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REPORT OF THE **SECRETARY-GENERAL** IN PURSUANCE OF PARAGRAPH 5
OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 573 (198'5)

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 i&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 11 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** 533 (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 encouraging 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

[Originals 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 Attache (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
EL OURTATANI Abderrahmane	Delegate from Hanunam-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 Qf 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 . .** Named 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 **Hamam-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 **Hamam-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 destroyed1
- (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 DAMAGES 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.

ANNEX1

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	Chouhrour Bassam Cherif	1950	"
23	Tiraoui Khedr Daoud	1959	"
24	Abou Ayeche 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	1 9 4 0	"
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	Aou ed 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 Rabû 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 Movssa 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	1 9 6 0	"
59	Abou Hours Majid	1960	"
60	Mohamed Khaldi Samir	1961	"
61	Hadj Hassine Abdelhakim	1985	"
62	Salibi Abdennasser	1960	"
63	Iasaoui Mohamed Saïd	1960	"
64	Houssari Mounira Mohmoud	1959	"
65	Abd Chaalene Houda	1961	"
66	Aboul Fath Fouad Mustapha	1937	"
67	Mohamed Badaoui Saad Badaoui	1942	"
68	Ali Mahmoud Youssef	1955	"

ANNEX IX

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		n
4	Jetlaoui Amor		n
5	Noubassi Hassine Salah		"
6	Hafsa Amor		"
7	Chafbie 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		n
17	M'hamed Lassad		Palestinian
18	Menayed Brahim		"
19	Hichem Ben Ahmed		Tunisian
20	Mehdi Saïd		Palestinian
21	Ti jani Jer idi		Tunisian
22	Abdelmalek Majeri		"
23	Omar Khalil		Palestinian
24	Fathi Ayari		Tunisian
25	Kamel Ajmi		"
26	Dhiba Sghaier		"
27	Mehri Mounir		n
28	Majid Ellafi		n

EXTRACTS FROM SOME MEDICAL FILES

i. 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 Salouhat** Tunisian ,
Corneal wound.
Corneal wound sutured.
6. **Brahim Jebini:** Tunisian
Placed under medical observation.
7. **Ezzeddine Aouidett** Tunisian
Placed under medical **observation.**
8. **Sadok Saaf it** 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. **Hichen 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.

Treatmentt

Dressing - suturing

Insertion of pins'

Immobilization in plaster cast

Transferred to Military Hospital.

19. Kamel Ben Mohamed Ajimir 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. Mehti Mounirt 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 pneumatoccele 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 or** 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. **Serious ly** damaged **buil d**ings
- 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 **descri bed** 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 Azaiez family:

(a) Villa belonging to Ahmed Ben Mohamed Azaiez
Allala Ben Mohamed Azaiez
Heirs Habib Ben Mahmoud Azaiez
Heirs Amor Ben Mohamed Azaiez
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.

Thh' two villas, which formerly belonged to one owner, were bought by the **Azañez 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 bath&am 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 **woode shutters and** roller blinds.

The balustrades of the balconies consisted **of** masonry surmounted by a **handra** 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
T o t a l			D 384 320
Fees for reconstruction study, 10%			D 38 432
Giving a total reconstruction cost of <i>rounded up to</i>			D 422 75.2 D 423 000
Loss of potential rental income , on the basis of D 1 200 per month for two years:	1,200 x 30	5	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** (drain?, 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 **80** 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 **floor** (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 do-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 2 5 000
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

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(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.

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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 refurnishing 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. **Bé**chir 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 **m**² 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 **m**². 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. Squad 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 underpinning (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) Main villa: 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 eiplosions.

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>
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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		
False ceiling	"	D 7 000
100 x 10	"	D 1 000
Woodwork	"	D 2 000
Repair of woodwork estimated at	a	D 1 000
Repair of cracks estimated at	3	D 1 000
Electrical repairs	"	D 500
Painting estimated at	"	D 1 000
Repair of boundary wall	"	<u>D 500</u>

Total	D 14 000
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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 1400'
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 1 000
Repainting (350 x 5)	D 1 750
Contract for reconstruction of the garden	D 1 500
Total	D 11 750
Rounded up to	D 12 000
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.

Valuationt

100 x 60	D 6 000
Reglazing (50 x 10)	D 500
Contractual estimate for repair of cracks woodwork	D 2000 D 1 9 0 0
Repainting of walls and woodwork! estimated cost	D 1 500
Repair and repainting of damaged boundary wall	D 1 000
Furniture	D 2 100
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**

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	<u>D 2 000</u>

Total rebuilding cost	D <u>9 000</u>
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Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 18 x 500	D 9 000
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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
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Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 18 x 700	D 12 600
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9. Villa belansing 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
Los's 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	D <u>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	D <u>5 480</u>
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Rounded up to	D 5 500
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Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 18 x D 350	=	D 6 300
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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
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Loss of potential rental or occupancy income 18 x D 600	=	D 10 800 .
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Villa belonging to Mr. Bkhir **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 Waffani.

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.

A light external **veranda** roof has been partly demolished, with fallen **plaster** and cracks in the pillars. Damage is also apparent in the boundary wall and garden.

Total damage may be estimated at D 6 000

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

Moulin Blue café restaurant

This set of buildings constructed on a plot with land title 102287, covering **an area** of 8,231 m², has sustained serious damage to the kitchen roof. Much of the woodwork and glass is damaged.

The buildings were closed at the time of the inspection. It was not possible to estimate **the** interior damage (see photograph).

Valuation:

Replacement of woodwork and glass	D 10 000
Repair of roof	<u>D 10 000</u>
Tot al	D 20 000
Loss of potential rental or occupancy income	
18 x 350	<u>D 6 300</u>
	D 26 300

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	Wadj Said Sabta	84 344	D 747 000	D 75 000	Category 1
5	Demergi Radia	33 415	D 132 000	D 21 000	Category 1
6	Jamel El Ouafi	107 231	D 120 000	D 24 000	Category 1
7	Azaiz Agoun	45 439	D 72 000	D 24 000	Category 1
8	Béchir 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 Béchir Ben Hadj Khmaies	80 358	D 13 000	D 10 800	Category 3
11	Béchir 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	Csmments
13	Abdelllatif 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 Nouredine 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	Béehir 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

	v a l u e
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 'Companyj	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

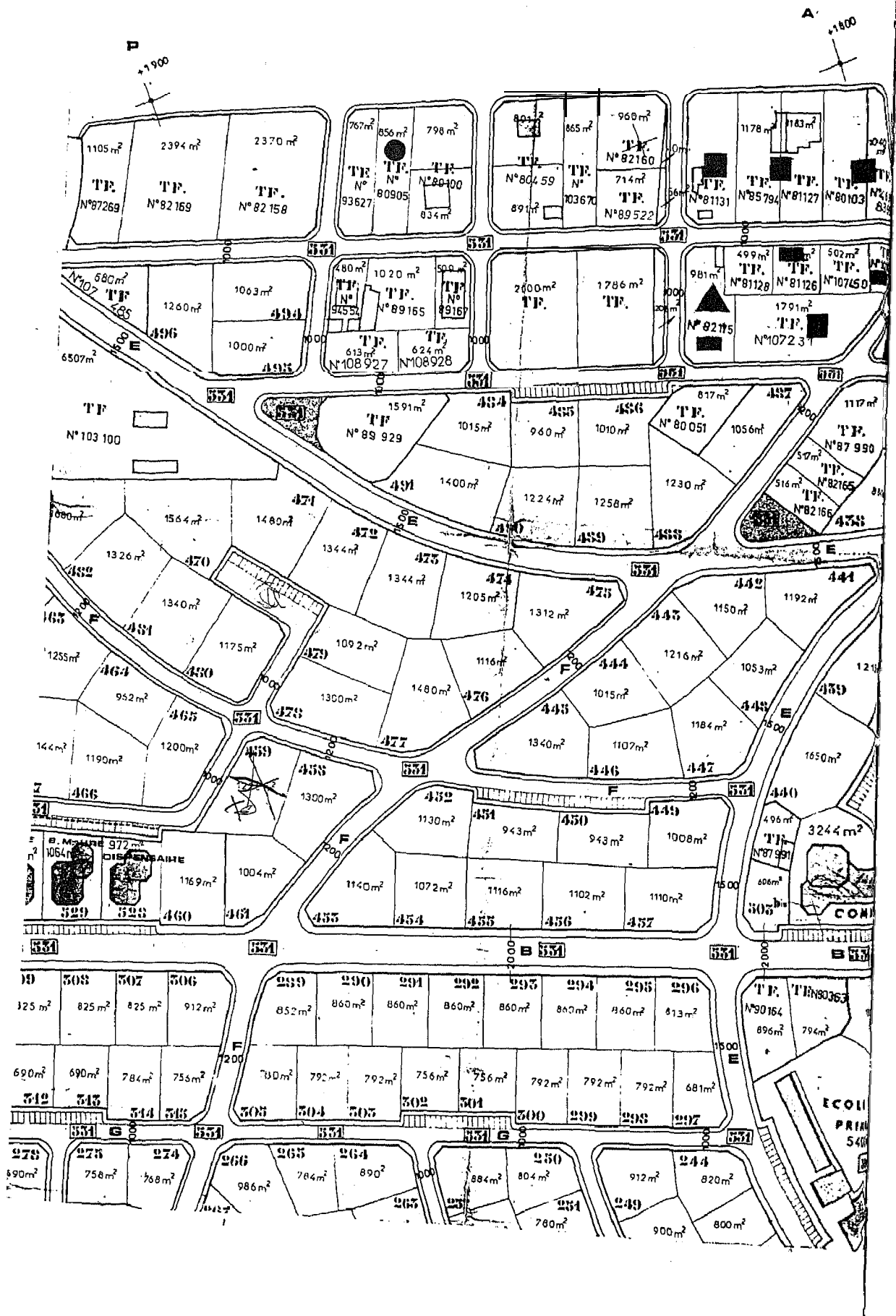
ANNEX III (5)

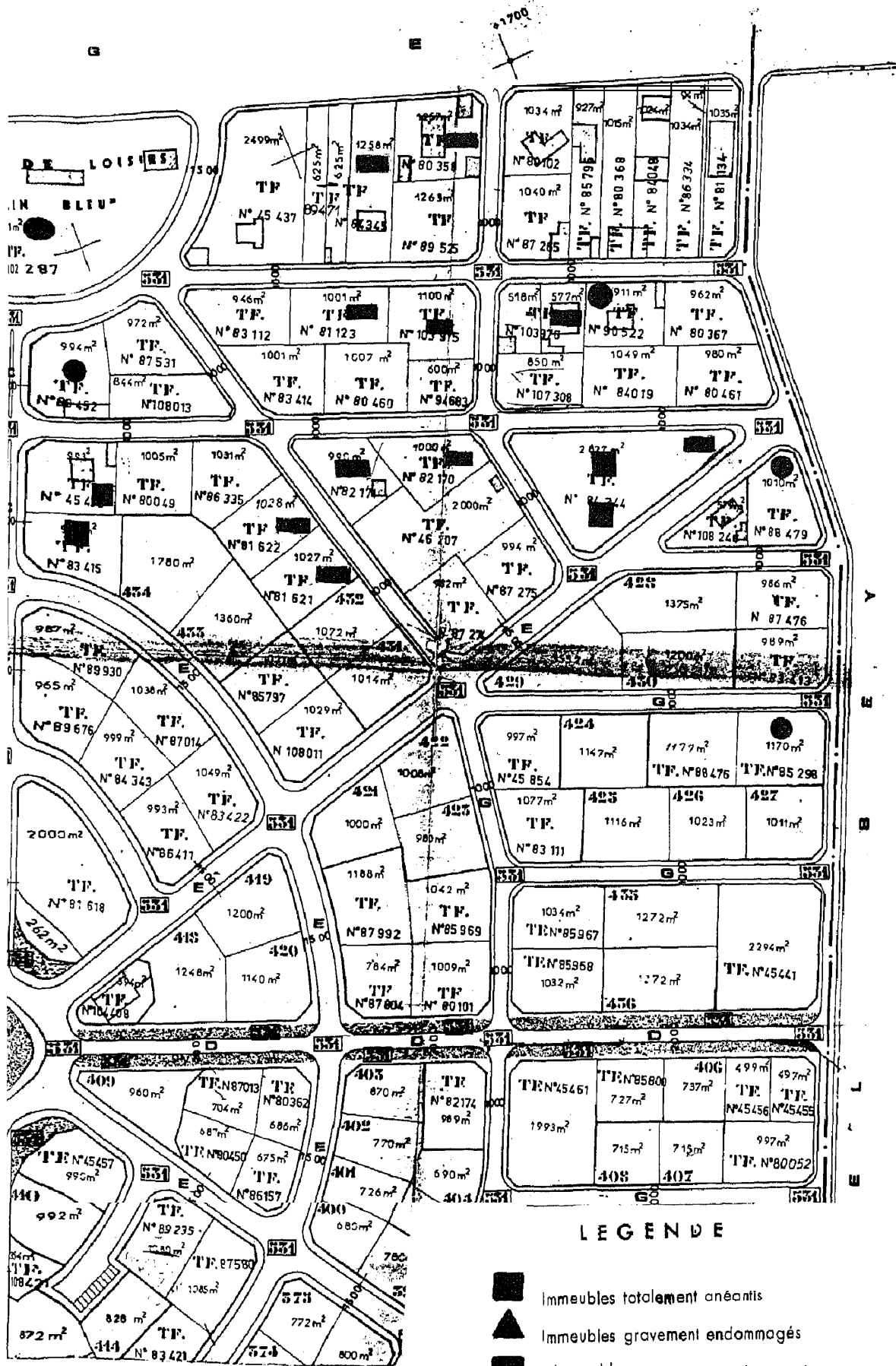
EXPENSES INCURRED IN **RESPONDING TO THE SITUATION**

SOMATRA (private company)	D 20 550
Ali MHENNI Enterprises (private company)	D 25 566
Ben Rhauma 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

Plan et Photos



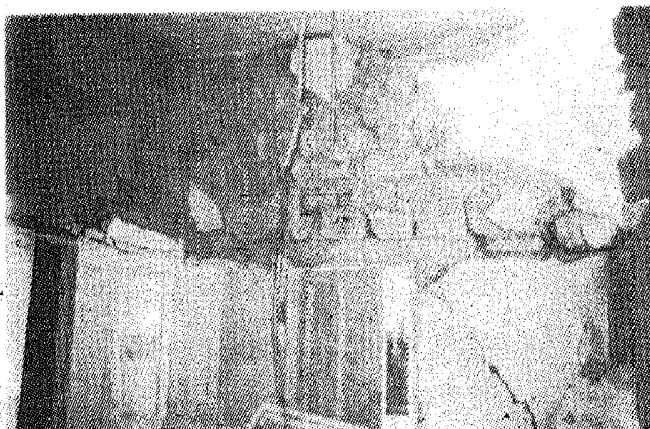
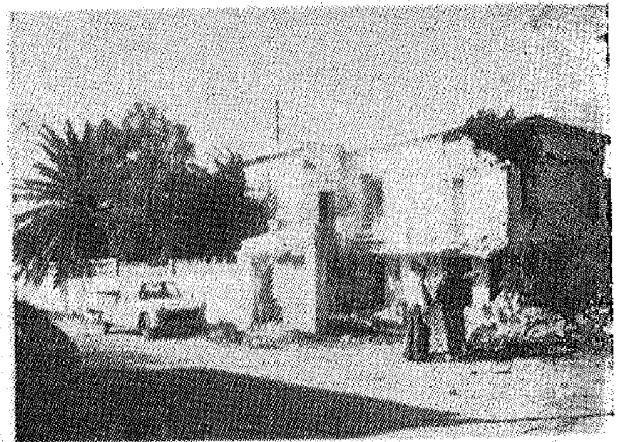
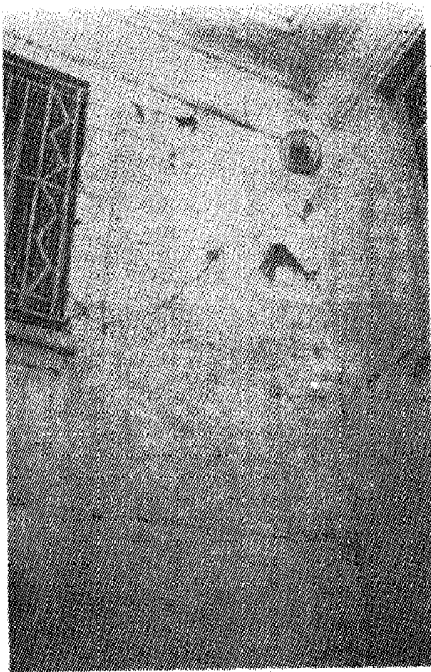
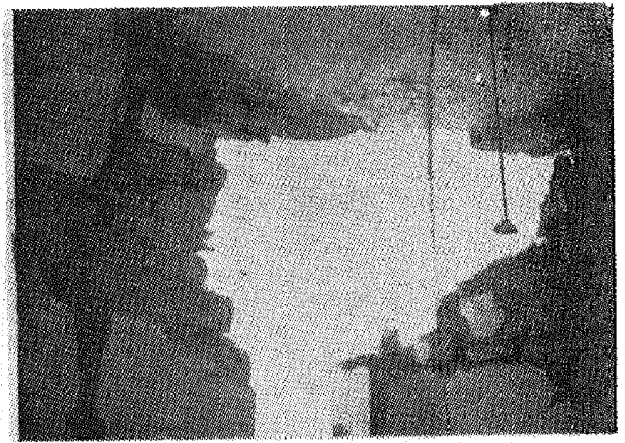
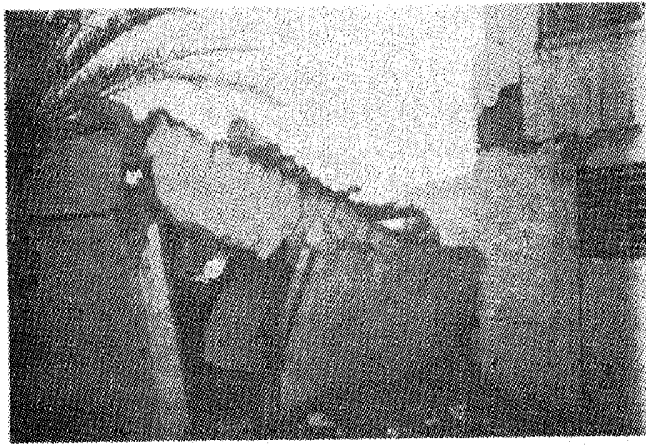


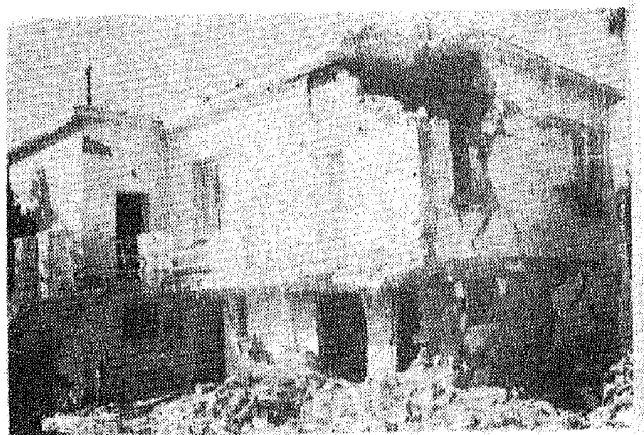
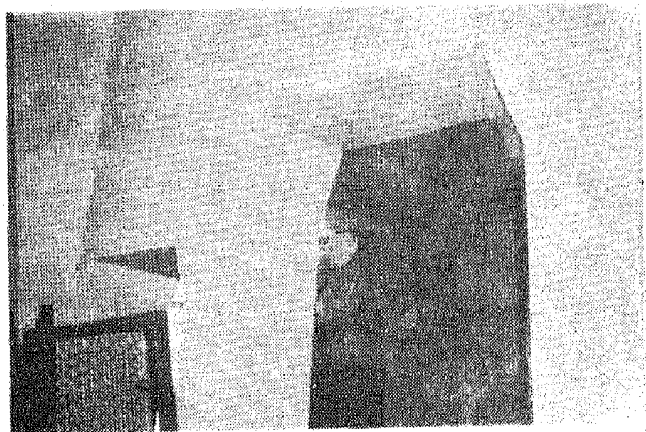
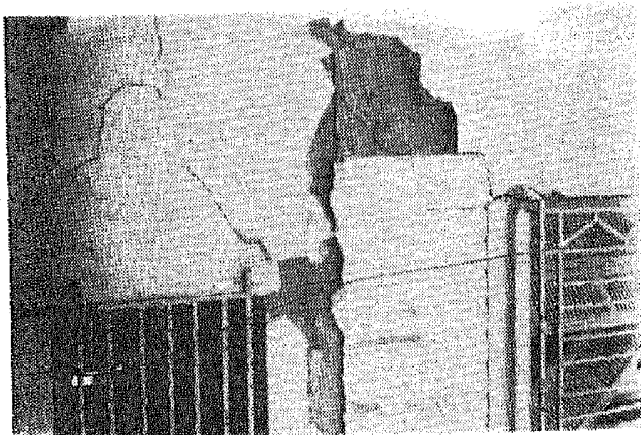
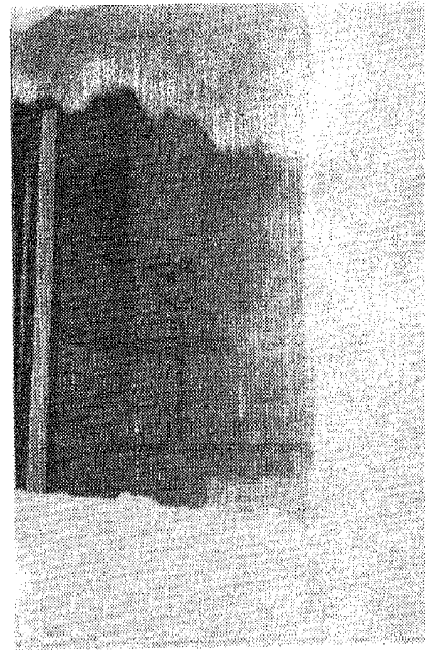
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VILLAS FAMILLE AZAIEZ

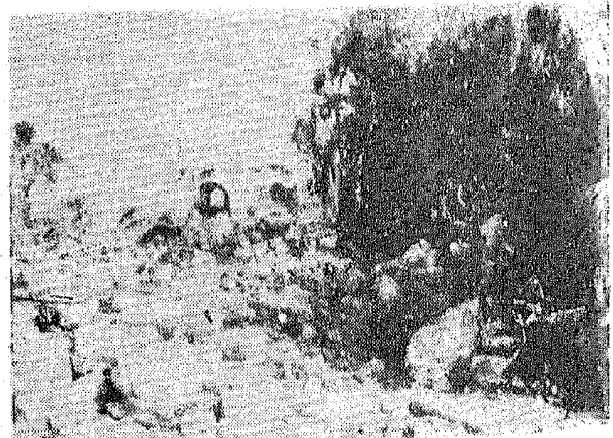
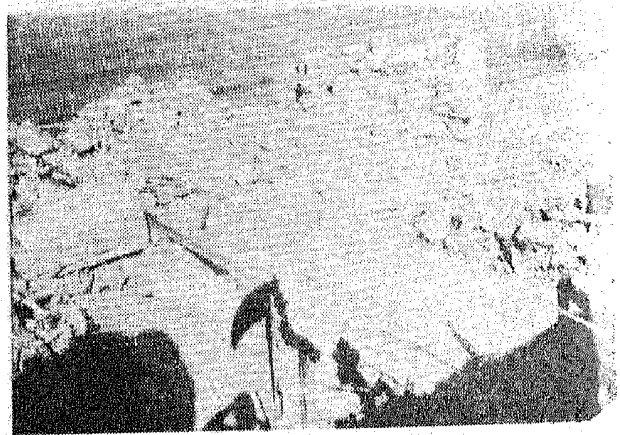
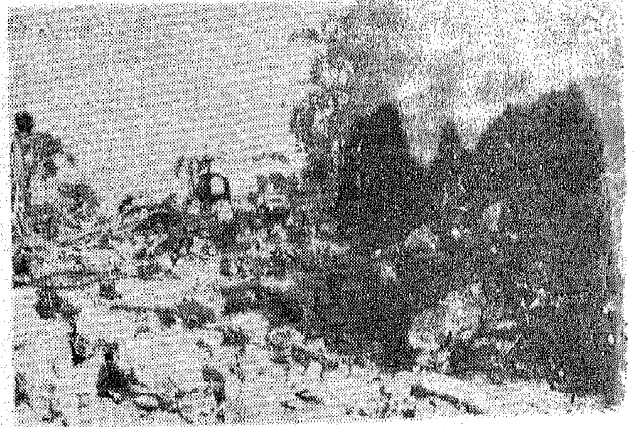
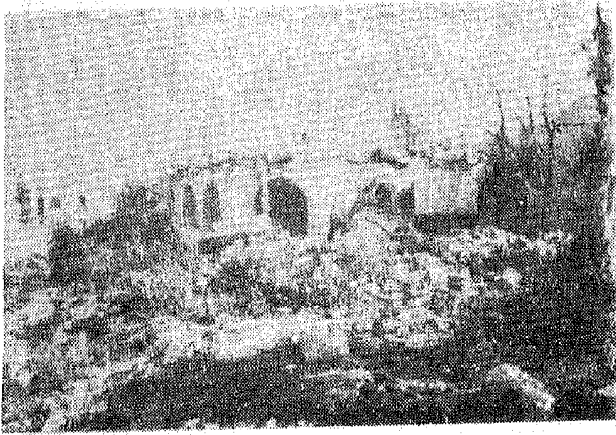


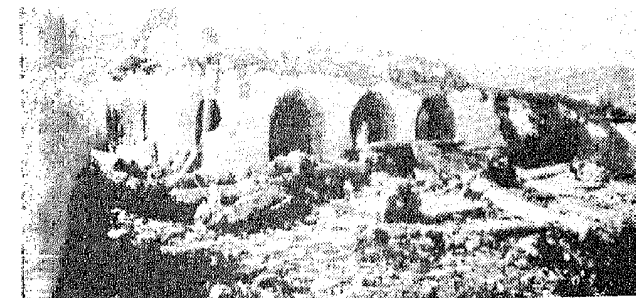
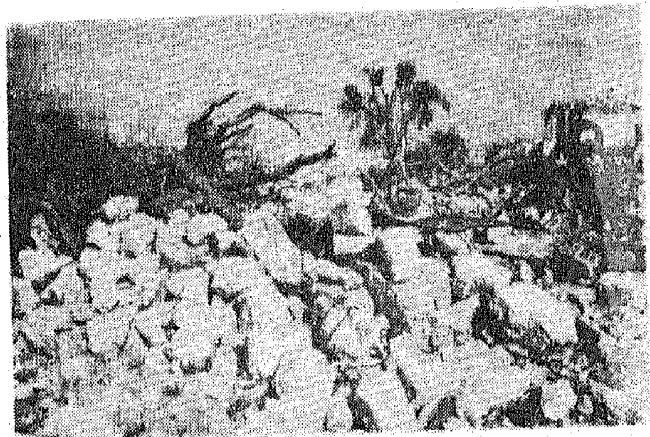
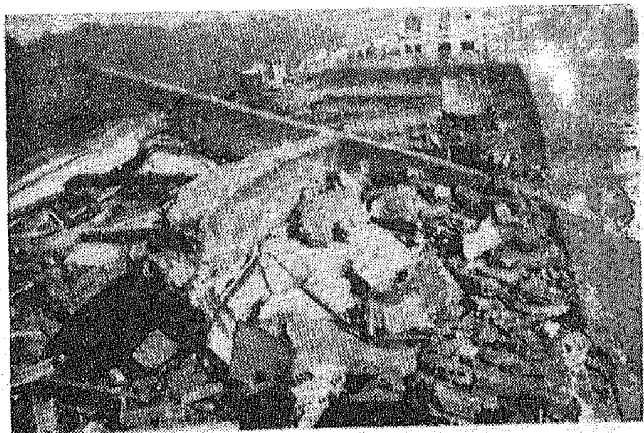


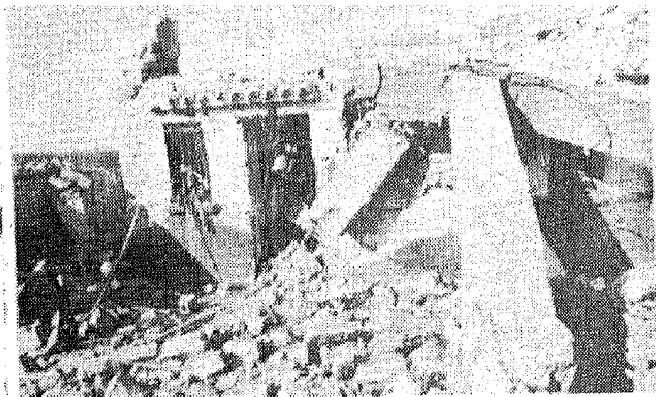
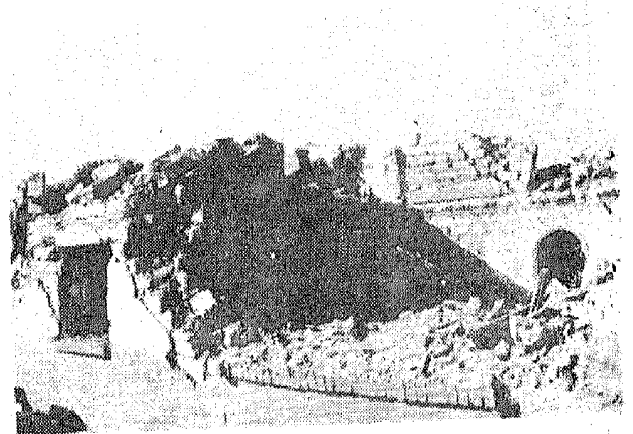
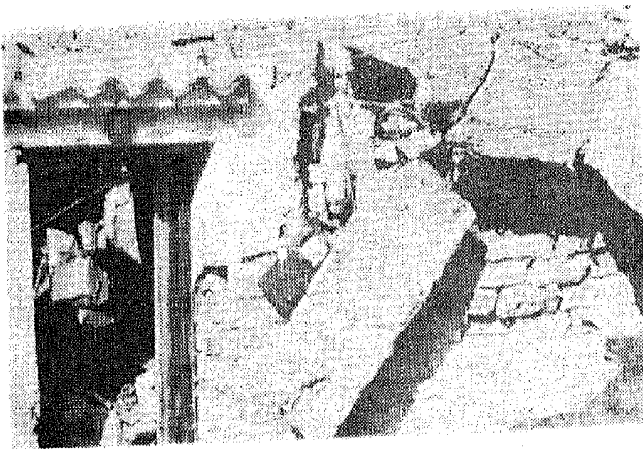
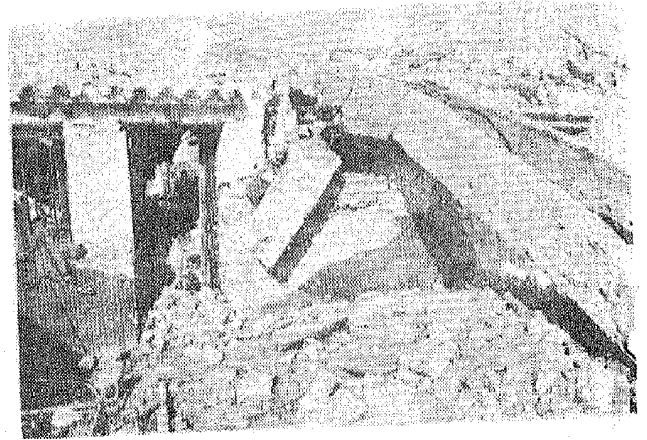
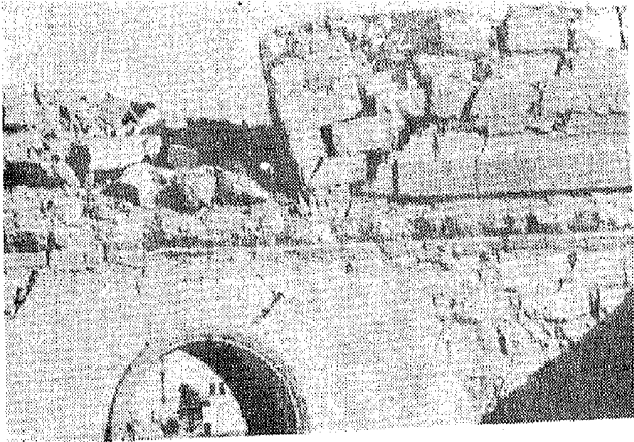


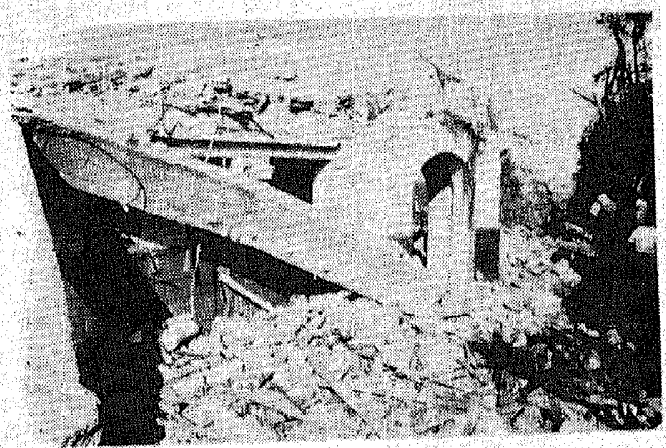
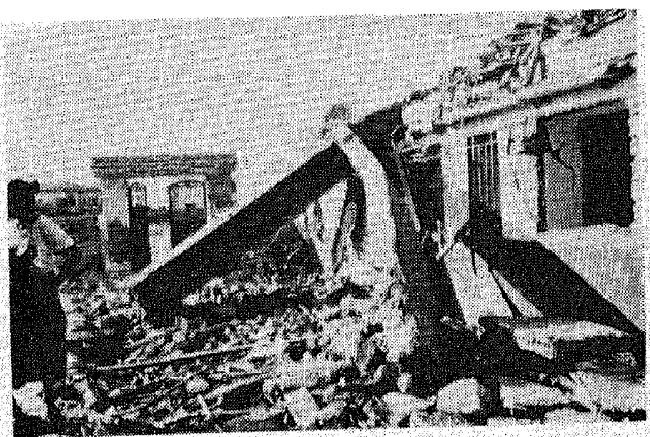
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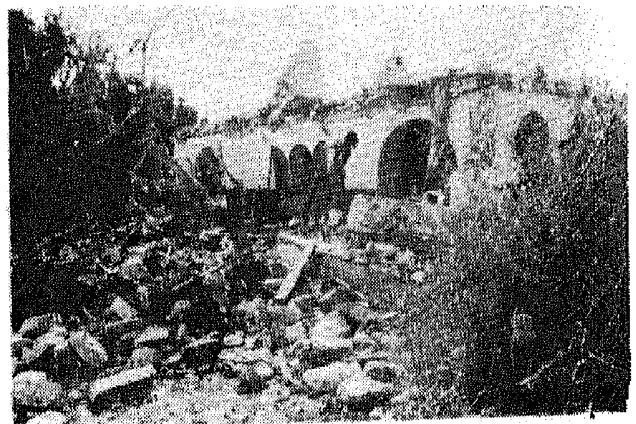
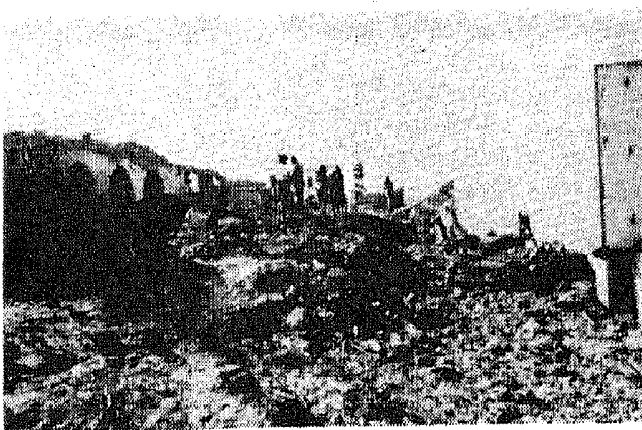
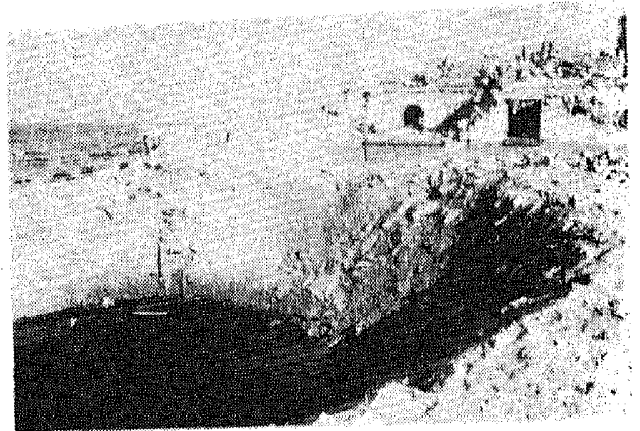
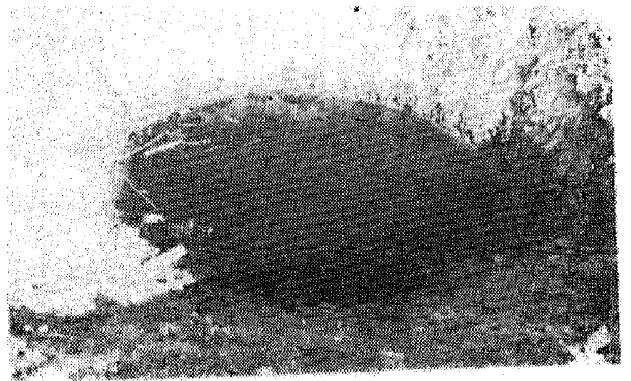
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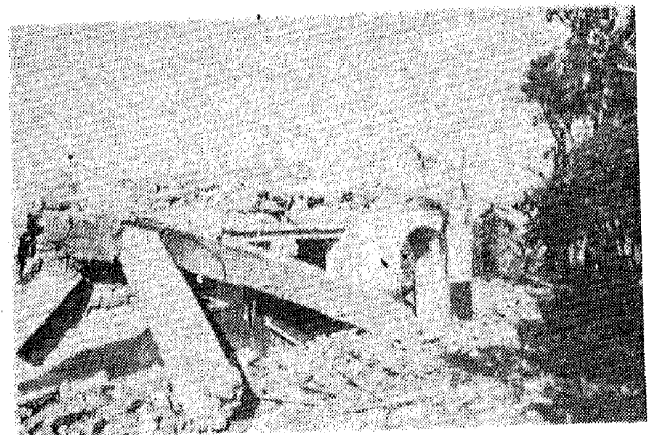
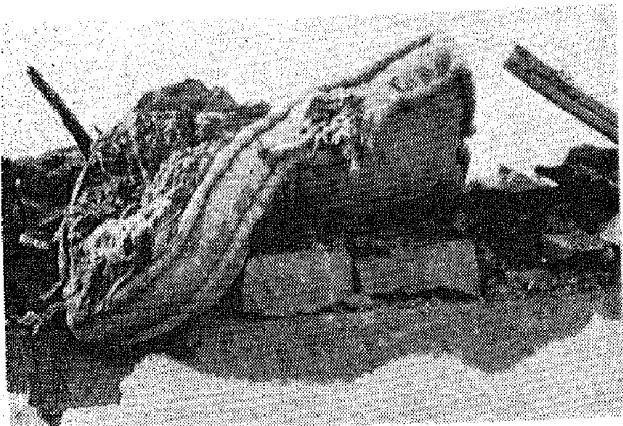
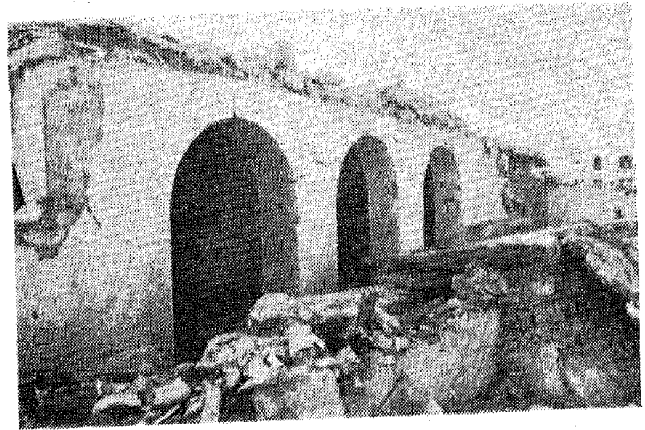
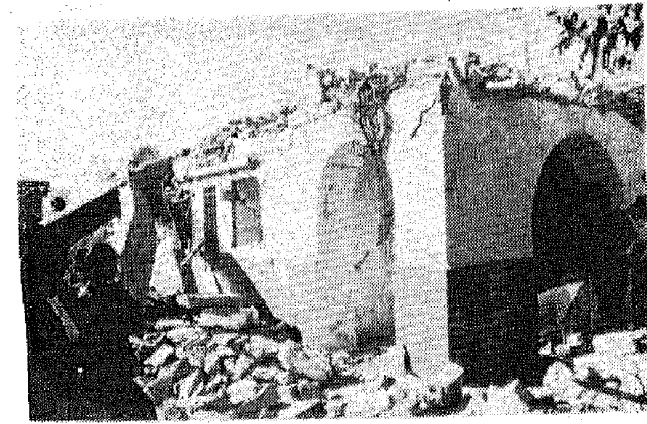
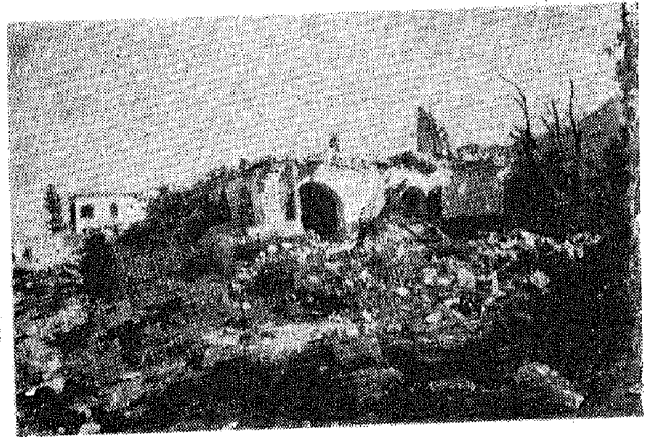
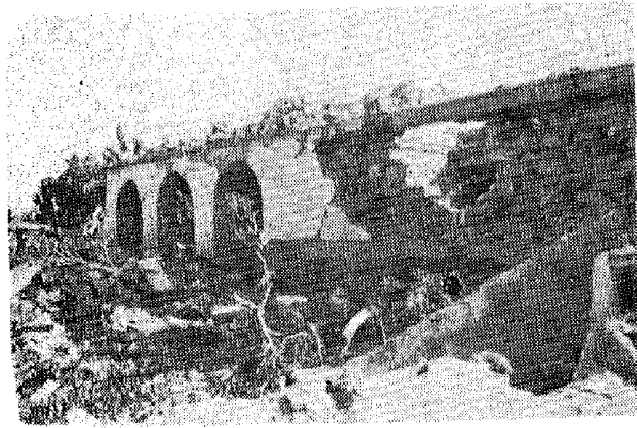


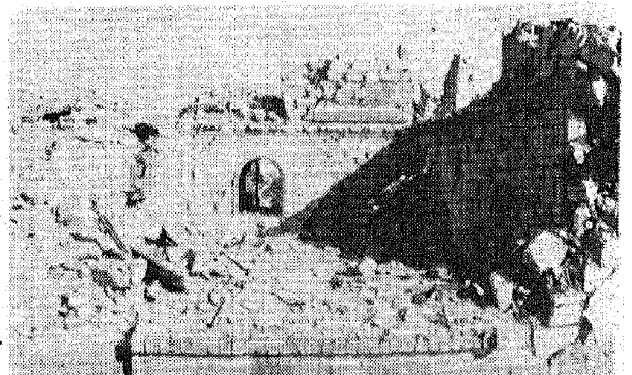
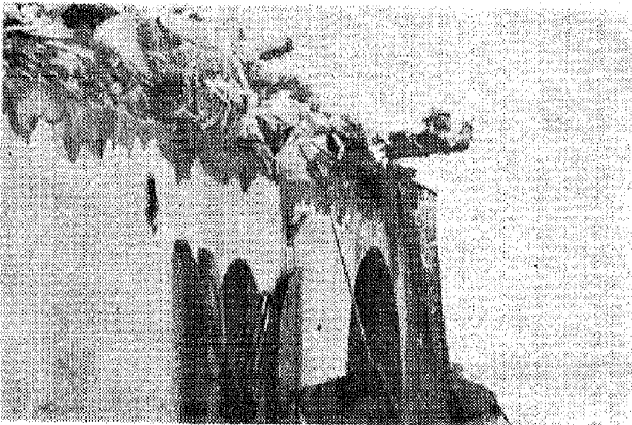
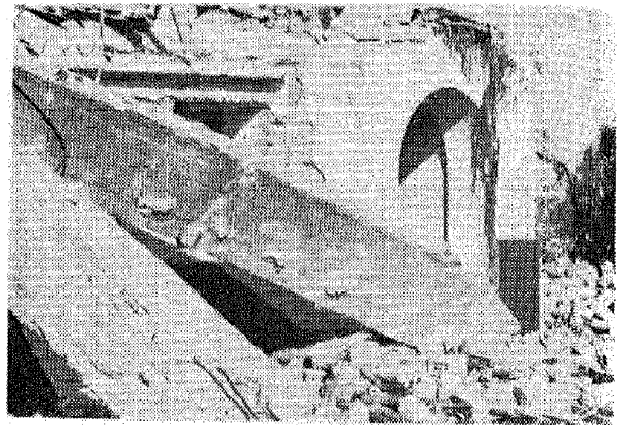
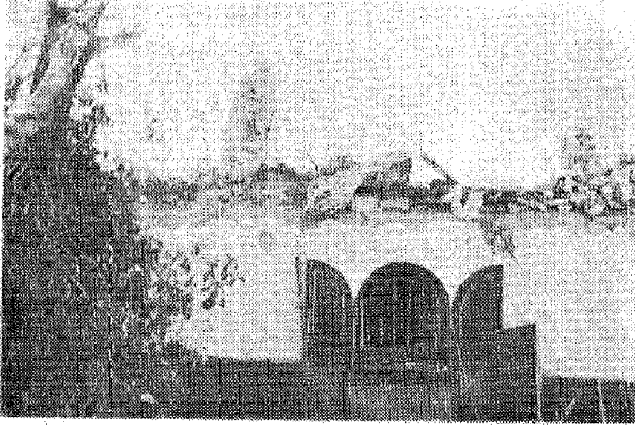


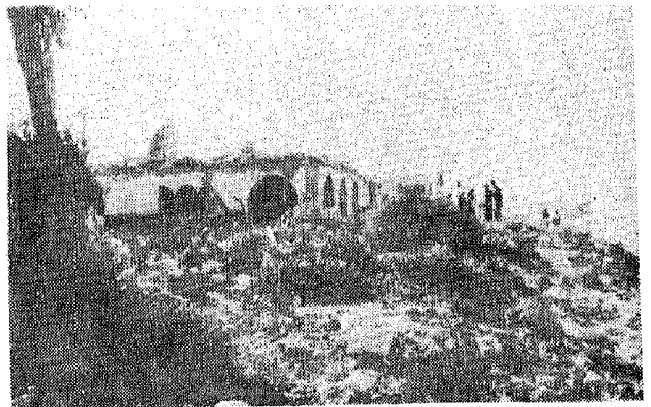
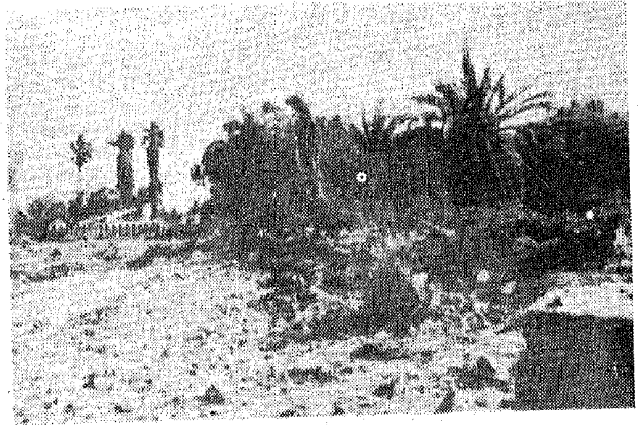
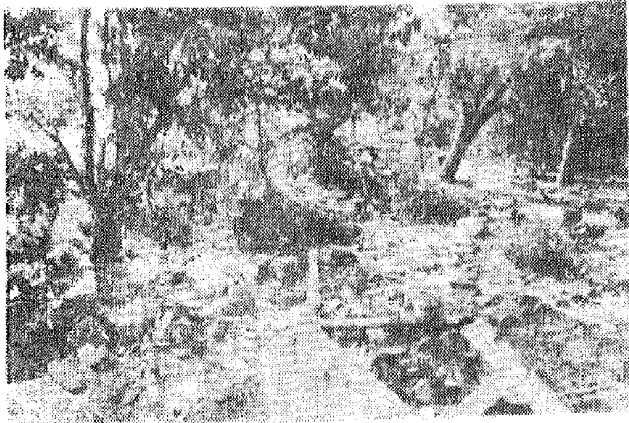
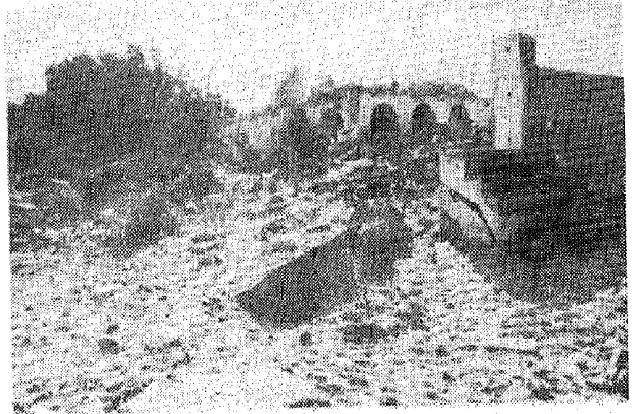
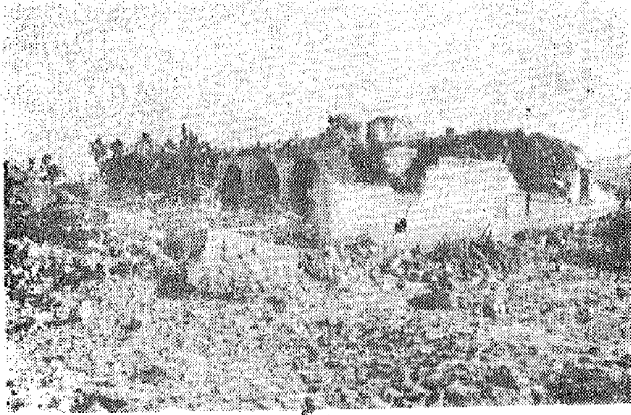


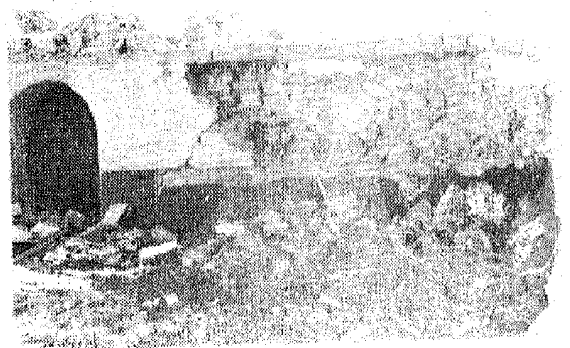
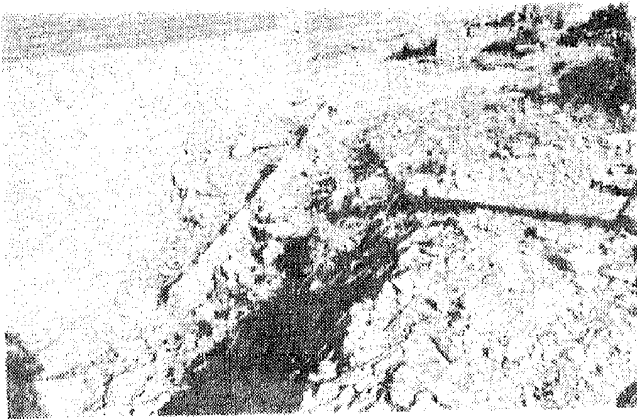
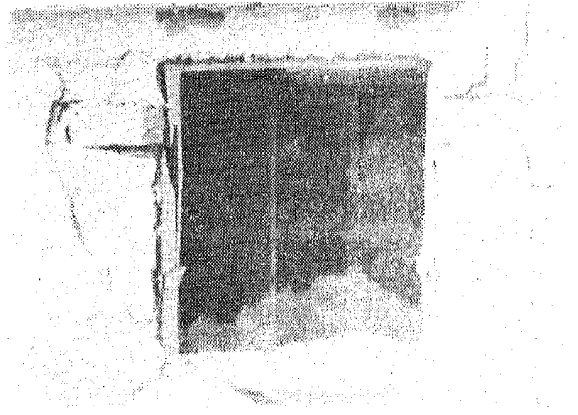
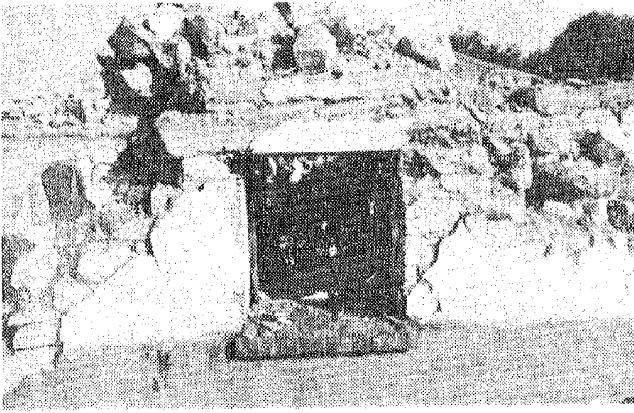


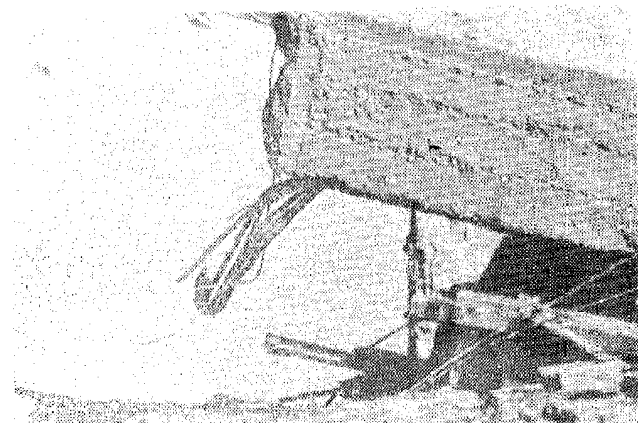
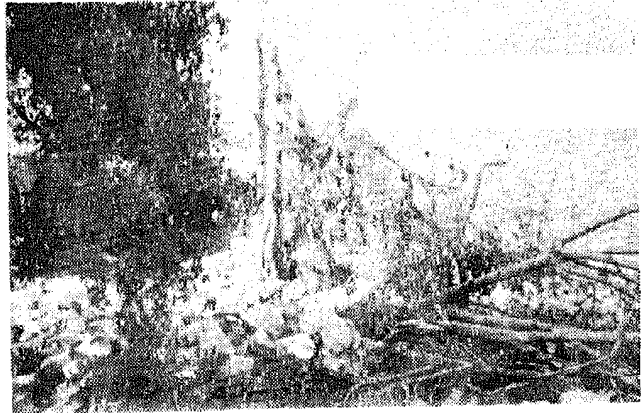
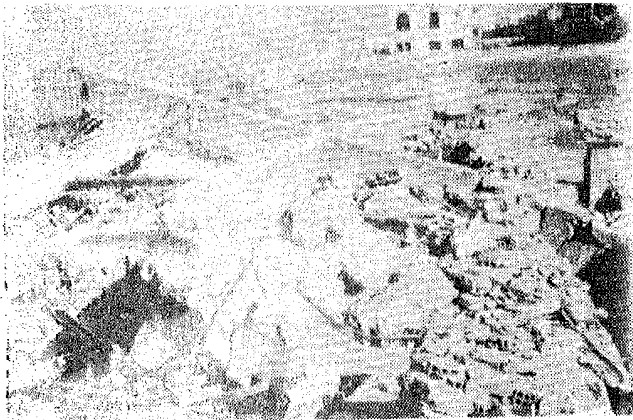


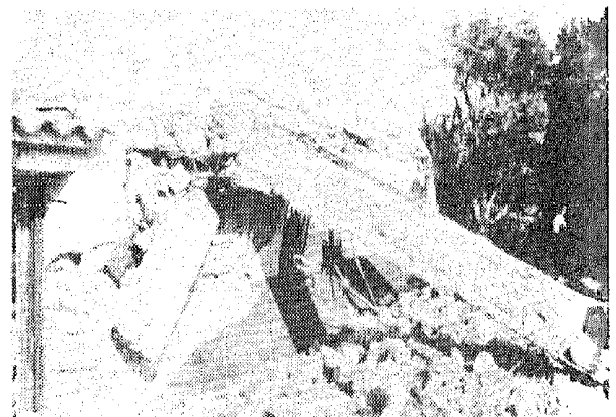
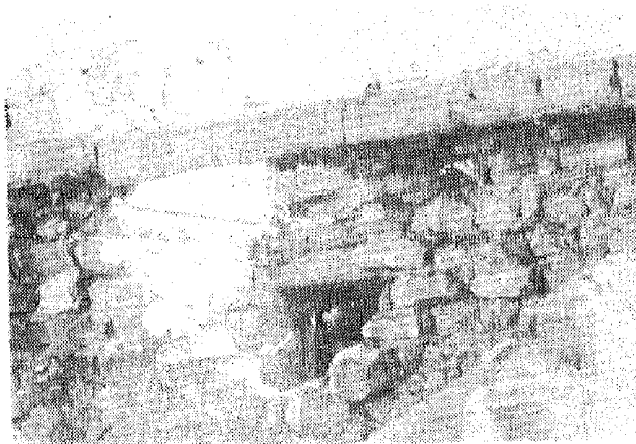
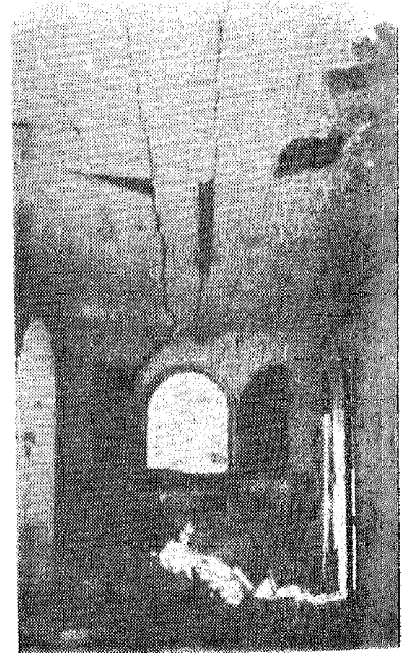
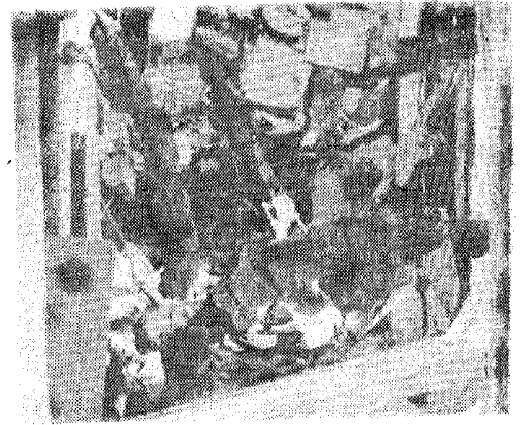
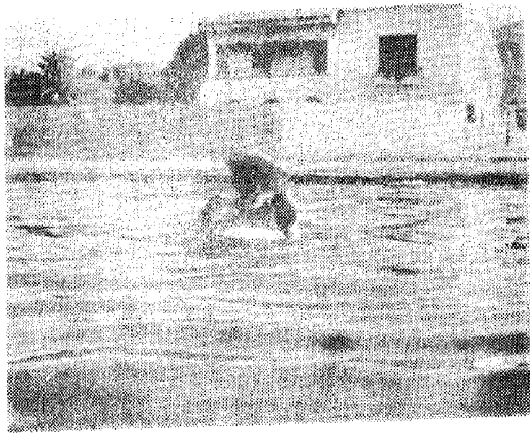


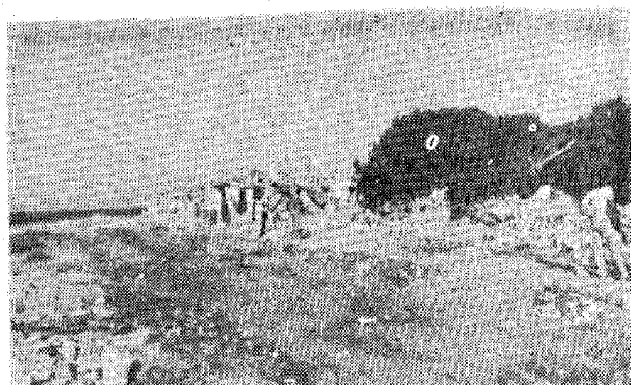
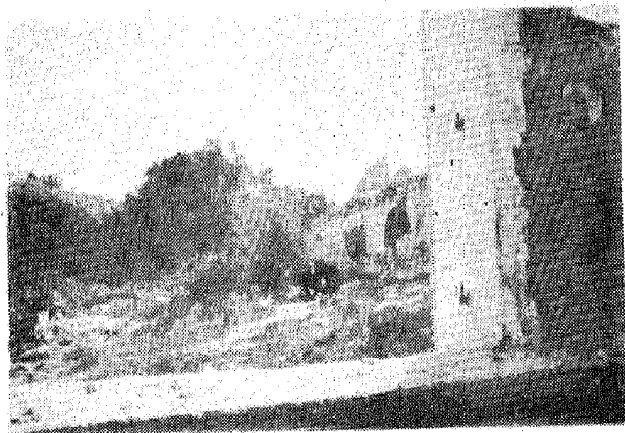
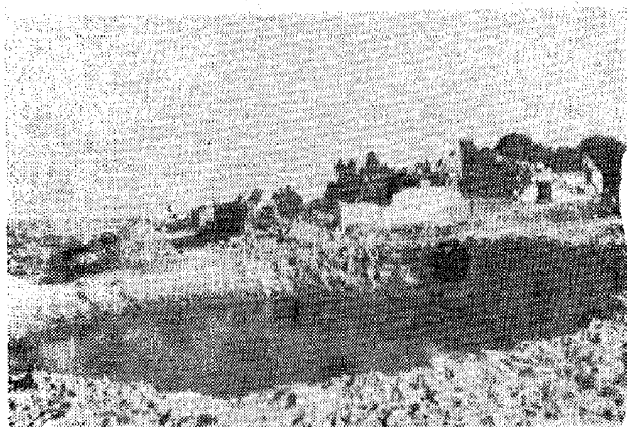
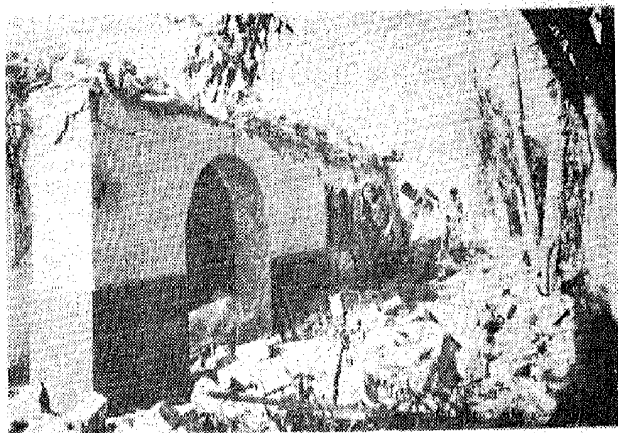
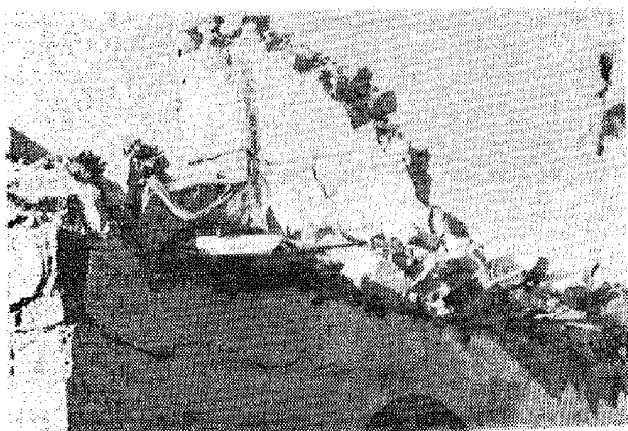
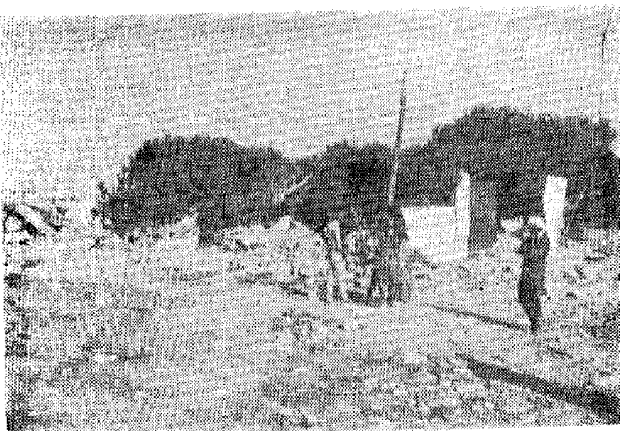






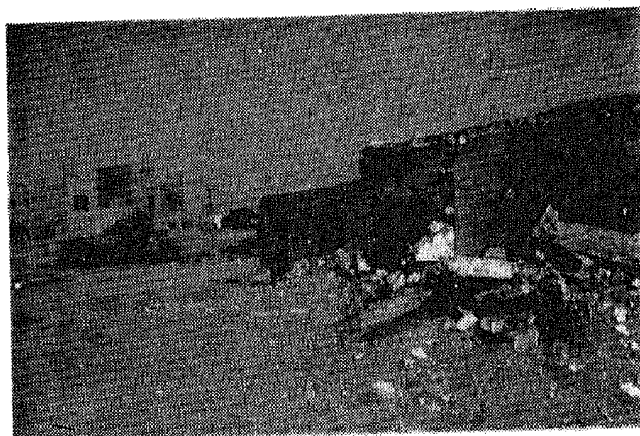
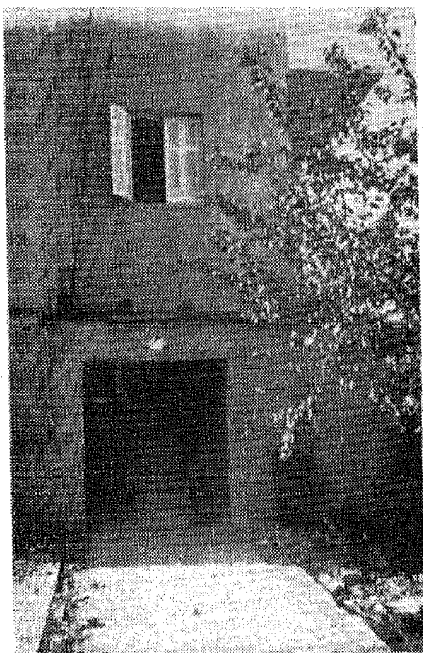
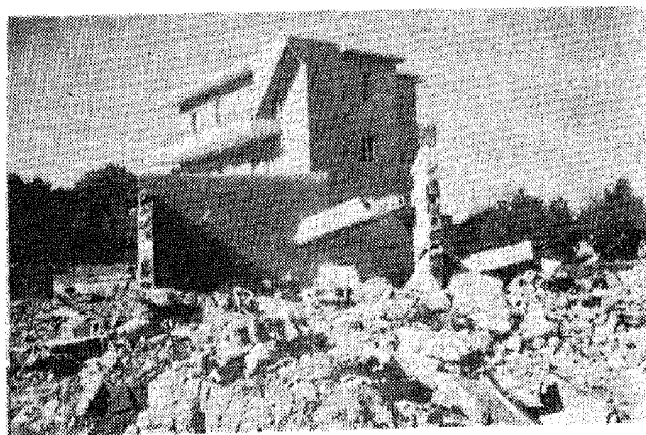


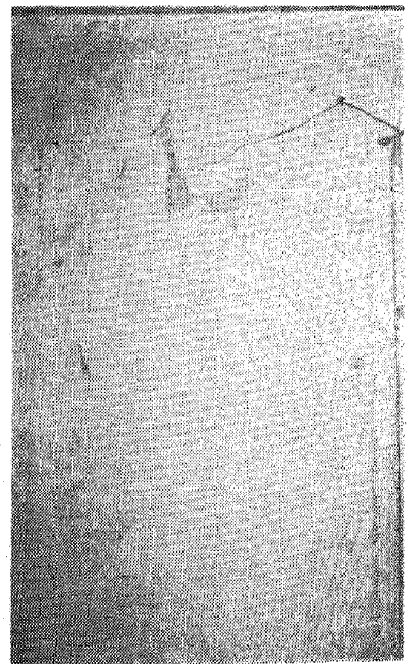
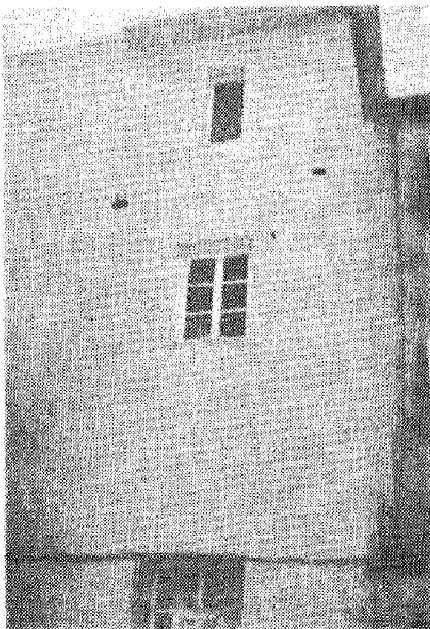
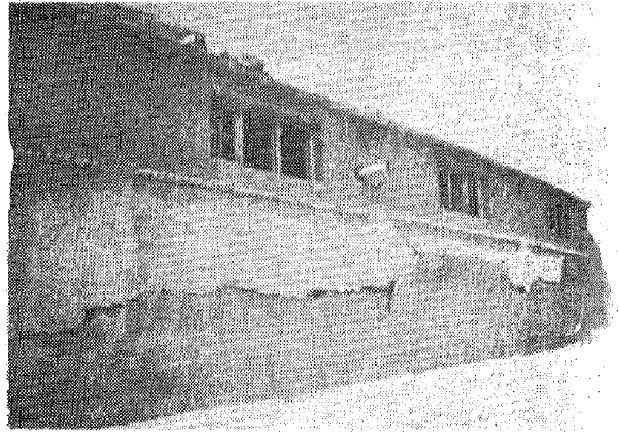
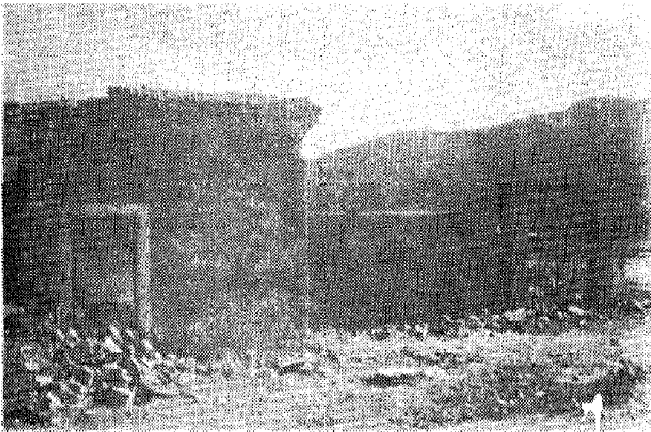
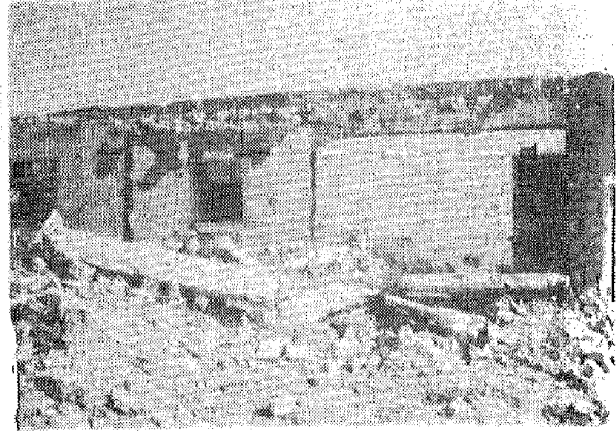




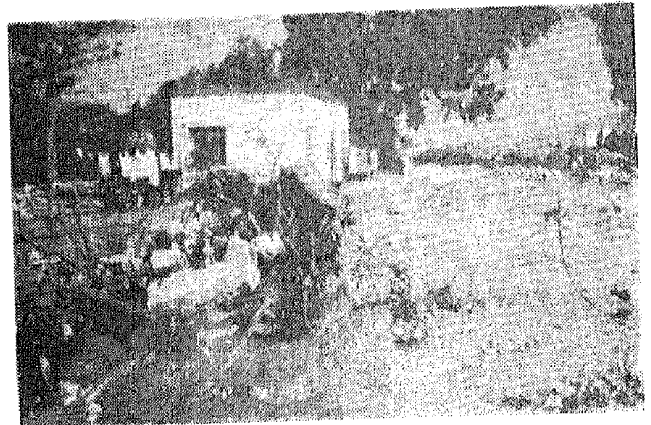
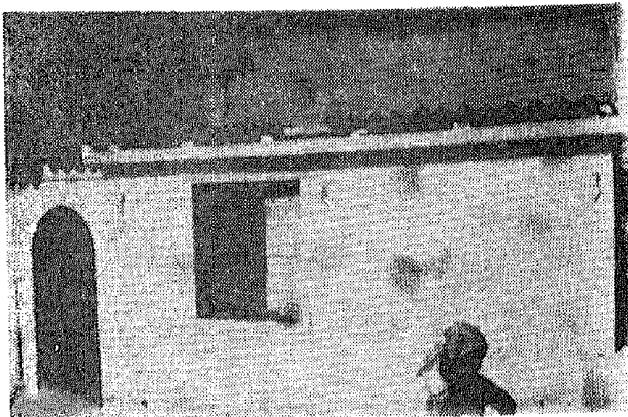
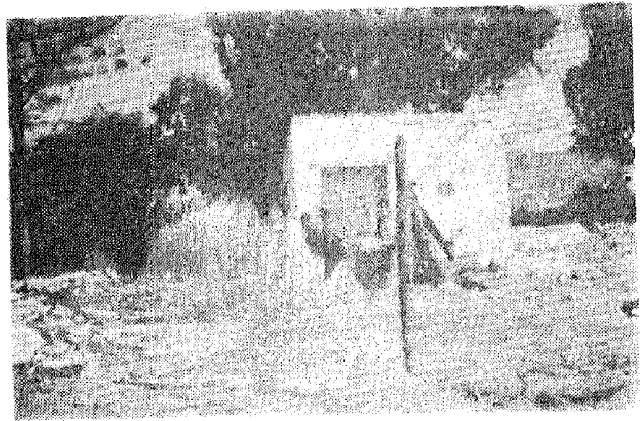
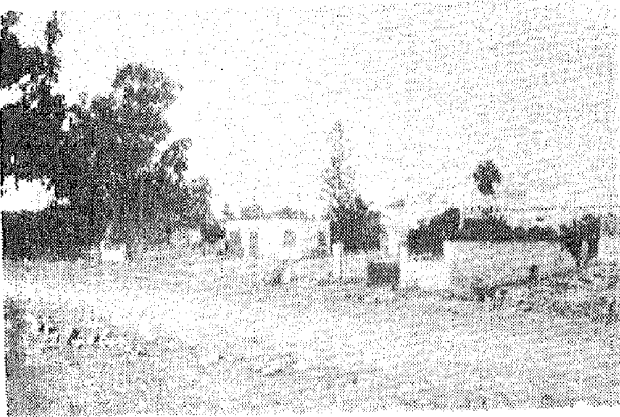
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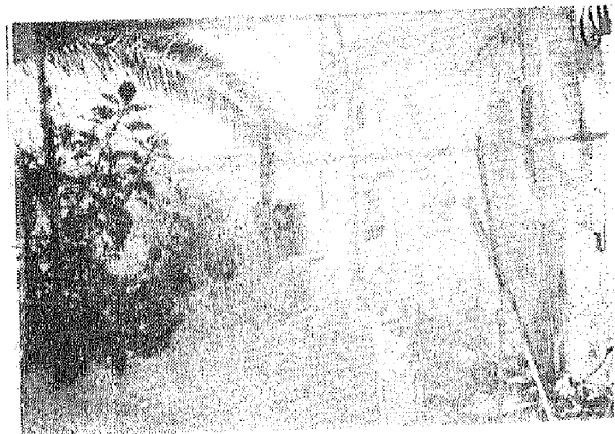


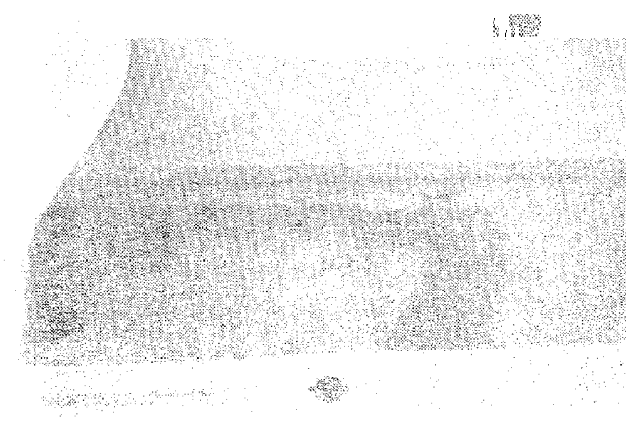
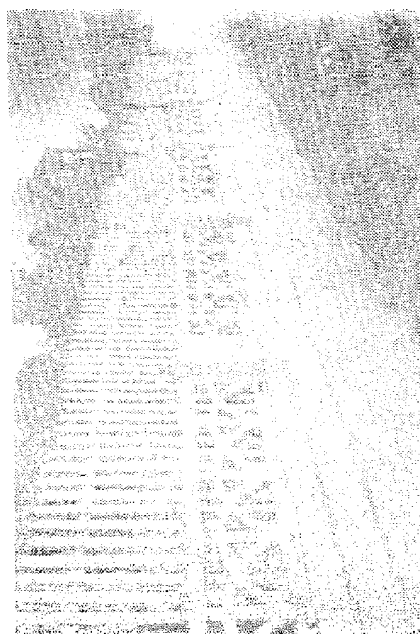
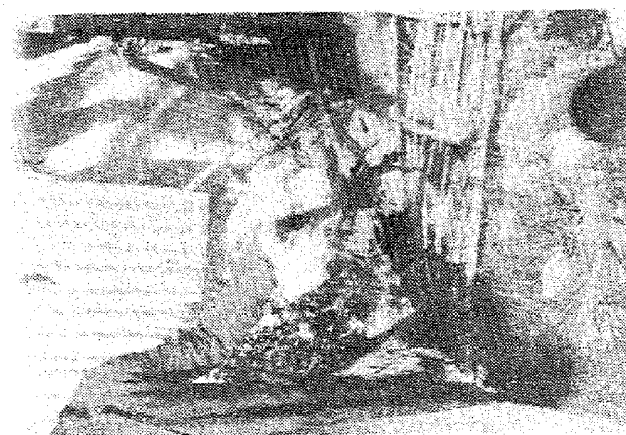


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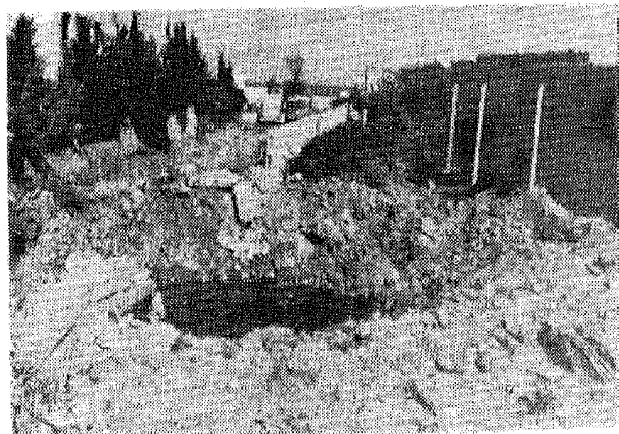
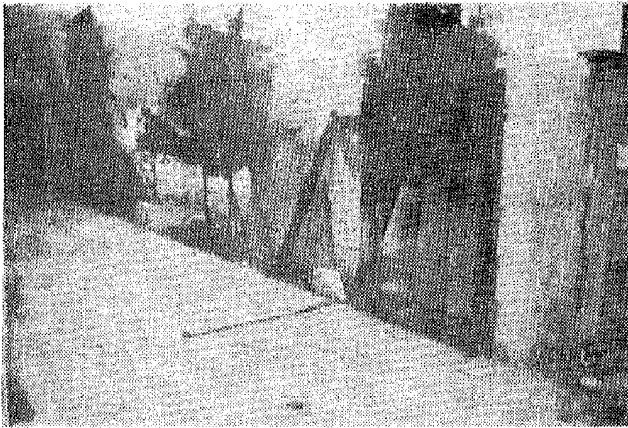
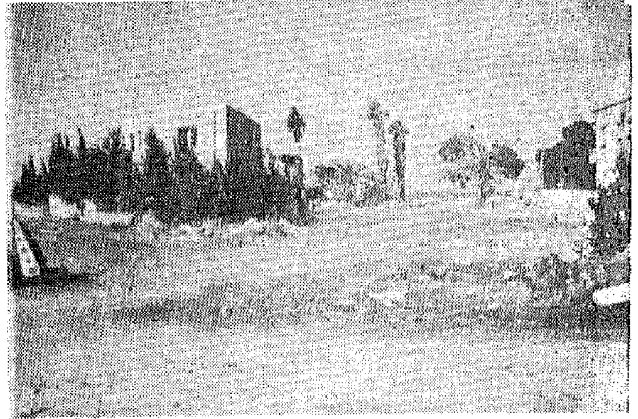
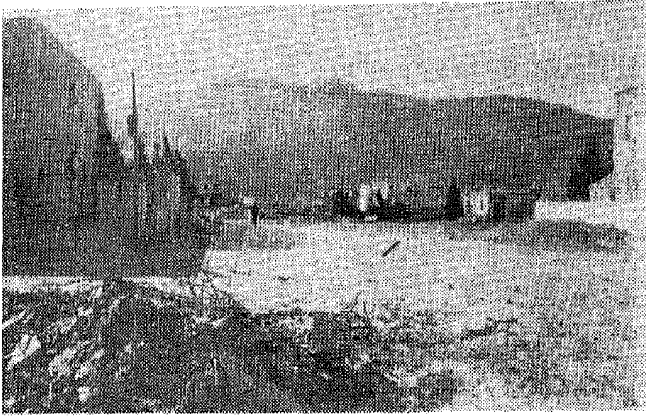


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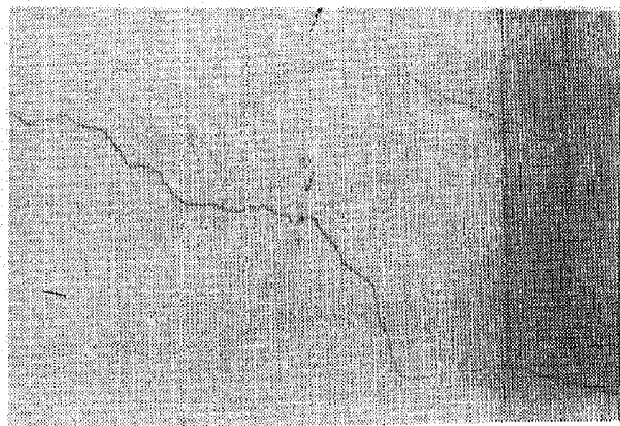
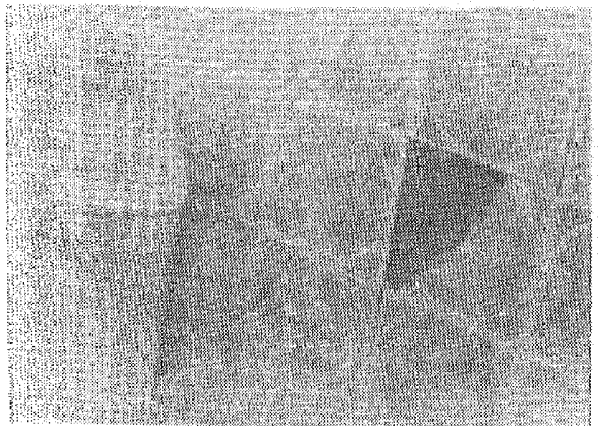
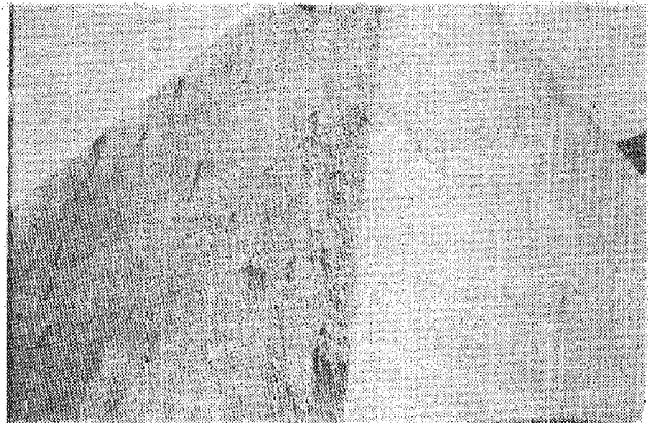
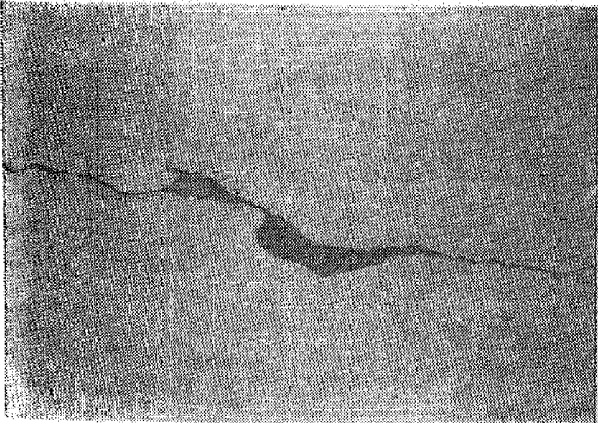
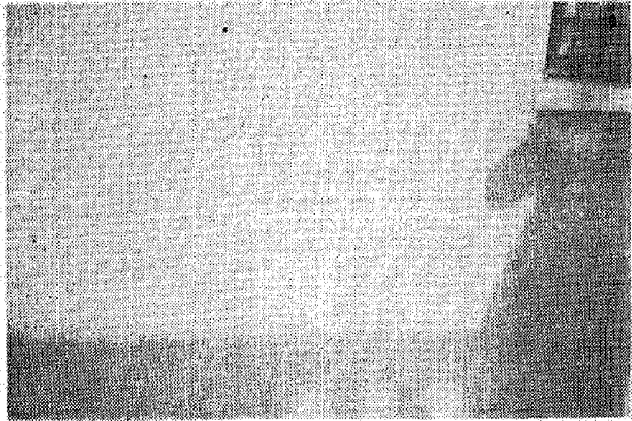
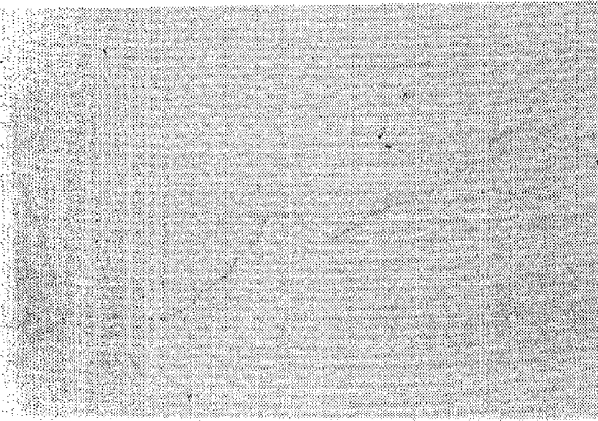


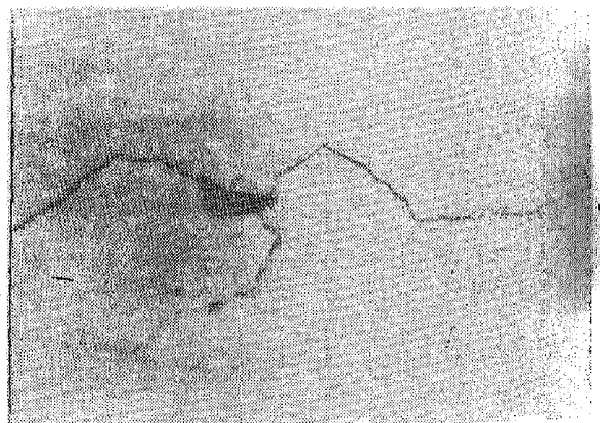
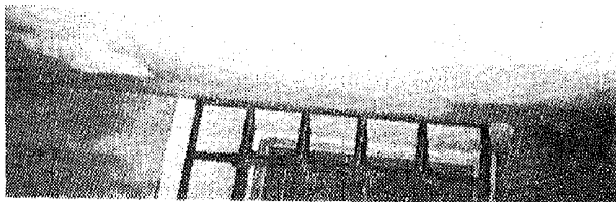
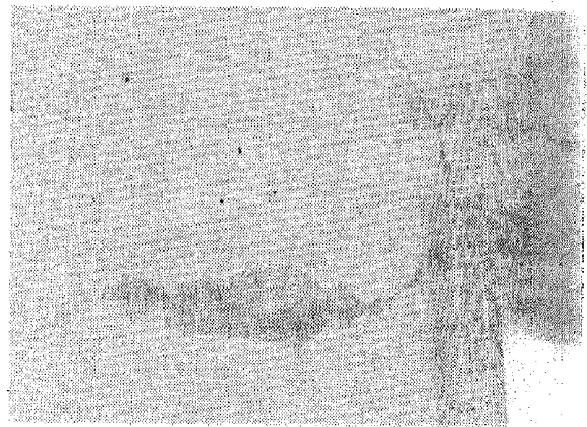
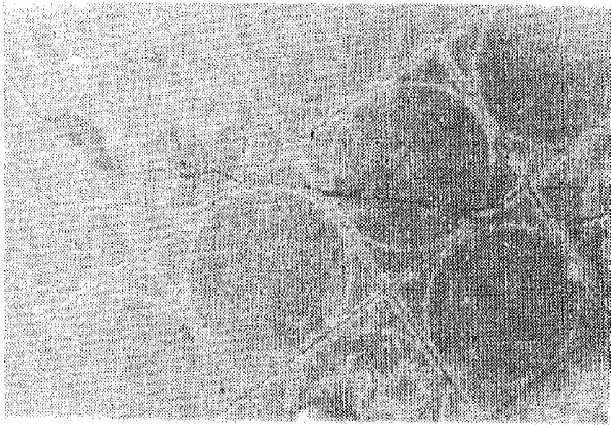
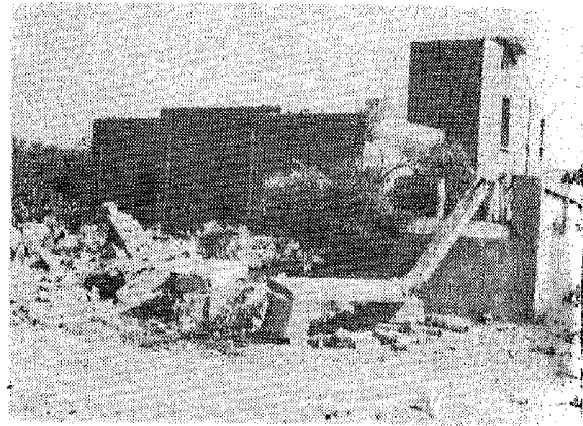
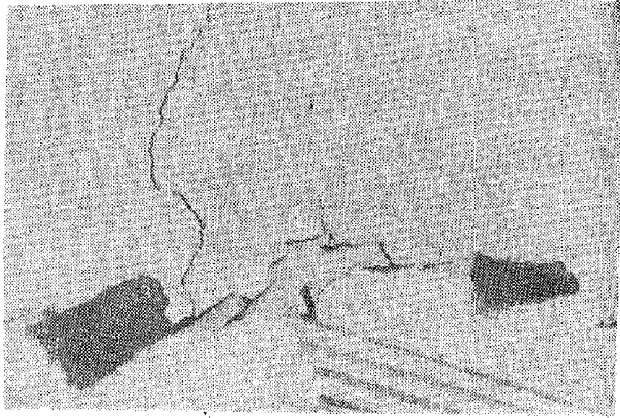


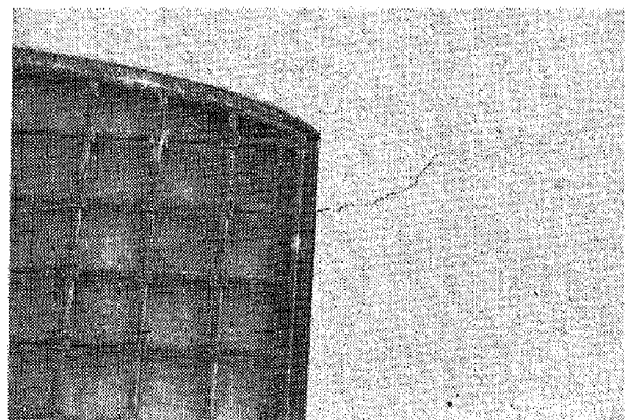
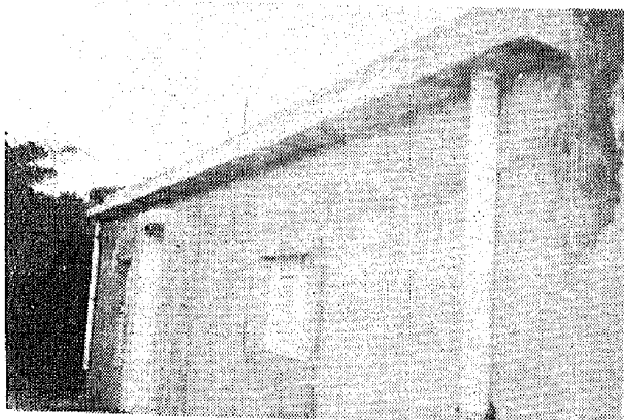
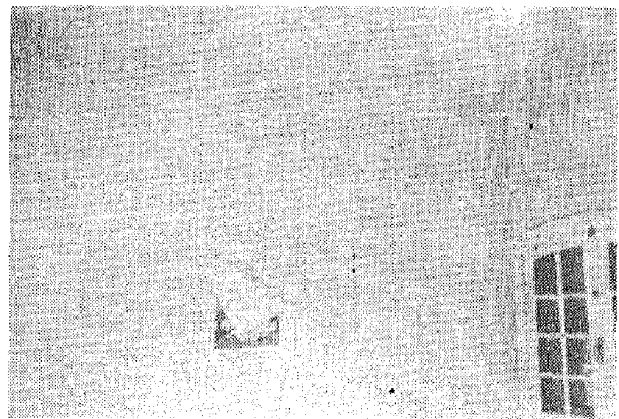
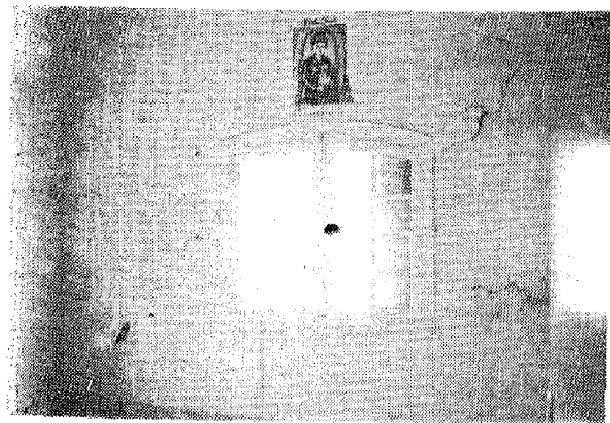
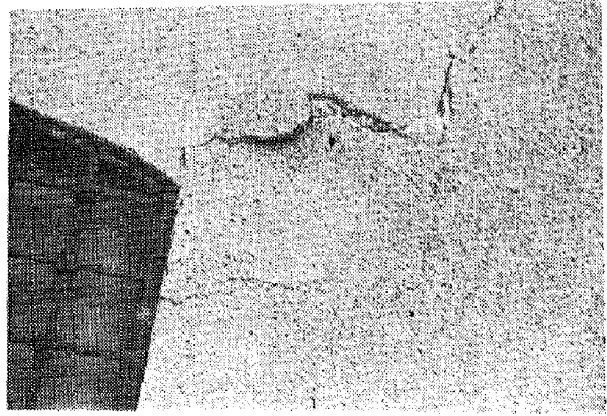
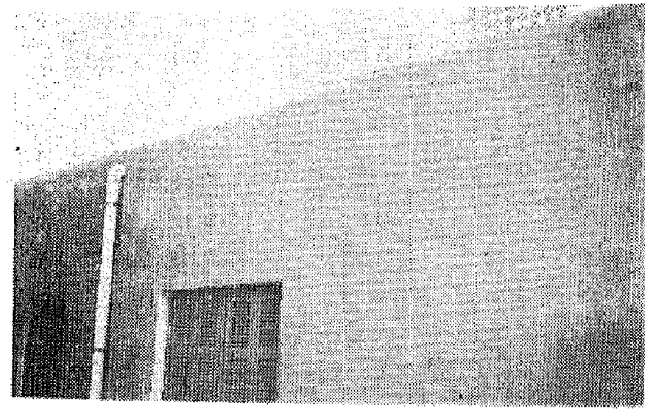
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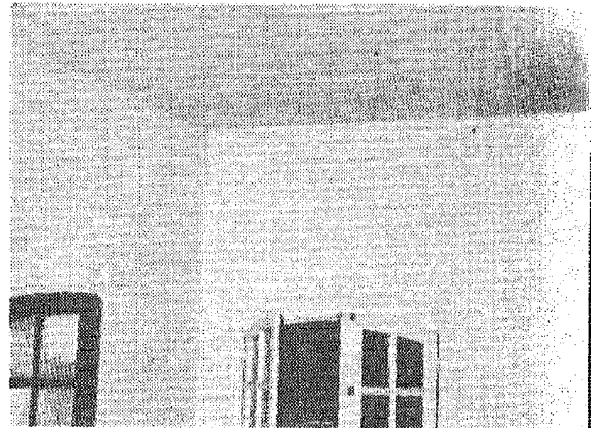
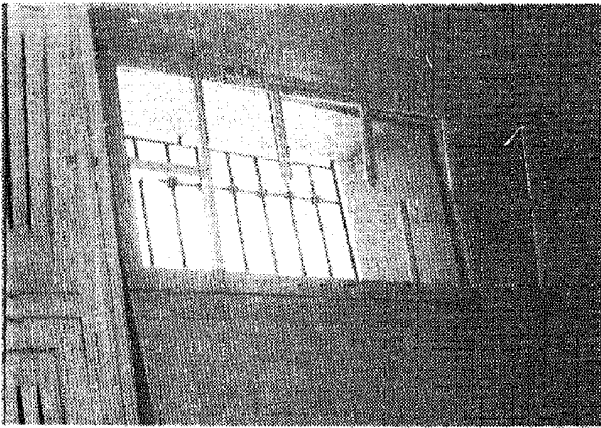
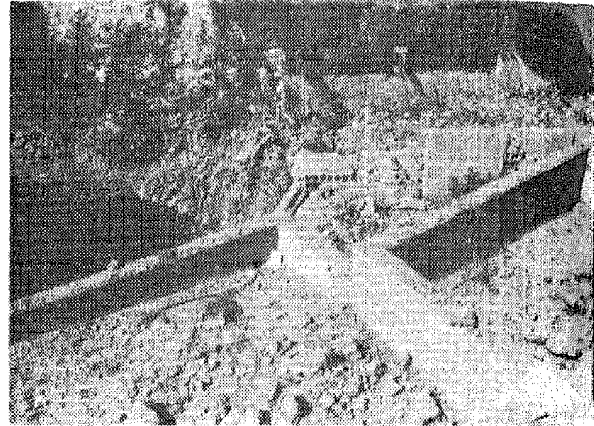
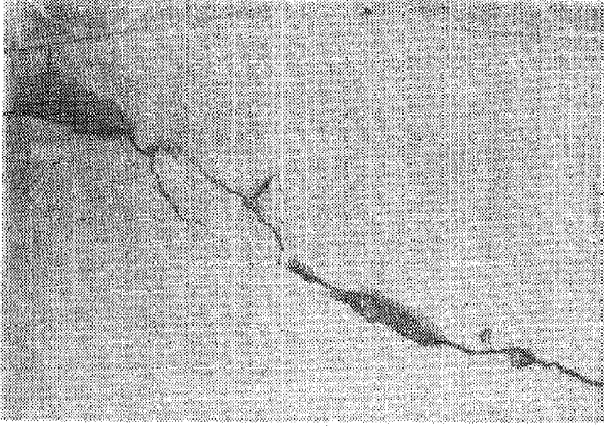


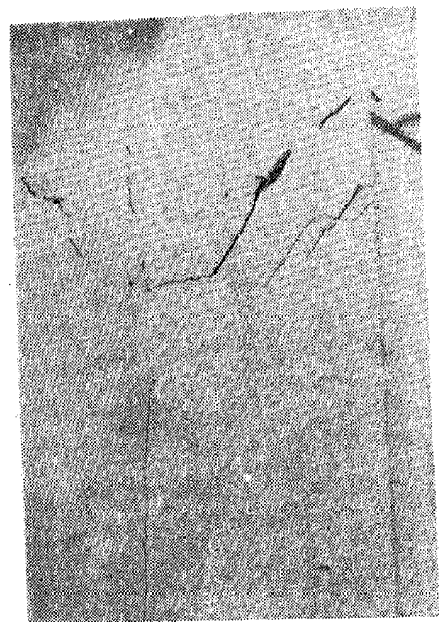
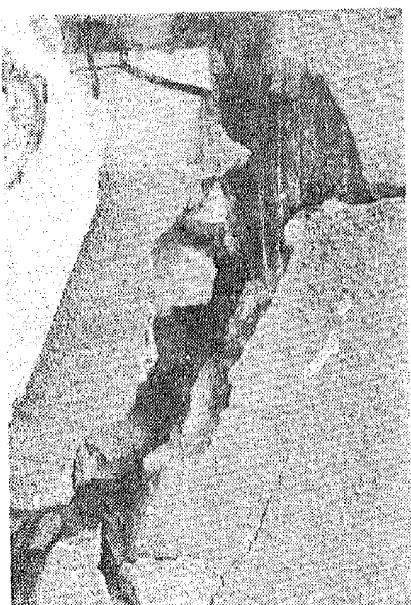
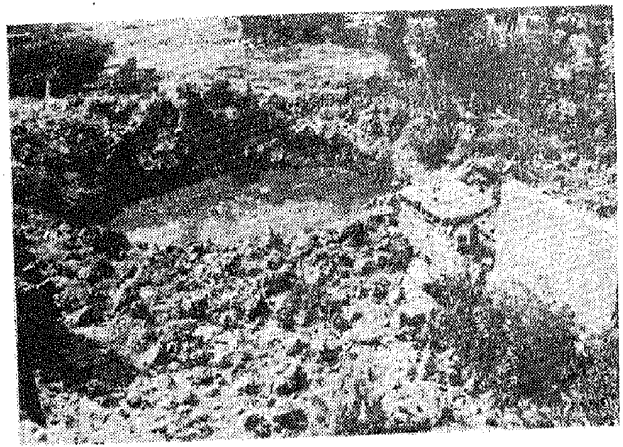
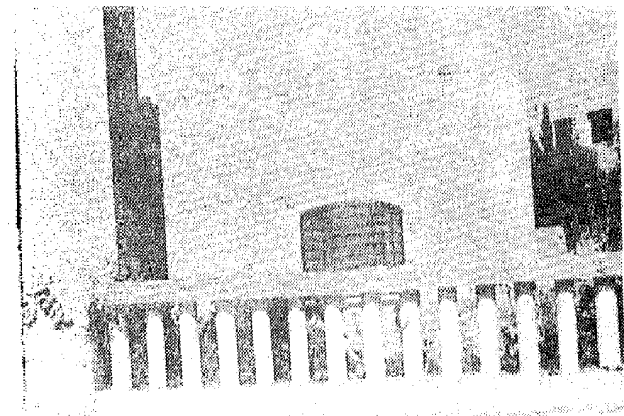
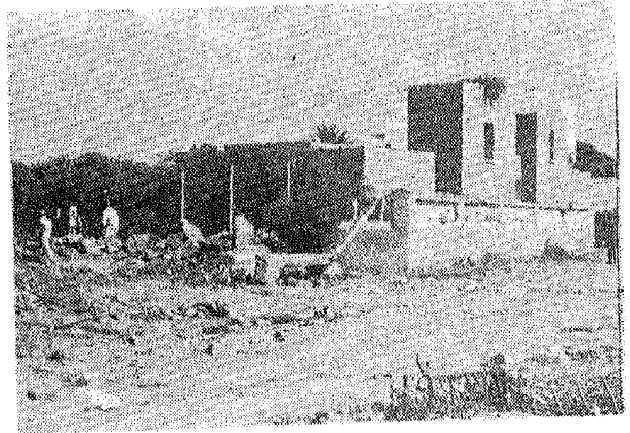
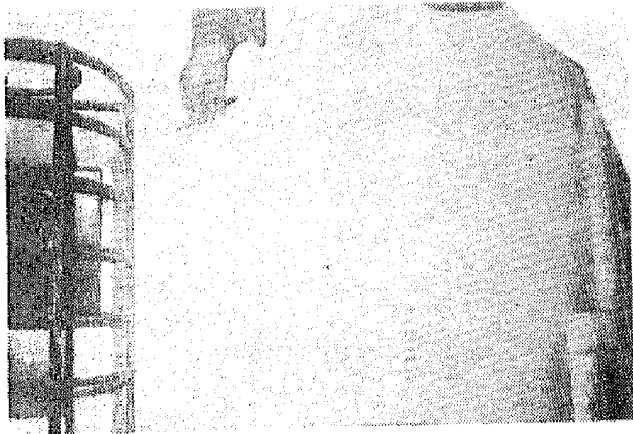
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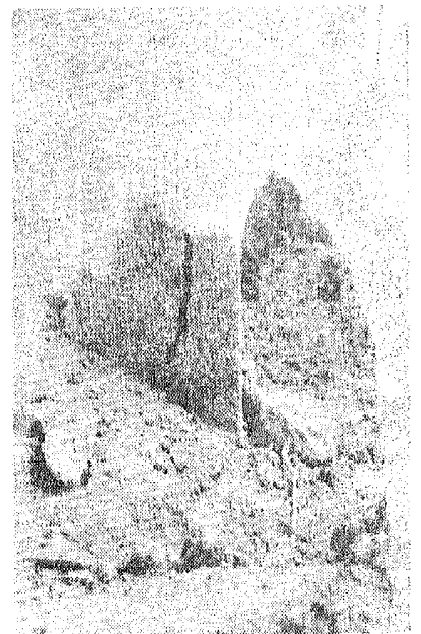
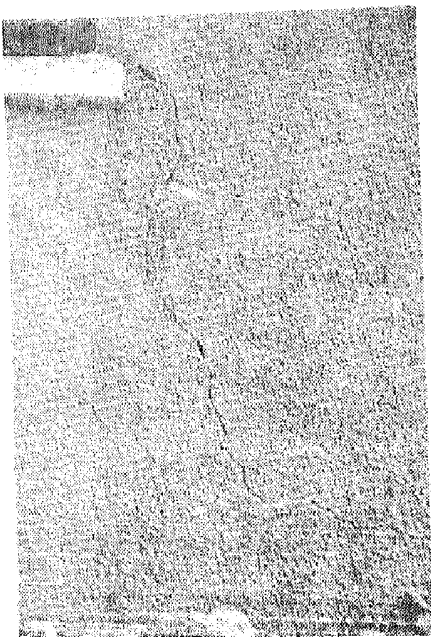
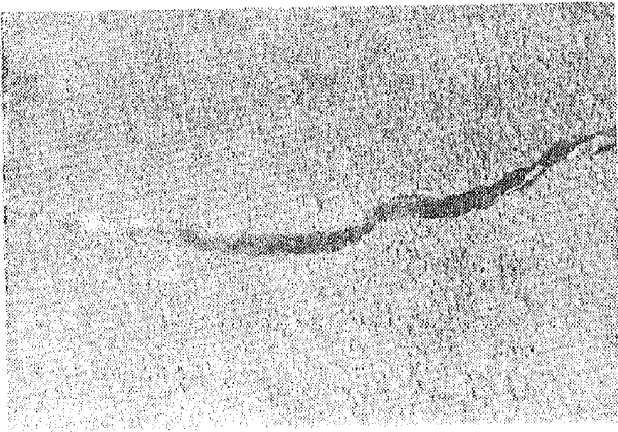


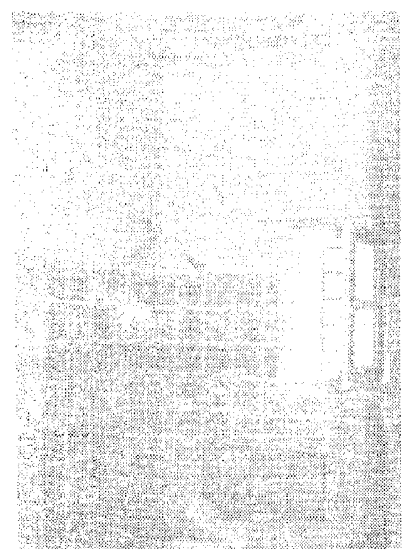
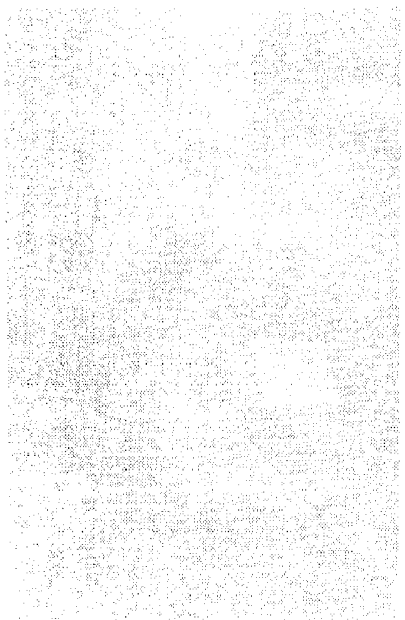
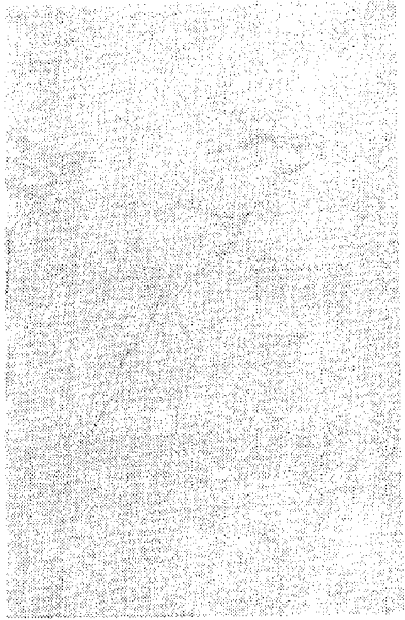
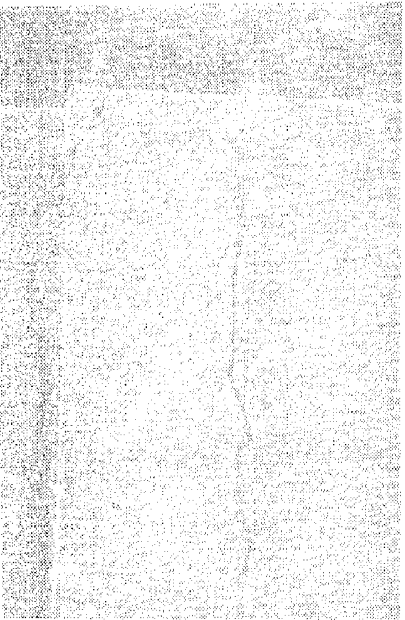


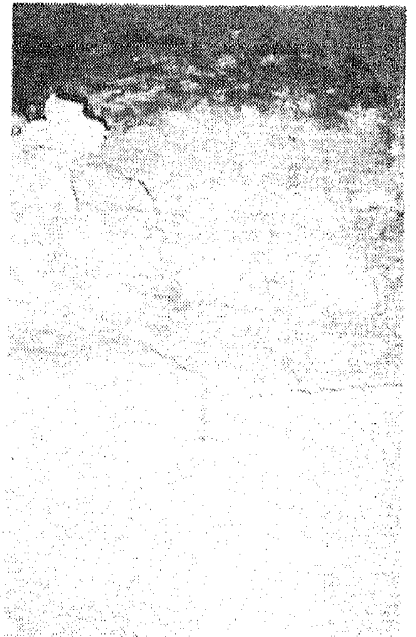
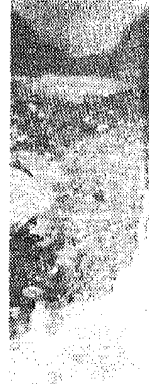


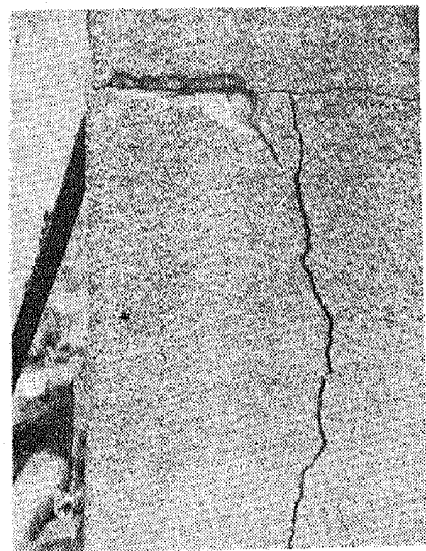
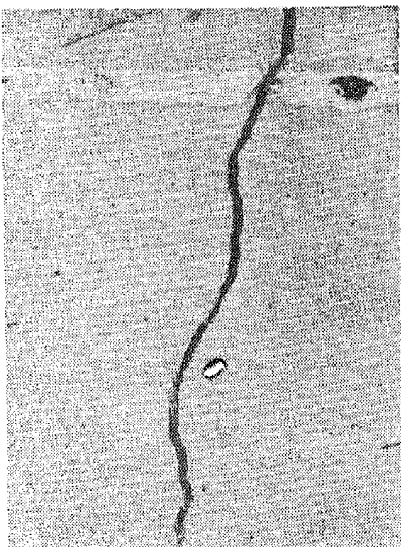
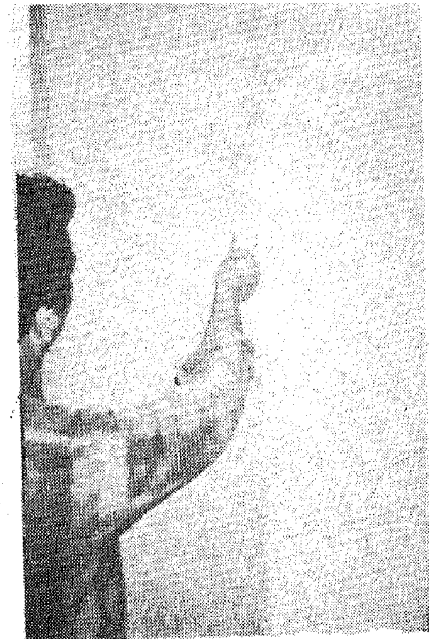
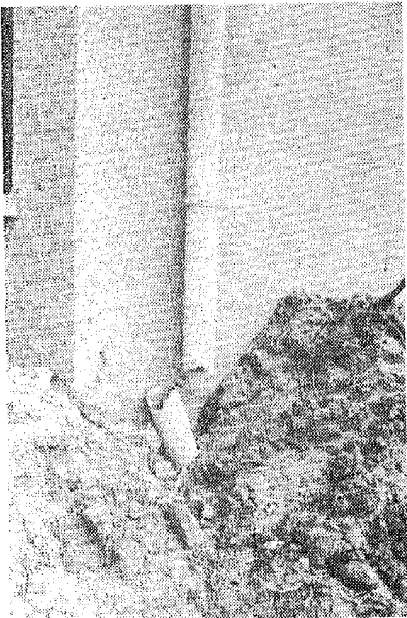
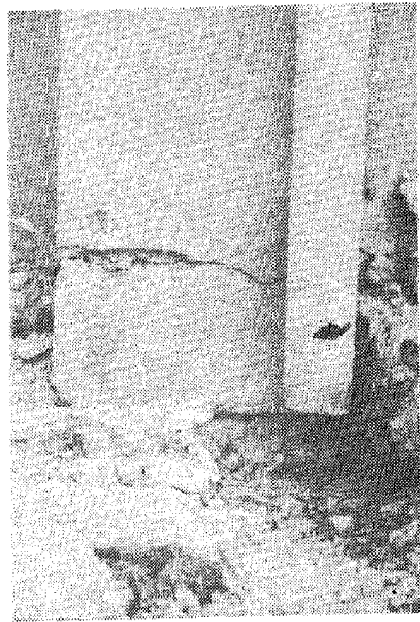


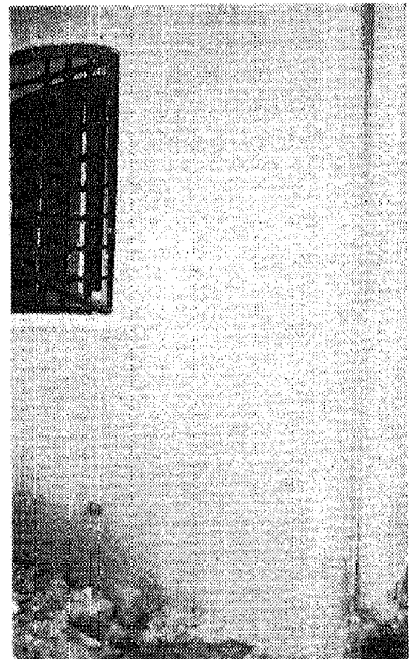
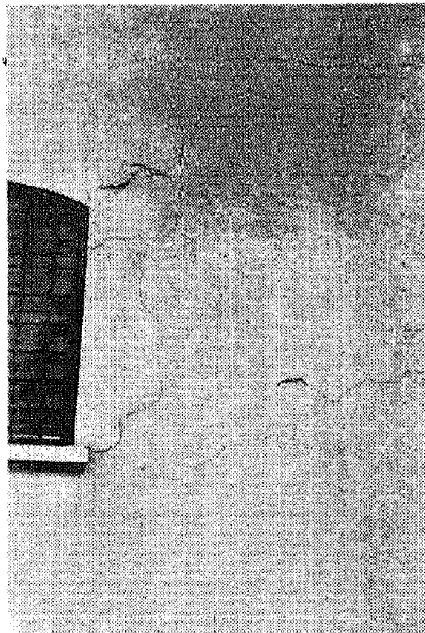
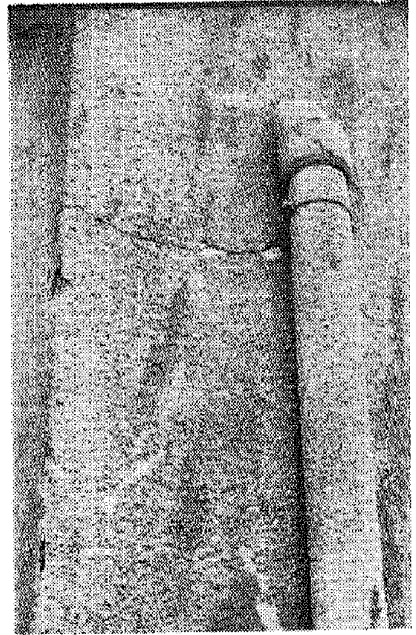
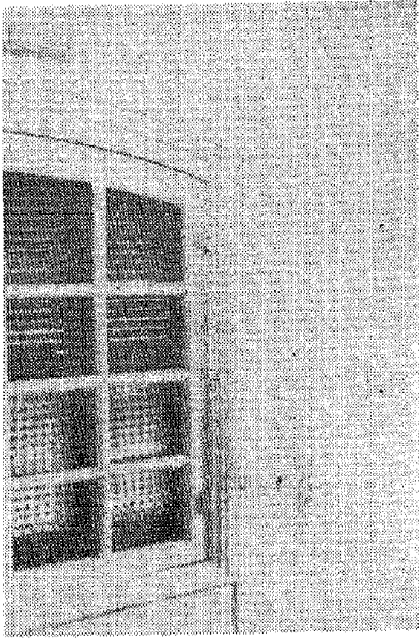




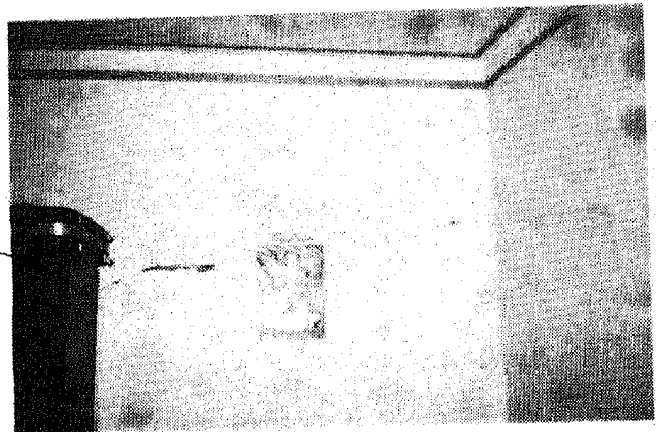
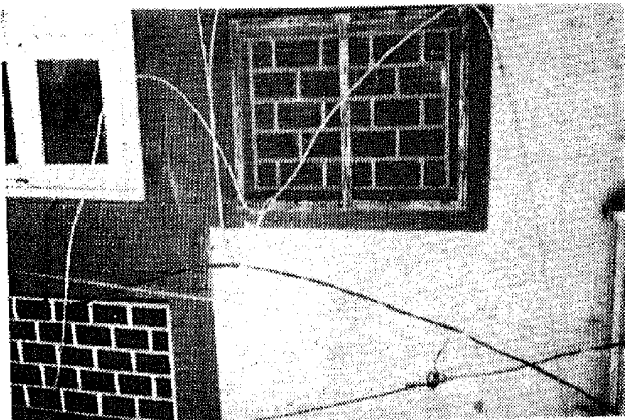
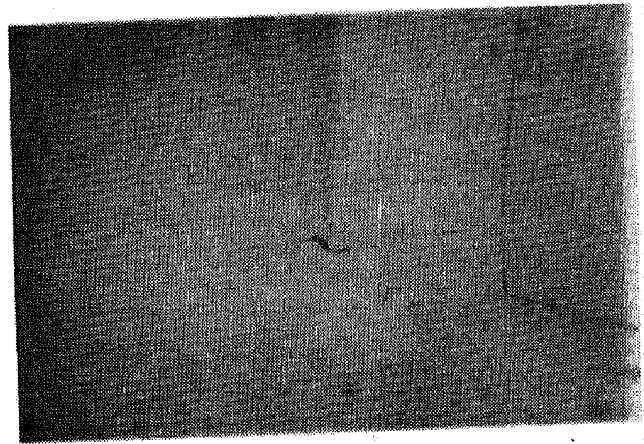
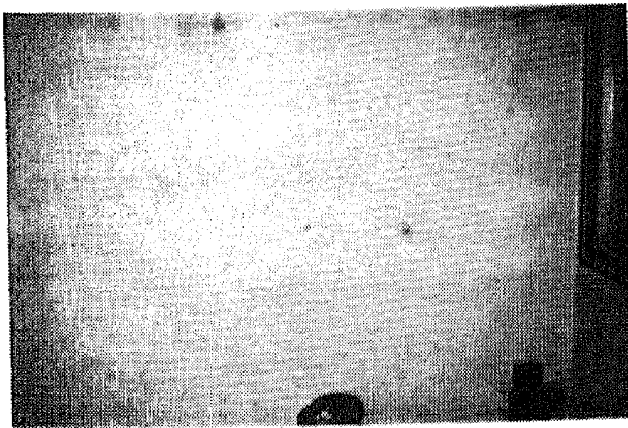
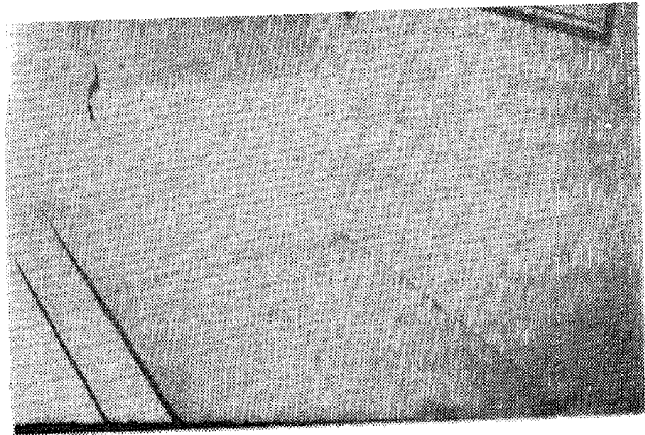
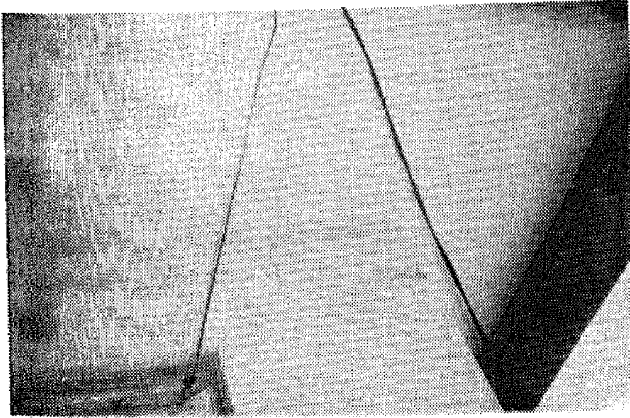


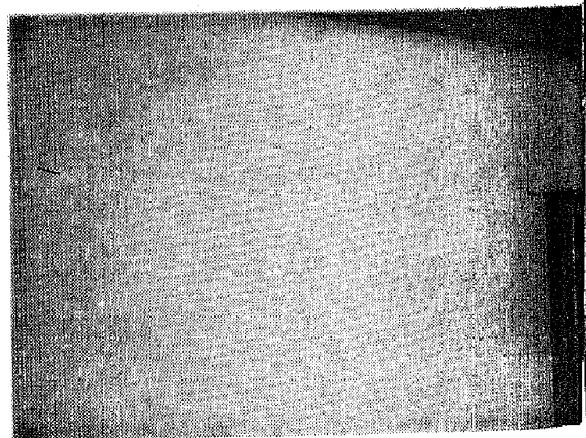
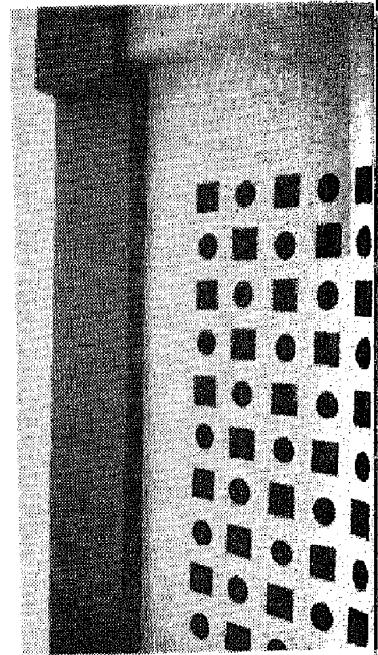
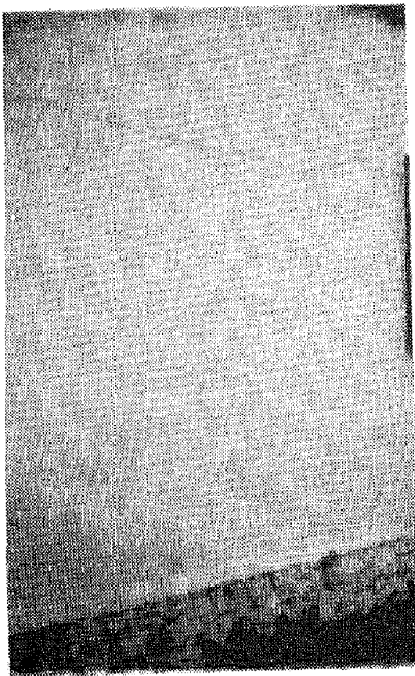
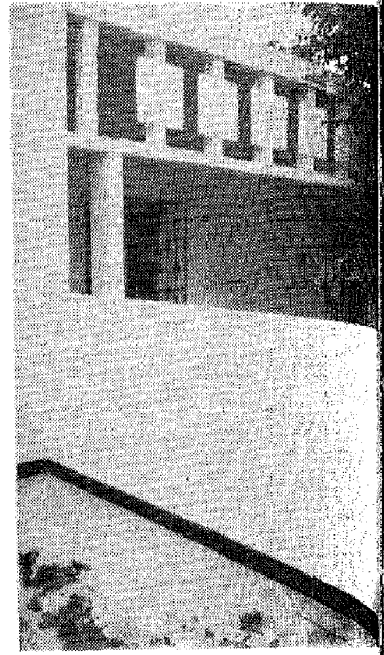
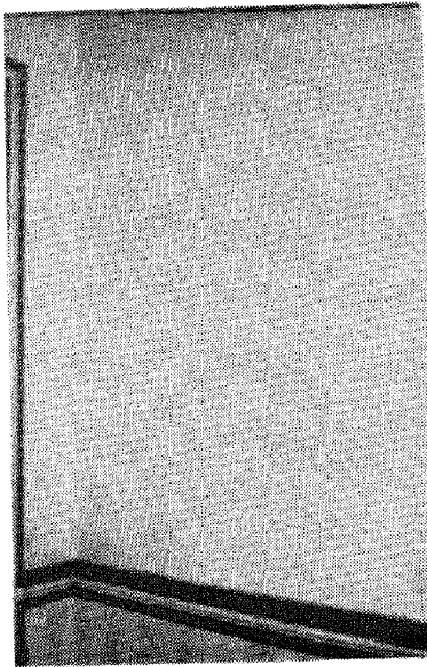
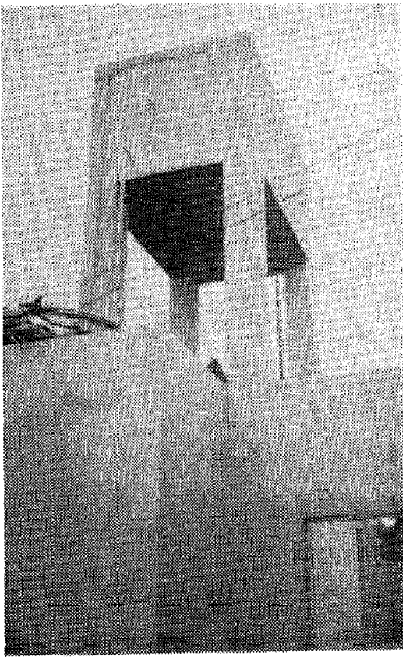




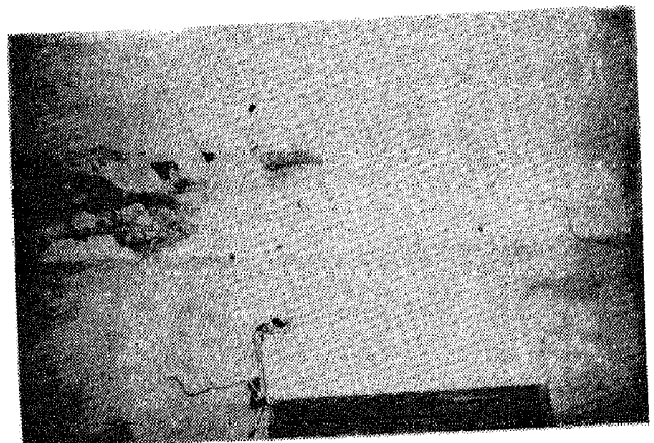
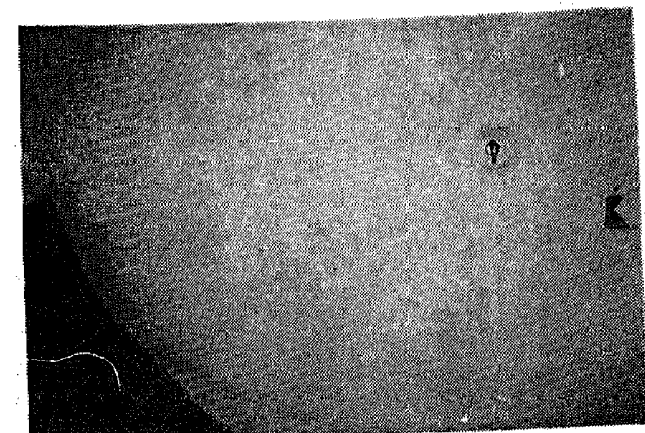
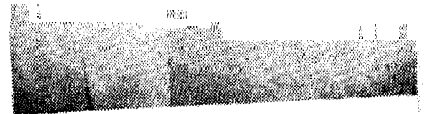
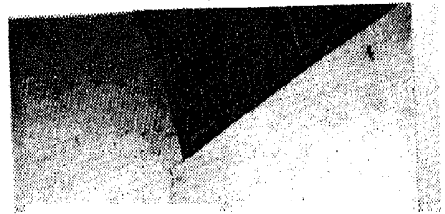
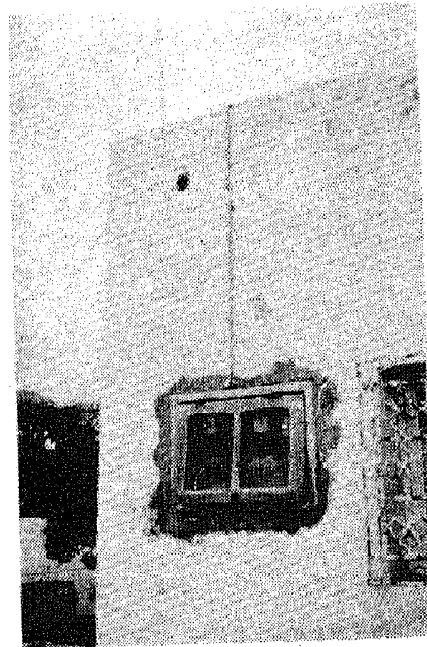
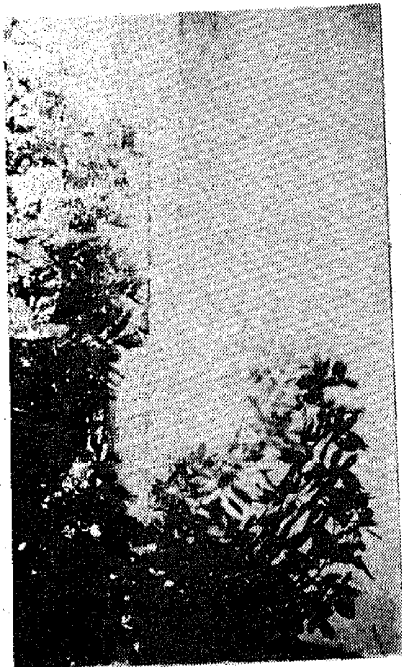


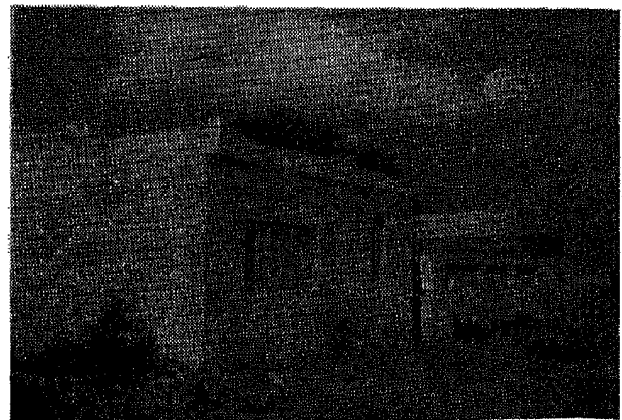
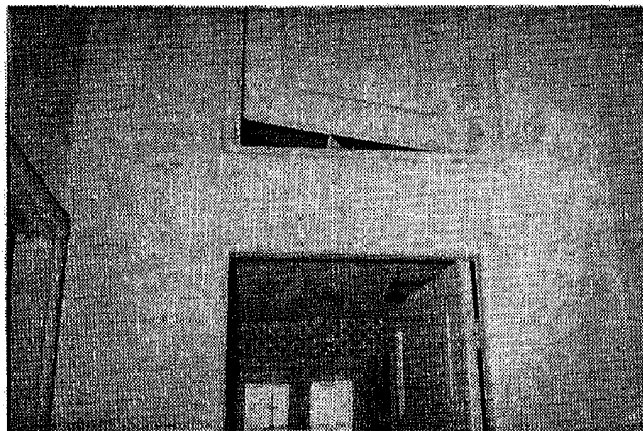
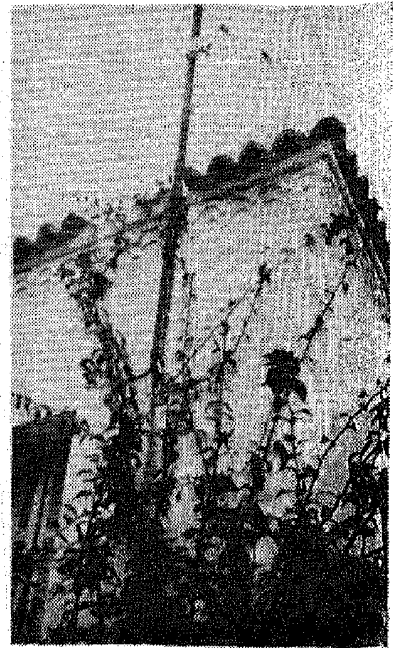
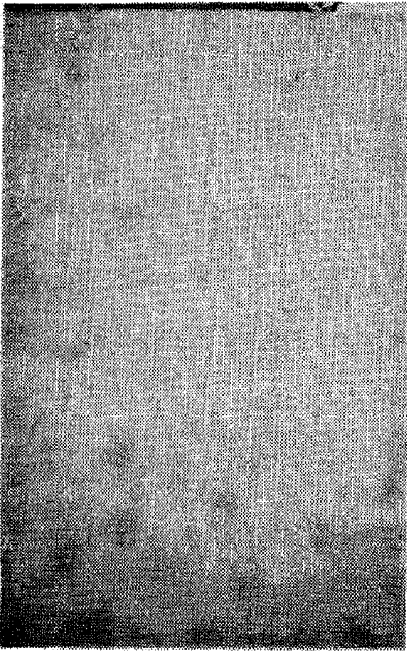
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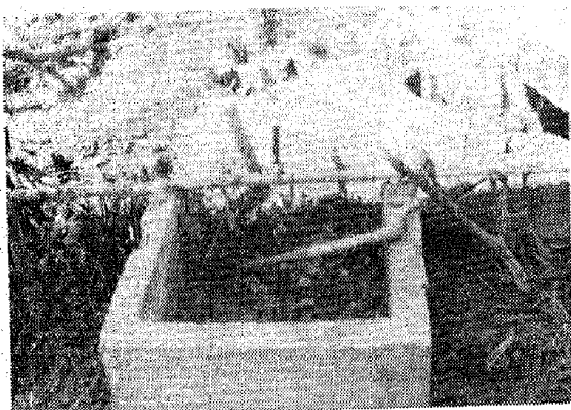
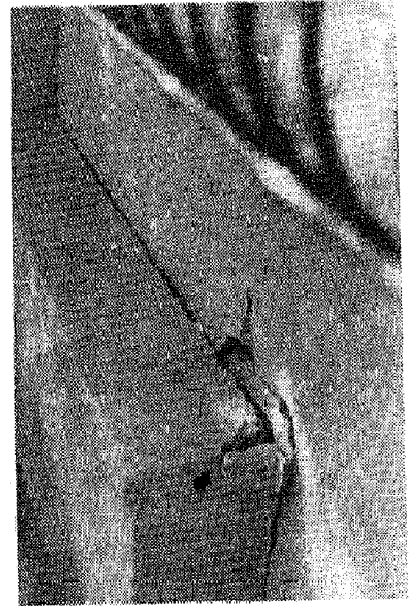
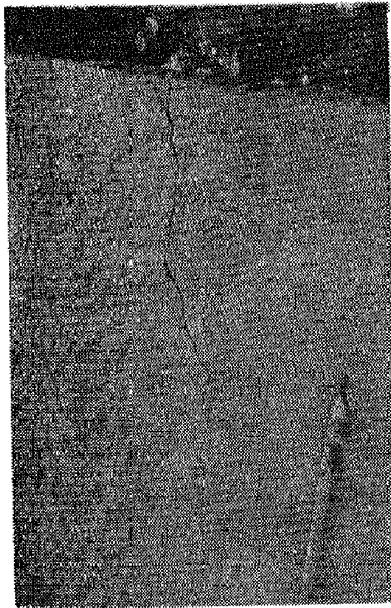
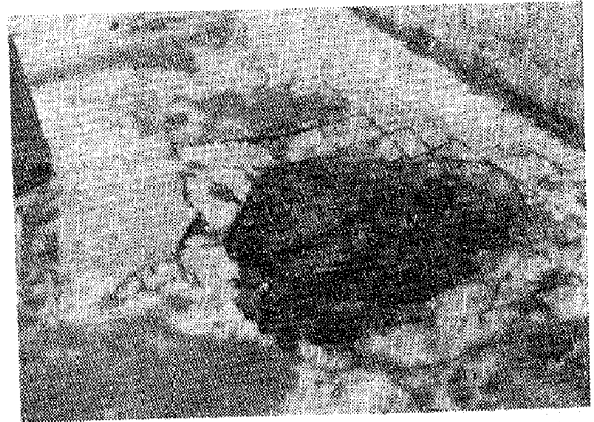
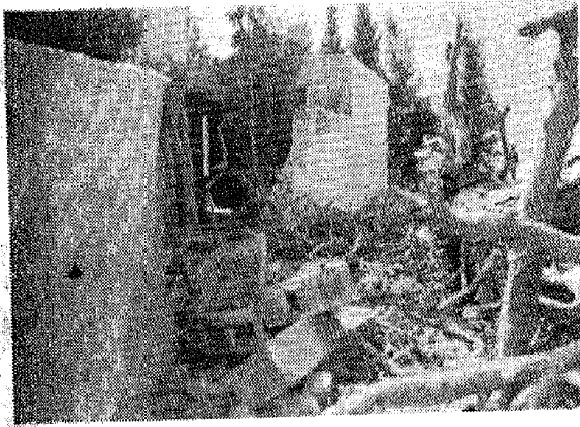


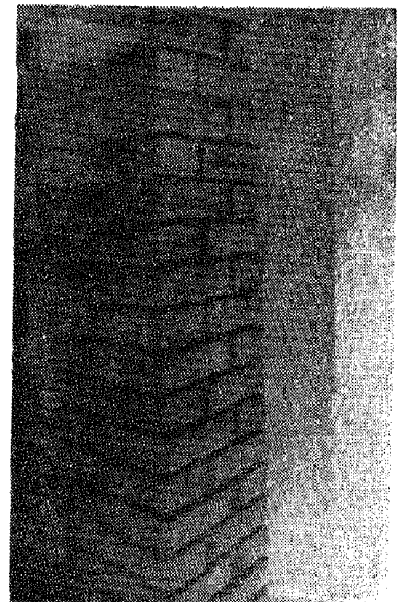
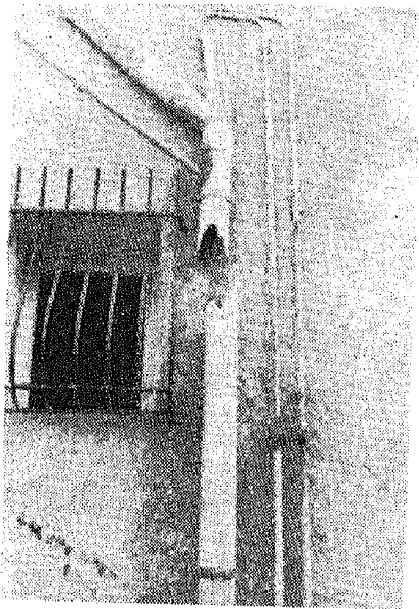
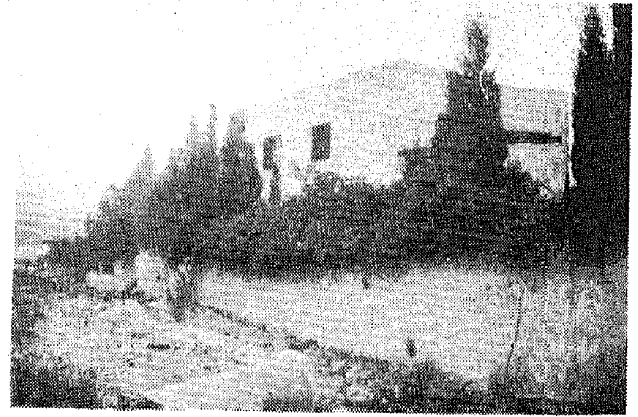
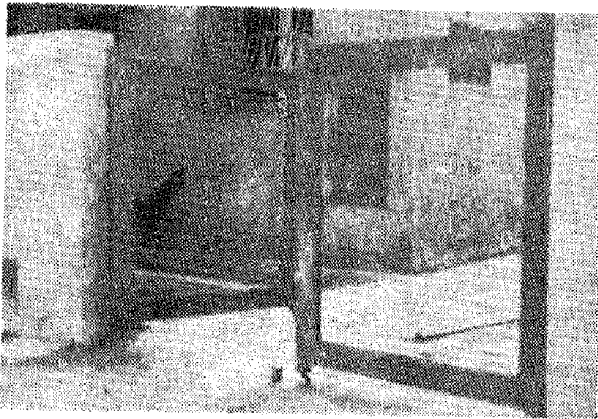
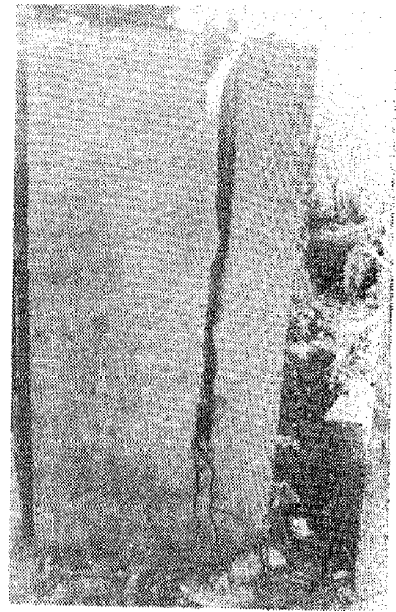
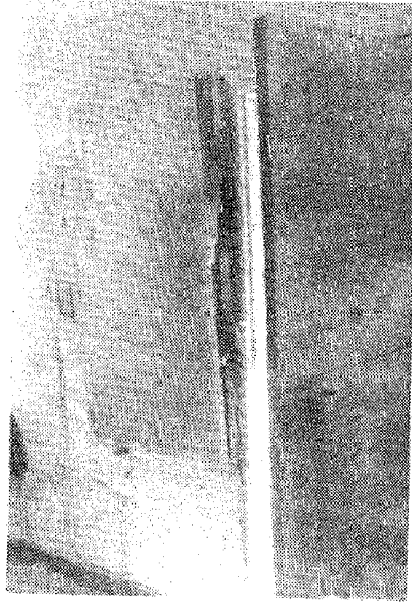
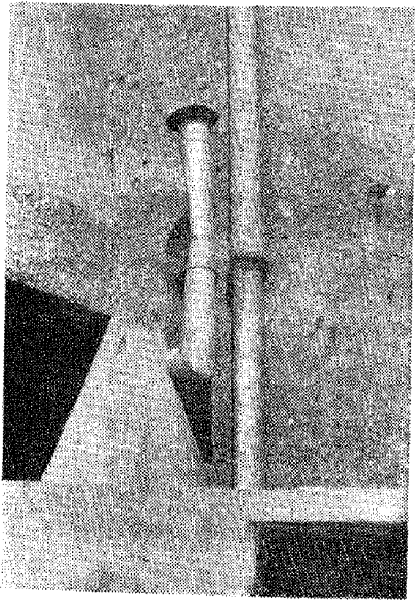
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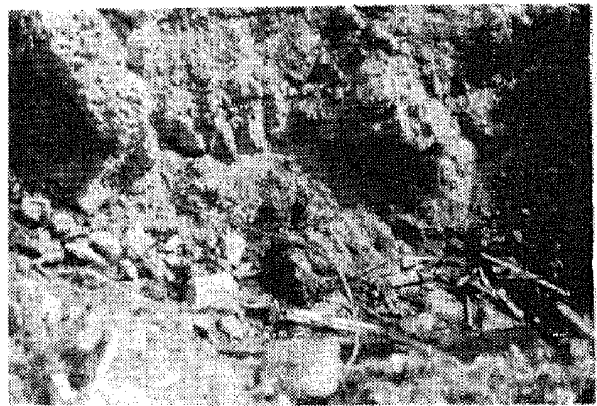
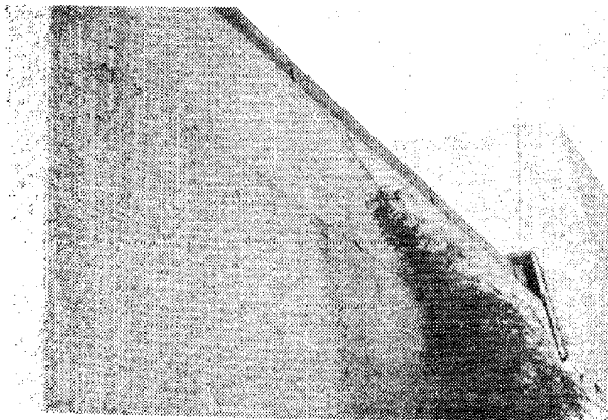
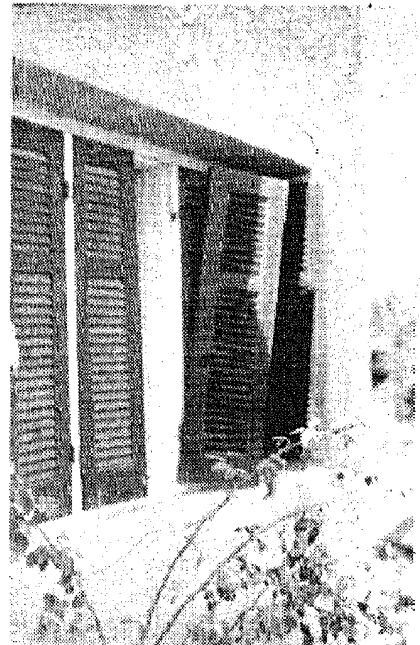
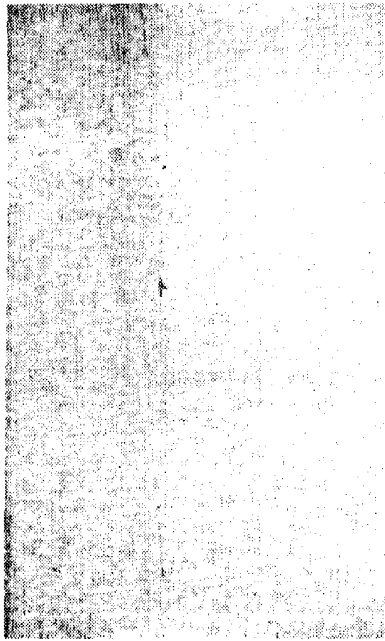
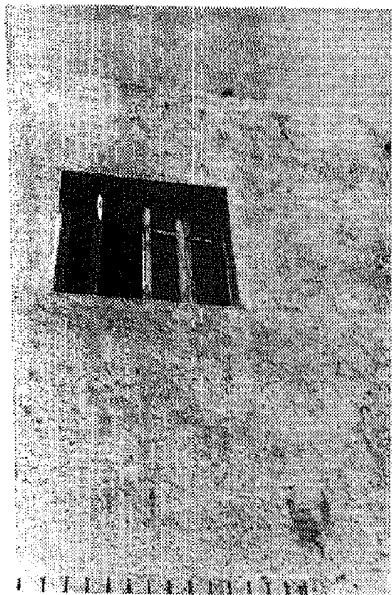
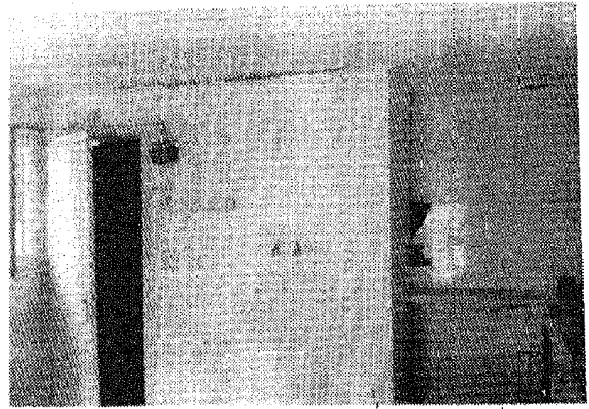


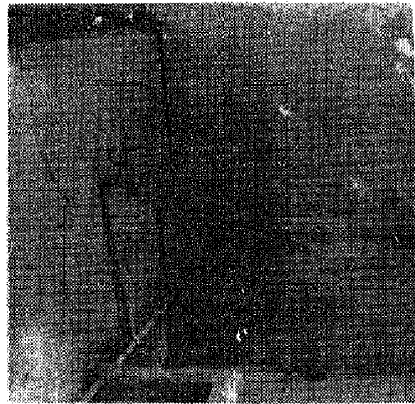
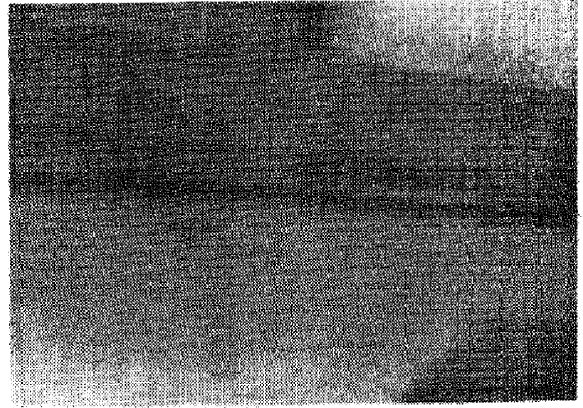
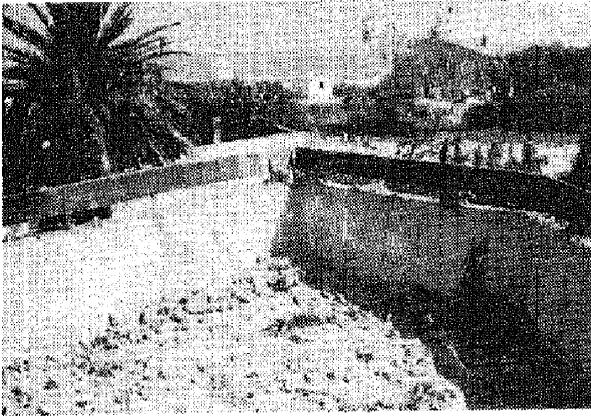


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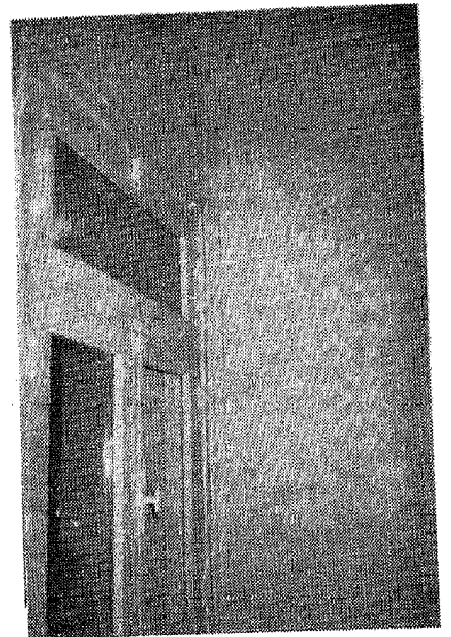
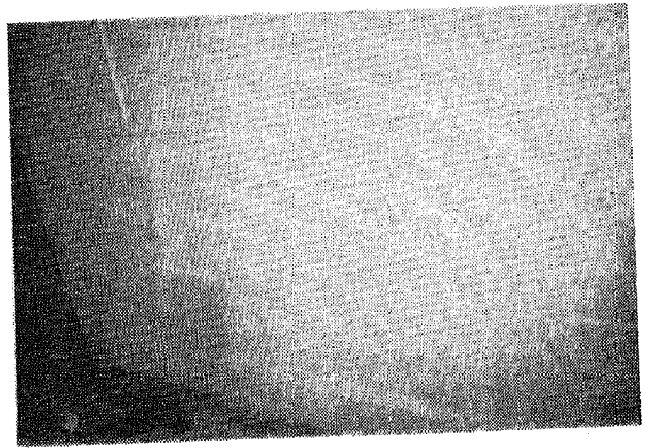
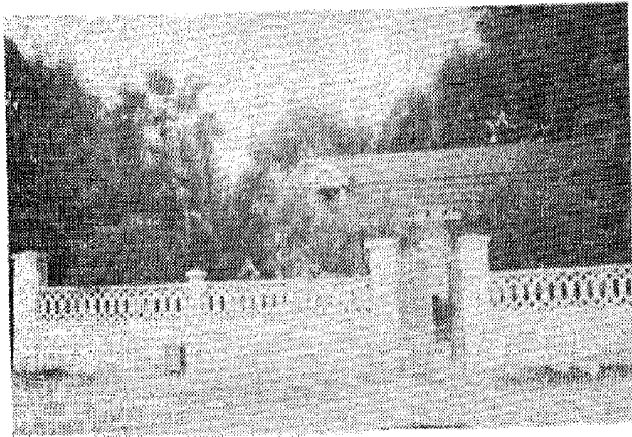
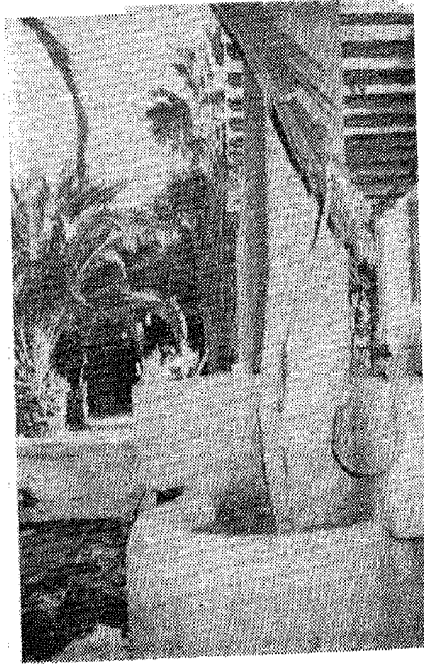
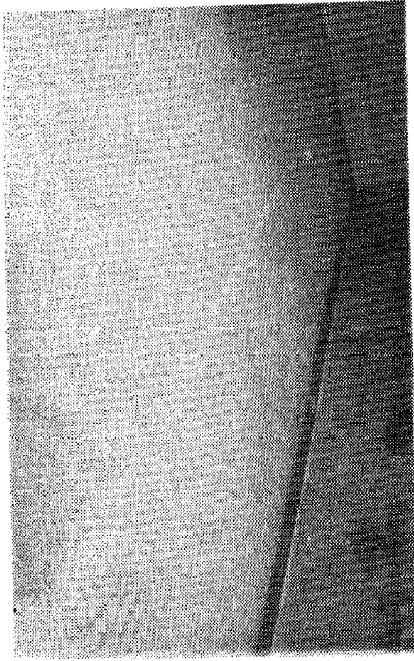


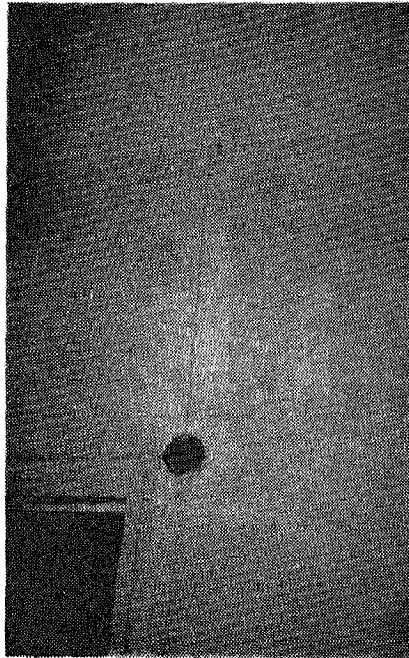
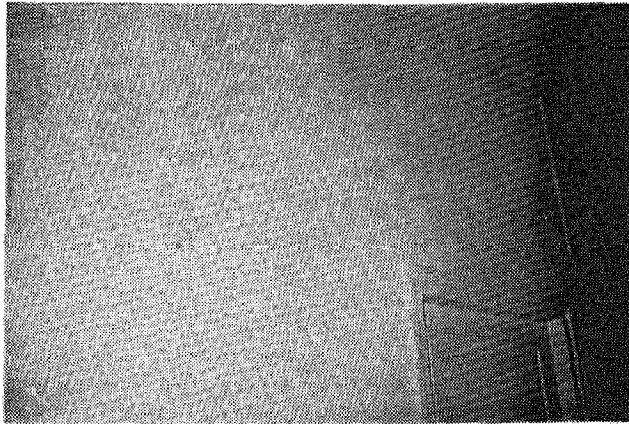




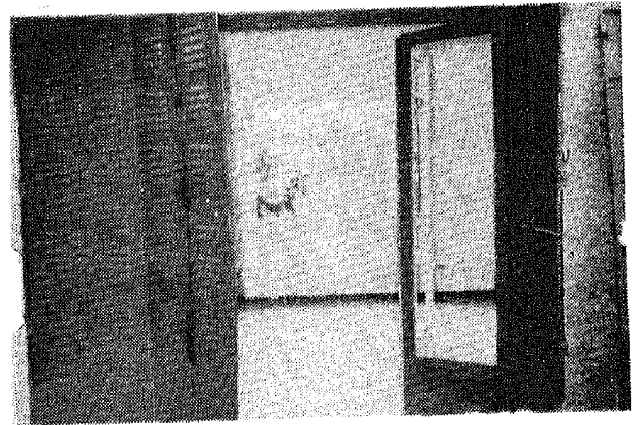
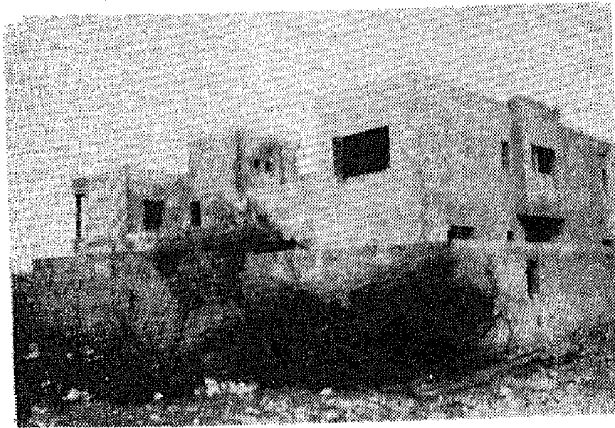
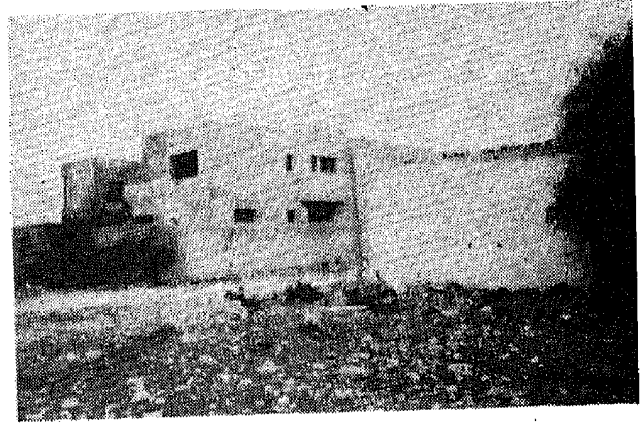
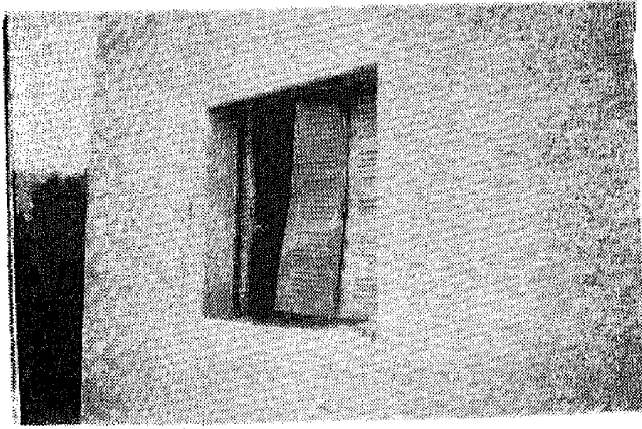


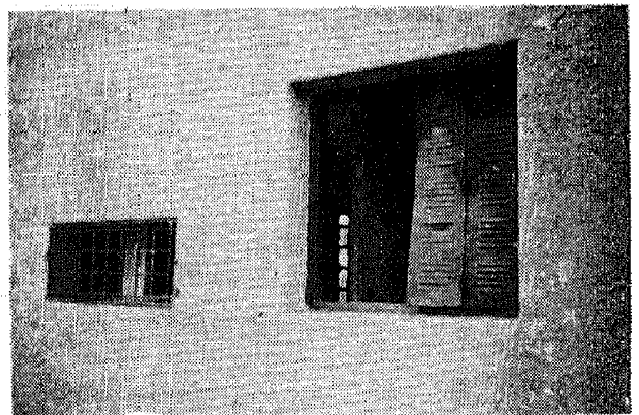
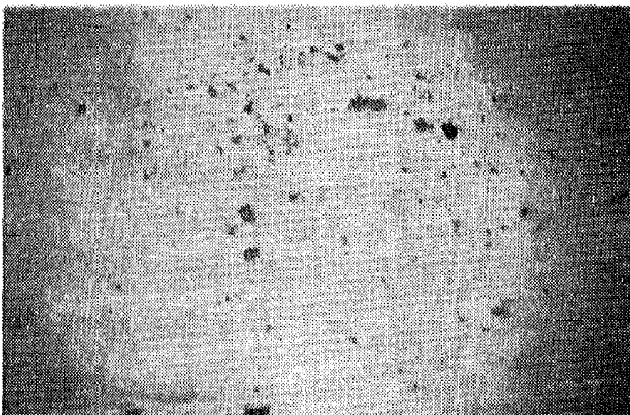
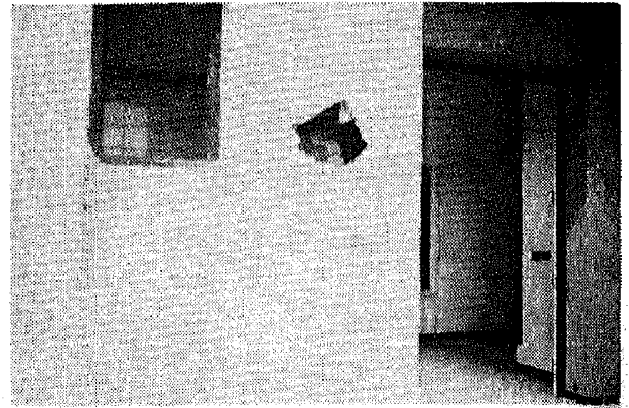
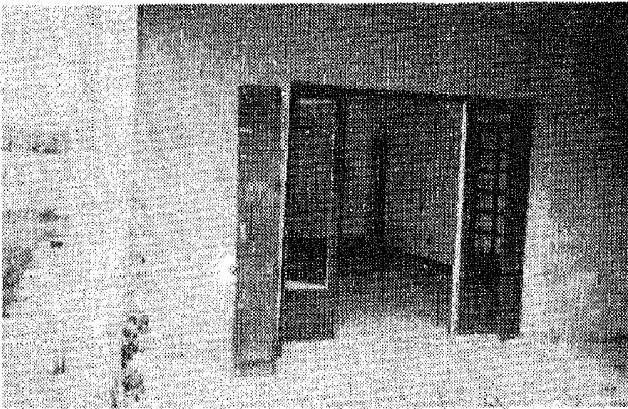
VILLA M^r BECHIR KOUBAA
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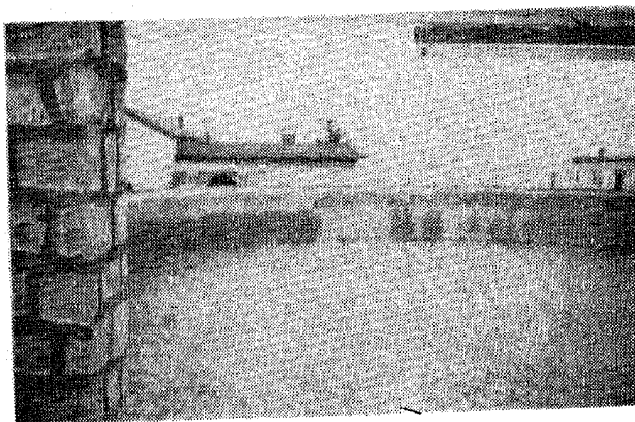
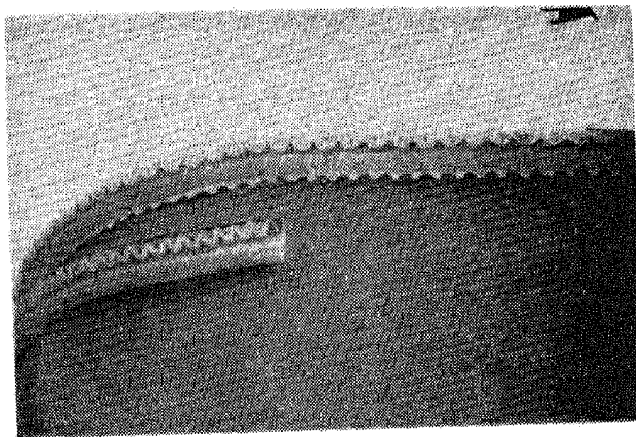
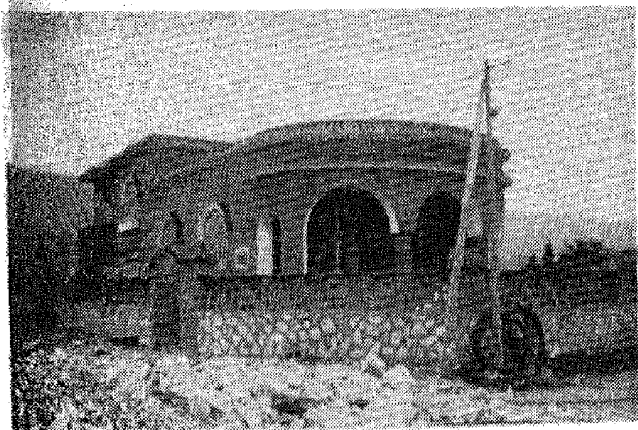


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VILLA DOCTEUR TAHAR LABIB

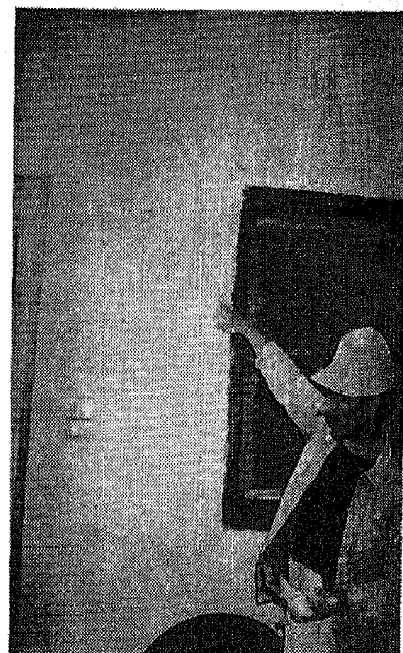
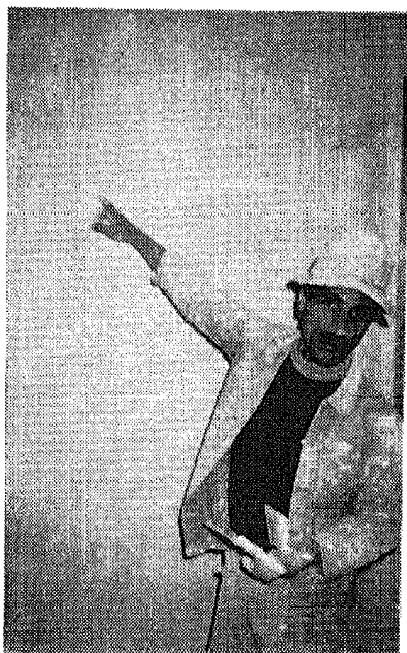
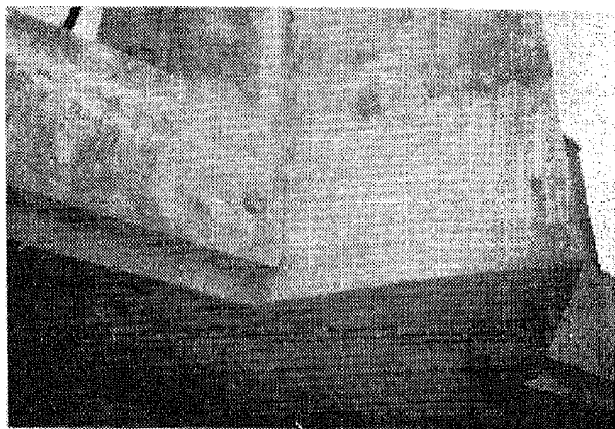


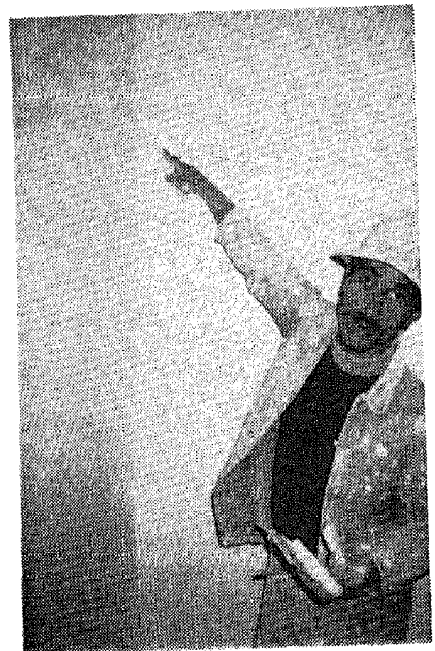
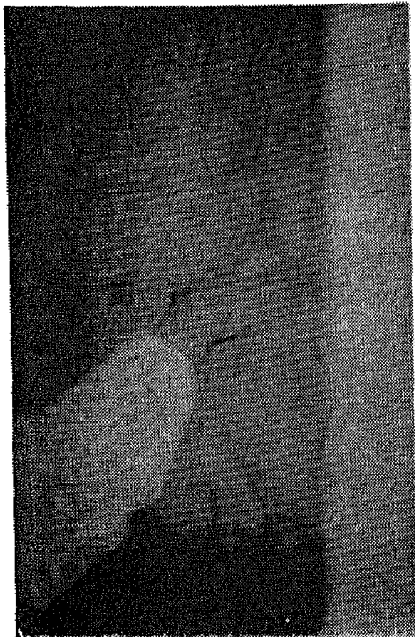
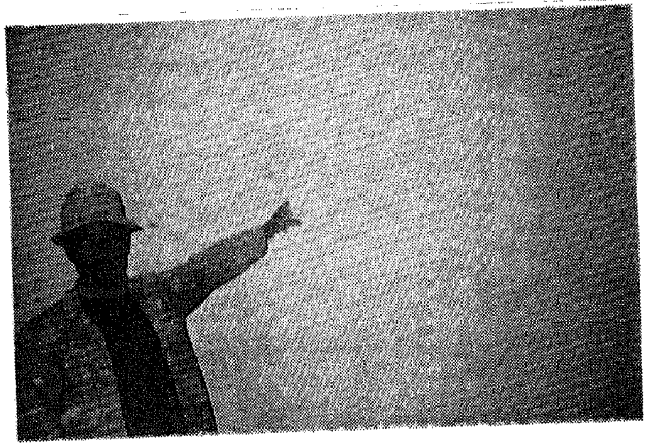
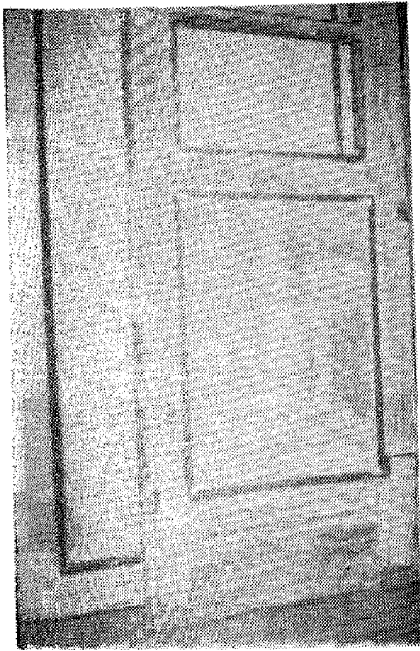


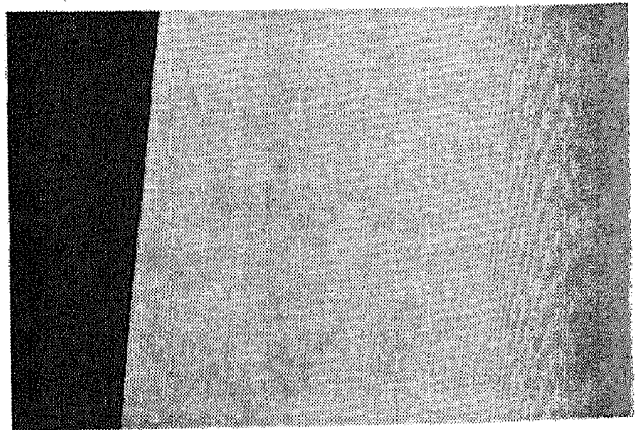
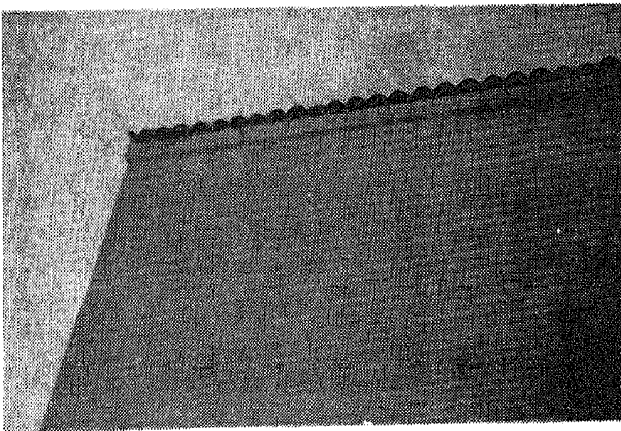
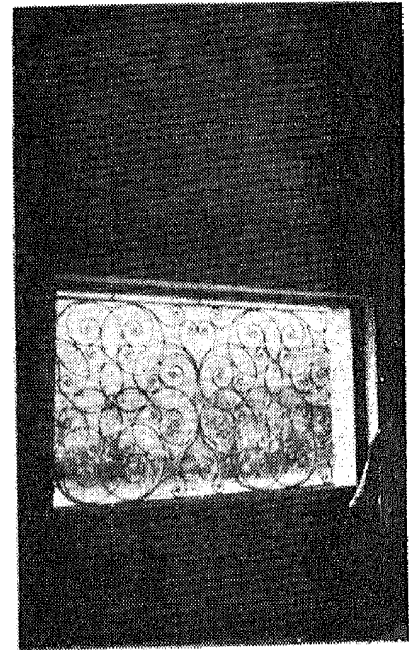
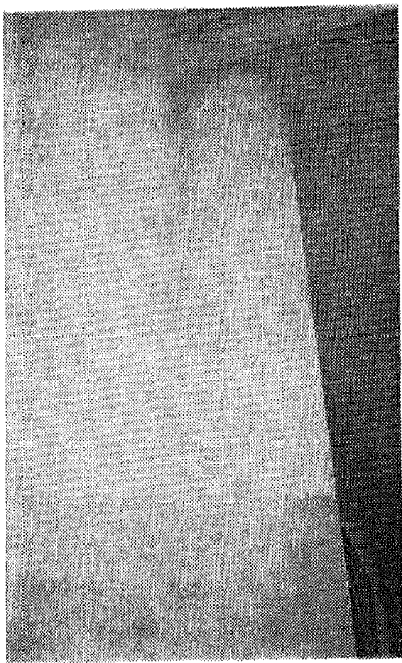
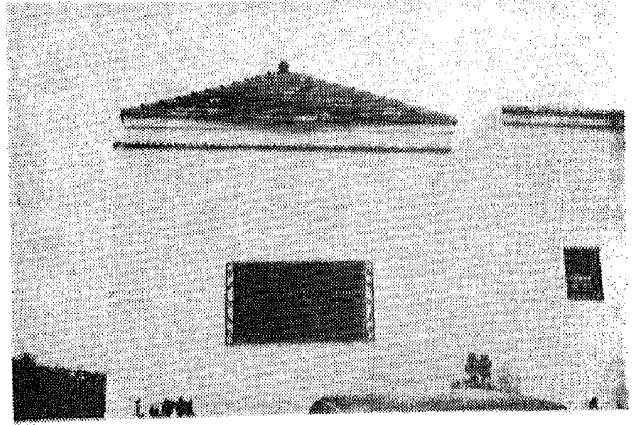
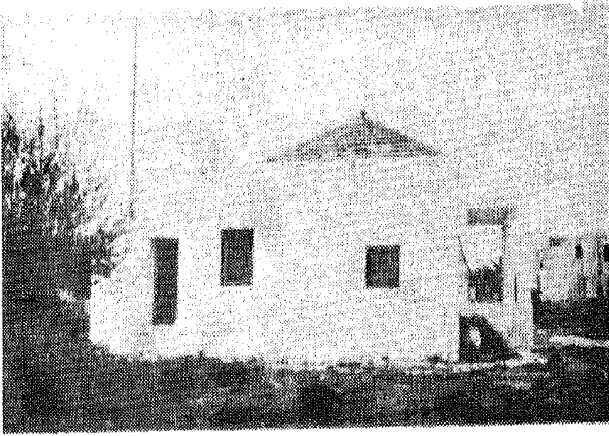
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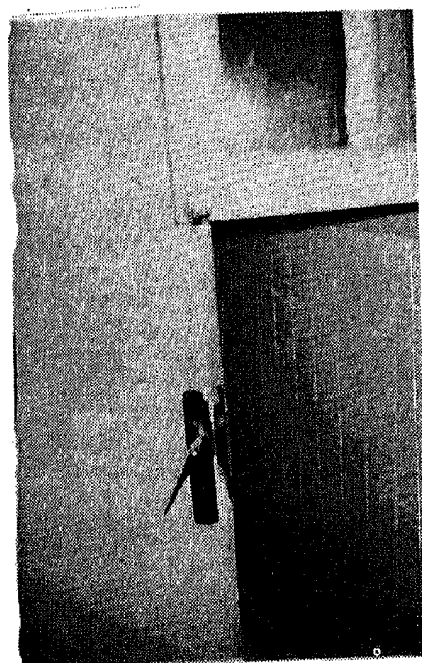
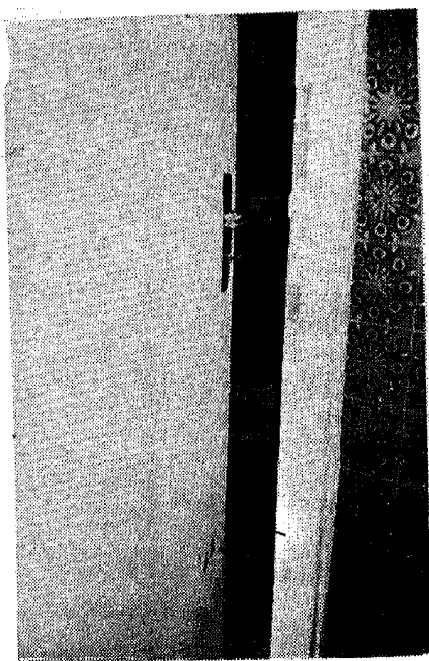
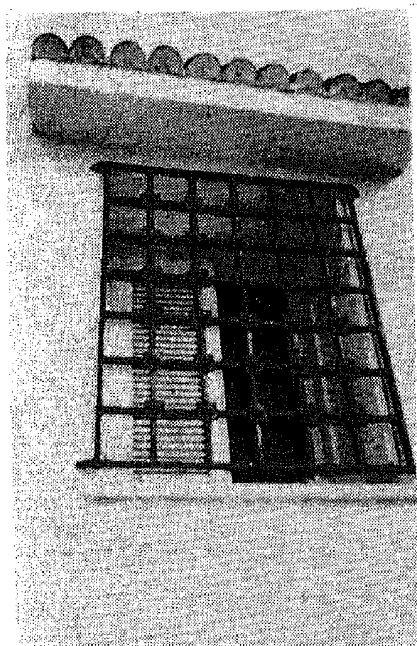
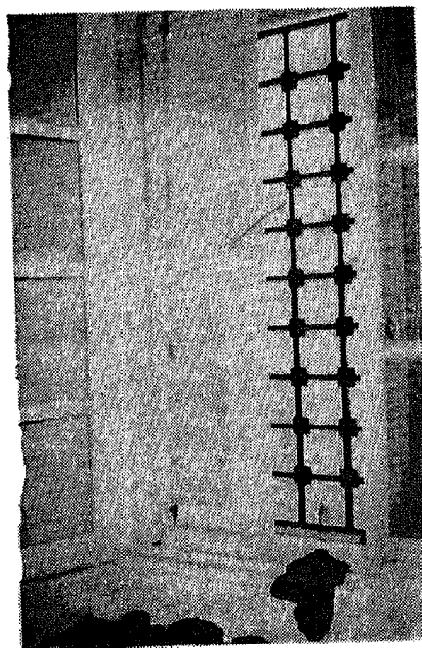
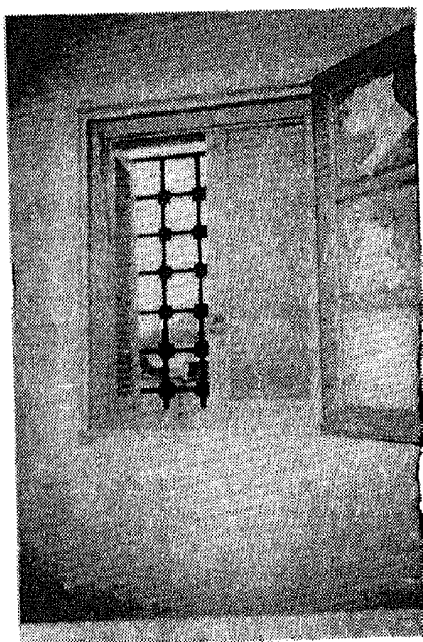
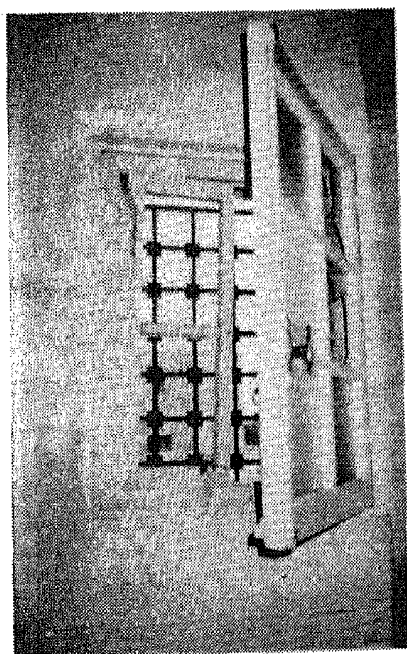
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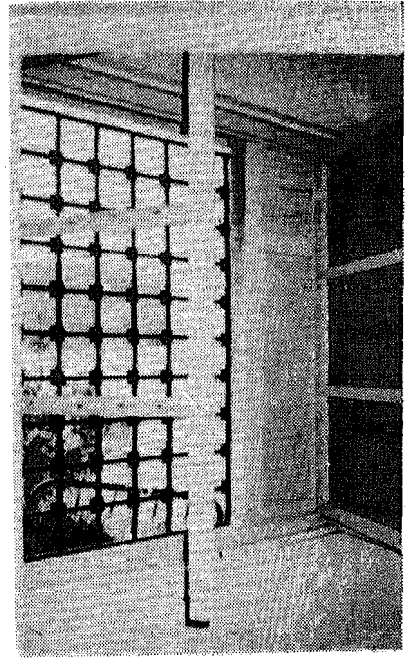
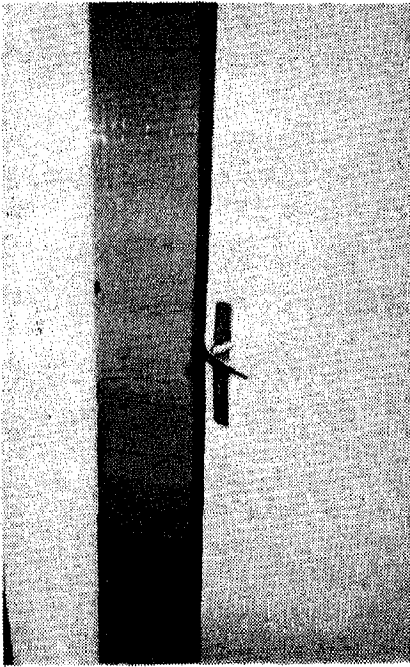




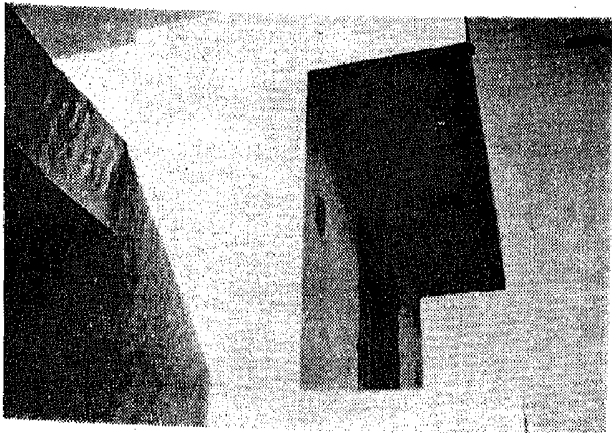
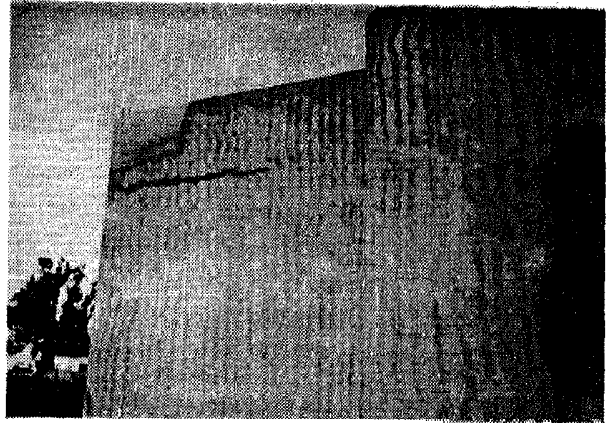
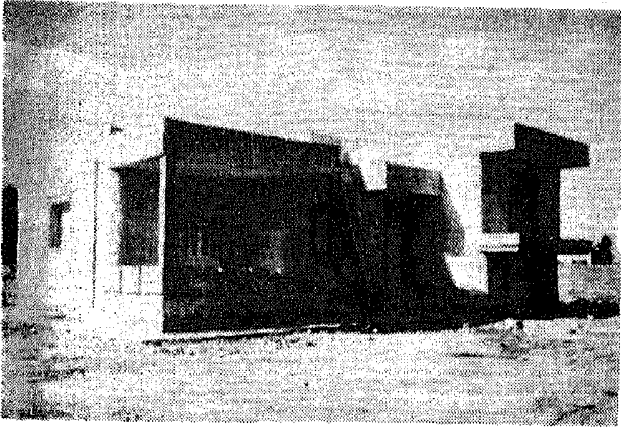


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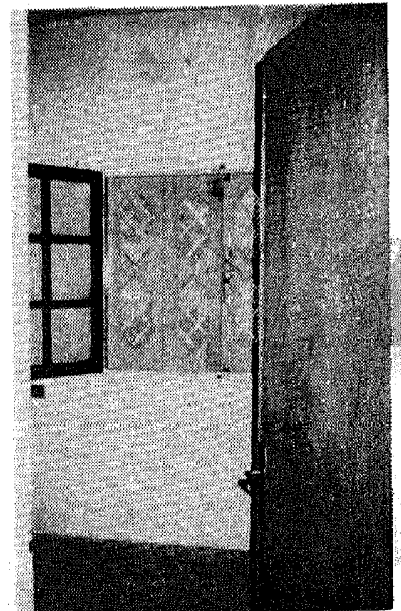
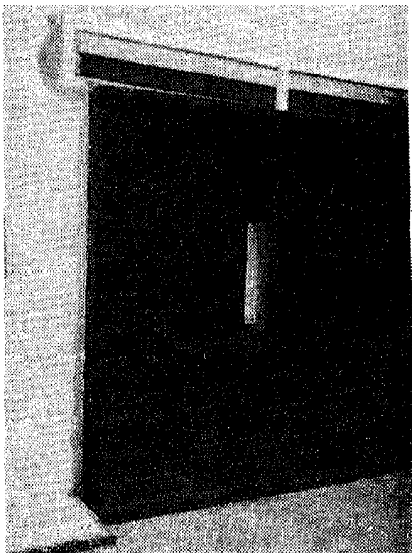
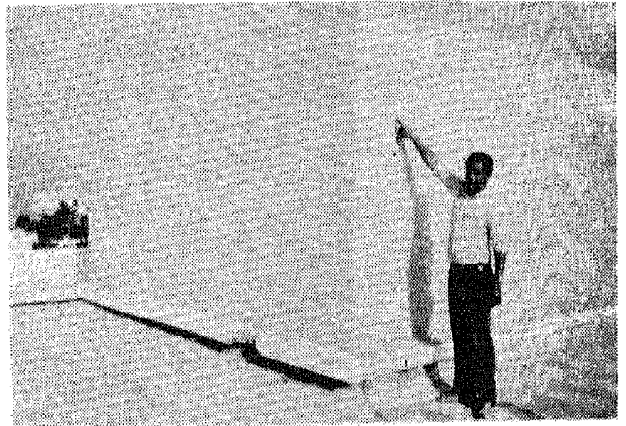
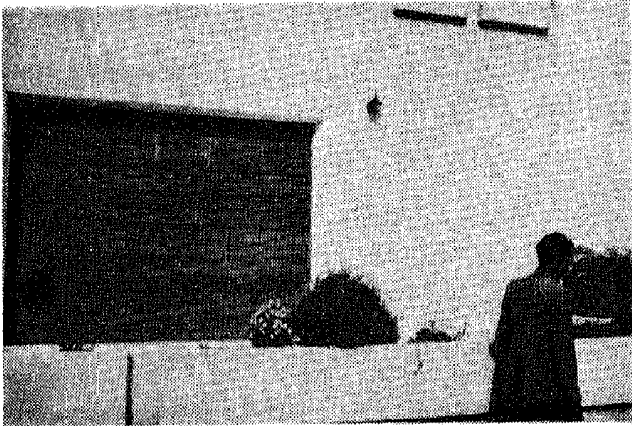




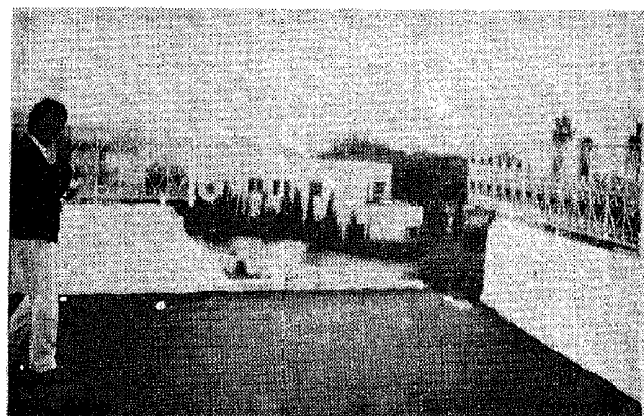
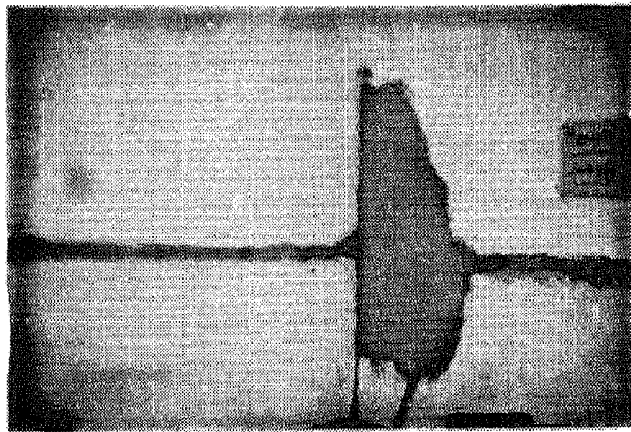
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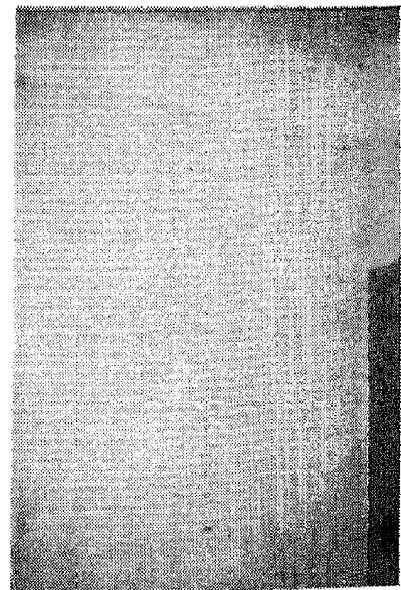
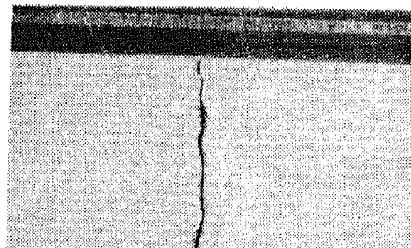
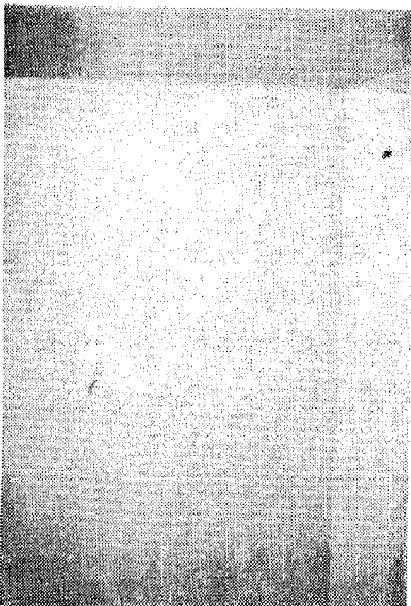
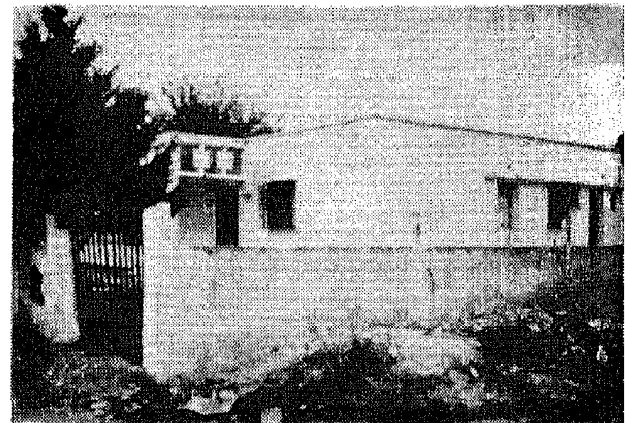
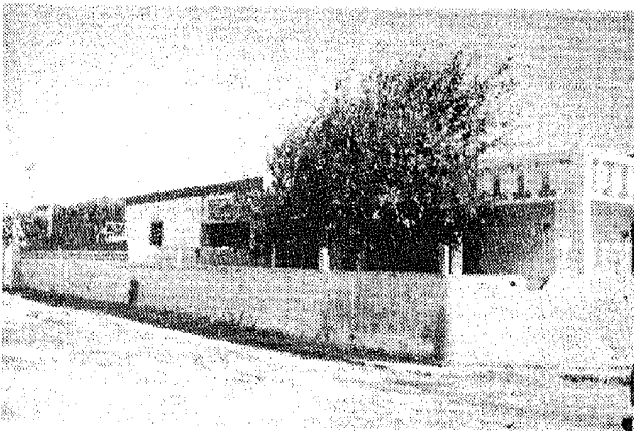
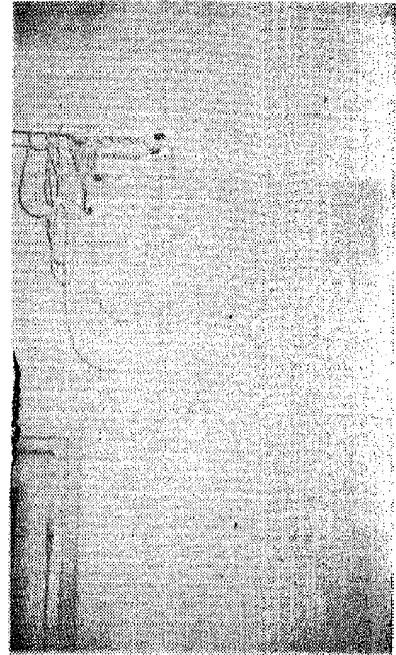
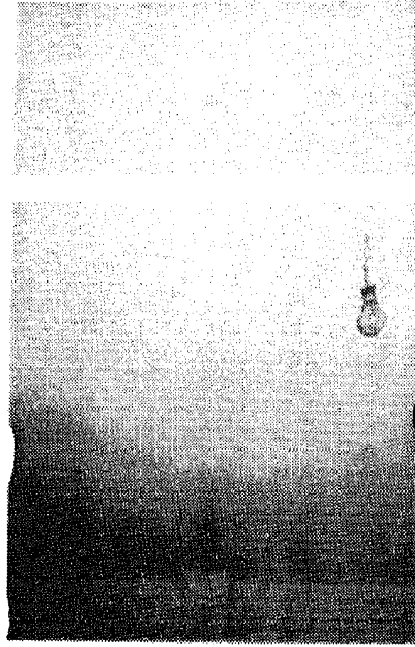


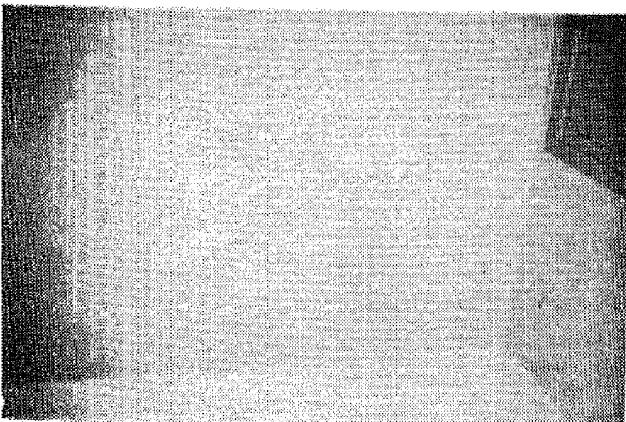
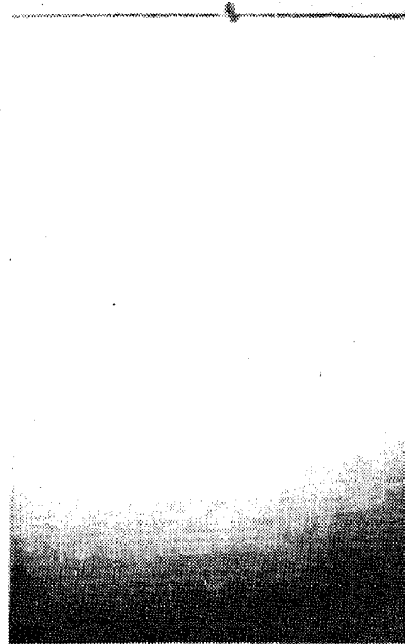
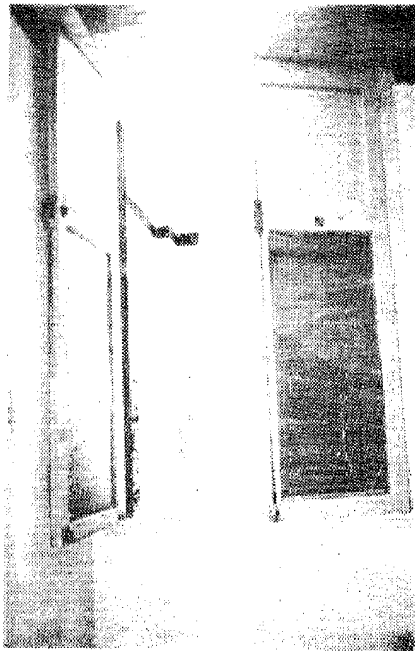
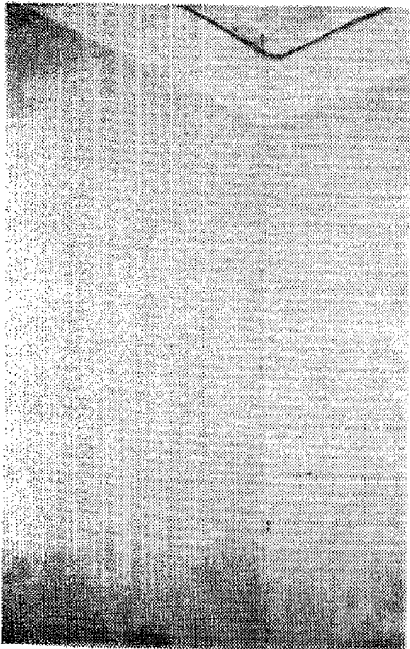
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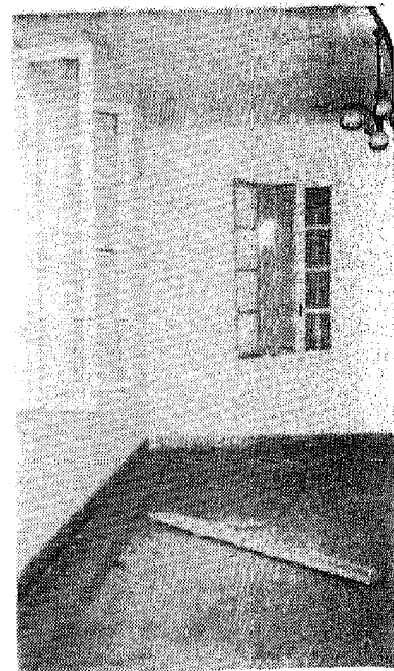
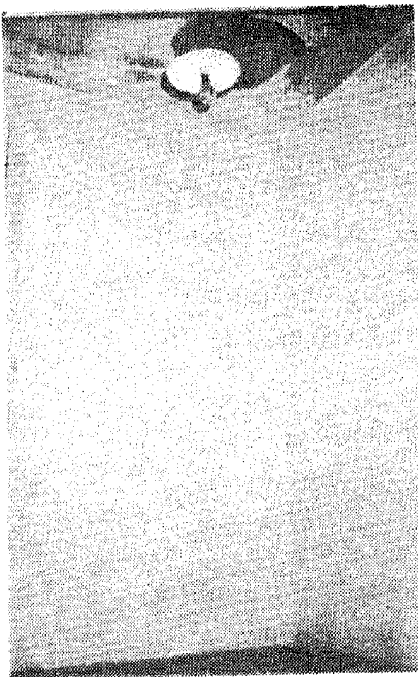
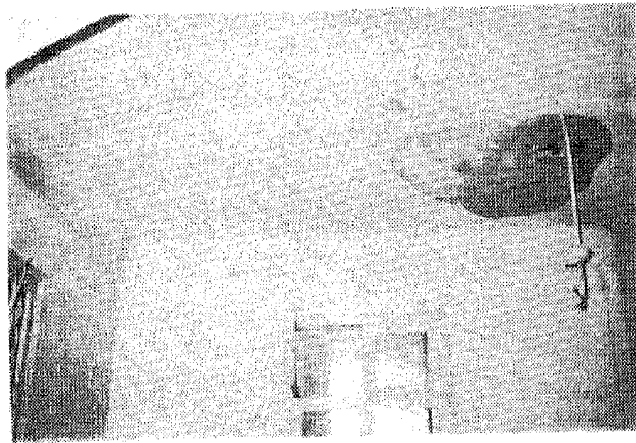
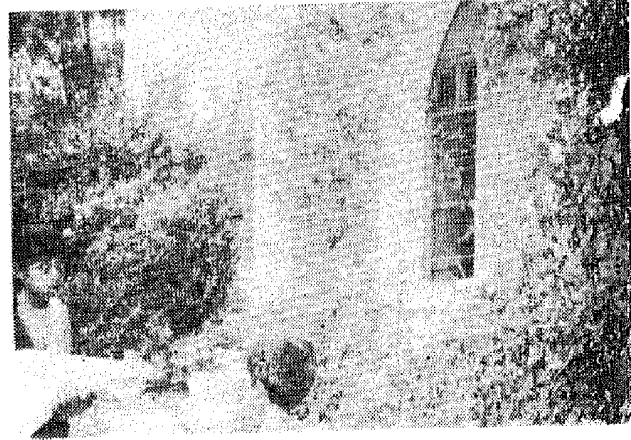
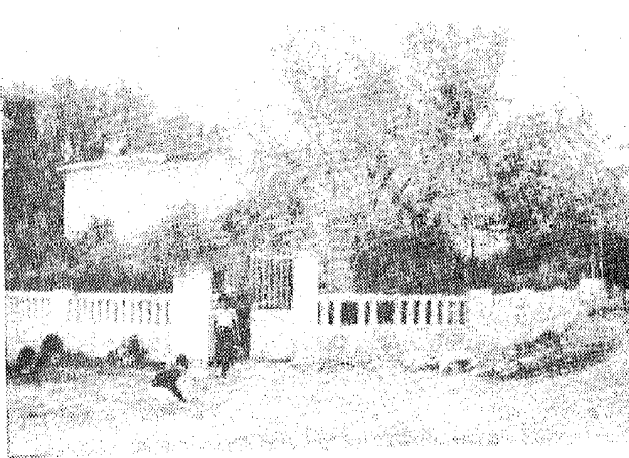
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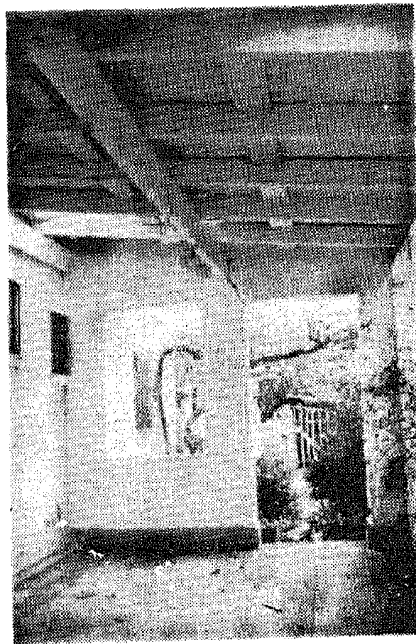
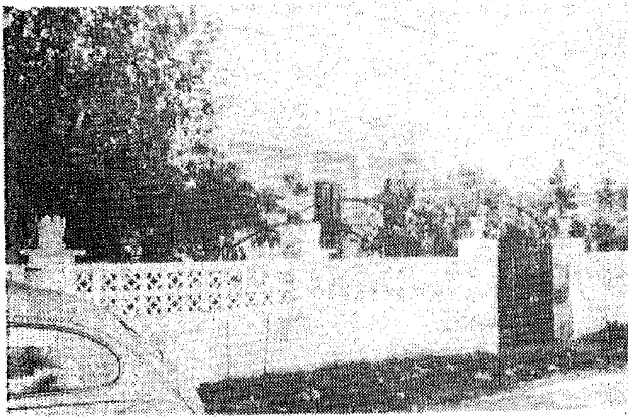


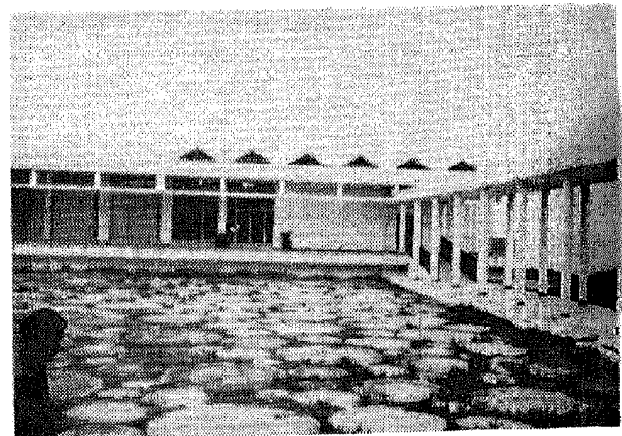
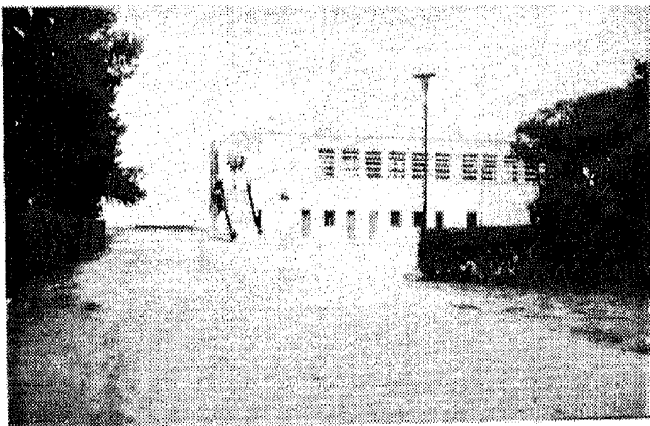
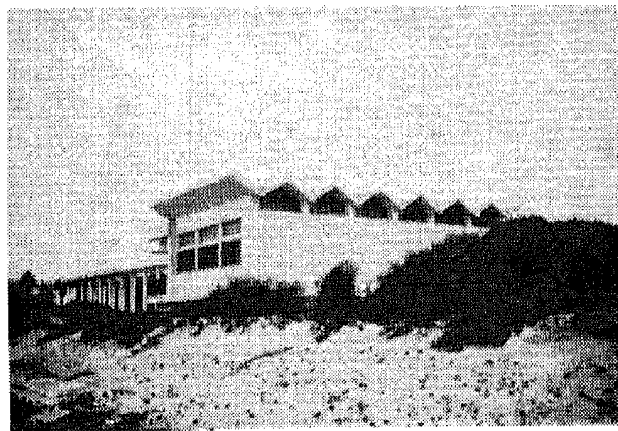
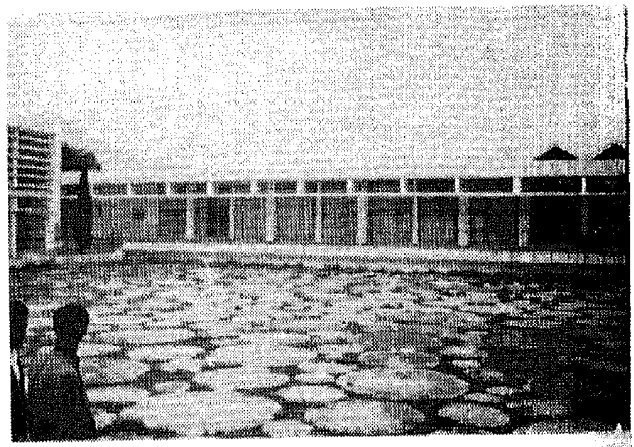
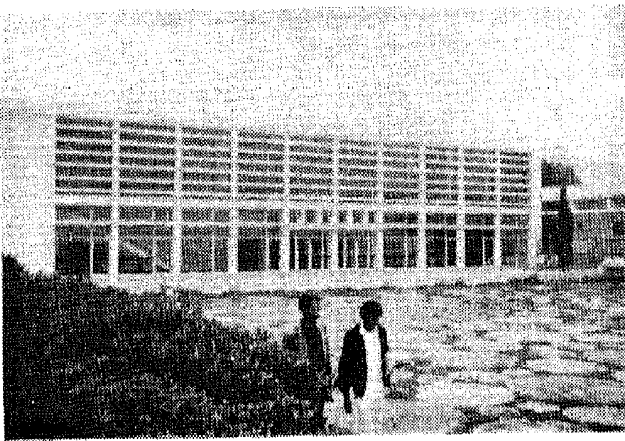


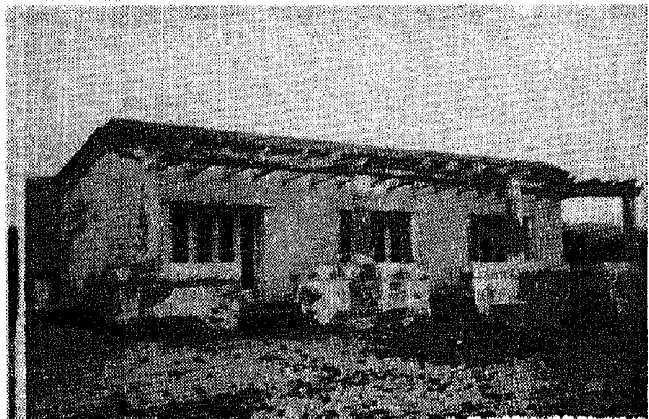
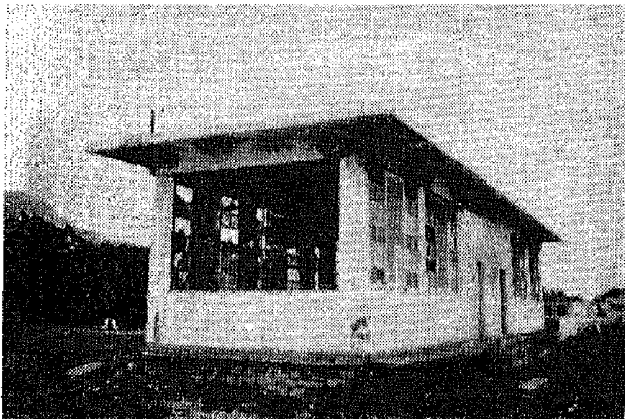
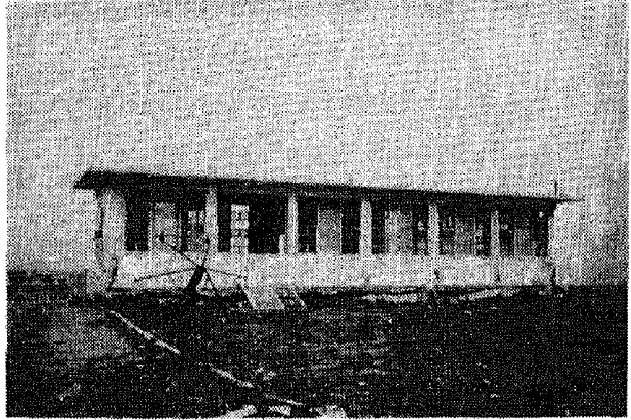
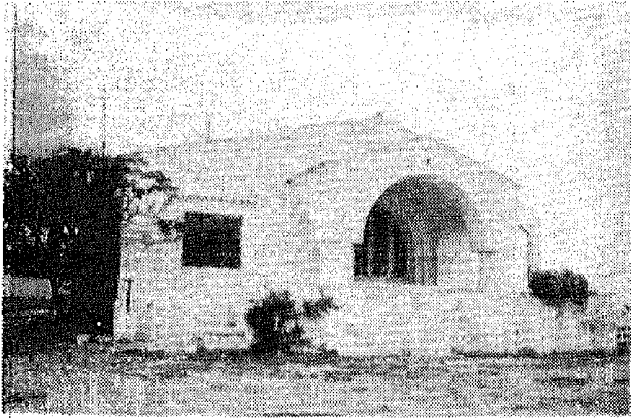
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VILLA M^r BECHIR MOHAMED

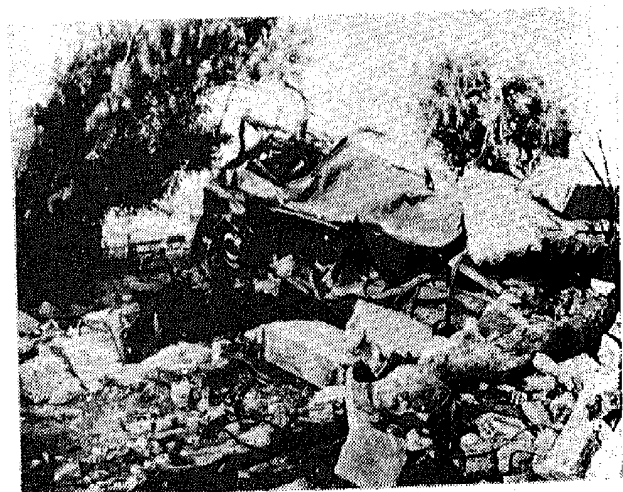
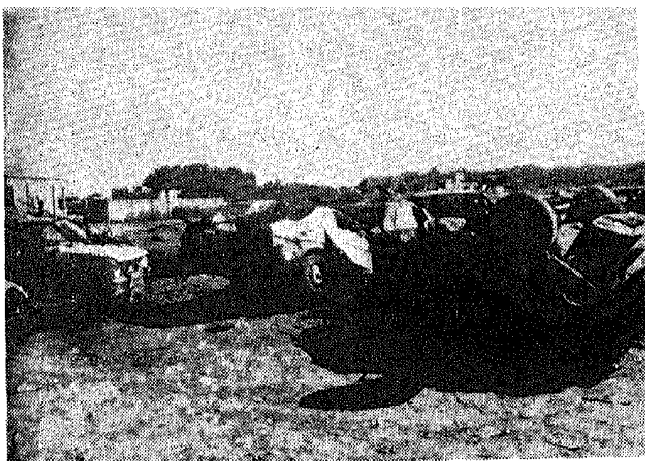
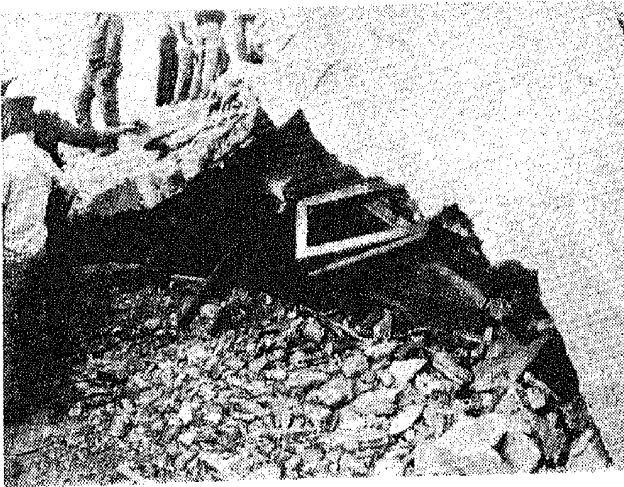


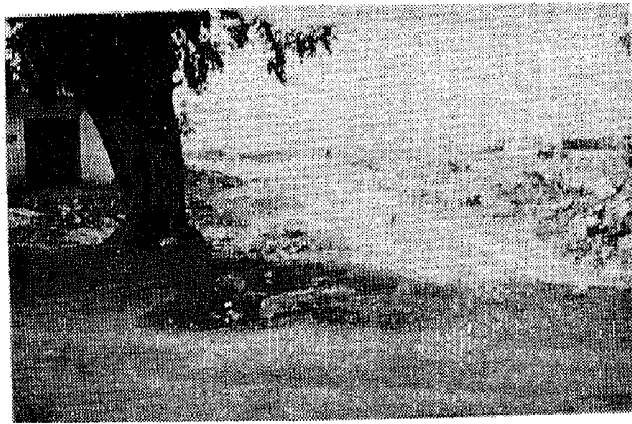
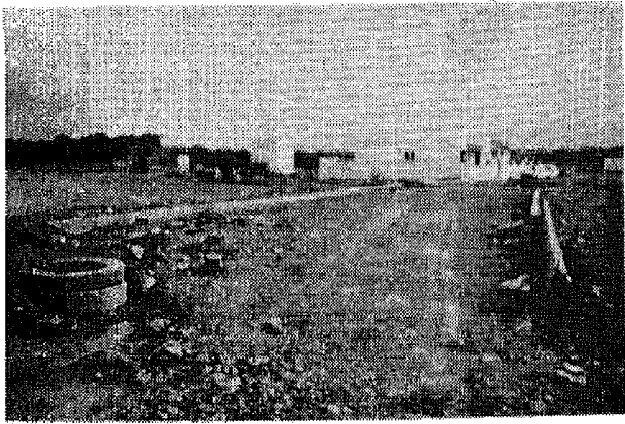
VILLA M^o MORANA











IMPRESSION
OFFICE DE LA TOPOGRAPHIE ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE
TUNIS