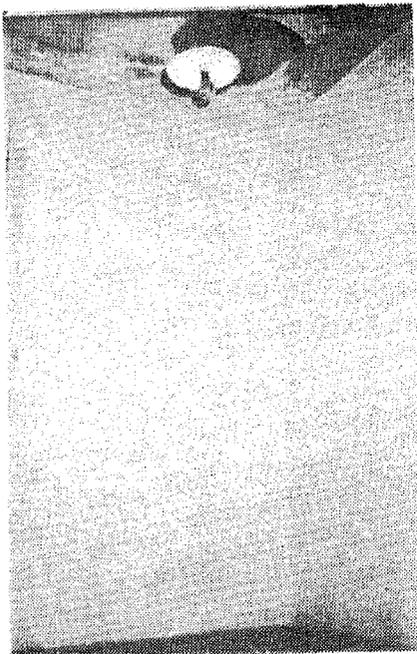
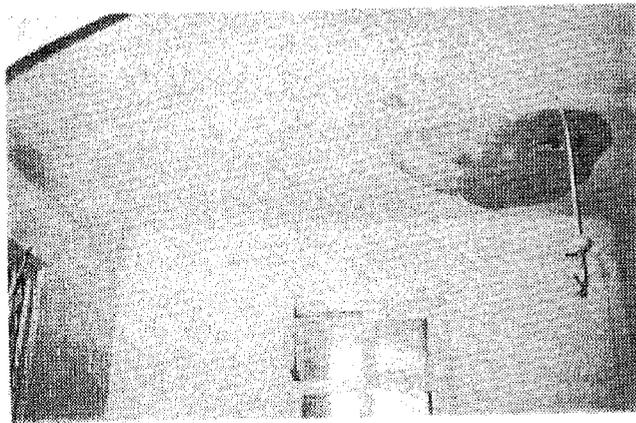
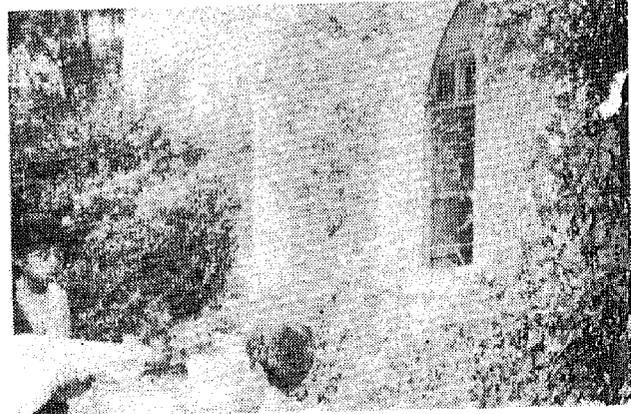
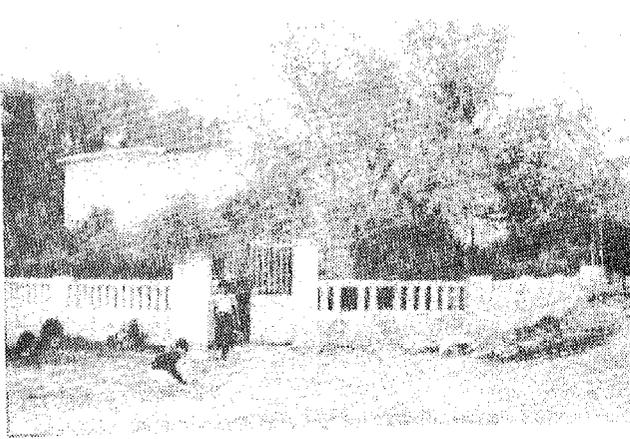
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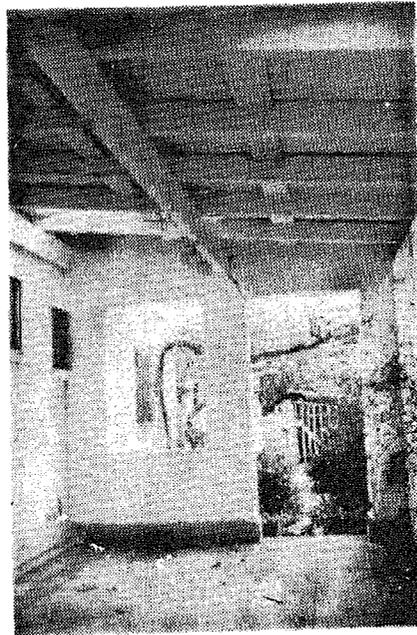
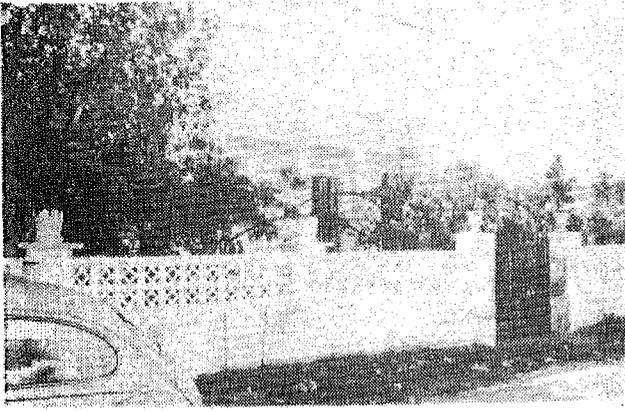


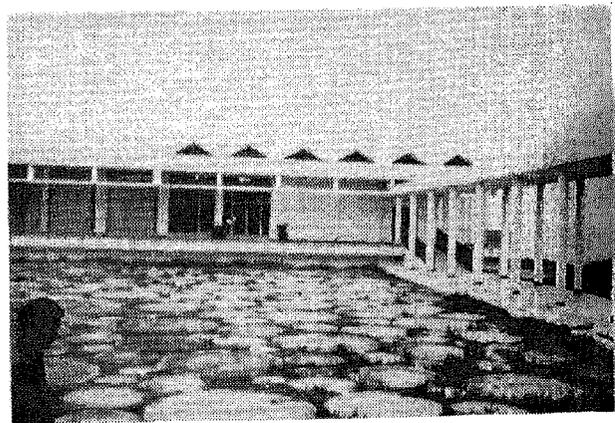
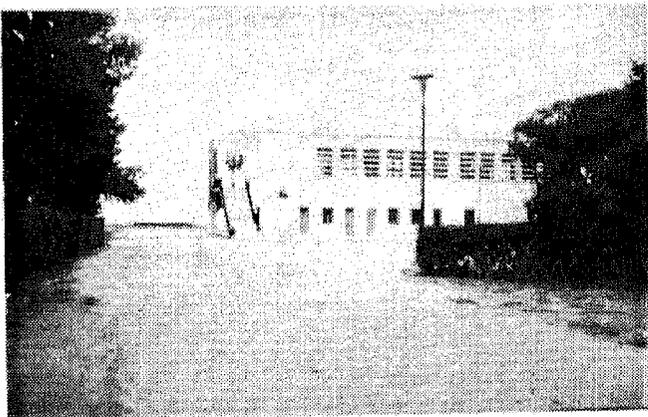
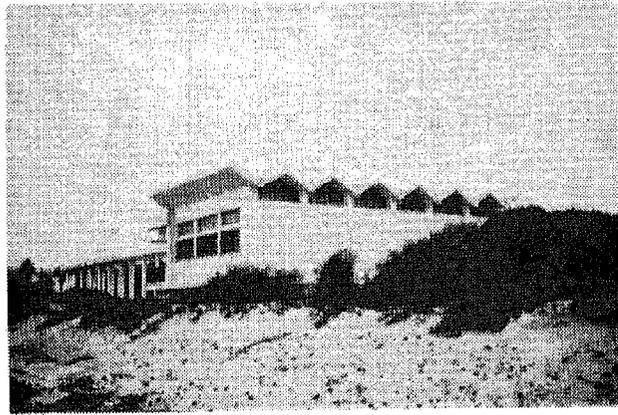
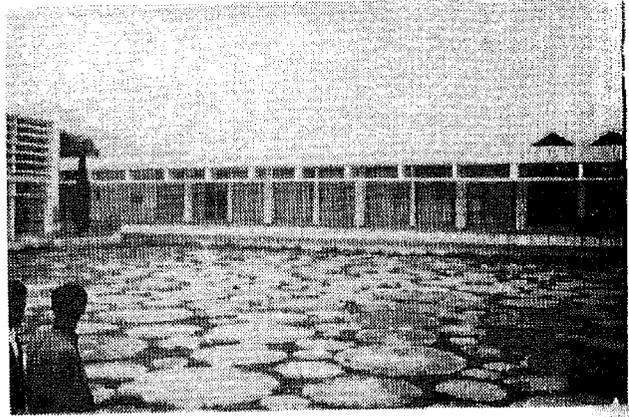
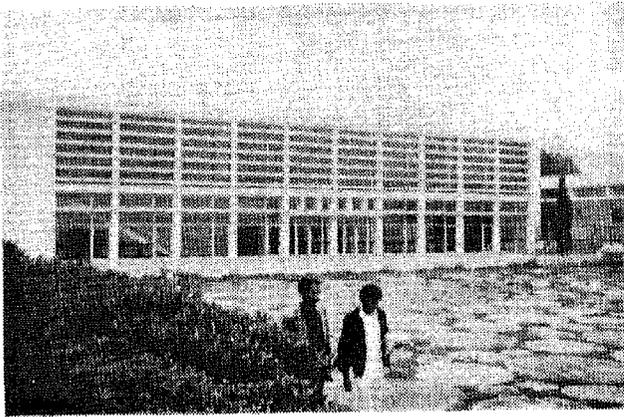


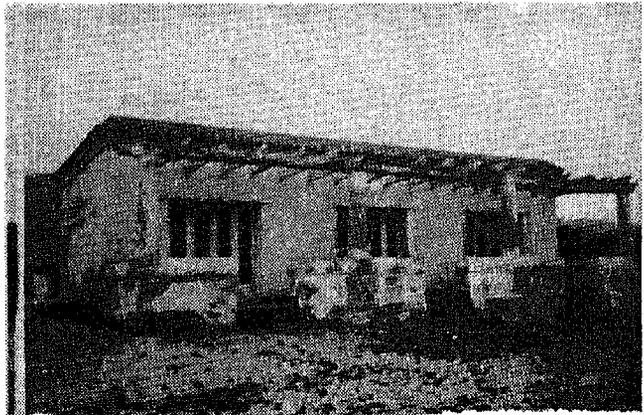
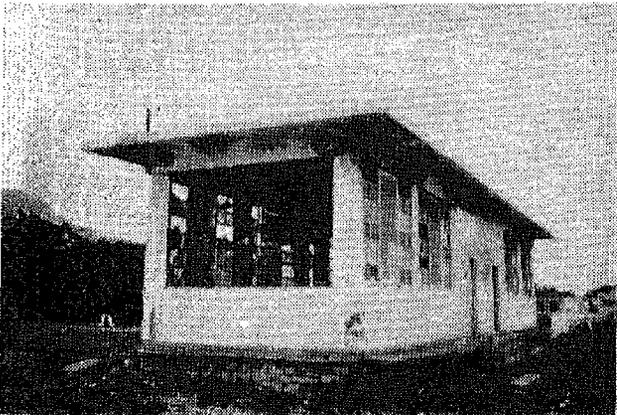
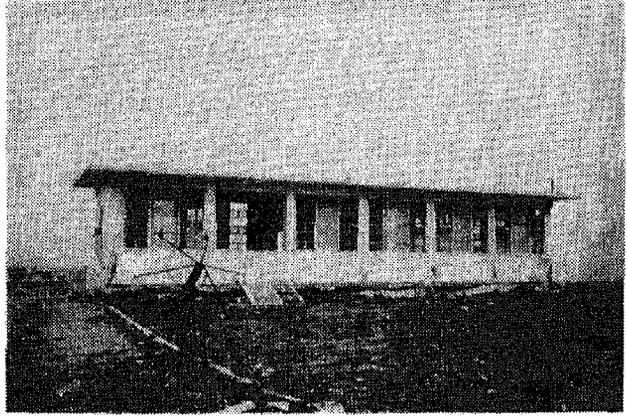
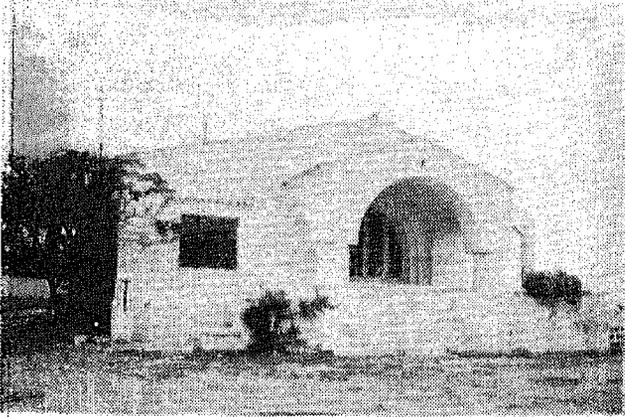
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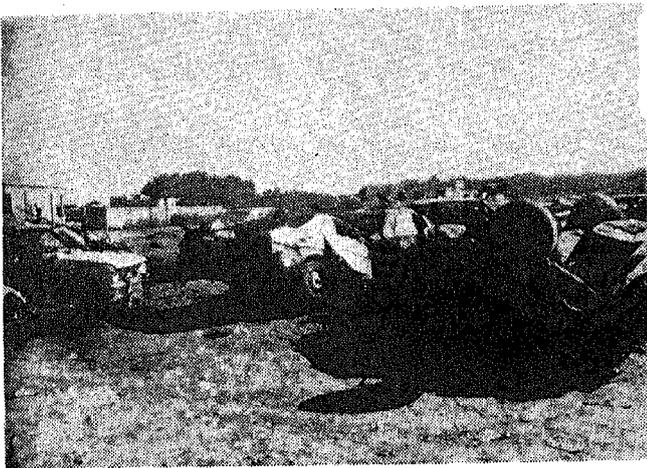
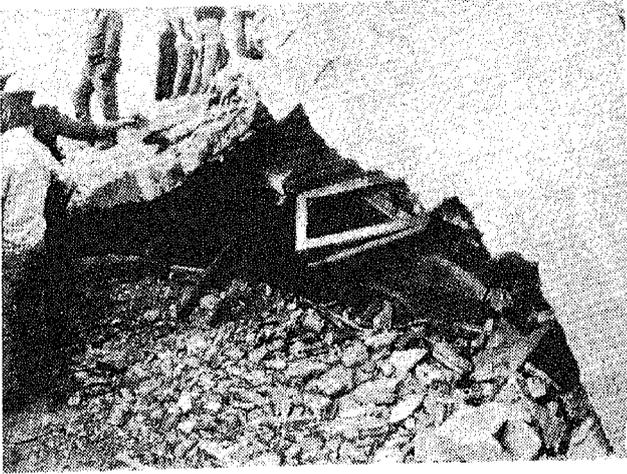


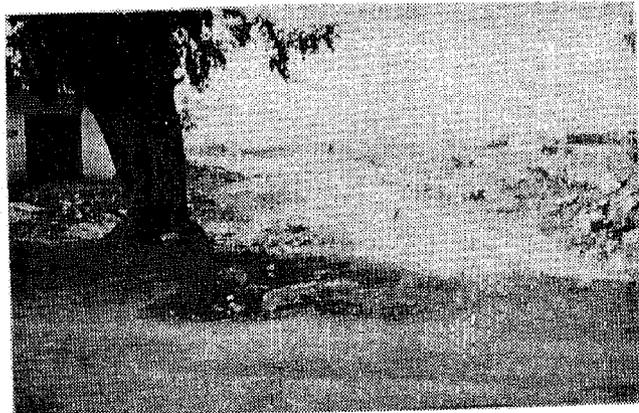
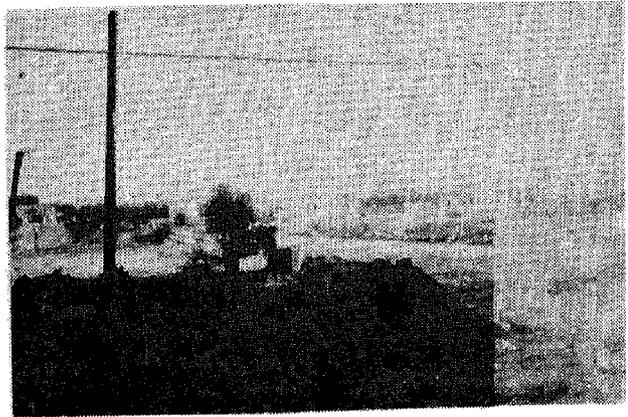
VILLA M^o MORANA











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