



**REFERENCES TO THE WORD
“ADJUSTMENT”**

in Truth and Reconciliations Commissions Reports of African Countries:

**Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Morocco,
Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tunisia**

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Note on Word Frequency Query:

Minimum 4 letter words were chosen (rather than 3 letter word length)

4 letter words were preferred so that years (such as 2020, 2021, and so on) can also be found.

Note on software:

The word references analysis was done by NVivo software.

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Chart

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Tree Map

References to “Adjustment”

Ghana Report

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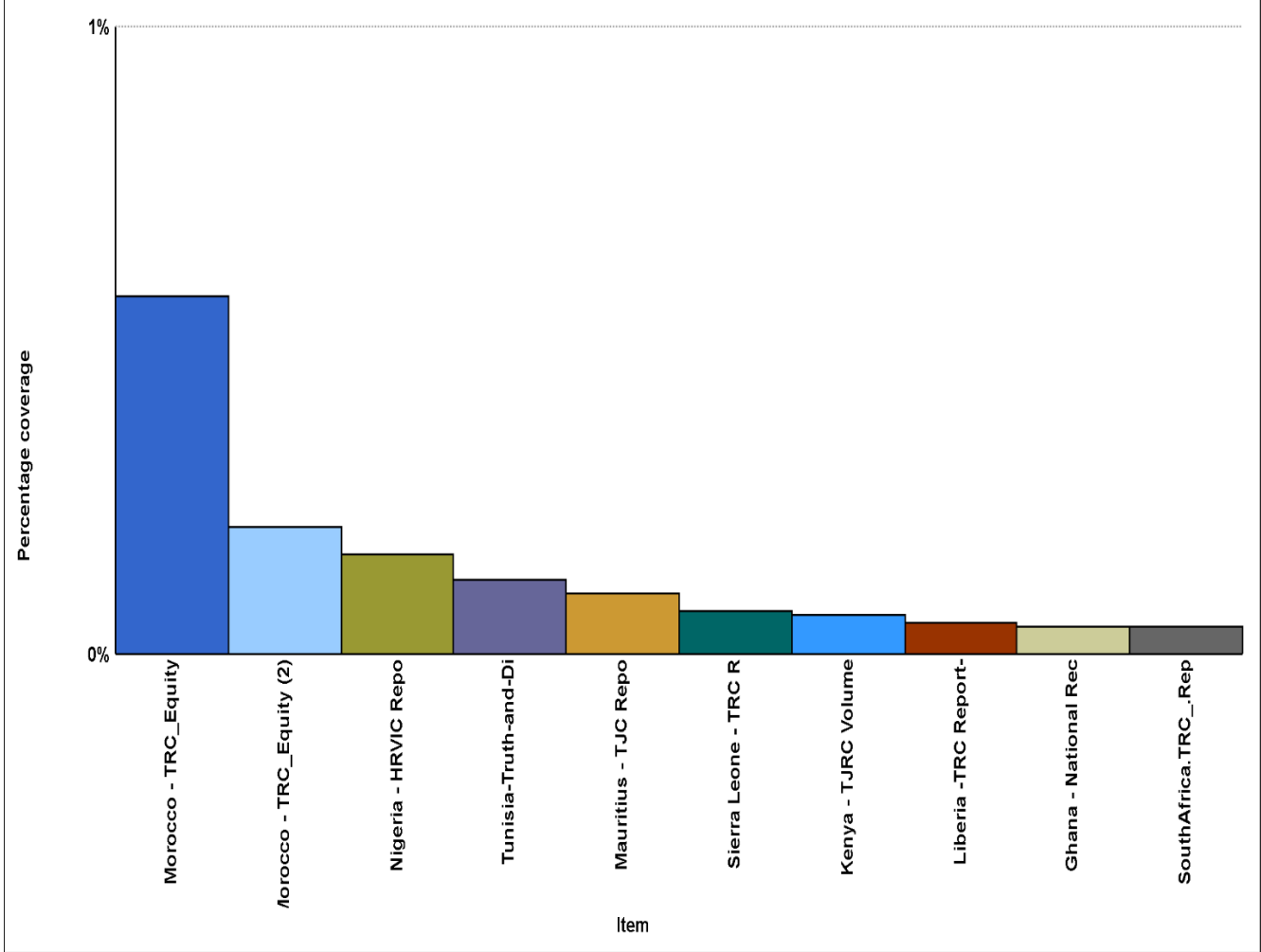
Nigeria Report

Sierra Leone Report

South Africa Report

Tunisia Report

References to the word "Adjustment" in TRC Africa Reports



Name: References to Adjustment in TRC - Africa Reports

Ghana - National Reconciliation Commission Report-FULL - § 7 references coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

Emmanuel Arthur, and three civilians, Stephen Ofori, Napoleon Kofi Kyei and Patrick Kwadwo Panti. They were arrested and brought to the Border Guards Headquarters, Accra. WO I Adjei Boadi, a member of the PNDC, went to the place of detention, brought out six prisoners held there, and shot them dead. In all probability, Cpl Gyimah, Sgt Arthur and the three civilians were among them. The petitioner, John Gyimah, submitted a letter No. MOD/1528/CAMP signed by Lt J.Y.J. Dewotor, dated 27th July, 1984 inviting him to attend a meeting of a Committee of Adjustment at Burma Camp on 31st July, 1984 in connection with the death of his brother, Cpl Gyimah.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

7.1.10 Cpl Samuel Gyimah, a soldier in the Military Intelligence, was taken into custody after the 31st December coup. He was detained at Nsawam Prisons. On 19th June, 1983 he escaped from the prison when the attempt to overthrow the PNDC took place. He made for the Ivory Coast border in the company of another soldier, Sgt Arthur, and three civilians, Stephen Ofori, Napoleon Kofi Kyei and Patrick Kwadwo Panti. They were arrested and brought to the Border Guard Headquarters, Accra. WO I Adjei Boadi, a member of the PNDC, went to the place of detention, brought out six detainees held there, and shot them dead. In all probability, Cpl Gyimah, Sgt Attah and the three civilians were among them. The petitioner John Gyimah submitted a letter No. MOD/1528/CAMP signed by Lt JYJ Dewotor dated 27 July, 1984 inviting him to attend a meeting of a Committee of Adjustment at Burma Camp on 31 July, 1984 in connection with the death of his brother, Corporal Gyimah.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

A military government, by its very nature, is certainly inconsistent with any pretensions to subscribing fully to the concept of freedom of the press in the normal acceptation of the expression. I will, therefore, appeal to all of you to re-adjust your orientation on this matter of Press Trust... On our part we shall do our utmost to ensure that these state-owned Newspapers and mass media should, as far as possible, continue to operate in a free and unimpeded atmosphere and as far as our present circumstance, as a Military Government permit.¹²⁸

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.12.3 Direct funding from national resources was also secured, when the Programme of Action for the Mitigation of the Social Consequences of Adjustment (PAMSCAD) policies was initiated. This made sizeable sums of money available to the DWM for those of its operations that qualified for support.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

9.3.1.4 The rapid socio-cultural and political transformation of Ghana, made it necessary for adjustments to be made in such collaborations between Church and State in the post-Independence Ghana. Consequently, when Christian religious bodies got involved in politics, they did so not as a matter of civic duty, but mainly on the basis of certain ideologies, laws, and pronouncements by certain personalities, which were perceived as blasphemies and in contravention of international human rights laws.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

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Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

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Kenya - TJRC Volume 1-4> - § 4 references coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

effectively and efficiently was estimated to be approximately Ksh 2.2 billion for the two-year operational period. This amount is comparable, when adjusted for inflation, to the amount expended on the Peruvian Truth and Reconciliation Commission and significantly less than that spent on the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

CONTEXT, CAUSES AND CIRCUMSTANCES

Describe briefly the situation at the time of each incident (of alleged violations) (for example, Shifta War; Company XY acquiring land; XX Settlement Scheme; I went to the public office to process XX document for my daughter; Structural Adjustment Program; Airport/Airtrip expansion; Burnt Forest violence (1993); Mt Elgon violence (police operation, SLDF attack etc); floods; Kikambala evictions (1997), elections (1992); natural disaster)

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

CONTEXT, CAUSES AND CIRCUMSTANCES

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Mt Elgon violence (police operation, SLDF attack etc); floods; Kikambala evictions (1997), elections (1992); natural disaster)

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

41. Misinterpreted or not, Nyumba kwa Nyumba was an immensely popular position that captured many residents' aspirations. In 2005, however, there was a drastic re-drawing of Chebyuk Phase Two and two very important adjustments were made. Both these adjustments, as the Commission was told, would have stunning consequences. The first was that the size of the allocations would be halved from two hectares to just one. The second was that the allocations would be shared evenly between the Soy and the Mosop: 866 plots for the Soy and 866 for the Mosop.

Liberia -TRC Report-FULL> - § 3 references coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

Minister of Finance of Liberia;

(h) Demands, accepts, attempts to collect, directly or indirectly, as a payment, gift or otherwise of sum or thing of value for compromise, adjustment or settlement of any charge or complaint.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

Overall, we do not observe high levels of risk for elderly female victims in the violation categories studied by the TRC in statements except for in the age category of 70-74 for killing. We also see a bump in the relative risk for women between the ages of 65-69 for rape violations, though relatively small for the ages 65-69. Even though the actual number of rape violations for female victims between the ages of 65-69 is relatively small, however, when adjusted for the very small proportion this age-sex group makes up the population, we see that women in this age category faced a relatively high risk for suffering rape compared to other age-sex categories with the exception of much younger women.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

viii. Demands, accepts, attempts to collect, directly or indirectly, as a payment, gift or otherwise of sum or thing of value for compromise, adjustment or settlement of any charge or complaint.

Mauritius - TJC Report-FULL> - § 21 references coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

It is also important to note that between 2001/2002 and 2006/2007, there was no "significant change, after adjusting for inflation" in average monthly household income and median monthly household income. For the former, it was respectively Rs 10,709 and Rs 10,703; for the median monthly household income, it was respectively Rs 8,390 and Rs 8,211.

Whenever the inequalities in income

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

The applicant's request has been look into by the Commission. Her initial loan with the MHC has been written off. The applicant furthermore wants the Commission to investigate whether the said Runghen had the right to interfere and prevent applicant from having loan adjustment.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

catalogue of Crown Lands for the past half-century, it has some limitations". He adds: "No system has been developed so far to rationally complement and convey the dynamics of all land transactions of Government. The approach since 1934, which might have been worthwhile in the shortterm was simply to make handwritten entries and adjustments (for example, following an exchange and sale of land) on a few copies of the Domaine Book."

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

AS pointed out by the HBS 2006/07, only 35% of national consumption is captured at the HBS and therefore statistics do not reflect reality. It has been estimated from other sources that household consumption of alcoholic beverages and cigarettes represents about 80% of total sales in the country and thus an adjustment of 938 rupees has been worked out for the average monthly household consumption expenditure.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

some deeper issues within Mauritian society as a whole. Creoles however do not need a government sponsored study to tell them that they suffer from racial discrimination and before that study was ever undertaken; the first person to publicly declare that there is a problem with Mauritian society concerning the treatment of descendants of slaves is Father Roger Cerveaux, a Catholic priest who coined the term "Malaise Creole". The ensuing public outcry felt more like a denial than applause or outrage at the situation. Cerveaux expounded his theory on Malaise Creole in the course of a Mass sermon; he declared that Creoles did not enjoy equal economic opportunities as the rest of the population based on their ancestry. In the sermon Cerveaux did not blame Creoles for their own problems per se; he saw them as victims of history who have trouble adjusting to the twenty first century due to ongoing racial discrimination. Ideas such as Cerveaux's "Malaise Creole" belongs to the school of thought called Mechanism as opposed to Humanism proposed by Prof. Adelbert Jenkins.⁷ Jenkins following the humanistic perspective focuses on people as being agents of their own destiny, capable to shape their lives through choices of their own. In so doing, Jenkins makes a clear distinction between the terms humanistic and humanitarian; the former refers to a philosophical stance that puts individuals and their choices as central, determining factors in their fate. While the latter refers to an attitude of compassion or benevolence towards humankind or a philosophical position which strives to attain the highest level of personal (sometimes spiritual) development for all humans. These factors are determinants in the individual's freedom and responsibility; humanists may or may not be concerned with the welfare of the

humankind in general as opposed to humanitarians. Jenkins' humanistic position is drawn into sharp contrast to the Mechanists' philosophical approach which sees human beings as constantly shaped by external circumstances with little input of their own.⁸

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

suffered from were easily transferred to their children and each generation passed these onto the present day generation. In other words there is a direct correlation between the poor economic status of African Americans nowadays and the economic and social depravity of the slaves. James R. Hackney Jr. seems to cite conservative writer John McWhorter who attributes the inequalities suffered by African Americans to their differing cultural values and on the negative incentive effects of the welfare system.³⁶ McWhorter means differing in the sense that African Americans hold values which differ from the normative White Americans cultural values. McWhorter's assertion imputes the responsibility of causation on African Americans; he sees them both as victims and as perpetrators of their own demise through over-reliance on welfare and their inability to adjust or change their cultural values to par with mainstream White America.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

The Republic of Mauritius does not have a national poverty line "minimum vital type", i.e. the cost of resources minimum to maintain a minimal standard of living. More than income-based poverty, taking into account adjustments for household size and composition, consumption expenditure is usually used, giving an indication of a poverty line incorporating basic needs.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

Constant adjustments to cope with intimidation as defense mechanism leave lasting scars on learning processes, memory. They induce behaviors such as retreat or avoidance, "évitement", to reduce dissonance; they alter relationship with significant others from early childhood³⁴. Reversal in the opposite operates through superiority complex and «nouveaux riches» behaviors.

Without a collective sensitization and opposition from victims, it is known that individuals perceive themselves as responsible for their situation through an internalization process, giving more value and importance "surestimer" to the causal role of self instead of situational factors. The Pygmalion effect, implying perceptive and unconscious cognitive operations is such that individuals tend to adjust "auto-réalisation" to social prophecies. These processes are complex ones, unconscious and less modifiable than conscious ones³⁵. On the other hand, it is also known that through illusory correlation (Hamilton, 1976), society tends to "over-estimate" negative acts done by discriminated groups and "underestimate" their positive actions. In Mauritius, society functions in such a way that whenever Creoles are in situation of misconducts or show anti-social or delinquent behaviors, social categorization comes upfront and "confirms" social predictions. Individual responsibility is less emphasized as it is the case with other communities. "Le processus de catégorisation sociale se déclenche automatiquement lorsque nous sommes en présence d'individus appartenant à des catégories sociales stigmatisées et fortement associées à des stéréotypes négatifs.». Channouf, 2010, p.72.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

In recent years with the emergence of IT sector, youngsters from Creole origins are massively recruited. The criteria of selection in the BPO sector are within their reach (recruitment at SC and HSC levels), " cultural" assets in communication and languages, flexibility in adjusting to odd hours working (greater than among Asians). These "transitional" jobs offer short term economic freedom and long term careers for those who persevere. It is noted however that turn over is high: in some cases it is linked with work conditions, considered difficult; in others, drop outs are due to a shift to another company after a week-end' s meeting with partners working elsewhere.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

22. Akos, P. and Galassi, J. P. 2004. Gender and Race as Variables in Psychosocial Adjustment to Middle and High School: The Journal of Educational Research, Vol. 98, No. 2. pp. 102-108.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

fat content having increased considerably.

iv. By 1980, the country was facing a severe economic crisis and had to embark on a stringent structural adjustment programme.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

INDENTURED LABOUR SYSTEM IN MAURITIUS

The question has often been asked: When did indentured immigration officially come to an end? This question can be answered in two ways: When did indenture come to an end legally? When did Indian labour immigration into Mauritius really end? The reason is that many labourers continued to arrive, even though the system of indenture had officially ended and these new non-indentured endured the same hardships as the indentured. Just as employers in the 1830s found it hard to adjust to 'free' indentured labourers as opposed to having slaves, they found it equally hard to distinguish between what was a 'free Indian' and an Indian who had come under the 'indentured' system. A life history of one family is also provided here as an example, but there are many others who also deserve to be known.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

of export activities, is largely

dependent on them and cannot be planned exogenously. This statement gives an indication of the importance of external events-institutional, political and economic and external trade in these states and underlines the extent of their exposure to external shocks on which they have no control. Such is the situation which prevails in these countries which have to adjust and adapt continuously to the exigencies which derive from their small size or insularity and remoteness. This may also help us to form an idea of the difficulties which confronted the French administrators and colonists, when they undertook the task of creating a colony in such a remote location as that of Ile de France in the 18th century. Such were also the responsibilities and commitments which Labourdonnais had taken, following his meeting with the Directors of the French East India Company in 1734. After his arrival at Ile de France on the 4th June 1735,

Labourdonnais lost no time in setting about this task with zeal and determination. Unfortunately, a good deal of his time and the island's resources, scanty as they were at that time, were spent on refuting the accusations levelled against him and on a failed struggle against Britain in India.

Meanwhile, the bankruptcy of the

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

THE CONSEQUENCES FOR CONTEMPORARY MAURITIUS

real slave prices increased by 41 per cent between 1821-1825 and 1826-30. The cost of adjusting production to increase sugar exports could explain the two-year lag.

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

in terms of its economic

performance over the last two decades. Confronted by a series of financial and economic crises, which brought the island on the verge of bankruptcy in 1979, which followed an unprecedented Sugar Boom in 1972-75, Mauritius has unequivocally undergone a successful stabilization and structural adjustment programme in the 1980s, diversified its economic and export base and embarked on a path of rapid and sustained growth in real GDP and real GDP per capita. Moreover, all this has been achieved in a relatively short space of time, between the late 1970s and mid 1980s. The speed and extent of adjustment imply a high degree of flexibility and responsiveness to economic stimuli which, is unusual in the Sub-Saharan African context. In 1972-75, Mauritius experienced a major (positive) trade shock due to a combination of record sugar output and boom prices. Through a fairly detailed study of the relevant data, the study by D. Greenaway and R. Lamusse²⁴⁵ shows how a relatively short boom affected the financial and economic context of this highly-open monocrop economy and the responses of both public and private sector economic agents to this very significant externally-generated windfall. According to the methodology which was used in the work, the result of the computations show that in 1972-73 the windfall gain was worth 6-8 % of GDP (in constant 1972 prices). It peaked in 1974 at 28 % of GDP and, despite a production short-fall in 1975, owing to a cyclone, it still amounted to 19 % of GDP. This is clearly a very significant windfall. If the windfall is converted into a permanent income using a discount rate of 8 %, this being after a tax-rate of return realized by large sugar estates at that time, the windfall has a present value of 5 % of GDP. Even if other adjustments are brought in so as to refine further the calculation, whether the magnitude of the shock is calculated in current prices or present value terms, the 1972-75 sugar boom caused a major upheaval of the economy on Private Sector Savings, Private Sector Investment and the Government Budget.

The post-Independence trade policy regime in Mauritius was characterized by pervasive import control and a relatively high level of import restrictions. Nominal tariffs were relatively high, with a fairly wide dispersion and effective tariffs were even higher. A range of hidden tariffs were in place and there were relatively high export taxes on sugar. In addition, there was extensive reliance on quantitative restrictions. Besides, there was a tight control on public expenditure and overseas remittances in an attempt to reverse the increasing deficits in the public accounts and the Balance of Payments. These measures, however, were of no avail and could not ward off the 1979 fiscal crisis when, with barely two weeks of foreign exchange reserves, the Government was compelled to have a recourse to the IMF and the World Bank for emergency loans to prevent Mauritius from defaulting on its foreign trade and capital commitments. It was only with the new credits attached to the IMF Stabilisation and World Bank Structural Adjustment

programmes and the implementation of the measures contained in these programmes, that the situation was brought under control.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

Moreover, the various indicators of income and expenditure given below reveal that between 2001/2002 and 2006/2007, there was "no significant change, after adjusting for inflation"³⁰⁴ in average monthly income.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

Houbert, March 1981. "Jean Mauritius: Independence and dependence", *Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 19, No.1. ILO Decent Work, 1999. International Cooperative Alliance. *Cooperative Principles and Values*, Revised 1996. Kalla, A. C., 2001. "Health and Urban environment in Mauritius (1850-1900)", *Journal of Mauritian Studies*, MGI, Moka. Kalla, A.C : 'The Gujarati Merchants in Mauritius', *Journal of Mauritian Studies*, MGI. Kinnock and Chulumanda, 2006. "Report of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly Delegation", Fact-Finding Delegation to Swaziland and Mauritius. Koenig M., Report on the Agricultural Census 1940, Government Printer. Kotlikoff, Laurence J., 1979. 'The structure of slave prices in New Orleans, 1804 to 1862', *Economic Inquiry*, 17(4), 496-518. La Balance 1832, No. 5, lundi 16 avril 1832. Lagesse, Marcelle, 1973. « L'Ile de France avant Labourdonnais », Ile Maurice. Lamusse, R. "The Supremacy and twilight of the Mauritius Sugar Industry, Part II". Lamusse, R., 1964. "The Economic Development of the Mauritius Sugar Industry. *Revue Agricole et Sucrière* Part III". Lamusse, R., 1964. "The Economic Development of the Mauritius Sugar Industry Part II, *Revue Agricole et Sucrière* 43" p. 113. Lamusse, R., 1985. "The breakthrough in export processing industrialisation in Mauritius", *AfricanAmerican Issues*, Center, Boston University. Lamusse, R., 2011. "The supremacy and Twilight of the sugar industry, Part II". Lamusse, R., November 1989. "Adjustment to structural change in manufacturing in a North-South perspective: The case of the clothing export sector in Mauritius", ILO. Lawrence, James., 1995. "The Rise and fall of the British Empire", Abacus.

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Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

R. Lamusse, Adjustment to structural change in manufacturing in a North-South perspective: The case of the clothing export sector in Mauritius. ILO, November 1989, pp. 4-5.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

R. Lamusse, Adjustment to structural change in manufacturing in a North-South perspective: The case of the clothing export sector in Mauritius. ILO, November 1989. 235 R. Lamusse, ILO, November 1989, op. cit. R. Lamusse, The breakthrough in

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

of Social Protection in Mauritius

Mauritius had fallen in the clutches of the International Monetary Fund during the late 1970s and early 1980s as a result of growing balance of payments deficits and stagnation of the economy. The country had to go through a structural adjustment programme where food subsidies had been reduced and wages were held below the rate of inflation. In 1983, a Sales Tax of 5% was introduced to raise Government revenue. In 1998, the Value Added Tax (VAT) at the rate of 10% was introduced in replace of the sales tax. Shortly afterwards, in 2000, the VAT was increased by 50%, bringing the rate to 15%, while its applicability was extended to services as well. The paradox about Value Added Tax is that it is paid by even the poorest of the poor.

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

transformations and upheavals. At the

beginning of the 1970s, the Mauritian Government adopted a diversification programme, with the setting up of the Export Processing Zone and the development of the Tourism sector. Mauritius was a mono-crop economy but following the down turn in sugar exportation, demographic explosion (high population growth) and economic downturn, the Government had to diversify its economy. However, by the end of the 1970s, the economic situation worsened following the rise in petroleum prices and the end of the sugar boom. Consequently, the balance of payment deficit steadily rose, and this led Government to approach the International Monetary Fund and adopt the structural adjustment.

Morocco - TRC_Equity-and-Reconciliation-Commission_IER_-English_volume_4> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

The Wali al-Madalim shall make the investigations necessary to check the truth of the acts that have come to his knowledge and shall examine how seriously the rights of the originator of the grievance were violated, and what adjustment is required. He shall also make enquiries of the authorities involved about the acts subject of the grievance. To this end, heads of departments and other public institutions, local communes or anybody invested with the prerogatives of the public authority who have cases submitted to them by the Wali al-Madalim or his deputies shall give their support so that it is possible to grasp all sides of the dispute. He shall do this by ordering the public servants, agents and the monitoring bodies under his authority to cooperate in facilitating the task of the Wali alMadalim or his deputies in the investigations they undertake.

Chapter I : New Institutional, Legal

Morocco - TRC_Equity-and-Reconciliation-Commission_IER_-English_volume_5> - § 2 references coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

I. Basic Principles

In its work, the Commission sought to implement the principles and criteria of international human rights law and international humanitarian law relating to the right to remedy and reparations, and the right to

know the truth. It also sought to implement the major conclusions of national experiences around the world where nations were involved in processes of frank disclosure of the truth with the aim of reconciliation with self and with history. This was regarded as an open-ended pathway of preserving the memory, granting justice to the victims and strengthening national unity on all levels. Therefore, since its foundation, the Commission worked for justice and reconciliation starting from basic principles in order to realize strategic goals in accordance with a determined plan that was adjusted according to the various stages of the work. These strategic goals were incorporated in the framework of supporting democracy and human rights and facing the future through reading the past with wisdom and insight. Thus, it used a non-judicial approach, depending on the principles of equity and the spirit of justice, and springing from an in-depth analysis of the uniqueness of the Moroccan situation, and from a deep-rooted faith in the extent of the contribution that the Moroccan experience can make to the development of international principles relating to transitional justice.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

To realize these goals, the Commission was careful, from the very beginning of its first regular meeting, to lay out a general action plan, elaborated with thematic action plans for each stage. All the activities were organized round the main foci, the temporal competence, and the referential criteria of the Commission, while taking all the precautions necessary to implement its plan, and to introduce any adjustments necessitated by the progress of the work and the extension of the mandate of the Commission. The implementation of the programmes defined in the Commission's plan and the plans for each stage, relied primarily on cooperation and partnerships with the different components of society.

Nigeria - HRVIC Report-FULL> - § 12 references coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

The Commission has identified the implementation of certain public policies, like the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), by military regimes as being contributory to the violations of human rights. The reactions of Nigerians to SAP led to what came to be known in Nigeria as the SAP riots. These demonstrations took place within and outside university campuses and some students and workers lost their lives in the process.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

The body of the petition is made up of allegations of problems that border on boundary adjustment. We are of the view that the Akwa Ibom State Government should be able to deal with this problem as it is a boundary adjustment issue. The state government might need to refresh its memory by making reference to the Gazette referred to in the petitioner's submission.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

* We further recommend that the Government looks very closely at the issues of boundary adjustments and mineral development in some states in the area under consideration. Those that qualify to be included in the Niger-Delta Development Commission should be included immediately.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

A major constitutional and political development undertaken by the Murtala Mohammed/Obasanjo regime was the further creation of more states in February 1976, on the recommendation of the Justice Ayo Irikefe Panel on the Creation of More States and Boundary Adjustments in Nigeria.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

and implementation of controversial structural adjustment policies; (b) the controversial banning and disqualification

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

5.33 During the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) period of the Babangida regime, the Nigerian state was very vicious in its dealings with the students and their organisation, the National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS). The students and their organisation were viewed as one of those restive forces in the civil society that wanted to derail the implementation of the Structural Adjustment Programme of the regime.¹⁸ The fact that SAP adversely affected the educational sector as statutory allocation to tertiary institutions declined in real terms and the galloping rate of inflation in the country negatively affected the students as most of them could not eke out a decent living, forced the students to rise up against SAP. From 1988 to 1991, students' demonstration mostly against the economic policies of the Babangida regime became an annual event. It

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

- The creation of more states and localities as well as boundary adjustments that accompanied them were also used to perpetuate the structural basis of Igbo marginalization. The South East zone continually lagged behind the other major ethnic groups in the number of states and local governments. For example, in the 1976 exercise that increased the number of states in the federation to 19,

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

there were only 2 Ndigbo states in comparison to the Hausa/Fulani and Yoruba who had five each. With states serving as distribution outlets for allocating federal resources, the disadvantage suffered by the Igbo can be well imagined. Ndigbo further allege that the process of boundary adjustment was used to transfer oil-rich parts of Igbo land – such as the Ndoni/Egbema and parts of Ndoki south of the Imo river, which is said to harbour the highest oil deposits in the country – to Rivers, Cross River and Akwa Ibom states.

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

of the Northern and Southern

protectorates of Nigeria into one country in 1914, the various police forces that existed at the time were later brought together to form a national police force for Nigeria in 1930 through the enactment of the Police Ordinance No. 3 of 1930.⁴⁹ Subsequent organizational developments that took place in the Nigeria Police prior to independence included administrative adjustments that followed the constitutional changes of 1947, 1950, 1954 and 1957. The most notable development in the Nigeria Police Force prior to independence was the federalization of the force in 1954, which followed the coming into effect of the Littleton Constitution that year. The consequence of the development for the police is that both the federal and then regional governments shared responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of public safety.⁵⁰

8.10 When Nigeria became

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

18. See, Said Adejumobi, *Structural Adjustment, Students Movement and Popular Struggles in Nigeria, 1986-1996* in Attahiru Jega (ed.) *Identity Transformation and Identity Politics Under Structural Adjustment in Nigeria*. (Uppsala and Kano: Nordic Africa Institute and Centre for Research and Documentation, 2000), pp. 204-234.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

21. See, Said Adejumobi, *Structural Adjustment, Students Movement and Popular Struggles in Nigeria, 1986-1996* in Attahiru Jega (ed.) *Identity Transformation and Identity Politics Under Structural Adjustment in Nigeria*. (Uppsala and Kano: Nordic Africa Institute and Centre for Research and Documentation, 2000), pp. 204-234.

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

arrest and detention by the Buhari/Idiagbon regime in connection with the industrial action embarked upon by members of the Nigerian Medical Association (NMA). The petitioner further enumerated the several arrests and detentions he suffered in the hands of the security agents under the regime of the General Ibrahim Babangida following public demonstrations over the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) imposed by his regime and finally referred to his arrest, detention, torture in prison by the regime of late General Sani Abacha and his subsequent trial on spurious charges before General Patrick Aziza's Military Tribunal in connection with the alleged coup plot of 1995. The petitioner lamented that this flawed trial subsequently resulted in his wrongful conviction and sentence to life imprisonment. He was released after four years imprisonment, following the demise of General Sani Abacha. He lamented his excruciating prison experiences and insisted that the Comptroller General of Prison should be subpoenaed to produce copies of 'Special Instructions' that were allegedly issued to prison officials for the maltreatment of those convicted for the alleged coup plot of 1995. The petitioner finally tendered all the ten appendices attached to his main petition and they were admitted in evidence and marked as Exhibit 2.

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

In fact, the Commission, although it recognized and was forced to contend with the practical consequences of parallel prosecutions, did not view these subsequent developments as having any effect whatsoever upon its mandate. The Commission's attitude towards and its relationship with the Special Court for Sierra Leone are fully discussed elsewhere in this report. For the purposes of the discussion here, it should be sufficient to note that the Commission has viewed its mandate as being derived from the Lomé Peace Agreement and the legislation adopted in February 2000, irrespective of the subsequent change in philosophy of the Government of Sierra Leone and of Parliament. Parliament was, of course, always free to do so, if it had believed that adjustments to the Commission's mandate were required, in the light of the establishment of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the, at least, partial repudiation of the covenants reached in Lomé.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

The Commission also recommends that the amount of the pension be adjusted over time according to the rate of inflation.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

Bandajuma. Indeed most of the Chiefs who had rebelled were punished – some of them imprisoned, others banished – while those who supported the British were rewarded along with their subjects.¹³ The period of unrest around the 'Hut Tax War' thus marked the effective consolidation of colonial rule. All the chiefs were compelled to adjust to their new status as the servants and representatives of the colonial government.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

As custodians of custom, the Chiefs were responsible for creating and adjusting the laws of the Protectorate. Their interpretations were often influenced by considerations other than a sense of justice. An impression spread among the people that the Chiefs had become predators on their own subjects.¹⁸ Such a negative perception undermined the legitimacy of the Chiefs and further alienated them from the ordinary folk. In addition, survival as a Chief came to

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

the members of the administration

apart from the Head of State, Captain Valentine Strasser, awarded themselves rapid promotions. When the NPRC handed over power in 1996, the adjustment of such ranks by the civilian government to reflect service and experience would have required a problematic overhaul of military protocol. A similar scenario unfolded when the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) seized power in May 1997. When the AFRC was deposed by force and its main officers retreated into the hinterland, the military was confronted with the peculiar phenomenon of quasiofficial "Bush Brigadiers".

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

Before the onset of the war, less than half of the population had access to basic health services.³³ This travesty was attributed mainly to the unfavourable economic climate that Sierra Leone was experiencing. The cuts in spending in areas such as health and education invariably affected women disproportionately. According to a submission to the TRC from a group of women's NGOs,³⁴ decreases in public health spending and, in some cases, structural adjustment contributed to the deterioration of public health systems. The submission further stated that privatisation of health-care systems without appropriate guarantees of universal access to affordable health care, further reduced health-care availability. Women have long experienced unequal access to basic health services as well as different and unequal opportunities for the protection, promotion and maintenance of their health.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

In the face of this plight, the Pan African Women's Association (PAWA) Sierra Leone used the platform of International Women's Day in 1992 to complain about the hardships women were enduring under the Structural Adjustment Programme.³⁵ They cited limited access to health-care facilities, especially in the rural areas, as well as the exorbitant costs attached to what little health care was available.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

The decline in the economy during the 1970s and the imposition of the structural adjustment policy in the 1980s impacted on spending and led to a further deterioration in education levels. The corresponding rise in school fees had a negative effect on the accessibility of education. Primary school enrolment declined from an average annual increase of 6% between 1970 and 1985 to only 2% between 1985 and 1990.¹⁴ By 1990, of the total number of girls who qualified as the potential school going population, only 12% were enrolled at secondary schools. In the case of boys, only 22% of all boys of school going age were enrolled. In the case of tertiary education, according to figures for 1996, only 13% of both girls and boys made it through.¹⁵

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

the words of the Minister:

"The period of the late 1970s, but more the 1980s, was characterised by a nosedive of the Sierra Leone economy, largely as a consequence of bad governance, corruption and the Breton Woods structural adjustment programmes... Living standards of the poor masses and poverty generally were ignored. Education, like other sectors, was not spared the general malaise, as the education budget shrank from an average 21% to 12% to 8% in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s respectively."¹⁹

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

In most countries, children under the age of 18 are not regarded as having the legal capacity to be responsible for their actions (*doli capax*). The Rome Statute of the ICC uses 18 as the age of legal capacity and children's rights advocates argue that most national jurisdictions should be adjusted accordingly. It is highly unlikely that children under the age of 18 fully comprehend the consequences of their actions.

201.

There is no doubt

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

The capacity of the population to cope with the dire economic situation in the aftermath of the conflict is significantly based on the characteristics of the economy before the war. In a sense, it is necessary to look at the situation of people before the conflict and whether they were above the poverty index.²⁸⁷ Unfortunately in the case of Sierra Leone, the economy was already precariously placed in the 1980s, a state of affairs that was not helped by the adoption of the structural adjustment programme, which destroyed most of the social services being provided by government. The conflict has only served to make the poor even more impoverished.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

UNICEF has also instigated vital interventions in the area of education in response to the desperate state of education in the country after the conflict. In 2000, UNICEF partnered with the government and the Norwegian Refugee Council to establish the Rapid Response Education Programme, composed of special classes on numeracy and literacy skills, with additional teaching in peace building, human rights, religion and moral ethics. The programme was designed to enable children to make the adjustment back into formal classes. It typically focussed on IDP settlements and communities that had just become accessible to human assistance, lasting for an intense period of six months.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

See the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), UN Doc. S/RES/955, With some adjustment, due to what the Secretary-General describes as the "doubtful customary nature" of the provision in

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

Other violations, such as abductions, amputations, murder and arson, which are rare in the traditional context, are normally referred to the police, through the Paramount Chief or District Office. However, given the amnesty established by the Lomé Agreement, traditional methods can be adjusted and applied to those violations too, as a condition for the reintegration of ex-combatants.⁷ Reunification ceremonies all over the country testify that such methods are already being widely applied. Caritas Makeni used such methods during reunification ceremonies for abducted children, as recounted below:

SouthAfrica.TRC_.Report-FULL> - § 20 references coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

11 As the early statements were received and analysed, it became clear that the initial protocol, developed before the Commission began its work, was inadequate. This may be attributed to two factors. First, the structuring of information gathered from long and complex narrative statements imposed some technical difficulties: narrative statements might contain information on gross violations of human rights which occurred on one or more occasions, at one or more places, to one or more victims and carried out by one or more perpetrators. As different kinds of evidence of varying degrees of detail and complexity were gathered, it became clear that there was a need to adjust and fine-tune the structure of the protocol in order to ensure that all necessary information was captured in a uniform manner.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

47 Because the Commission was without precedent, initial budgeting was based on broad estimates of what might be required. The initial amount allocated in the budget of the Department of Justice was not, therefore, based on any precedent and required ongoing adjustments.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

to cash generated from operations
Adjustments for:

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

15 However, as the Commission's work programme progressed, it became clear that it would not be able to complete all its work within the prescribed eighteenmonth period. The Commission's lifespan was extended, initially by six months and then through to October 1998. The amendments to the Act allowing for this extension also made provision for the Amnesty Committee to continue until its work was completed. The staff roll out plan was adjusted accordingly.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

8 These themes were researched on the basis of available material to provide a context within which the primary data of the Commission could be understood and interpreted, as information became available. The appropriateness of the themes was subsequently confirmed on the basis of primary data available to the Commission and, in some instances, adjustments were made to the themes.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

Central Committee (1986-1990) under Johnson Mlambo The same personnel as above continued except for the Chair. Mlambo replaced Pokela who had died of natural causes in 1985. This set held on, with occasional changes and minor adjustments until PAC, like the ANC and SACP, were legalised in 1990.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

adjustments to their perception of the 'enemy'. Despite this, the Commission heard evidence that members of the SAP continued to target liberation organisations. There is also evidence of extra-judicial executions having taken place with the knowledge and approval of senior police officers. Amnesty applicants told the Commission that most criminal events were regarded as political and that the more brutal and shocking events were likely to be seen as politically motivated. Members of the security forces, along with white farmers and members of civilian right-wing organisations, perceived themselves to be more than ever under siege by resistance and liberation organisations, particularly APLA. APLA, indeed, had publicly identified these groups as the enemy.

154 The PAC and its

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

at the Impala Bafokeng Mine.

768 The reluctance of Bophuthatswana to introduce political reforms and adjust to the changed political context culminated in a strike by civil servants in January 1994. Within days of Mangope announcing that he would not participate in the country's first democratic elections in April 1994, Bophuthatswana's civil servants began striking. Events eventually led to the invasion of Bophuthatswana by AWB members. The incident is dealt with elsewhere in the Commission's report. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT MEMBERS OF THE UDF IN THE NORTHERN TRANSVAAL WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR BURNING HOMES AND KILLING OF A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT MEMBERS OF THE VENDA POLICE FORCE WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROLONGED DETENTION AND TORTURE OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE BETWEEN 1990 AND 1994. MORE SPECIFICALLY, THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT MR MBIZA MBOKOTA, AN ANC ACTIVIST WAS SEVERELY TORTURED BY THE VENDA POLICE IN FEBRUARY 1992. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THE GAZANKULU POLICE FORCE USED UNDUE FORCE IN CONTROLLING PROTESTS AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF PROFESSOR HUDSON NTSWANISI. MANY PEOPLE WERE SHOT AND INJURED DURING STREET PROTESTS AND A NUMBER OF ACTIVISTS WERE DETAINED AND TORTURED. THE COMMISSION FINDS FURTHER THAT THE GAZANKULU POLICE FORCE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DETENTION AND TORTURE OF A NUMBER OF ANC ACTIVISTS IN THE AREA. THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT MR ELVIS SEKOATI WAS SEVERELY TORTURED IN 1993.

THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT, ON

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF CROWD DISPERSAL.

THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THERE WAS AN INVASION OF BOPHUTHATSWANA BY MEMBERS OF THE AWB ON 11 MARCH 1994. (THIS INCIDENT IS DOCUMENTED ELSEWHERE IN THE REPORT.) IN BRIEF, THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT IN JANUARY 1994, CIVIL SERVANTS EMBARKED ON A STRIKE DEMANDING THAT BOPHUTHATSWANA GOVERNMENT INTRODUCE POLITICAL REFORMS AND ADJUST TO THE CHANGED POLITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES IN SOUTH AFRICA. PRESIDENT MANGOPE HAD TURNED TO THE

VOLKSFRONT FOR ASSISTANCE IN MAINTAINING CONTROL OF HIS ADMINISTRATION. THE VOLKSFRONT HAD UNDERTAKEN TO INCORPORATE ITSELF UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE BOPHUTHATSWANA DEFENCE FORCE BY 11 MARCH 1994. HOWEVER, MR EUGENE TERREBLANCHE, LEADER OF THE AWB MOBILISED A FORCE OF 600 AWB MEMBERS WHO ENTERED MAFIKENG IN BOPHUTHATSWANA AND PROCEEDED TO RANDOMLY ATTACK RESIDENTS OF MAFIKENG RESIDENTS. THE COMMISSION FINDS MR EUGENE

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

Business and Labour PAGE 20

13 As far as the business community was concerned, its purpose in participating in the Commission was to promote understanding of the role of business under apartheid and to explore areas where businesses failed to press for change – both at a political and at an organisational level. Failure to act quickly or adequately on the political front was regarded as an error of omission. Failure to adjust employment practices was likewise regarded as regrettable, but not amounting to a gross human rights violation. 14 Tongaat-Hulett expresses it

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

abuse by Nazi camp commanders.

126 The following extract deals with the role of women in a particular church, but can also be seen as a clear challenge for all South Africans to pay more than lip service to the constitutional ideal of a society where men and women can participate fully, where human rights are respected: Ms Joyce Seroke: Bishop Michael, I would like to, through you, commend the CPSA [Church of the Province of Southern Africa] for coming to grips at last after a long and painful process of accepting women as priests in the church, but I would like to know what is the church doing to empower those women for meaningful participation with in the church? Bishop Michael Nuttall: Chairperson, as you will know this is a fairly recent development within the life of our church. It goes back to 1992. Perhaps we should have made that decision long before but, like so many other churches in this respect throughout the world, we have been on a journey and all of us have had to come to a profound change of mind when we've come to the point of accepting women clergy should be as free to operate within the life of our church as men clergy. So, we've only been involved in this for the past five years. We now have something like twenty-three women clergy out of 120 within the diocese which I'm part of ... but there's still a very long way to go, and part of that long way to go is the need for the mindset to change because so many of us across the board, this is not a white or black phenomenon, but across the board, so many of us, particularly those of us who are male, but not only men, have got to make a major inner adjustment to this new reality within the life of our church. But as I said just now, I think that a new liberating process is underway for men and women alike in this process.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

INITIATIVES AS THE COMMISSION CLOSED

In the faith community: the CPSA in KwaZulu-Natal Attempts are now being made to rectify these long-standing inequities within the life of our church. Black advancement into leadership roles has been significant, but still, within our church structures, we are significantly dependant on white skill and

expertise which can easily look and feel like white power blocking the aspirations of black people. A transformation process is underway, spearheaded by a recently created black Anglican forum. This will promote and facilitate an adjustment process for the CPSA, as it moves into the new millennium, seeming to provide a new authenticity for our life together as a church, setting us free to be more truly African in the broadest sense, to engage in our mission and ministry in a more authentic incarnational way. Chairperson, this is one of the ways in which our denomination sees its commitment to the future of this country and this sub-continent. To be a transformed church under God, serving a transformed society. Central to that task will be our desire to contribute to a continuing process of healing and costly, not cheap, reconciliation. I speak as a church leader now in a province which has seen well over 15 000 politically motivated killings in a decade of traumatic transition. The healing of the resultant wounds, let alone the other wounds, which are the legacy of apartheid, will engage the faith communities and others for a long time to come. One of the things which the KwaZulu-Natal Leaders Group is planning for 1998, is a series of pastoral

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

including the fact that he cannot forget the brutal killing of his family members or his missing daughter and that his wife is finding it difficult to adjust to township life, which she finds very violent. He made the following requests: a He would appreciate it if the Commission could help him to find a place of his own.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

31. During the sanctions years (1986 to 1989), foreign debt represented between 44 and 56 per cent of Eskom's total net debts. During the 1980s, Eskom's capital investments at current prices amounted to R35 billion. A fairly large part of these investments involved the importation of capital goods and services. The South African Reserve Bank provided long-term forward cover, especially in the US\$/Rand market. From April 1981 to the end of January 1998, a total loss of R26.4 billion was recorded on the Forward Exchange Contracts Adjustment Account. Of this amount, R19.1 billion was directly attributable to long-term forward cover granted directly to the erstwhile parastatals, primarily Eskom, in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Such losses had to be paid for by the taxpayer.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

25. The Commission refused to change these critical findings. It was, however, amenable to negotiation on the adjustment of certain lesser findings in order to facilitate settlement and the issue of its Codicil.

26. The case was settled out of court only a few days before the matter was set down for hearing on 29 January 2003. The Commission agreed to the adjustment of certain lesser findings, such as those relating to the activities of certain gangs and the compilation of statistics derived from victim statements. With regard to these findings the Commission replaced findings against the IFP to read as findings against 'members and/or supporters of the IFP'. The Commission has also adjusted similar findings in relation to the ANC and other role players.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

Pursuant to review proceedings instituted by the IFP and Minister Buthelezi, upon reconsideration of its initial findings and upon receipt of extensive representations made by the IFP and Minister Buthelezi, the following changes and corrections to the TRC report are made. The original text is followed by the adjusted text.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

Retained income for the year

Retained income at the beginning of the year Prior year adjustments

Retained income at the end

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

13. Prior year adjustments Audit fees – overprovision

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

Interest expended

Transfer of assets

Profit of disposal of fixed assets Prior year adjustments

Operating profit/(loss) before working

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

This attack was allegedly planned

and carried out with the aid of the police. 'Bongolethu Thre e': Three children were shot dead by named members of the SAP in Bongolethu, O u t d s h o o r n, Cape, on 17 June 1985, when the police members concealed themselves inside the home of a policeman who had been attacked, and opened fire on those entering or approaching the house. Bonteheuwel Military W i n g : A semi-form a l clandestine group of mainly teenagers and school pupils who engaged in militant protest actions in Bonteheuwel, Cape To w n . Bophuthatswana invasion : On 11 March 1994 h u n d r e d s of AWB members drove into Bophuthatswana following a request for assistance f r o m Chief Mangope to help r e s t o r e control in the homeland in the face of a strike by civil serv a n t s demanding that the Mangope government intro d u c e political re f o r m s and adjust to the changing political c i r c u m s t a n c e s in South Africa. Under the leadership of AWB leader Eugene Te r r e ' B l a n c h e , AWB members randomly attacked Mafikeng residents, killing 42 people. Three AWB members were shot dead by members of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force. B r u n t v i l l e attacks : Between November 1990 and December 1993, hostilities between IFP-support i n g

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[0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

agency away from political feud.

The officials in charge of the State's legislative and administrative institutions are now provided with a historical opportunity to adjust their positions and embark on the endeavor to ensure the success of the post-Commission period. This is a precious opportunity to restore public trust in their State with all of its landmarks and historical events whose foundation has been laid.

Today, we solemnly announce to

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

and the Tunisian Criminal Law.

The indictments offered a new model that lays the foundation for a new jurisprudence, and that should be addressed and analyzed by experts in law, especially that TDC incorporated in this model the approach of "strategic litigation". The latter seeks to create a progressive jurisprudence that contributes to adjusting the application of standards and legal principles so as to ensure full respect of human rights.

The investigations revealed the physical

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

grounds of excess of authority.

It should be noted that the judiciary justice has adopted this interpretation and handed down a ruling accordingly. In fact, the Court of First Instance in Sfax in its hearing of case n° 80241 on August 25, 2017, ruled that the TDC procedures are legitimate and" required the defending party to stop the tax adjustment process concerning the petitioner pending a ruling on the application for arbitration and reconciliation lodged with the TDC. For his part, the Minister of State Property challenged all precautionary measures, which were nullified by the Administrative Court. As a result, the TDC was unable to implement Article 48 of the Law.

V. The negative attitude of

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

136 ▪ Network of economic control

based on a system of licenses 86 and privileges to manipulate entrepreneurs and contractors, employ the adjustments structures to serve political purposes (taxes, social funds, experts ...), the transfer of public property to the private to win clients.

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

- Revising the law n°70 of 1982 issued in August 6th, 1982 on the adjustment of the general statute of the agents of the Internal Security Forces, especially by the abolition of article 8 on the necessity of obtaining

an administrative permit to sign a marriage contract as marriage is a civil right which cannot be restricted under article 23 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and which legislates the freedom of marriage and establishment of a family. And the abolition of the sentence of the severe arrest in the security barracks provided for in Article 50 of the same law as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

with wounds of varying severity.

The Kasbah 1 sit-in resulted in the resignation of a group of ministers belonging to the RCD, an adjustment in the composition of the interim government, as these ministers were replaced by technocrats, as well as the dissolution of the parliament and advisory council.

Peaceful protests continued, demanding the

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

This phenomenon has started with the economic crisis of 1986 and the Structural Adjustment Plan (SAP), and has been subsequently accentuated under the Ben Ali regime. Following the fall of the dictatorship, this trend was not reversed, quite the contrary.

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

Second: If the victim had suffered several violations, the amount of compensation for each violation is calculated, and the amount of compensation for the subsequent violation shall be adjusted following a medical standard (the Balthazar method)⁴⁰⁶. Concerning the following violations: • Rape and sexual violence • Torture and forms of inhuman, degrading or harsh treatment and punishments, The amount of compensation is calculated on basis of the violation with the highest compensation rate. 1.3. Beneficiaries from Compensations for Material and Moral Damages

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

406 Balthazar Method: Compensation rate for a category 1 violation = A Compensation rate for a category 2 violation = B and $A > B$ Adjusted compensation rate for a category 2 violation = $[B \cdot (A - 100)] / 100$

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

o Building regional hospitals in regions lacking such facility, in order to adjust the national health service map and ensure access to health services to all citizens in their region, without having to endure the pain of traveling to distant regions and all its potential risks and exposures, which could even result in death.