



The contribution of the Moroccan Center for Transitional Justice and the Study of International Reports

About :

Initial report on:

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from
Enforced Disappearance

Submitted by the Kingdom of Morocco

Committee on Enforced Disappearances

Moroccan Center for Transitional Justice and the Study of International Reports

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Introducing Center

Moroccan for transitional justice and the study of international

who are we?

An independent, non-profit academic research institution, established in 2018, specialized in transitional justice issues and the study of international reports. It is supervised by a group of researchers and consultants from various knowledge and academic disciplines, and it is based in the city of Kenitra - Kingdom of Morocco. The Center works on conducting in-depth research on transitional justice mechanisms, carrying out analytical studies of international reports, and promoting a culture of human rights at the national and local levels.

Our goals?

- ✓ Supporting researchers in the field of transitional justice studies and international reports in order to deepen research and studies;
- ✓ Building a documentary and knowledge balance on transitional justice;
- ✓ evaluation of public policies in the field of human rights;
- ✓ Forming research units to implement academic scientific projects and works at the regional and national levels
- ✓ Publish research that is in line with the center's objectives.

Our message?

- ✓ Spreading the values of reconciliation, tolerance and fair equity;
- ✓ Spreading the values and principles of transitional justice and democracy;
- ✓ Preserving memory and national unity;
- ✓ Spreading and promoting the values of human rights in their comprehensiveness;
- ✓ Preparing research and academic studies on human rights.

What can we offer?

- ✓ Presenting studies on international reports in terms of form and content;
- ✓ Presenting and organizing readings in books, reports and scientific research;
- ✓ Presenting international experiences in the field of transitional justice;
- ✓ Carrying out research, academic studies and institutional consultations;
- ✓ Cooperation with governmental and non-governmental institutions...
- ✓ Focusing on the field dimension of human rights.

Submit:

1. This report was prepared by the Moroccan Center for Transitional Justice and the study of international reports on the initial report on: The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, and is considered one of the first reports that the center will work on, and we have taken, through this report, an investigation Objectivity and scientific credibility in its achievement parallel to the aforementioned report, submitted by the States Parties under Article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention.
2. The Moroccan Center for Transitional Justice and the Study of International Reports considers that the preparation of this report falls within its objectives and noble research mission and according to its scientific reference for the advancement and protection of human rights in its international dimension.
3. The Center, through its serious involvement in preparing this report, evokes a set of positive elements that the Kingdom of Morocco made through its legal institutions and legislation, and through the experience of transitional justice that dealt with the issue of enforced disappearance, the focus of this report.
4. In preparing this report, the Center evokes a set of data, reports and scientific meetings, and stands for several institutional and legal challenges in the final closure of the file of enforced disappearance in Morocco, in the face of conflicting data and the actual will of the various actors to deal with the file in its legal and political context in an accurate manner.
5. Thus, the authors of this report agree to discuss it from the perspective of authoritative “completion of the results of the transitional justice experience in Morocco” as the reason for Morocco’s delay in submitting the report, knowing that the results of transitional justice in the field of revealing the truth in most of them received great and final attention in the 2010 report and from this year to year 2021 No new data was disclosed in the field of truth-disclosure except in a summary and partial manner regarding the outstanding cases approved by (E.R.C) identified in 66 cases. From another angle, it concerns the legal and institutional framework and the reservations of the Kingdom of Morocco regarding the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as the issue of welfare in the Moroccan transitional justice experience. And the extent of activating the articles of the Convention at the level of practice, especially in knowing the truth.

general context:

6. Proceeding from the involvement of the Kingdom of Morocco in the legal and institutional reforms related to human rights policies and political breakthroughs since the 1990s, which culminated first: Morocco’s involvement in the human rights system in its international dimension, and secondly: the transitional justice approach, which resulted in the establishment of an independent arbitration panel in order to provide Compensation for Victims and the Equity and Reconciliation Commission for the final

closure of the file of gross violations of human rights after it has been treated fairly and equitably, so that the Commission's outputs rise to be included in the constitutional document of 2011.

7. Proceeding from the criminalization of enforced disappearance in the Constitutional Document of 2011 through Chapter 23, which establishes protection against enforced disappearance, and Chapter 20, which guarantees the right to life, and several other chapters that acknowledge the broad protection and promotion of rights and freedoms, which was the result of (HEM) recommendations And from it emerged a change and the adoption of a set of new laws that fit the international commitments to which Morocco has adhered.
8. Proceeding from the submission by the Kingdom of Morocco of the initial report on the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, which is supposed to be submitted in June 2015, which constitutes a remarkable progress and its affirmation of effective engagement in the system of international conventions and its commitment to institutionalizing the legal and institutional framework for rights and freedoms. Accordingly, the preliminary report constitutes several essential points for what Morocco has achieved in the legal and institutional field of enforced disappearance, its manifestations and its continuous interaction with the mechanisms of special procedures related to enforced disappearance, as the latter is equal in its cruelty and risks to the erasure of human existence and deprivation of legal and institutional protection, whether they are guilty or otherwise.
9. Moroccan Center for Transitional Justice and the Study of International Reports presents its observations regarding the positive progress in completing and adopting the Convention on Enforced Disappearance and submitting the initial report on: The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances despite the delay. The Center records the positive content of the report submitted in the aspect Legal, institutional and successive involvement of Morocco in international conventions.
10. As well as identifying some of the main observations or problems related to the file of enforced disappearance, ie the transitional justice process between 1956-1999. As well as the legal framework and interactions with the report of the Panel on Enforced Disappearances regarding pending cases and the Convention itself, in addition to the problem of knowing the truth in the pending files and the rest of the other files. The Center records, after its interaction with the content of the report, in its belief that there are challenges to completing this file, through the following observations:

First: Notes on the general legal framework

11. The center records in this slit a set of points, which are as follows:

- ✓ Positive completion of the Kingdom of Morocco's ratification procedure for the International Convention for the Protection of

Persons from Enforced Disappearance on May 14, 2013 and its publication in the Official Gazette on 2014.

- ✓ Positive inclusion in the Constitutional Document of 2011 of the most important recommendations (**E.R.C**), especially protection against enforced disappearance.
 - ✓ The positivity of the Kingdom of Morocco (**WGEID**) receiving 2009 and holding meetings with him regarding allegations of enforced disappearances 2018 and 2019.
12. The Center appreciates the definition of the concept of enforced disappearance within the draft Criminal Law 239.9, in conformity with Article 2 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, but the concept is far from the concept included in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which considered it a “crime against humanity whenever committed in As part of a widespread and systematic attack directed against any civilian population with knowledge of the attack¹ etc.
 13. The Center records the expansion of the concept of enforced disappearance to include persons who are arrested, detained or abducted by a political organization or with its permission or support for this act or its silence... as stipulated in Article 7 of the Rome Statute. It can also include "entities outside the country".
 14. The Center records the need to expedite the production of the draft criminal law and the rest of the other laws related to the criminal system and the organizational law related to determining the conditions and procedures for defending the unconstitutionality of the law, in accordance with Article 133 of the Constitution.
 15. The Center records the expansion of mechanisms to know the truth in the draft code of criminal procedure or other laws regarding the forcibly disappeared, as well as the procedures related to the investigation, determining the causes of disappearance, and facilitating access to information on a large scale among public authorities or others.

Second: Data on the necessity of adhering to the articles of the agreement

16. The Center notes the necessity of adhering to the articles of the Convention and related to it regarding pending cases (of unknown fate, genetic analysis of remains....), in the experience of transitional justice in Morocco.

¹ - (a) willful killing; (b) extermination; (c) slavery; (d) deportation or forced population transfer; (e) imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law; (f) torture; (g) rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of such gravity; (h) persecution of any identifiable group or group of people on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court; (i) Enforced disappearance of persons; (j) the crime of apartheid; (k) Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.

17. The Center records that it is the duty of victims to “know the truth” as this individual right, and Principle 4 states the right of victims to know, “Victims and their families, regardless of any judicial proceedings, have an imprescriptible right to know the truth about the circumstances in which they were committed. Violations and regarding the fate of the victim in the event of death or disappearance².”
18. The Center records that the pending cases of enforced disappearance are continuous cases in time, which harm the rights holders and the society in knowing the truth, as it is an ongoing crime. This must be recognized in the draft penal code;
19. The Center notes the need for Morocco to continue to investigate victims of enforced disappearance and to determine the results of investigations for the unaccounted for in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention. And the right to reparation in accordance with paragraph 5 of the same article, taking into account the extent of the harm continuing in time without knowing the truth.

Third: Notes on the data of some events (Paragraph No. 102-103)

1. Scrutinizing enforced disappearance deaths reported in the 2010 appendix

20. The deaths of enforced disappearances will be categorized according to the 50 deaths from the dawn of independence, the 47 deaths who died during the period of enforced disappearance between 1961 and 1992, the 88 people who died during the long-term enforced disappearances, and the 147 cases of those who died in the desert regions 13 cases of armed incidents between 1960-1964, 6 cases of fleeing from the fourth fixed point, 197 deaths during social events, and 79 victims of executions.
21. The total number of deaths approved by the report issued by the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of the Commission's recommendations amounted to 627 cases, and the report acknowledged the death of 238 cases, and confirmed the existence of evidence of death for 100 cases, while 265 cases were liquidated.
22. While the report included the date of death of 180 cases in an audited form (day, month and year) out of 627 of the total cases, 23 cases without verification, and 244 unspecified cases.
23. As for the location of deaths, 183 cases were checked (day, month and year) out of 627 of the total cases, 136 cases were not checked, and 32 were unspecified.
24. As for the date of burial for 20 cases (day, month and year) out of 627 of the total cases, there are no cases that have been checked, and 388 cases are unspecified.
25. As for the place of burial of 99 verified cases (day, month and year) out of 627 of the total cases, 6 cases without verification, and 388 unspecified cases.

² - United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Commission on Human Rights, 11th session "The promotion and protection of human rights: impunity", E/CN.4/2005/102/Add.1, 8 February 2005, p. 7.

26. The Center records the absence of accurate data and information in order to clarify and reveal the full truth through the date and place of death and the date and place of burial of all deaths victims of enforced disappearance.

2. A review of the events of 1981 as a model.

27. Equity and Reconciliation Commission (E.R.C) was able to complete its investigations regarding the course of the events of June 20, 1981 and concluded that the centers for collecting corpses had reached 114 deaths, namely: the Department of Preservation of the Dead in Ain al-Shaq (69 bodies) and the Ben Amsik Dispensary (17 bodies).), in addition to 28 deaths in District 46, and the commission was not able to determine the number of bodies that may have been transferred to Ibn Rushd and Al-Sufi Hospitals. The commission was also able to identify the identities of 26 of the deceased victims. It recommended that investigations be completed regarding 77 bodies buried in a private cemetery behind the central building of the Civil Protection headquarters in Casablanca.
28. So, the number of deaths approved by the commission, according to the documents and records it reviewed, reached 114, and 26 of them, the commission was able to identify. Most of them were shot in the skull or rib cage (86 cases) or suffocated, which killed 28 children due to overcrowding, as young as 15 years old.
29. In this regard, the Follow-up Committee identified 76 cases of unknown deaths, i.e. a transition from (26 to 76 cases) out of a total of 114 cases approved by the commission during the events of June 20, 1981.
30. Although there are other unknown cases, the Association of June 20, 1981 continues to call for revealing the full truth about them, and even the announced names remain unknown. The information and data that should be the right of rights holders according to the Convention on Enforced Disappearance and to be known precisely.

The center records the following data accurately:

31. Audit of Child Death Victims of the 1981 Events (Remains unknown).

Deaths at the civil protection stage (report 2009(*)	Names announced by the Monitoring Committee	Names announced by the Authority	Unknown	Transfer to the hospital or only the morgue	not registered	Registered	Removal of the body by the authorities	Full name	N°
		X	F.I/A			570 L	X	Rabia Rizqi 22 ans	1.
I.K	X		A		X		X	Fatima	2.

								Bennar	
I.K	X		A	X				Fatima Hamdi	3.
	X	X	F.I/A			521 L		Ibrahim Kennedy	4.
I.K	X		A		X		X	Ahmed Al-Saïdi	5.
I.K	X		F.I/A				X	Ahmed Ruchdi	6.
			F.I/A	X		568 L	X	Bachar Mouhsen	7.
I.K	X		F.I/A		X		X Vivant	Said Suouaidi	8.
I.K			A	X died in hospital	X			Abdul Razzaq Ramzy	9.
I.K			A	X died in hospital	X			Abdelazi Bouhli	10.
First mentioned by the committee	X		Individual grave	X died in hospital	X			Lahcen Nadim	11.
	X	X	A	X Succumbed to his injuries	X		X	Abdul Rahim Borja	12.
I.K			A		X		X	Abdul Razzaq Moufaki.Kr	13.
I.K			A	X died in hospital	X			Abdallah Jamali	14.

		X	F.I/ A	X The morgue		510 L	X	Idriss Mousaid (10 ans)	15.
I.K	X		F.I/ A	X The morgue		511 L		Youssef Al-Hamdawi	16.
I.K			A		X		X	Abdelkader Bokhari	17.

32. Verification of adult victims of the events of 1981 (with remains unknown).

Deaths at the civil protection stage (report 2009(**))	Names announced by the Monitoring Committee	Names announced by the Authority	Unknown	Transfer to the hospital or only the morgue	not registered	Registered	Removal of the body by the authorities	Full name	N°
I.K	X		A		X			Zobaida Bouirin	18.
I.K	X		A		X			Ibrahim Abourk	19.
		X	F.I /A	X (Hospital or morgue)		559L	X	Ali ben Yazid Afkhar (65 ans)	20.
		X	FI/A	X (Hospital or morgue)		581L	X	Ibrahim Ben Ahmed (30 ans)	21.
I.K	X		A		X			Ahmed Balhor	22.
I.K	X		A		X		X	Houssein Mardi	23.
I.K	X		A		X			Elmostafa Kadmi	24.
I.K	X		A		X			Mohamed	25.

								Segroshni Yousefi	
		X	F.I /A	X (Hospital or morgue)		L577	X	Ben Al- Walad Al- Arabi	26.
I.K	X		A	X (Hospital or morgue)	X		X	Bouchaïb Sayadi	27.
I.K	X		A		X			Jamal Assaghir Elarabi	28.
I.K	X		A		X		X	Madjo Jamal	29.
I.K	X		A		X			Jamal Hani	30.
I.K	X		A		X			Hassan Azouagh	31.
I.K	X		A		X		X	Hassan Hantari	32.
		X	F.I /A	X (Hôpital ou morgue)		560	X	Radouan Lazraq (18 ans)	33.
	X	X	F.I /A	X (Hospital or morgue)		561L	X	Saïd Boujemaa Akrouti	34.
		X	F.I /A	X (Hospital or morgue)		575L	X	Saïd Hilal (22 ans)	35.
I.K	X		A		X			Abdel Rahman Obidas	36.
		X	F.I /A	X (Hospital or morgue)		514L		Abderrazak Hanabo (32 ans)	37.

I.K	X		A	X (Hospital or morgue)	X			Abdellatif Mohtaj	38.
I.K	X		A		X			Abdennabi Benmat	39.
I.K	X		A	X (Hôpital ou morgue)	X			Abdelhadi Ibn Hajar	40.
I.K	X		A	X died in hospital	X		X	Mahfoud ben Mouit Allah	41.
	X	X	F.I /A	X died in hospital / (Hôpital ou morgue)		558L		Mahad Bokbouch Ibn Al-Arabi	42.
	X	X	F.I /A	X (Hôpital ou morgue)		585L	X	Mohammed Al Magry	43.
I.K	X		A		X			Mustafa Ezgaïdi	44.
I.K	X		A		X		X	Mustafa Mazkour	45.
I.K	X		A		X			Asim Abderrahim	46.
	X	X	A	X Shot dead in his home	X			Hassan Zeroual Ben Mohammed (19 ans)	47.
I.K	X		A		X		X	Zuhair Abdelouahe d	48.

33. Examination of the deaths of two children by suffocation in District 46 following the events of 1981

Deaths at the civil protection stage (report 2009(*)	Names announced by the Monitoring Committee 2010	Names announced by the Authority	Unknown	Transfer to the hospital or only the morgue	not registered	Registered	Removal of the body by the authorities	Full name	N°
		X	A	X (Hospital or morgue)		517L		Mustafa makhafi	49.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Death asphyxiated	X			Abdelhak Dadi	50.

34. Review of adults who died of asphyxiation - District 46.

Deaths at the civil protection stage (report 2009(*)	Names announced by the Monitoring Committee	Names announced by the Authority	Unknown	Transfer to the hospital or only the morgue	not registered	Registered	Removal of the body by the authorities	Full name	N°
		X	F.I	Hospital or morgue		544L		Mohamed Hamawi 18 ans	51.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Deceased	X			Ahmed Bendarif	52.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Deceased	X			Ahmed Hajeab Alboamri	53.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Deceased	X			Bouchaïb Bakri	54.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Deceased	X			Hassan Basali	55.
	X		F.I/A	Deceased	X			Ibrahim maftouh	56.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Deceased	X			Saleh saoudien	57.

I.K	X		F.I/A	Deceased	X			Atif Rahal bin Bouchaïb	58.
		X	F.I/A	Deceased	X			Abdul Aziz Al Hachemi 22 ans	59.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Deceased	X			Abdul Latif Al-Ani	60.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Deceased	X			Abdallah Shorouk	61.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Deceased	X			Fakh d'Abdul Wahed	62.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Deceased	X			Dadai mohamed	63.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Deceased	X			Mohamed Faza	64.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Deceased	X			Miloud Al- Khalili	65.
		X	F.I	Hospital or morgue		543L		Abd al- Rahman bin al- Sisani, 23 ans	66.
		X	F.I	Hospital or morgue		571L		AbdAllah Khadim, 22 ans	67.
		X	F.I	Hospital or morgue		540L		Mustafa Haseeb, 27 ans	68.
		X	F.I	Hospital or morgue		515L		Mustafa Alilo 20 ans	69.
		X	F.I	Hospital or morgue		516L		Mahfoud bin Lahcen,	70.

								36 ans	
		X	F.I	Hospital or morgue		520L		Mohammed bin Mohammed 22 ans	71.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Death asphyxiated	X			Kaka Idris	72.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Death asphyxiated	X			Mohamed Salem Charaf	73.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Death asphyxiated	X			Hassan Bouhsoun	74.
I.K	X		F.I/A	Death asphyxiated	X			Asim Moh	75.
Individual grave		X		Stoning by protesters				Alexandre James Jean	76.

- ✓ (*) **Deceased persons whose identity is known without recognition of their remains or verification of their names in accordance with scientific conditions (nuclear analysis).**
- ✓ **I.K :Knowing the identity**
- ✓ **A :Anonymous**
- ✓ **F.I :Incomplete fact**

35. After releasing the names of the deaths of the victims of the events of June 20, 1980 in Casablanca through official reports, whether the final report of the commission or the reports issued by the Advisory Council on Human Rights (formerly), it was found that there have been unidentified deaths so far, and deaths for the family that are considered unaccounted for. And deaths in which the truth was not fully revealed through sorting the deaths and making sure that the name and the remains matched, that is, the identification or actual checking of the victim, even the deaths whose name was registered in the sanatorium for the preservation of the dead did not provide the complete truth about the validity of the existence of his grave and the verification of his remains. (See the tables above). What applies to the events of 1980 applies to the rest of the events.

36. The Center makes the following notes on Article 15 (Paragraph 136).

The report monitored, through paragraph 136, of The National Council for Human Rights holding 23 meetings with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to study the

cases of disappearance related to the armed conflict in the southern provinces. The study of the 427 cases resulted in the following:

Deletion of thirteen (13) duplicate cases;

- ✓ Four (4) cases, whose owners are considered alive;
- ✓ 121 civilians, who died in custody;
- ✓ 123 soldiers, who died during armed clashes;
- ✓ 165 cases, in which the source did not provide sufficient data to deepen the research on the identities of their owners.

37. However, these data presented by the Council constitute tangible progress in this file, but no mention has been made to specify the names of the victims, the place and date of their death, nor the identification of their remains, and the extent to which this is confirmed through genetic analyzes of the actual knowledge of the remains, especially among them the victims of deaths As a result of armed clashes or who died while in custody.
38. The Center notes that after 13 duplicate cases were deleted out of a total of 427 cases, 413 remained distributed according to the statistics provided by the National Council for Human Rights, and if 413 were added to the 13 deleted cases, we would find 426, while the report refers to 427 cases that were studied with the International Committee of the Cross the Red.

Fourth: Notes on the outstanding cases in light of the recommendations of the Equity and Reconciliation Commission, paragraphs 22, 23, 24 and 94

39. The overall results that revealed the fate of their owners under (ERC) are evident in 742 cases and 66 cases, the Commission was not able to reveal its fate and considered it the state's duty to continue the research in order to reveal its fate.

1. Reveal the truth in official reports.

40. The Follow-up Committee was able to implement the recommendations of the commission in its report for the year 2010 and detect 58 cases, that is, 44 cases were detected in the first phase and 14 cases in the second phase, and there were 8 cases that were not previously issued in the report issued by Advisory Council on Human Rights. It is disclosed or disclosed. However, reading the report from page 158 to 165, we find 9 pending cases.
41. According to the report, they include the following names: 1. Abdelhak El-Aiassi;2. Mahdi Benbarka; 3. Al-Houssein El-Manouzi ; 4. Atko Ahmed ben Ali ;5. Akudar Yazid ;6. El-ouassouli Omar ; 7. El-Salihi El-Madani ; 8. Mohammed Islami ; 9. Abderrahmane Darouich.

42. It is concluded that the Follow-up Committee was wrong by announcing in the same report 9 pending cases, which means that 58 were revealed if they were added to the remaining 9 cases, we would be facing 67 cases, while the commission acknowledged 66 pending cases.
43. While the follow-up committee for the implementation of the commission's recommendations continues its work, it acknowledged in the report issued by M.W.H.E, which confirms on the same subject: "Uncovering the fate of 803 cases of victims of enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, or persons who died during the events different social" on December 20, 2017³.
44. It is also concluded that the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of the Recommendations has revealed the truth of 803 cases, and there are only 5 cases left, and the names of the remaining cases have not been announced, and what are the new names that have been revealed? How? And when? And where?
45. As for the report of the former Ministry of State in charge of Human Rights, it was approved by the following statement: "Unveiling the fate of 801 deceased victims of enforced disappearance, arbitrary arrest, or persons who died during various social events," issued on: July 9, 2019.
46. And that the Ministry decides to reveal the fate of 801 cases, which means that 7 cases are still pending, despite its approval that 6 cases are still pending, and thus avoided the truth based on the report of (MIH) on the follow-up to the implementation of the recommendations issued in 2010, Regarding (6) cases, the 2010 report acknowledges 9 pending cases.
47. As for the report of the ministerial delegate in charge of human rights, it acknowledges that "the fate of 805 deceased victims of enforced disappearance, arbitrary arrest, or persons who died during various social events has been revealed," issued on December 27, 2019⁴.
48. It is concluded that the report of the ministerial delegate in charge of human rights acknowledges that the fate of 805 cases has been revealed, meaning 3 cases are still pending. However, his report acknowledges that only two (2) cases remain: (Islami Mohammad and Abd al-Rahman Darouish). He did not specify how, where, and when the other cases were detected. Were her remains exhumed and identified?.

2. Revealing the truth in the report submitted to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances

49. If we return to the report through (paragraph 23), it acknowledges that the truth has been clarified for 805 cases distributed as follows:

³ - The National Council for Human Rights, "*The Achievement of the National Council for Human Rights 2011-2017*," p.: 19.

⁴ - Report, Ministerial delegate in charge of human rights: "*A report on an accomplished recommendations of the Equity and Reconciliation Commission*", dated December 27, 2019.

- ✓ 702 cases in which the truth was fully clarified by the Equity and Reconciliation Commission and the follow-up committee for the implementation of its recommendations;
 - ✓ 101 cases in which the truth has been clarified pending receipt of the necessary legal documents to identify the rights holders;
 - ✓ (2) Two cases in which the necessary investigations were conducted and did not lead to determining the extent of the involvement or responsibility of one of the state agencies in the disappearance.
50. Through this paragraph, the Center notes the weak communication between the Council and the families of the victims, especially 101 cases, regarding receiving legal and necessary documents. It is not conceivable that 16 years have passed since the experience of the commission, and the follow-up committee still has not received the documents.
51. As for paragraph 24 of the report, which specifies the number of pending cases in 66 cases, and since the 2010 report, 9 cases remain, distributed as follows:
- ✓ There is strong evidence of the death of six (6) cases. (Atko Ahmed bin Ali, Yazid Akudar, Al-Salihi Al-Madani, Al-Mahdi Benbarka, Al-Houssein Al-Manouzi, Abdel-Haq Al-Rouaisi).
 - ✓ One (1) case unrelated to enforced disappearance (Omar Al-Wasouli).
 - ✓ Two (02) cases did not enable the investigations carried out on them to arrive at confirmed facts, accurate data, or strong convictions regarding their deaths. (Mohammed Islami, Abd al-Rahman Darouish).
52. Through this paragraph, the Center records the absence of any new data for the 9 pending cases, since their inclusion in the 2010 report. The acknowledgment of the death of six (6) cases did not establish the report on the reasons, place and date of their death, nor the location of their remains, and the report did not justify the report. The case that he admitted was not related to enforced disappearance. As for the remaining two (2) cases, the report did not provide a degree and the research and investigation that was carried out in them.
53. The Center notes that if the number of pending cases (9) is deducted from the total number of outstanding cases from the commission (66), the remainder is 57 cases, but the investigations confirmed 58 cases. So the total of cases in which the truth must be clarified is 808.
54. The Center records that the investigations that the Moroccan experience has achieved under HEM and the follow-up committee for the implementation of the recommendations of the commission and the institutions that are keen to follow their procedures constitute one of the main entrances to the development of the process and culture of transitional justice in Morocco, but the discrepancy in official numbers constitutes One of the disadvantages of working in tracking the files of the victims. At a time when the concerned institutions tend to reduce the number of cases that the commission agreed to track down from the follow-up committee, other new cases

appear during the commission's work time that are still pending and neither the commission nor the follow-up committee has addressed them, in addition to the failure to reveal the remains of the victims and their identity through genetic analysis.

55. Accordingly, the file to reveal the truth is still open and requires political, civil and human rights will in particular to follow its course, especially what was approved by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, and 24 other cases of enforced disappearance⁵ and human rights organizations acknowledge that more than that of the unaccounted for During a period of time (ERC).

3. The truth in the reports of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

56. Whereas in the official reports, the merits of the investigations carried out regarding the files whose cases were pending or otherwise were absent, and their final disclosure was acknowledged, the reports issued by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances.
57. A series of reports of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances recognize enforced disappearances. Reference may be made to the following reports: A/HRC/16/48, A/HRC./WGEID/110/1 and A/HRC./WGEID /113/1, A/HRC./WGEID/115/1, and A/HRC./WGEID/116/1.
58. The pending cases, according to the UN report (20 May 2019), confirms 24 cases of enforced disappearance whose fate is still unknown, more than the cases officially announced by the Moroccan authorities, for example in various events:
59. The report issued on 30 July 2019 recognizes 153 cases in which the Panel had not communicated at the end of the period under review. A (HRC/42/40).

Fifth: The remains of the outstanding cases: ambiguity in the results of the detection of 57 or (58) cases.

60. It is to be recalled that H.E.M. acknowledged finding out the truth for 742 cases, while 66 cases were still pending, recommending that investigations be completed by a committee to follow up on implementing the recommendations of H.E.M., and with it, the latter decided to clarify the truth for (ERC) 58 cases, but did the follow-up committee determine their burial places accurately? And develop its performance in the actual tracking of the rest of the cases? Have the detected cases been subjected to genetic laboratory analysis?.

61. One of the 66 is alive and the other is unknown.

⁵ - Human Rights Council, Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances Communications, cases examined, observations and other activities conducted by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, 117th session (11–15 February 2019), A/HRC/WGEID /117/1, 20 May 2019, P P, 15-16-17 -.

Observation	Justification	Full name	N°
Died October 2016	He was alive. The Monitoring Committee was able to reveal his fate.	Abrouq Al-Alami ou le nom Issa Baghdadi	1.
fate unknown		Mohammed Al-Bakkali	2.

62. The Center records that the case related to Mr. Abrouq Al-Alami or the name of Issa Baghdadi, in which investigations were completed and it was revealed that he is alive, no official report recorded these data except for some notes that were written in book form. Consequently, the new investigations after the 2019 and 2010 report have not published the names and content of the investigations, except for providing the numbers.

63. The victim whose remains are not identified and who is not listed.

Observation	Reasoning	full name	N°
remains unknown	The lack of the name on the list to know the information on the circumstances of his death.	Moulouda Lahcen Assayeda	3.

64. The case of death where the place of the remains is not mentioned

Observation	Reasoning	full name	N°
remains unknown	...the follow-up committee acknowledged that there were strong evidences of his death while in detention. (Mentioning the city/month/year and not mentioning the cemetery).	Mohamed Buffous.	4.

65. Victims of death without specifying anything about the remains

Observation	Reasoning	full name	N°
remains unknown	“...there is strong evidence that he died while in custody.”	Moussaoui Albatoul;	5.
		Zhou Rkia ;	6.

	(Without mentioning anything).	Tassaloum Salami	7.
		Khaira Al-Talbi;	8.
		Lahmadi Cheikh Ahmed Fatima	9.
		Ahmed Ouled Sidi Ouled Abdelhadi ;	10.
		Mohamed Fadel, Jad Ahlou Sayed ;	11.
		Babbitt, Sidi Mahjoub ;	12.
		Talib Ben Mohammed Mouloud ;	13.
		Jawhari Hammou;	14.
		Aït Nasser Sidi Mohammed ;	15.
		Hasna Ouled Bichri, Ouled Sidi	16.
		Abdesalam Harafi ;	17.
		Mohamed Salem Hamdi Abdellah ;	18.
		Bennouna Ahmed Ben Abderrahman	19.
		Widadi Ibrahim Saleh;	20.
		Mohamed Salem Ouled Ahmed El-Abed Ouled Yahdih ;	21.
		Hammadi Ouled Bichri Sidi ;	22.
		Kadi Khalil Mohammed Moussawi ;	23.
		Alhifd Ouled Hama Ouled Moubarak ;	24.
		Najim Ouled Ibrahim Ouled Ahmed Salem ;	25.
		Radi Mohammad Mbarek Ben Lalad Ben Abdellah ;	26.
		Mohamed Lamine Ouled Sidi Ouled Abed Ouled Hima ;	27.

		Mohsin El Amrani ;	28.
		Jamil Mohammad Al-Hajj Amr;	29.
		Mohamed Ouled Ali ;	30.
		Shouikh Ouled Ali ;	31.
		Aba Mohammed Salem;	32.
		Saadi Moubarak ;	33.
		Mohammed Al-Kouri Al-Moussawi ;	34.
		Zhou Mohammed;	35.
		Hassan Ammar Askna Blaw;	36.
		Al Khalil Ben Didi;	37.

66. Victims of death during disappearance (citizen city only).

Observation	Reasoning	full name	N°
Unidentified remains	His death during his disappearance at: (Mention of the city only).	Habbaz Boudjemaa ;	38.
		Salem Abdel Latif ;	39.

67. Victims of deaths in custody (Only the name of the city was indicated).

Observation	Reasoning	full name	N°
Unidentified remains	“...There is strong evidence that he died while in custody. (Mention of the city only).	Omar Abdelwahed Ben Abdelkader ;	40.
		Abdellah Ouled Massoud Ouled Abdelkader ;	41.
		Chamlal Amr;	42.
		Bonan Lahbib;	43.

		Wahman Nafei Ben Miled Hama ;	44.
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68. Victime de mort en garde à vue (Le cimetière et la ville furent indiqués).

Observation	Reasoning	full name	N°
cemetery identification	"...He died in custody and was buried... (Indication of the name of the cemetery and the city).	Oufkir Ali Ben Dahan ;	45.

69. Death victim with unidentified remains

Observation	Reasoning	full name	N°
Unidentified remains	"...there is strong and consistent evidence that he is dead." (No information on location, city and year).	Makhlouf Mohamed Salem Ouled Abed Ouled Hima ;	46.

70. Victim of death (Only the name of the city was indicated).

Observation	Reasoning	full name	N°
Unidentified remains	"...there is strong and consistent evidence that he died there." (Only the name of the city was mentioned).	Mayara Mahjoub Ibrahim;	47.

71. Death in police custody (The place of death is mentioned without any indication of the place of burial.)

Observation	Reasoning	full name	N°
Unidentified remains identifiés	"...and died while in custody there." (The place of death has been indicated but the place of burial has not been mentioned).	Sidi Ahmed Ibrahim Lamohad ;	48.
		Ibrahim Salem Ouled Ahmed et Hamida ;	49.

72. Drowned dead without any precision on the place of their burial

Observation	Reasoning	full name	N°
To unknown port	They died in two drowning accidents	Mustafa Al-Omrani	50.
		Ahl Sayed Ahmed	51.

73. The names of the disappeared persons: The Monitoring Committee did not specify any information on the circumstances of their arrest and their death

Observation	Reasoning	full name	N°
fate unknown	There is no political motive behind their disappearance, there is no information about the circumstances of their detention, death and remains	Najmi Mokhtar	52.
		Bouzara Ahmed	53.
		Kajari Hassan	54.
		Idrissi Moulay Hamid	55.
		Mouloud Bouleh	56.
		Alfakir Abdelaziz	57.
		Darched Lahbib Ben Mahmoud.	58.

74. The outstanding cases related to 66 cases were followed up by (formerly M.E.H.E), and (58) cases were detected according to the names listed in the above tables, but the mechanism for revealing the truth is still pending. For not determining the actual identity of the victims through their remains and ensuring that the remains match the family's genetic analyzes, when analyzing the authority of the Follow-up Committee regarding these files, it turns out that most of them are still pending except for the file (Abrouk Al-Alamy), and hence the question arises why not all the deceased victims are subject to analysis precise genetic information and the establishment of a genetic information network for that.

75. It is noted that the cases announced by the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of the recommendations of the commission, which approved the elucidation of the truth of 58 victims, deviate from the true concept of "revealing the truth", and that the list of victims announced randomly within the names of the other victims is not identified individually and each name separately as the cases Relationship in the shadow of (HEM).

76. However, when tracing and reading the list of victims, it turns out that almost all of them are still unaccounted for, and their remains have not been revealed, nor even

the places of their burial, their death, or the date of their death. We find that the follow-up committee uses repetitive, incomprehensible and unclear terms to identify the victim, using the following phrases:

- ✓ "...The Follow-up Committee acknowledged the existence of strong evidence that he died while in detention."
- ✓ "The Independent Arbitral Tribunal for Compensation acknowledged, in its arbitral decision, his death during his disappearance in Rabat."
- ✓ "...there are strong indications that he died while in detention in Rabat."
- ✓ "...there are strong indications that he died while in custody."
- ✓ "...there is strong and consistent evidence that he died with it."
- ✓ "...there is strong and consistent evidence that he died while in custody...."
- ✓ ..."He died while in custody there."

77. It is concluded that the unknown fate of her remains has not been revealed so that the rights holders can actually know their relatives in line with the internationally recognized concept of truth, in addition to not specifying the dates and places of death and the circumstances in which they died, whether they were the result of torture, diseases or otherwise, and therefore The exact number remains unknown remains.

Sixth: Notes on the remains of the victims

Paragraphs 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 112.

1. Checklist for identification:

78. Transitional justice mechanisms contribute to revealing facts about past violations and knowing and determining the circumstances, place and date of deaths. Follow-up committees may continue their work in knowing the grave of the victim or victims, even if the mechanisms of exhumation of the remains are used with the knowledge of the legal heirs to verify them and hand them over to their families, in order to perform rituals and rituals customary religion.
79. The issue of remains has assumed great importance in the international community for the commitment of states to investigate violations and to use forensic genetics⁶, to identify the victims after using forensic genetics and to voluntarily establish banks of genetic information that play a crucial role in identifying serious violations of human rights law and violations grave consequences of international humanitarian law. And developing national practices for the assistance of forensic experts in cases of grave violations of human rights⁷.

⁶ - United Nations, General Assembly, Human Rights Council, "The Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Obligation of States to Investigate Serious Violations of Human Rights and the Use of Forensic Genetics," A/HRC/18/25, 4 July 2011.

⁷ - United Nations, General Assembly, Human Rights Council, "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to truth and on forensic genetics and human rights", A/HRC/15/26, August 24, 2010, p.: 5.

80. Some international instruments provide for the obligation to investigate, and in accordance with Article 3 of the International Conventions for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, States Parties “must take appropriate measures to investigate conduct specified in Article 2 by persons or groups of individuals acting without authorization or the support or approval of the state, and to bring those responsible to trial.⁸”
81. Accordingly, in handling the file of the victims’ remains and handing them over to their families, the national human rights institutions should establish national committees on the missing or the unaccounted for in order to clarify their fate and without discrimination in providing support to their families, as is the case in Argentina, Armenia, Colombia, and Chile. Croatia, El Salvador, Peru... Retrieve the remains and determine their identities by means of forensic medicine, which takes all scientific evidence in order to extract biological evidence and properly document it. And that is in cases where the victim has been killed or disappeared and in the event that the identity is returned to the victim, forensic genetics as a tool is more closely related and more important than before in the light of technological developments... 9.
82. During its tenure, (E.R.C). carried out a series of investigations to determine the places of burial of the victims whose death was proven, and the Follow-up Committee continued those investigations for the cases where the place of burial was not determined or was unable to fully and accurately identify the owners. It was necessary to follow the techniques of sampling and conducting DNA analyzes on them and comparing them with the genetic elements of relatives, which required exhuming the bodies from the grave and re-burying them after taking standard samples of samples¹⁰. Especially in cases where families insisted on that. However, the number extracted remained scarce, weak and sometimes unreliable (the case of Belkacem ouazzane).

2. Determining burial places and exhuming the remains

83. The report completed by the National Council for Human Rights 2011-2017 included determining burial places for the remains of 385 cases, exhuming the remains of 185 deceased and extracting DNA for 44 cases by a team of forensic doctors between December 2005 and May 2012. While it included the report of the Ministry of State in charge of Human Rights and Relations with Parliament and the report of the same statistics through a completed report issued in July 2019. The same thing, in a completed report from the recommendations of (HEM) issued by the ministerial delegate in charge of human rights, issued on December 2019.

⁸ - Article 3 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, A/RES/61/177, 2006. To recall that Morocco signed this convention on February 06, 2007, and ratified it on May 14, 2013. It was published in the Official Gazette No. 6078 on August 30 2012.

⁹ - United Nations, General Assembly, Human Rights Council, “The report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the obligation of states to investigate... msc, p.: 19.

¹⁰ -Report on the follow-up to the implementation of the recommendations of the Equity and Reconciliation Commission: the main report, December 2009. p: 25.

84. The Center records that data and information regarding the exhumation of remains have stopped since the last statistics for the year 2012, and the Follow-up Committee was unable to advance this file.
85. Therefore, the announced results were very weak, if not to say that they do not meet the conditions for revealing the truth with the number of lists related to the unknown, whether announced by (H.E.M) or the Follow-up Committee on the Implementation of the Commission's recommendations in both reports issued by it, the first: In December 2009 and the second, related to Annex 1 to enforced disappearances in 2010, it is noted that the exhumed remains are reburied and samples are preserved at the request of the family for genetic analysis. There are many cases that have been approved in the aforementioned reports, but their remains remain unknown, sometimes The date of death only, and once again the place of death is determined only, and again the place of death is determined in the hospital, and again a statement is inserted that there are strong presumptions of his death without specifying any place, and again the cemetery in which he was buried is determined without accurate knowledge. ..
86. The report of a follow-up committee (the main report 2009) acknowledged that it was not possible to locate the graves of the victims, whether under H.E.M or the follow-up committee, namely: (Ayad Talawi, Fazla bint Muhammad, Fatna bint Alal), and victims whose names were mentioned to the first. Once under the follow-up committee and it was not possible to locate their graves, they are: (Abdul Haq Moumen, Abdel Karim Mubarak, Muhammad Badawi, Ahmed Al Anwari), to name a few, in addition to the 19 unidentified victims who were buried in the northern Islamic cemetery in the Sabata neighborhood of Casablanca. ...as well as some graves of other social events could not be identified.
87. Cases of unknown remains reached their climax through research and scrutiny of the names of victims of social events (1965/1981/1984/1990), some of those who died during armed clashes in the southern provinces, and people who died under arbitrary detention or enforced disappearance. As for the families of Tazmamart victims and their families are still They are waiting for the remains to be known and revealed individually, although they are in one cemetery, but their identity is unknown.

Seventh: Notes on reparations

Paragraphs 173, 174 and 175

1. Social inclusion

88. The report submitted to the Committee on Enforced Disappearance stated that the number of beneficiaries reached 1,417 victims and rights holders. If we go back to checking this number in light of some of the data of previous official reports, we find that the number is not updated and inaccurate from the number of beneficiaries, knowing that 146 cases out of the total 1417 cannot be implemented for their benefit given that 83 of them stopped in the merger, and 25 passed away. Minieh, and 38 are

outside the country. Consequently, recommendations issued for its benefit cannot be implemented. And 42 cases of beneficiaries, the recommendation has not been implemented for their benefit, but it is in the process of implementation.

89. . So the number of beneficiaries when $146 + 42 - 1471 = 1229$ is deducted, and it is detailed as follows:

- ✓ Inclusion of 180 beneficiaries with educational qualifications in public and semi-public jobs;
- ✓ 315 people benefited from housing;
- ✓ 312 people benefited from transportation licenses;
- ✓ 286 people benefited from sums of money in order to help them implement income-generating projects;
- ✓ 114 cases benefited from financial aid in order to facilitate their training and integration, and in view of the difficulties that prevented the implementation of this proposal, all cards were kept for their owners to obtain a monthly grant of 2000 dirhams. Note that 9 cases of this category submitted requests to waive the monthly grant and in return for an estimated sum of 250 thousand dirhams.
- ✓ 14 people suffering from chronic, mental and psychological diseases benefited from two proposals for integration according to cases, whether from transportation, housing or housing licenses and sums of money.
- ✓ Inclusion of 8 cases at the local level.

90. Within the framework of transparency and credibility, the Center records the waste of public money on publishing the nominal regulations for all beneficiaries of social inclusion and determining the financial amounts of their beneficiaries beyond 2010.

91. The Center also records the continuation of scrutiny of the number of beneficiaries of social inclusion for the sake of fair redress without excluding the remaining victims concerned from inclusion or others.

2. Health coverage

92. The report submitted to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances stated that the number of beneficiaries reached 18,400 victims and rights holders. While the report of the National Council for Human Rights issued in March 2021 acknowledges a total of 58,437 beneficiaries.

93. The Center records the necessity of updating the data between the official institutions and determining the lists of names of beneficiaries of health coverage and urgent cases that the Council ensures to treat them.

3. Administrative and financial settlement

94. The report submitted to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances stated that the number of beneficiaries reached 564 victims and rights holders. In the report of the

Ministry of State in charge of Human Rights previously in 2019, the same number was mentioned, and it is distributed as follows:

- ✓ Reconciliation of 358 files;
- ✓ 88 files found after the study that they were previously settled (before the decision was issued) or in a normal professional situation (their owners were merged after arrest).
- ✓ 44 files are in the process of settlement.
- ✓ 4 files have been saved, of which 3 are outside the country, and 1 is mentally ill.
- ✓ As for the cases in the process of implementation, the Ministry's report acknowledged that 70 cases are still in the process of implementation, of which 11 cases are under study by the relevant sectors and institutions, and 59 cases whose administrative and financial status could not be settled, and related to cases that know a lack of documents or difficulties in settling their status Pension, review, or cases of persons who have been incorporated into the public office at a late age (more than 40 years), and the joint committee has proposed, for cases that could not be settled, to grant them a financial sum of 250 thousand dirhams. The same data is included in the report of the ministerial delegate in charge of human rights related to an implementation of the recommendations (E.R.C) issued on December 2019.

95. According to these figures, the Center records that only 358 files have been settled, not 564 files.

96. The Center records that the sum of the results of the administrative and financial situations is the announcement of numbers that have not been finalized, rejected or preserved.... The report submitted to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances was announced on the settlement of 564 beneficiaries, including cases that were settled without arbitral decisions or were Saved or cases in progress.

97. The Center records that a group of victims are still waiting for their administrative status to be settled, with the calculation of seniority and supplementary retirement and the problems related to the exceptional employment of victims who are over the legal age. As for the victims of the secret detention center in the village of Tazmamart, as employees, their administrative and financial status has not been settled so far. Despite ERCs admission not to drop the amount of temporary compensation that was handed over to the detainees of "Tazmamart" after their release, 5000 dirhams from the social interests of the Royal Armed Forces.

4. Save memory

98. Through paragraph 174 of the report, the Center records the delay in the field of memory preservation, including:

- ✓ Not transforming secret detention centers into sociocultural or educational centers such as: (Darb Moulay Cherif, Tazmamart, Kalaat Mgouna, Agdz, Takonet...), which caused them to destroy and vanish some of them and became deserted as a result of the climatic conditions of the area...
- ✓ Non-involvement of victims and rights holders in projects and designs creating secret prisons, Tazmamart as a model

- ✓ Building memorials in cities that have been known for grave violations of human rights in accordance with transitional justice mechanisms.
- ✓ Reducing the continuation of field visits to memory-preservation sites, without expediting the work of preparing them (16 years from the end of the work of the Equity and Reconciliation Commission).

5. Collective reparations

99. The Center notes that the number of projects announced in 149 has not changed the content of this paragraph in the subsequent reports, and this indicates that the Council stopped supporting projects for reparation, and therefore we find this phrase in the “Report completed by the National Council for Human Rights for the year 2017, p. 19.” . And the report of the Ministry of State in charge of Human Rights and Relations with Parliament in the report "The Achiever of Human Rights in Morocco..., p. 256". And the report of the ministerial delegate in charge of human rights on an achievement of the recommendations of the Equity and Reconciliation Commission, p.: 40.

100. The Center records the necessity of identifying and evaluating the completed projects in the 12 regions that have been announced and benefited from those projects, and they can also be subject to accounting audits, and to know the extent of their implementation at the reality level and the extent to which those areas that were the scene of the **Gross Violations of Human Rights** are benefited from and are cordoned off. Politically, economically and socially, directly or indirectly, which resulted in the effects of political violence and the violations that occurred during it, did it achieve a kind of integration and spatial development? Is there a study of the National Council for Human Rights on collective reparations?

Eighth: Recommendations

In light of the aforementioned observations, the Center recommends, through this report, the following:

101. Recommends the harmonization of the criminal legal system with constitutional provisions and requirements and international conventions to which Morocco is a party (the abolition of the death penalty...);
102. Recommends the lifting of reservations to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, in particular paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 42;
103. Recommends that the truth be completed in accordance with Article 24 of the Convention in the matter of enforced disappearances that are still on the list of unaccounted for;

104. Recommends that the necessary investigations be carried out regarding the content of the reports of the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances for the year 2019 and in particular 24 cases;
105. Recommends the establishment of a national law to address the issue of the unaccounted for and determine their fate by organizing a national registry of information about them in order to compile the information base in electronic data, i.e. centralize information about the unaccounted for, whether from a preventive or interactive perspective, in order to enable the families of the victims to know the truth and provide them with the necessary support .
106. Recommends specifying the dates, places and cities of death of victims of grave violations of human rights between 1956 and 1999 in various facts and events;
107. Recommends the identification of the remains of victims who remain unaccounted for and the establishment of a register of skeletal remains of disappeared detainees whose identity has not yet been determined;
108. Recommends the establishment of genetic information banks to identify victims of violations, and the development of national practices for the use of forensic experts in cases of violations;
109. Recommends in-depth and accurate genetic analyzes of the outstanding cases and the cases that were approved in the report submitted for the ineffectiveness of conducting genetic analysis of the deceased in Tazmamart, Taconit, Mkouna, the 1981 and 1984 events, and other events;
110. Recommends the implementation of the recommendations of the Equity and Reconciliation Commission in the field of memory preservation, security governance, and individual and collective reparations;
111. Recommends that the fate of the unaccounted be addressed in accordance with the content of the relevant international conventions in their comprehensiveness and not be limited to the 66 cases or the remaining cases in the recent reports;
112. 114. Recommends that the experience of transitional justice in Morocco be scientifically and accurately evaluated in the various transitional justice mechanisms with all transparency and credibility, in order to find out the flaws in implementation or lack of implementation;
113. Recommends accelerating the mechanism of memory preservation by re-transforming secret detention centers into socio-cultural and educational centers and not leaving them to neglect and extinction (Tazmamart, Derb Moulay Cherif, Agdz, Qalaa Mgouna, Takonet,...), and not to miss the Corbis property in Casablanca;