**Post-Conflict Justice Expert Survey**

Table A.1. Average Ratings by PCT

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PCT | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Q6 | Q7 | # of raters |
| Argentina (1963) | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 2 | **1** |
| Bolivia (1967) | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 2 | **1** |
| Burkina Faso (1987) | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | **1** |
| Burundi (1965) | 2.5 | 2 | 4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 3 | 3 | **2** |
| Cameroon (1984) | 2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 2 | **2** |
| Chile (1973) | 4 | 3.5 | 6 | 3.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 7.5 | **2** |
| Croatia (1993) | 9.5 | 10 | 9.5 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 9.5 | **2** |
| Cuba (1953) | 8 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 9 | **1** |
| Cuba (1958) | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | **1** |
| El Salvador (1972) | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| Equatorial Guinea (1979) | 1 | 0.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 5 | 1 | **3** |
| Gabon (1964) | 9 | 7 | 5 | 4.5 | 10 | 2.5 | 2 | **2** |
| Gambia (1981) | 9 | 6 | 5.5 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 7 | **2** |
| Ghana (1983) | 7 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | **1** |
| Guatemala (1995) | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | **1** |
| Guinea (1970) | 4.5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7.5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | **2** |
| Haiti (1991) | 5.5 | 1.5 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | **2** |
| Haiti (2004) | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | **1** |
| India (1972) | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | **2** |
| Iraq (1958) | 0.5 | 1 | 6 | 9.5 | 2.5 | 6 | 1 | **2** |
| Kenya (1982) | 3 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 2 | **2** |
| Laos (1973) | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | **1** |
| Lesotho (1998) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2.5 | **2** |
| Liberia (1980) | 2 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4 | 4 | 2.5 | **2** |
| Madagascar (1947) | 2 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2.5 | **2** |
| Morocco (1971) | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 4 | **1** |
| Nepal (1962) | 0.5 | 1 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | **2** |
| Nicaragua (1979) | 4.5 | 4 | 5.5 | 5 | 3.5 | 5 | 5.5 | **2** |
| Pakistan (1990) | 2 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 5 | 7.5 | 5 | 4.5 | **2** |
| Paraguay (1989) | 2 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 4.33 | 6.67 | 4.67 | 2.33 | **3** |
| Romania (1989) | 0.5 | 2.5 | 3 | 6.5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | **2** |
| Russia (1993) | 5 | 1.5 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | **2** |
| Saudi Arabia (1979) | 3.5 | 1 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 6 | 0.5 | **2** |
| Sierra Leone (2000) | 6.5 | 8.5 | 3.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 5.5 | 6 | **2** |
| Somalia (1978) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | **1** |
| Sri Lanka (1971) | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 8 | - | 1 | **1** |
| Sudan (1971) | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 3 | 4 | **2** |
| Sudan (1976) | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2 | 2 | 5.5 | 2 | 2 | **2** |
| Syria (1966) | 1.5 | 2.5 | 7.5 | 6 | 3.5 | 4 | 1.5 | **2** |
| Tajikistan (1998) | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1.5 | **2** |
| Togo (1986) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5.5 | 2 | **2** |
| Trinidad & Tobago (1990) | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | **1** |
| Tunisia (1980) | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | **1** |
| Uganda (1972) | 2.5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | **2** |
| Uzbekistan (2004) | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | **1** |
| Venezuela (1962) | 5.5 | 6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 6.5 | **2** |
| Venezuela (1992) | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 5 | **1** |
| Yemen (1986) | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | **2** |
| Yugoslavia (1991) | 9.5 | 10 | 9.5 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 9.5 | **2** |
| Yugoslavia (1999) | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3 | **2** |

**PCT ratings with additional descriptions**

**Argentina (1963)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

An Argentinian military faction launched an unsuccessful coup attempt against the Argentinian government in 1963. Prior to the cessation of violence, the Argentinian President granted amnesty to all military personnel who were involved in the conflict. Following the cessation of violence, the Argentinian government arrested 662 high-ranking military officers and 1,200 military sergeants and corporals. They were tried by the Argentinian government. In 1964, some of the rebel officers willingly fled to Uruguay and Chile seeking exile.

Evaluation by Professor Ton Robben:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | - |
| 2 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 1 | - |
| 4 | 4 | - |
| 5 | 9 | - |
| 6 | 2 | - |
| 7 | 2 | - |

**Azerbaijan (1995)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

The rebel group OPON launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Azerbaijani government in 1995. Following the unsuccessful rebellion, the Azerbaijani government arrested 200 rebels including the former President Husseinov on 17 March, 1995. The rebels were tried in the Azerbaijani Supreme Court for crimes including high treason. A few years later on 27 December, 1998, the Azerbaijani President granted amnesty for convicted criminals, including six individuals who took part in failed coups in 1994 and 1995.

Evaluation by Professor Joseph A. Kechichian:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 6 | - |
| 3 | 10 | - |
| 4 | 1 | - |
| 5 | 1 | - |
| 6 | 1 | - |
| 7 | 0 | - |

**Bolivia (1967)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1967 in Bolivia, the Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional (ELN) launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Bolivian government. Following the unsuccessful rebellion, the Bolivian government detained roughly 200 members of the ELN as political prisoners in October, 1972. ELN leader Luis Alberto Morant was among those who were taken prisoner by the Bolivian government. He was later tried, sentenced to death, and executed.

Evaluation by Prof. Mark Goodale:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | - |
| 2 | 3 | - |
| 3 | 6 | - |
| 4 | 2 | - |
| 5 | 10 | - |
| 6 | 7 | - |
| 7 | 2 | - |

**Burkina Faso (1987)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

The Popular Front successfully overthrew the Burkina Faso government in 1987. Following the successful rebellion, the new government arrested over 40 individuals of the former Burkina Faso government, and subsequently tried them. At least one of the individuals arrested was found guilty, sentenced to death, and subsequently executed by the newly formed Burkina Faso government. On 21 June, 1988, the widow and two sons of the former Burkina Faso President were allowed to leave the country and granted asylum in Gabon.

Evaluation by Dr. Boureima Tiékoroni Diamitani:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 3 | - |
| 3 | 3 | - |
| 4 | 5 | - |
| 5 | 4 | - |
| 6 | 2 | - |
| 7 | 3 | - |

**Burundi (1965)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In Burundi on 18 October, 1965, a group of Hutu military officers launched an unsuccessful coup against the Burundi government. Following the failed coup, the Tutsi king Mwambutsa willingly fled Burundi. By December 1965, a trial by court martial had been conducted by the state in which over 50 alleged leaders of the failed coup were tried, found guilty, and subsequently executed by the Burundi government.

Evaluation by Prof. Christina Cliff:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | The court martials and executions perpetuated the use of discriminatory violence as a political tool directed at those who were considered a threat to the current power structure. |
| 2 | 2 | There was no real process mandate other than to eliminate potential threats to the current power structure. |
| 3 | 1 | It was very narrowly restricted, however, external events in neighboring states likely influenced the choice of response. |
| 4 | 0 | There was a vicious level of repression that was exemplified by the choice of post-conflict "justice" process. |
| 5 | 1 | The continuation of the use of violence as a response to violence and widespread repression would eventually lead up to a new genocide. |
| 6 | 1 | The distorted narrative consolidated the government (briefly) but also consolidated the "us versus them" societal divisions and challengers to the government. |
| 7 | 1 | There was no attempt at reconciliation, only an effort to eliminate immediate challengers to government power. |

Evaluation by Prof. Saidi Mpawenimana Abdallah:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 7 | - |
| 4 | 5 | - |
| 5 | 2 | violence was everywhere |
| 6 | 5 | the narrative was /is not spread or not well known to public |
| 7 | 5 | not really easy to do justice in the case of ethnic conflicts |

**Cameroon (1984)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1984 a military faction from the Republican Guard unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Cameroon government. On May 24, 1984 the Cameroon government under President Biya purged seven of the 12 members of the political bureau for their association with individuals who participated in the conflict. The Cameroon government also arrested 1,053 individuals after the rebellion was quelled, of which 617 were released without being tried. The remaining 436 individuals were tried by the Cameroon government and received sentences ranging from two years imprisonment to death (three in absentia). The trials started on April 27, 1984, with 35 individuals tried and executed on May 1, for involvement in the coup attempt. There appears to have been a breech in justice; some of the executions appeared to have occurred within days after the sentence of death was rendered by the Cameroon government.

Evaluation by Prof. John Mukum Mbaku:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 2 | - |
| 4 | 2 | - |
| 5 | 2 | - |
| 6 | 2 | - |
| 7 | 2 | - |

Evaluation by Prof. Jean-Germain Gros:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 1 | - |
| 2 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 1 | - |
| 4 | 1 | - |
| 5 | 9 | - |
| 6 | 1 | - |
| 7 | 2 | - |

**Chile (1973)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1973 in Chile, a military faction successfully overthrew the Chilean government and president Allende (Popular Unity coalition). As a result of the military coup, Augusto Pinochet came to power and purged Chilean universities of Marxists and Allende supporters. In August, 1974, the Chilean government tried members of the Allende government and left-wing activists. On 22 March, 1975, Pinochet offered 204 former members of Popular Unity, 95 of which were political prisoners, exile in Mexico. The Mexican government did not accept 62 of the individuals into their state and 47 of the 204 individuals offered exile refused to leave Chile. The exile was in some cases forced and in others willing. A few years later on 19 April, 1978, the Pinochet government offered amnesty to all individuals who were convicted by military tribunals from 11 September, 1973 to 19 April, 1978 including individuals living in exile. The amnesty affected 2,071 individuals and allowed for the return to Chile of those who were offered amnesty provided that they refrain from engaging in political activities.

Evaluation by Dr. Ulrike Capdepón:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 6 | In the Chilean TJ process, the equal treatment of perpetrators changed over time, from widespread impunity after 1990, and case dependent judicial decisions after the Pinochet Affair, until the annulment of the Amnesty Law in 2014. |
| 2 | 5 | - |
| 3 | 8 | The trials initially focused on cases of Enforced Disappearance (as did the first TRC), today the judicial proceeding against the perpetrators of the Pinochet dictatorship also cover torture and other Human Rights violations. |
| 4 | 6 | From a long term perspective, this seems to be dependent on shifts in political/military power relations and changed since the transition process. |
| 5 | 4 | Especially at the beginning of the transition process. |
| 6 | 7 | - |
| 7 | 8 | - |

Evaluation by Prof. Silvia Borzutzky:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 4 | - |
| 4 | 1 | - |
| 5 | 4 | - |
| 6 | 2 | - |
| 7 | 7 | - |

**Croatia (1993)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

Between 1992 and 1993, the Serbian Republic of Krajina rebelled against the Croatian government in the Croatian territory of Serbia with the assistance of the Yugoslavian government. Before the conflict ended, an International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was established on 25 May, 1993 by a United Nations (UN) resolution in order to investigate violations of international humanitarian law. The conflict ended with a ceasefire agreement.

Evaluated by Dr. William O'Neil

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | Albanians in Kosovo were above the law after 1999. Serbs and Roma especially were persecuted. |
| 2 | 5 | - |
| 3 | 3 | Very much on the violence committed by one side, the Serbs while violence by KLA enjoyed virtual impunity. |
| 4 | 3 | Often cited, without intended irony, that 'tis approach was necessary to preserve peace. |
| 5 | 3 | Yes. In the very few cases where Serbs were acquitted or Albanians merely arrested, officials would be threatened along with witnesses and families of victims. |
| 6 | 2 | It was a very distorted narrative but the while point was to justify holding power and persecuting anyone who disageeed, including moderate Albanians who sought some kind of rapprochement with moderate Serbs. I must say that extremist Serbs in areas of Kosovo under their control were no better than their extremist counterparts in the Albanian community. |
| 7 | 3 | Only a few were trying, moderates on both sides and groups like the Turkish community and Bosnians. Some Catholic Albanians also favored reconciliation but then were threatened. And as always, the poor Roma community which was/is weak and divided, suffered the most. |

Expert prefers to remain anonymous:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 4 | ICTY Chief Prosecutor Carla Del Ponte faced resistance to prosecuting alleged ICL violations perpetrated by KLA forces, especially just after Milosevic conceded. The current Kosovo Specialist Chambers aim to rectify this gap. |
| 2 | 5 | - |
| 3 | 3 | - |
| 4 | 5 | - |
| 5 | 2 | - |
| 6 | 3 | - |
| 7 | 3 | - |

**Cuba (1953)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1953, a Cuban military faction launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Cuban government. After the cessation of violence, Fidel and Raul Castro were captured by the Cuban government along with other participants of the rebellion. Prison sentences were handed down by the Cuban government. Fidel Castro was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. There appears to have been a breech of justice in the trial due in part to the politicization of the trial. In May, 1955, the Cuban government pardoned political prisoners including Fidel Castro and his brother.

Evaluation by Prof. Julie M. Bunck:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 8 | The Batista government put all of the insurgents at Moncada on trial. They were sentenced to prison, treated quite humanely in prison, and released early. I think the treatment was generally the same among them all. |
| 2 | 8 | For the most part the trials addressed those who participated in the attack on the Moncada Barracks. |
| 3 | 1 | Moncada Barracks attack |
| 4 | 5 | - |
| 5 | 9 | - |
| 6 | 6 | It did not weaken the government at that time, and it probably did help to solidify it. It demonstrated a certain level of control and order. |
| 7 | 9 | - |

**Cuba (1958)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

Between 1956 and 1958 the Movimiento 26 de Julio launched a successful rebellion against the Cuban government. Following the successful rebellion, the former Cuban leader, Batista, willingly fled to the Dominican Republic with his family on 1 January, 1959 seeking exile. Also in 1959, shortly after the Movimiento 26 de Julio successfully overthrew the Batista regime, Fidel Castro and the rest of the new Cuban regime purged the military and police forces of Batista regime loyalists. Many of these individuals were put on trial and subsequently executed via firing squad by the new Castro government. Other individuals who were put on trial received long prison sentences.

Evaluation by Prof. Martín Lopez Avalos:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 8 | In the Cuban case, the transitional process focused on the operators of repression of the previous regime, did not judge a specific ethnic group or social class. In that sense, I find an equal treatment but that implied a violation to the norms of the liberal right. While this fostered a narrative of the conflict, it strengthened the political power of the revolutionary government led by Fidel Castro. |
| 2 | 5 | In Cuba there was no inter-ethnic struggle or civil war that would lead to this question. In any case, it merely punished the officers responsible for the political repression of the deposed government. |
| 3 | 1 | - |
| 4 | 1 | - |
| 5 | 1 | - |
| 6 | 2 | - |
| 7 | 5 | - |

**Egypt (1998)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In Egypt between 1993 and 1998, the Gamaa al-Islamiyya rebelled against the Egyptian government. Prior to the cessation of violence, the Egyptian government tried Tahel Abdel Razek, Gamal Abu Rawash, and 60 other members of the rebel group in the Supreme Military Court on 1 February, 1998. Razek and Rawash were sentenced to death.

Evaluation by Dr. Anneli Botha:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 9 | - |
| 4 | 1 | - |
| 5 | 4 | - |
| 6 | 1 | - |
| 7 | 1 | - |

**El Salvador (1972)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In El Salvador on 25 March, 1972, a military faction unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Salvadoran government. On the 28 March, 1972, the Salvadoran government arrested 78 individuals, military and police officers as well as 25 civilians, believed to be involved in the failed attempted coup. All 78 were set to be tried by a Salvadoran military tribunal. One of the assumed leaders of the failed coup, Duarte, and the leader of the Christian Democratic Party, Colonel Mejia, were forced into exile in Guatemala by the Salvadoran government.

Evaluation by Professor William LeoGrande:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 1 | - |
| 2 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 5 | - |
| 5 | 10 | - |
| 6 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 0 | - |

**Equatorial Guinea (1979)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In Equatorial Guinea in 1979 a military faction successfully overthrew the Equatorial Guinea government. After the successful military coup, the former President, Macias, and six of his associates were detained, tried for assassination and torture, found guilty, and executed by firing squad of 29 September, 1979. The trial was announced on 8 September 1979. In October the same year, the new Equatorial Guinean government offered monetary reparations to the widows of the individuals killed during the overthrow of the former President Macias on 3 August, 1979.

Evaluation by Professor Gonzalo Alvarez Chillida:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 1 | Macias was overthrown by his nephew, who was one of the most important officials related to the repression of his regime. The trial only judged 6 people instead of all of perpetrators. |
| 2 | 3 | In this case there was only violence from one side, the Macias' regime. The new Government had only been in power for a month, at the time of the trial. The problem was that the main authority of the new regime was deeply implicate in the Macias regime's crimes. |
| 3 | 3 | - |
| 4 | 7 | I think that the process was trying to sentence only six people for all crimes perpetrated by the Macias' regime, to avoid a full investigation into the whole repression. |
| 5 | 3 | The tribunal and the new authorities tried to implicate in the repression just the six accused. I know that many years later, one of the lawyers who tried to involve more people in the repression was poisoned. |
| 6 | 1 | - |
| 7 | 1 | - |

Evaluation by Dr. Yolanda Aixelà Cabré:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | Justice was not applied in the same way to all the members of Macia's government (Obiang Nguema, his nephew, was one of his collaborators). |
| 2 | 1 | The intention was to neutralize Macia's power with a selective and short list of collaborators to judge. |
| 3 | 8 | The process wanted to judge the EG genocide, although during the judgement appeared different concrete examples. |
| 4 | 9 | As far as I know, no. |
| 5 | 5 | I don't know directly, but I believe that the jury choosen for the trial had clear indications about which had to be the sentence before start. |
| 6 | 10 | - |
| 7 | 2 | According to the definition and the implications of transitional injustice, I think it will be near 2. |

Evaluation by Professor Randall Fegley

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 0 | The process focused on only a very narrow group of perpetrators, while ignoring other perpetrators who had become part of the new regime. |
| 2 | 0 | The proceedings focused on prosecuting certain crimes and seldom made reference to international conceptions of human rights. |
| 3 | 0 | The trial examined only a handful of perpetrators and their activities within a fairly brief period of an extended campaign of abuse. |
| 4 | 0 | The process was wholly rooted in the need to legitimize the new regime. |
| 5 | 10 | - |
| 6 | 0 | Wholly |
| 7 | 0 | - |

**Gabon (1964)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

An attempted rebellion/coup occurred in Gabon on 18 February, 1964 by a military fraction. The rebellion/coup was quelled by the Gabon and French governments. On 25 August, 1964, after the unsuccessful coup, 26 of the participants in the attempted coup were put on trial and received prison sentences from one to twenty years and exile. The leader of the rebel group, M. Aubame, who briefly held the office of the Presidency during the attempted coup, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment and ten years of exile on 9 September, 1964 by the Gabonese government.

Evaluation by Prof. Marc Mvé Bekale:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 8 | - |
| 2 | 10 | - |
| 3 | 10 | - |
| 4 | 4 | - |
| 5 | 10 | - |
| 6 | 5 | - |
| 7 | 1 | - |

Evaluation by Prof. Douglas Yates:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 10 | - |
| 2 | 4 | - |
| 3 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 5 | - |
| 5 | 10 | - |
| 6 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 3 | - |

**Gambia (1981)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1981 the SRLP (Socialist and Revolutionary Labour Party) unsuccessfully rebelled against the Gambian government. Senegal aided the Gambian government during the conflict. Following the unsuccessful coup d’état, in late 1981 and first half of 1982 the Gambian government tried and sentenced 27 individuals to death for their participation in the coup. The leader of the rebellion, Mr. Sangyang, willingly fled Gambia seeking exile in Guinea-Bissau.

Evaluation by Professor Abdoulaye Saine:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 9 | - |
| 2 | 9 | - |
| 3 | 9 | - |
| 4 | 8 | - |
| 5 | 10 | - |
| 6 | 7 | - |
| 7 | 9 | - |

Evaluation by Professor Carlene J. Edie:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 9 | - |
| 2 | 3 | - |
| 3 | 2 | - |
| 4 | 2 | - |
| 5 | 8 | - |
| 6 | 3 | - |
| 7 | 5 | - |

**Ghana (1983)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In June 1983, a Ghana military faction launched an unsuccessful coup against the Ghana government, the PNDC (Provisional National Defence Council). On 4 August, 1983, 16 individuals were brought before a public tribunal and sentenced to death for their part in the conspiracy to overthrow the PNDC. Three additional individuals received prison sentences for participating in the attempt to overthrow the PNDC government.

Evaluation by Prof. David Owusu-Ansah:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 7 | The rating is based on the PNDC decision also to execute persons who were deemed favorable to the government but were party to the killing of certain members of the supreme court. In a way, the coup plotters received the same treatment as the killers of the justices of the court. |
| 2 | 2 | Violations that the PNDC punished were narrowly defined and regarded only opposition attempts to destabilize the government. |
| 3 | 8 | It should be noted that the PNDC was in power from 1981 through 1992 and there were as many as 13 abortive coup from 1983 through 1986 alone. Strict application of military justice, which the opposition defined as unconstitutional, was applied to ensure that the government remained in power. |
| 4 | 2 | Often, even though certain members of the Ghana bar Association did not agree with the government position and called on the government to release all political detainees for whom no legitimate charges had been brought. |
| 5 | 5 | The known case of targing judges occured in 4 July 1982. The government of the PNDC disassociated itself from the incident incident, procesuted and executed the persons identified to have commited the crime. The opposition accused the government of the PNDC to have created the political atmosphere that facilitated the crime. |
| 6 | 6 | Yes, the narrative consolidated the government. As the economy improived graduately, the government moved in the late 1980s toward democratic rule but the criticism of the opposition will continue to challenge the process by which constitutional rule was being reintroduced. |
| 7 | 7 | This high rate is based on the reason that at all levels of the development, certain members of the Bar Association worked with the government. In the post-PNDC era (now the 4th Republic), parts of the judicial instruments of the past have been maintained. |

**Guatemala (1995)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

A civil war took place in Guatemala from 1965 through 1995 between the rebel groups MR-13, FAR, EGP, PGT, ORPA, URNG, and the Guatemalan government. Several peace agreements were signed between the rebel groups and the Guatemalan government, from 1990 to the agreement on a firm and lasting peace on 29 December 1996. Prior to the end of the conflict, reparations were agreed upon between all parties and were signed on 17 June, 1994, in an Agreement on Resettlement of the Population Groups Uprooted by the Armed Conflict. Reparations were offered to all Guatemalans who had been forced to abandon their land as a consequence of the civil war. Reparations were offered in the form of property and money. A limited amnesty which did not apply to genocide, torture and forced disappearance was offered to both rebels and the Guatemalan military by the Guatemalan Assembly on 19 December, 1996 with the passage of a Law of National Reconciliation. A commission to clarify past human rights violations and acts of violence by all parties involved in conflict in Guatemala between 1960 and 1996 was agreed to on 23 June 1994. A few years later on 13 August 1999, 25 prison sentences were rendered to Guatemalan army soldiers for their participation in massacre during the civil war. These sentences carried prison terms of up to five years. There were also death sentences and other prison sentences handed down to Guatemalan army commanders and members of the Guatemalan civilian defense patrols.

Evaluation by Dr. Christopher Sullivan:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 8 | - |
| 3 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 1 | - |
| 5 | 3 | - |
| 6 | 2 | - |
| 7 | 4 | - |

**Guinea (1970)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In Guinea in 1970 an unsuccessful coup took place by a military faction. In January 1971, following the attempted coup, the Guinea government tried some of the individuals who participated in the attempted coup and sentenced 91 of the accused to death and 66 individuals to hard labor for life. Of the 91 who were sentenced to death, 33 were tried in absentia. In addition to the trials, on July 5, 1971, three military leaders, including General Keita Koumandian, were removed from their positions during a military purge.

Evaluation by Prof. Mike McGovern:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 3 | - |
| 4 | 5 | - |
| 5 | 7 | - |
| 6 | 5 | - |
| 7 | 8 | Important note: Guinea began a process in 1984 just a few months after the death in office of president Sekou Toure intended to look into the forms of violence visited upon the population by the authoritarian PDG government. There were radio broadcasts of testimony by survivors of imprisonment, torture, and witnesses of extrajudicial killings. As such, this was a process that certainly followed in the trail of Nuremberg, but preceded most all of the other examples of transitional justice typically noted in the literature. However, on 4 July 1985, there was an attempted coup by the #2 within the military junta that had taken power in 1984. This failed coup attempt led to the death of the officers involved, the execution of the high-level officials of the prior (Toure) government, who had been imprisoned since the 1984 coup, and an ethnic pogrom against members of the Maninka ethnic group, who were predominant in the Toure government, and had led the 1985 coup attempt. Since then, there have been many personal memoirs by former political prisoners, and many calls for a transitional justice process that would look at abuses under the Toure, Conte, Camara, and even the sitting Cond governments. There was a Minister of National Reconciliation named, yet until now, no meaningful process has emerged. Guinea thus does not have quite the prototypical scenario, and my answers were based mainly on an analysis of the resistance of successive governments since about 1990 to enter into a meaningful process, but with some acknowledgment of the rather exceptional 1985 process. |

Evaluation by Prof. Mohamed Saliou Camara:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 7 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 7 | - |
| 4 | 1 | - |
| 5 | 8 | - |
| 6 | 2 | - |
| 7 | 2 | - |

**Haiti (1991)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In Haiti in 1991, the rebel Tonton Macoute and Engine Lourd launched a successful coup against the Haitian government. Before the conflict ended, the Haitian government tried Roger Lafontant, leader of Tontons Macoutes, and 21 of his accomplices on July 30, 1991 for staging the coup starting the uprising on January 7 the same year. Lafontant was sentenced to life with hard labor. After the conflict ended and the rebels successfully overthrew the Haitian government on September 30, 1991, the former Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and over 40,000 other Haitians both willingly and forcedly fled Haiti seeking exile. After returning to Haiti in 1994, however, Aristide granted amnesty on October 10, 1994 to the former military junta, including leaders and 500 members of the regime.

Evaluation by Prof. Jean-Phillipe Belleau:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | Only two trials after the Duvalier regime. Supporters of the regime were generally not indicted. |
| 2 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 2 | I am not sure we can even talk about a justice process for violations committed under the Duvalier regime. |
| 4 | 3 | - |
| 5 | 9 | No need for violence against witnesses since there were barely any judicial process in Haiti. |
| 6 | 4 | I am not sure these questions can apply to Haiti, except if we are talking about the post 1994 period. |
| 7 | 1 | - |

Evaluation by Dr. Anne Fuller:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 8 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 3 | - |
| 5 | 3 | - |
| 6 | 6 | - |
| 7 | 3 | Lawyers were intimidated from representing the unpopular defendants and there was an atmosphere of threats of popular justice. |

**Haiti (2004)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 2004, OP Lavales and RARF (Front de Résistance Artibonite, Revolutionary Artibonite Resistance Front) launched a coup against the Haitian government. Prior to the cessation of violence, the Haitian government arrested on 2 October 2004 75 members of Lavalas and later tried them in court. President Aristide resigned on 29 February 2004 and fled from Haiti. The conflict went on until end of December the same year.

Evaluation by Prof. Robert Fatton:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 4 | - |
| 4 | 3 | - |
| 5 | 2 | - |
| 6 | 3 | - |
| 7 | 2 | - |

**India (1972)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

Between 1967 and 1972, the rebel groups CPI-ML (Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) and the MCC (Maoist Communist Centre) rebelled against the Indian government. After the violence ceased, a trial was convened by the Indian government, and eight Naxalites were sentenced to five years to life imprisonment on 1 November 1973 for taking part in the Wynaad revolt of 1968. The leaders of the revolt, Mr. Kunikkal Narayanan and Mr. K. P. Naraynnan, were sentenced to three years and 18 months of imprisonment respectively.

Evaluation by Prof. Ramdas Rupavath:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 10 | - |
| 2 | - | - |
| 3 | - | - |
| 4 | 10 | - |
| 5 | 5 | Widespread violence |
| 6 | 6 | Objective narrative |
| 7 | 0 | Transitional injustice |

**Iraq (1958)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

On 14 July, 1958, the Hashimite monarch was overthrown in a military coup led by army officer Abd al-Karim Qasim of the Nineteenth Brigade and colonel Abd as-Salaam Arif. Immediately following the successful military coup, Qasim took over as head of Iraq’s new government. On 27 March 1959 General Qasim commuted the death sentences on eight Iraqis who had served under the Royal regime or participated in a 1958 alleged plot against General Qasim.

Evaluation by Professor Charles R. H. Tripp:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 0 | The Special Supreme Military Court (known as 'the People's Court') in Iraq 1958-1960 tried different groups of people for different alleged crimes during the years of its jurisdiction. The treatment varied, depending on the charges, the identity of those concerned and the politics of Iraq at the time. |
| 2 | 0 | It only concerned alleged crimes committed by members of the overthrown regime, then by those who had been part of the revolutionary regime who had allegedly conspired to overthrow it, and by those who were accused of leading insurrections in Mosul and Kirkuk, as well as those implicated in the attempt to assassinate Prime Minister Abd al-Karim Qasim. |
| 3 | 8 | See comments under previous heading. |
| 4 | 10 | - |
| 5 | 3 | There was alleged torture of some of the defendants in some of the trials. |
| 6 | 10 | The whole process of the 'People's Court' was intended to consolidate the new regime. |
| 7 | 1 | - |

Evaluation by Dr. Mohaned Al-Hamdi:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 1 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 4 | - |
| 4 | 9 | - |
| 5 | 2 | - |
| 6 | 2 | - |
| 7 | 1 | - |

**Kenya (1982)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1982, members of the Kenyan Air Force unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Kenyan government. Following the failed coup, the Kenyan government purged its air force on August 21, 1982 and formed a new air force. By early November 1982 the Kenyan government had also put more than 1,000 former Kenyan air force officers on trial. Sentences ranged from six months imprisonment to death. On 22 February, 1983, the Kenyan President, Moi, offered amnesty to the alleged participants of the failed coup.

Evaluation by Prof. Robert Maxon:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | - |
| 2 | 3 | - |
| 3 | 6 | - |
| 4 | 1 | - |
| 5 | 4 | - |
| 6 | 8 | - |
| 7 | 2 | - |

Evaluation by Prof. Boubacar N'Diaye:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 3 | - |
| 4 | 4 | - |
| 5 | 3 | - |
| 6 | 3 | - |
| 7 | 2 | - |

**Laos (1973)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

The portion of the Vietnam War fought in Laos between Laos, the United States (U.S.), and South Vietnam and Pathet Lao and North Vietnam, ended on 21 February, 1973 with the signing of a peace agreement. Following the termination of the conflict, a domestic trial began in Laos in which 31 right-wing politicians and senior officers were put on trial on 4 September, 1975, in the Central Supreme Court of Laos. All 31 defendants were found guilty of military and/or political crimes. Five were sentenced to death, five received a sentence of life imprisonment, and the remaining 21 received 20 year prison sentences.

Evaluation by Prof. Martin Stuart-Fox:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | - |
| 2 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 8 | - |
| 4 | 3 | - |
| 5 | 8 | - |
| 6 | 2 | - |
| 7 | 2 | - |

**Lesotho (1998)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1998, a military faction launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Lesotho government. In the rebellion, Lesotho was assisted by the South African and Botswana governments. After the conflict ended, the Lesotho government brought some of the army mutineers before a Lesotho army court martial.

Evaluation by Prof. Motlamelle Anthony Kapa:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 1 | Only perpetrators at the junior ranks of the army were brought before the court martial and subsequently before other civilian courts where they were convicted. Senior officers were excluded. |
| 2 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 1 | - |
| 4 | - | Government was the "victim"in this case but prosecuted only the siad category of soldiers. |
| 5 | 3 | Violence was between the supporters of the government and those of the opposition then, with members of the security forces taking the side of the opposition. It did not target or affect the judges and witnesses |
| 6 | 1 | It was lopsided but did consolidate the government because it was able to finish its term. |
| 7 | 2 | - |

Evaluation by Prof. John Aerni-Flessner:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | - |
| 2 | 3 | - |
| 3 | 3 | - |
| 4 | 5 | - |
| 5 | 7 | - |
| 6 | 3 | - |
| 7 | 3 | - |

**Liberia (1980)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1980, a military faction led by Samuel K. Doe successfully overthrew the Liberian government in a military coup. Following the successful military coup, 13 former Liberian government officials were sentenced to death in a military tribunal on 22 April, 1980. A breech of justice appears to have occurred during the trials and subsequent executions as the 13 defendants were not permitted to have defense attorneys during the military tribunal. On 23 December, 1981, the new Doe government granted amnesty to all political prisoners and exiled Liberians except for the former Vice President and Clarence Simpson Jr. The following year in 1982, the Liberian government announced that the former Liberian leadership who were living in exile would not be allowed to return to Liberia.

Evaluated by Professor Sabrina Karim:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 1 | - |
| 2 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 5 | - |
| 4 | 3 | - |
| 5 | 2 | - |
| 6 | 3 | - |
| 7 | 1 | - |

Evaluated by Dr. Emmanuel Kotia:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | - |
| 2 | 4 | - |
| 3 | 6 | - |
| 4 | 6 | - |
| 5 | 6 | - |
| 6 | 5 | - |
| 7 | 4 | - |

**Madagascar (1947)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1947, the MDRM (Mouvement Democratique de la Renovation Malgache) rebelled against the French government in Madagascar. Following the unsuccessful rebellion in December, 1947, some of the MDRM leaders were forced into exile. Other rebel leaders and participants were arrested and tried in French military courts. Following the 1948 trials, 20 rebel leaders were executed by the French government. Approximately 6,000 other convictions were rendered by the French military courts in connection with the unsuccessful 1947 rebellion in Madagascar.

Evaluation by Dr. Jean Fremigacci:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 4 | La justice a été faussée de deux façons (suivant les cas) 1) par la volonté du pouvoir de criminaliser l'insurrection, de ne pas reconnaître le caractère politique de ses violences 2) mais cette justice a été elle-même politique car dominée malgré elle par la "raison d'Etat"coloniale. |
| 2 | 4 | Aucun des crimes de guerre des forces coloniales n'a été jugé, ni les violences(pillages surtout) des pro-Français contre les nationalistes. |
| 3 | 1 | Les tribunaux, aux moyens faibles, ont été submergés par les affaires de l'insurrection jusque vers 1954-1955. |
| 4 | 7 | Discours du pouvoir:les coupables seront jugés...mais, répression d'abord, la justice a été très longue à se mettre en place. |
| 5 | 10 | - |
| 6 | 2 | Les sanctions judiciaires, et un récit officiel biaisé, ont réveillé les antagonismes ethniques entre Malgaches, ce qui a fait le jeu du pouvoir. |
| 7 | 3 | Les magistrats ont fait ce qu'ils ont pu dans le cadre qui leur était imposé...voir mon article sur cette "mission impossible". |

Evaluation by Prof. Solofo Randrianja:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 9 | - |
| 3 | 6 | - |
| 4 | 5 | - |
| 5 | 2 | - |
| 6 | 10 | - |
| 7 | 2 | - |

**Morocco (1971)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

A Moroccan military faction unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Moroccan government in a failed coup. On 13 July, 1971, the property of some of the individuals involved in the attempted coup was confiscated by the Moroccan government and redistributed to the relatives of some of the victims. Between 31 January and 29 February, 1972, 10 leaders of the failed coup were tried, found guilty, sentenced to death, and were subsequently executed by the Moroccan government. An additional 1,081 alleged participants of the failed coup were tried and acquitted of all charges. A breech of justice might have occurred in the trials as there is speculation that the military leaders were summarily executed.

Evaluation by Professor Jonathan Wyrtzen:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | - |
| 2 | 3 | - |
| 3 | 5 | - |
| 4 | 4 | - |
| 5 | 8 | - |
| 6 | 7 | - |
| 7 | 4 | - |

**Nepal (1962)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

A rebellion occurred in Nepal between the Nepali Congress and the Nepali government from 1960 through 1962. The rebellion occurred due to the Nepali Congress’s opposition to the government’s decision to make all political parties illegal. The rebellion ended with a ceasefire and a conflict resolution. Following the ceasefire, ten people, including the president of the Neplai Congress General Shamsher, were sentenced to life in prison on charges of attempted sabotage in a Katmandu court. The sentences were handed down on 22 April, 1963 and the trial was conducted in absentia.

Evaluation by Dr. John Whelpton:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 1 | The 1961 to 1962 conflict was not a full-blown civil war and there was no peace agreement. Subarna Shamsher simply called off the insurgency at the request of the Indian government after the Chinese attack on Indian border positions. The episode doesn't really fit into the paradigm you are investigating |
| 2 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 0 | Not really a relevant question. The government simply put people on trial (in Subarna's case in absentia) for specific actions from autumn 1961 till the unilateral ceasefire. |
| 4 | 9 | - |
| 5 | 9 | - |
| 6 | 3 | - |
| 7 | 1 | - |

**Nicaragua (1979)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

Between 1978 and 1979 the rebel group FSLN (Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional) successfully rebelled against the Nicaraguan government. Following the FSLN victory in July 1979, Somoza, the former Nicaraguan president, willingly fled Nicaragua along with high ranking military officers. Once in power, the Sandinista regime purged the entire Nicaraguan National Guard and police forces. Many National Guard and police officers who did not manage to flee Nicaragua after the FSLN victory were arrested by the new Sandinista government. Starting on December 17, 1979, the Sandinista government tried and sentenced 4,331 individuals to one to 30 years in prison for crimes committed during the Somoza regime. Another 1,000 individuals who had been arrested were acquitted or pardoned by the Sandinista government, and 979 were released because of a lack of evidence, however, there are also reports of several people being executed. As of 20 February, 1981, there were still more than 7,000 former Nicaraguan National Guard officers in prison awaiting trial.

Evaluation by Prof. Salvador Marti:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | - |
| 2 | 3 | - |
| 3 | 5 | - |
| 4 | 6 | - |
| 5 | 3 | - |
| 6 | 5 | - |
| 7 | 6 | - |

**Pakistan (1990)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

The MQM (Mohajir Qaumi Movement) rebelled against the government of Pakistan in 1990. In June, 1992, the MQM leader Altaf Hussain willingly sought exile in the United Kingdom (U.K.). A couple years later, a Pakistani court tried the entire MQM leadership, including Altaf Hussain, 19 of whom were tried in absentia and sentenced to 27 years imprisonment on June 9, 1994.

Evaluation by Dr. Farhan Hanif Siddiqi:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 1 | The post-conflict trial that the project refers to related to the abduction of a Pakistan Army Major Kaleemuddin by MQM party supporters who were accused of torture and kidnapping. A special military court in 1994 found MQM leaders including Altaf Hussain guilty but the Sindh High Court in 1998 set the convicts free after finding "no evidence." Major Kaleemuddin then approached the Supreme Court in 1998 which in its 2007 judgement dismissed the petition for non-prosecution as neither the petitioner nor his counsel was present. For this particular question, the state-led army operation against the MQM was not vindictive towards MQM's splinter group, MQM- Haqiqi (Original) which received state patronage in the war against MQM on the streets of Karachi. |
| 2 | 0 | At the time, the purpose of the special military court was extremely narrow in focus but then the post-conflict judicial process through the Sindh High Court and later the Supreme Court acquitted MQM leaders mentioned in 1994. Military and government escaped scrutiny of the courts and judicial processes for any human rights violations. |
| 3 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 8 | Justice and judicial processes were rather limited during the 1990s. The MQM was blamed for allegedly plotting secession and striving to create an independent state, Jinnahpur. This again was later denied in October 1992 by the Army through a press release. In 2009, major Army personnel involved in the military operation in Karachi again denied the Jinnahpur conspiracy. This was a public, media trial as opposed to a judicial inquiry. |
| 5 | 10 | - |
| 6 | 5 | Not sure how to answer this because between 1992 and 1996 when the operation against the MQM was most abrasive, there were two different governments in power in Pakistan owing to military-bureaucratic intervention distorting civilian political processes. Governments benefited but then the same governments were also brought down in their own conflicts with the bureaucracy and military, independent of what was happening relative to the MQM. |
| 7 | 5 | MQM leaders were acquitted in 1998 by the High Court. MQM remained a political force with its majority electoral vote share in Karachi and Hyderabad. General Musharraf patronised the MQM in the 2000s. There was no transitional justice processes as much as political circumstances dictating military action against as well as relative empowerment of the MQM through share in provincial and federal assemblies and ministries as well as power in local government. |

Evaluation by Prof. Farhat Haq:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | - |
| 2 | 5 | - |
| 3 | 3 | - |
| 4 | 2 | - |
| 5 | 5 | - |
| 6 | 5 | - |
| 7 | 4 | - |

**Paraguay (1989)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1989, a military faction successfully launched a coup d’état against the Paraguayan government. Following the successful coup, the deposed Paraguayan President, Alfredo Stroessner, willingly sought exile in Brazil on 5 February, 1989. On 7 February, 1989, 49 top army personnel who were loyal to the deposed President were purged from the military via forced retirement. Also in February, the new Paraguayan government arrested approximately 100 of the deposed President’s associates and charged them with crimes against the public administration. The deposed President, Stroessner, was among the individuals tried; however, he was tried in absentia.

Evaluation by Dr. Magdalena López:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 3 | What would be "violence from all sides" when talking about the military dictatorships in South America? |
| 3 | 5 | - |
| 4 | 3 | - |
| 5 | 7 | It is difficult to answer... There is a special type of violence that starting with the dictatorship and continue until today, with specially target om peasants and also journalist, many of them denouncing manouvers or denouncing the problems with lands. |
| 6 | 4 | The narrative is still not completely created. Paraguay has still today problems with the recent history and how to understand it. In some contemporary political ceremonies of some candidates you can still listen to the hymn to Stroessner, for example. Many people continue refering as the dictatorship as "the government" and many still believe it was not an authoritarian period. Families of the dictator and its allies are involved in politics and have parliament seats or run as candidates. |
| 7 | 1 | - |

Evaluation by Professor Luis Roniger:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 3 | - |
| 3 | 2 | - |
| 4 | 4 | - |
| 5 | 6 | - |
| 6 | 3 | - |
| 7 | 3 | - |

Evaluation by Prof. Andrew Nickson:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 1 | - |
| 4 | 6 | - |
| 5 | 7 | - |
| 6 | 7 | - |
| 7 | 3 | - |

**Romania (1989)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1989, the rebel National Salvation Front successfully overthrew the Romanian government. Following the successful revolution, the new Romanian government tried the former President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Elena Ceausescu, and some of the Romanian Securitate agents. The president and his wife were executed on December 25, 1989. The trial appears to have been a show trial. On the 28 March, 1994, Romanian President Iliescu pardoned eight former members of the Romanian Politburo who had been convicted of mass murder after the 1989 revolution. Also following the conflict, the new Romanian government purged the military of former Securitate officers in July 1991.

Evaluation by Professor Lavinia Stan:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 1 | - |
| 2 | 3 | - |
| 3 | 6 | - |
| 4 | 3 | - |
| 5 | 8 | - |
| 6 | 6 | - |
| 7 | 3 | - |

Evaluation by Dr. Raluca Grosescu:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 10 | - |
| 5 | 8 | - |
| 6 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 5 | - |

**Russia (1993)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1993 Parliamentary forces attempted unsuccessfully to overthrow the Russian government. Following the unsuccessful coup, 16 leaders of the failed coup, including Aleksandr Rutskoi,Viktor Barannikov, Andrei Dunaev and Vladislav Achalov, were arrested by the Russian government, put on trial and charged of “organizing mass disorder” on 15 October, 1993. The following year on 26 February, 1994, the Russian State Duma granted amnesty to all of the leaders of the Parliamentary forces who were involved in the failed coup.

Evaluation by Prof. Gordon Smith:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 2 | - |
| 4 | 1 | - |
| 5 | 2 | - |
| 6 | 2 | but ultimately unsuccessfully |
| 7 | 3 | - |

Evaluation by Prof. Eugene Huskey:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 8 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 2 | - |
| 4 | 9 | - |
| 5 | 10 | - |
| 6 | - | - |
| 7 | 7 | - |

**Saudi Arabia (1979)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

The Juhayman movement rebelled against the Saudi Arabian government by occupying the Al Haram (Grand Mosque) in Mecca on 20 November 1979. The occupation was crushed by Saudi Arabian forces after 20 days. Following the unsuccessful rebellion, the Saudi government arrested 170 individuals for their suspected participation in the rebellion and subsequently tried them in secret in religious courts in December, 1979. On 9 January, 1980, 63 individuals, including the tactician of the group Mr Juheiman ibn Seif al-Otaiba, were executed by the Saudi government for their alleged roles in the rebellion. A breech of justice appears to have occurred in the trials as the trials were conducted in secrecy.

Evaluation by Prof. Toby C. Jones:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 5 | - |
| 2 | - | - |
| 3 | 10 | - |
| 4 | 9 | - |
| 5 | 2 | - |
| 6 | 10 | - |
| 7 | 0 | - |

Evaluation by Prof. William Quandt:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 7 | - |
| 4 | 2 | - |
| 5 | 7 | - |
| 6 | 2 | - |
| 7 | 1 | - |

**Sierra Leone (2000)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

Between 1991 and 2000, the RUF (Revolutionary United Front) rebelled against the government of Sierra Leone. A peace agreement was signed between the government and RUF on July 7, 1999, but violence did not cease before October 2000. A special court was established on 14 August, 2000 in order to try individuals responsible for grave human rights violations. The trials were to be both international and domestic in scope and the special court was established by both the Sierra Leone government and the United Nations (UN). A Truth and Reconciliation Commission was also established in Sierra Leone as part of the 1999 peace agreement in order to produce a report on human rights violations that took place in Sierra Leone beginning in 1991. The TRC consisted of both Sierra Leonean and international commissioners and was enacted by President Kabbah and the Sierra Leonean parliament on 10 February, 2000. A report was completed concerning the human rights violations that took place during the conflict on 5 October, 2004. Another consequence of the peace agreement was monetary reparations to all incapacitated victims of the conflict. A final consequence of the peace agreement was amnesty to all members of RUF/SL, ex-AFRC (Armed Forces Revolutionary Council), ex-SLA (Sierra Leone Army), and CDF (Civil Defense Forces) for any crimes committed from March 1991 through the signing of the Peace Agreement.

Evaluation by Dr. Tim Kelsall:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 7 | The trials focused on the leaders of the main, domestic armed factions, but lower level perpetrators were untouched. There were also question marks about President Kabbah's knowledge of CDF atrocities, though he was neither indicted nor forced to testify. |
| 2 | 8 | The main exclusions were for international actors, and this was more a prosecutorial choice than a process mandate. |
| 3 | 0 | From 30 November 1996 to the end of the war. |
| 4 | 9 | - |
| 5 | 9 | - |
| 6 | 7 | There was a relatively balanced presentation of evidence, even though the outcome of the trials seemed a more or less foregone conclusion. It's a bit difficult to pin down THE narrative, given dissenting opinions, appeals etc, but it was not massively distorted. |
| 7 | 5 | I think the main problem was not that the indictments or presentation of evidence were biased, but rather that the defendants had been set up as the fall guys for a complex social process for which many actors bore responsibility. In consequence, some of the specific charges levelled against the defendants stretched credulity, yet on most they were found guilty nonetheless. There was a pervading sense that convictions were essential to the justice process. |

Evaluation by Dr. Lansana Gberie:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 6 | - |
| 2 | 9 | - |
| 3 | 7 | - |
| 4 | 10 | - |
| 5 | 10 | - |
| 6 | 4 | - |
| 7 | 7 | - |

**Somalia (1978)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

A military faction unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Somali government in 1978. Following the failed military coup, the Somali government tried at least 53 individuals for their participation in the attempted military coup. The trials began on 29 July, 1978 and ended on 12 September, 1978 with the sentence of death ordered upon 17 former army and police officers and 36 prison sentences ranging from one year in prison to 30 years in prison. On 22 February, 1981, the Somali government granted amnesty to anyone who had committed crimes against the state.

Evaluation by Prof. Jan Abbink:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 5 | - |
| 2 | 3 | - |
| 3 | 5 | - |
| 4 | 6 | - |
| 5 | 5 | - |
| 6 | 6 | - |
| 7 | 4 | - |

**Sri Lanka (1971)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

The rebel JVP (Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna) launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Sri Lankan government in 1971. During the rebellion, the Sri Lankan government offered amnesty to all members of the JVP except for the rebel leaders. On 20 December, 1974, after a two year trial of 37 alleged leaders of the rebellion, JVP leader Wijeweera was sentenced to life imprisonment, 32 individuals were sentenced to two to fifteen years prison, and four were acquitted by a Sri Lankan court.

Evaluation by Prof. Patrick Peebles:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 0 | The security forces ruthlessly suppressed the poor rural Sinhalese (many of lower castes) and the Criminal Justice Commission treated upper-class defendents leniently. |
| 2 | 1 | Atrocities committed by security forces were ignored. It did consider crimes (robberies and property destruction) that could have been tried in courts. |
| 3 | 5 | The Criminal Justice Commission was supposedly focused only on the insurrection, but it tried and convince Rohana Wijeweera even though he was in custody at the time. |
| 4 | 0 | The Commission allowed confessions exacted by torture and prevented defendents from withdrawing their confessions. |
| 5 | 8 | There was widespread opposition to the Commission, but I am not aware of violence during the trials. |
| 6 | - | I am not familiar with the language. The government intended to suppress opposition from those who previously supported them, but failed to do so. |
| 7 | 1 | It was a feeble attempt at rebellion that failed miserably. Thousands died, tens of thousands suffered. The government thought prosecuting a handful of leaders would end resistance. Instead it created more resistance and the pattern for further abuse of human rights by succeeding government. |

**Sudan (1971)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1971, the Sudanese Communist Party unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Sudanese government. Following the unsuccessful coup, the Sudanese government ordered arrests of all known communists and tried several individuals involved in the attempted coup in specialized military courts starting on July, 24 1971 and sentenced some of the defendants to death and prison terms. There appears to have been a breech in justice during the trials. Those who were sentenced to death were executed immediately after their sentencing, and might not have actually received a trial prior to receiving the sentence of death. After the trials and executions, the Sudanese government purged the military, judiciary, and civil areas of the government of individuals believed to be members of the Sudanese Communist Party. On 19 April, 1974, the Sudanese Minister of the Interior granted amnesty to leading trade unionists involved in the 1971 attempted coup.

Evaluation by Professor Stephanie Beswick:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 8 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 5 | - |
| 4 | 8 | - |
| 5 | 5 | - |
| 6 | 3 | - |
| 7 | 5 | - |

**Sudan (1976)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

On 2 July, 1976, the Islamic Charter Front unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Sudanese government. Following the unsuccessful coup leaders of the rebellion, captain Bushra Abdullah and Brigadier Mohammed Nur Saad, were arrested on 5 and 7 July 1976. In August, 1976, the Sudanese government tried, sentenced, and executed 23 individuals, sentenced 18 individuals to life in prison, one individual received a sentence of 14 years in prison, one individual received a sentence of 10 years in prison, and one was found “not guilty” and was subsequently acquitted. On August 7, 1977, the Sudanese President granted amnesty to political prisoners living in Sudan or in exile if they agreed to abide by the Sudanese constitution and remain committed to principles of Sudanese national unity.

Evaluation by Dr. Abullahi Gallab:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 1 | There are some groups systematically discriminated. The regime described the perpetrators as “murtazaqa” mercenaries and president Numari described them as ugly non-sudanese. There allegations of mass graves for those killed without trail. No independent investigation to that up to now. |
| 2 | 3 | It was a concern for local and international human rights organization. However, the government suppressed all local concerned voices. |
| 3 | 1 | There was a backlash violence especially the government was not able to get hold of the ring leaders. |
| 4 | 1 | Numari did not justify that repression. |
| 5 | 1 | These were military tribunals manipulated by Numari himsef |
| 6 | 1 | Yes. |
| 7 | 1 | - |

Evaluation by Dr. Richard Lobban

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 5 | CPA was an excellent document whose content snd spirit were not observed by GoS in Khartoum. |
| 4 | 1 | - |
| 5 | 7 | Kept clean on the surface. |
| 6 | 7 | Served the GoS, not promotion of lasting peace. |
| 7 | 2 | - |

**Syria (1966)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

On 23 February, 1966, a Syrian military faction successfully overthrew the Hafiz government in an intra-party coup (Baath party). Immediately following the coup, the old national command was forcedly sent into exile. At least 120 people including soldiers and civilians faced criminal charges. On 7 January, 1967, seven army officers, six in absentia, and 11 soldiers and civilians were tried by the new government and received sentences ranging from imprisonment to death. Nearly two years later on 21 November, 1971, some of the Baathist leaders who had been imprisoned were released and some of the leaders who received death sentences had their death sentences commuted. Amnesty was also given to civil servants who had fled Syria as a result of the coup.

Evaluation by Prof. Thomas Pierret:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 0 | This was an internal purge in a military regime rather than a case of post-conflict justice. |
| 2 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 10 | Convicts weren't tried for specific crimes, but for the mere fact that they belonged to the previously ruling clique. |
| 4 | - | - |
| 5 | 4 | - |
| 6 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 0 | - |

Evaluation by Prof. Joshua Stacher:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | - |
| 2 | 5 | - |
| 3 | 5 | - |
| 4 | 6 | - |
| 5 | 3 | - |
| 6 | 4 | - |
| 7 | 3 | - |

**Tajikistan (1998)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

The movement for Peace, led by Makhmud Khudoiberdiyev, in Tajikistan launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Tajik government in 1998. Following the cessation of violence, the Tajik government arrested 121 of the rebels. Two of the rebels were found guilty of treason and sentenced to death while 33 other rebels received prison sentences ranging from 10 to 19 years on 21 June, 1999.

Evaluation by Prof. John Heathershaw:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | This mark would have been higher 10-15 years ago but has declined in recent years |
| 2 | 0 | There was no general process or mandate to investigate violence. |
| 3 | 0 | No justice process, only an amnesty |
| 4 | 3 | With respect to partial adoption of amnesty measures. |
| 5 | - | - |
| 6 | 3 | - |
| 7 | 2 | - |

Evaluation by Prof. Jonathan Zartman:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 1 | - |
| 4 | 5 | - |
| 5 | 1 | - |
| 6 | 7 | - |
| 7 | 1 | - |

**Togo (1986)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

The rebel group MTD (Mouvement togolais pour la démocratie) unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Togo government in 1986. Following the unsuccessfully coup, on December 19, 1986, the Togo government tried 27 individuals involved in the rebellion and sentenced 13 of those individuals to death and the remaining 14 to life imprisonment. Some of the trials were conducted in absentia. In January and April, 1991, the Togo government granted amnesty to all political prisoners and permitted the return of all individuals who had been politically exiled.

Evaluation by Prof. Marcel Kitissou:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 1 | - |
| 2 | 1 | The truth was basically on the government side as most of the time. So forms of violence was excusable. |
| 3 | 1 | - |
| 4 | 1 | - |
| 5 | 3 | In post-genocide Rwanda, there was scarcity of judges in the first. The gacaca, as community-based justice system, in itself constituted a structural violence because it created an atmosphere of intimidation and pressure for alleged perpetrators. |
| 6 | 1 | Transitional justice tends to legitimize the new order the government tries to establish. |
| 7 | 4 | Justice is matter of political culture and power relationships. Use of violence or threat of violence is normally embedded in every political system. The question is how far in either side of the spectrum. |

Evaluation by Prof. Benjamin Nicholas Lawrance:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 0 | Ewes and other ethnic groups from south were treated worse. |
| 2 | 0 | Government violence has never been prosecuted in Togo |
| 3 | 7 | There were many later consequences and persecutions |
| 4 | - | - |
| 5 | 5 | - |
| 6 | 10 | - |
| 7 | 0 | - |

**Tunisia (1980)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1980 in Tunisia the rebel group Résistance Armée Tunisienne unsuccessfully rebelled against the Tunisian government. Following the rebellion the Tunisian government started a two-week trial which ended on 27 March, 1980 with the sentencing of 15 men to death for involvement in the January attack on Gafsa, two of which were tried in absentia. An additional 24 individuals received prison sentences ranging from six months imprisonment to twenty years, and twenty more individuals were acquitted of all charges.

Evaluation by Prof. Christopher Lamont:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 1 | - |
| 4 | 3 | - |
| 5 | 7 | - |
| 6 | 1 | - |
| 7 | 2 | - |

**Uganda (1972)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1972, the UPA (Uganda People’s Army) launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Ugandan government. Between January and February, 1973, the Ugandan government set up a military tribunal in order to try alleged supporters of Dr. Obote (leader of UPA). On 10 February, 1973, the Ugandan government publicly executed 12 of the men for their participation in the unsuccessful rebellion. On 14 April, 1973, Ugandan President Amin offered amnesty to all of the individuals involved in the unsuccessful rebellion, including those who were executed.

Evaluation by Dr. Sabastiano Rwengabo:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 3 | Most perpetrators of injustice were intelligence and other security officials and their informants and/or political accomplices, many of whom remain anonymous to-date. |
| 2 | 3 | Targeting few topdogs and leaving out "big fishes": for instance, colonial injustices between 1945 and 1962 have never been addressed. Post-colonial injustices of the 1960s (Baganda against Banyoro; central government against Buganda; state-society repression, etc) have never been addressed. |
| 3 | 1 | Save for individual cases, such as the Chris Rwakasisi case, most other events (inducing the post-1985 injustices) remain uninvestigated and injustices unaddressed. |
| 4 | 5 | Governments have always justified repression claiming political subversion, counterinsurgency, and recently counterterrorism. |
| 5 | 5 | The murder of Bishop Janan Luwum during the 1970s is a stark case in point. Retribution violence occurred during attacks on West Nile by the Acholi during the 1979-80 period. The remarks of the president after the 2004 constitutional court ruling nullifying the 2000 referendum also seemed anti-judicial independence. |
| 6 | 5 | No sufficient justice process targeting widespread injustices since 1945. No political process and legal instrument intended to undertake such a process. |
| 7 | 3 | A widespread national dialogue and reconciliation process was - and has been - necessary but never undertaken. Impunity by political elites as well as security and intelligence services remains a hindrance to transitional justice. |

Evaluation by Dr. Arthur Bainomugisha:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 9 | - |
| 3 | 5 | - |
| 4 | 3 | - |
| 5 | 1 | - |
| 6 | 3 | - |
| 7 | 3 | - |

**Venezuela (1962)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

On 3 July, 1962, a Venezuelan military faction led an unsuccessful uprising against the Venezuelan state. The conflict was quelled by the Venezuelan government by the end of 1962. In March 1966, the Venezuelan government granted amnesty to and released 14 political prisoners who had taken part in and/or assisted in the 1962 rebellion. However, two leaders of the 1962 uprising, Commanders Pedro Medina Silva and Victor Hugo Morales, were tried by the Venezuelan state and sentenced on 19 November, 1966 to 6 years’ imprisonment; 32 other participants in the uprising were sentenced on the same day to 4-8 years’ imprisonment.

Evaluated by Professor Leopoldo Colmenares Gutiérrez:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 9 | - |
| 2 | 8 | - |
| 3 | 8 | - |
| 4 | 8 | - |
| 5 | 10 | - |
| 6 | 9 | - |
| 7 | 9 | - |

Evaluated by Dr. Hernán Castillo:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | - |
| 2 | 4 | - |
| 3 | 1 | - |
| 4 | 1 | - |
| 5 | 7 | - |
| 6 | 8 | - |
| 7 | 4 | - |

**Venezuela (1992)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1992, there were two unsuccessful attempted military coups/rebellions against the Venezuelan state. Following the attempted coups/rebellions, 240 military personnel and civilians were tried for taking part in the attempted coups on 8 December, 1993. On 16 December, 1993, Venezuelan President Rodriguez released from prison and pardoned 15 people who had participated in the attempted coups, on 15 February 1994 23 more officers and soldiers were released, while on 26 March the same year the leader of the February 1992 coup, Lt.-Col. Hugo Chávez Frías, was released. Some of the military officers who participated in the attempted coups were permitted to return to Venezuela in 1994 after fleeing for Peru following the failed coups in 1992.

Evaluation by Dr. Harold A. Trinkunas:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 5 | - |
| 2 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 1 | - |
| 4 | 2 | - |
| 5 | 9 | - |
| 6 | 8 | - |
| 7 | 5 | The trial process was by and large correct. The presidential pardons had long lasting harmful effects to democracy in Venezuela. |

**Yemen (South) (1986)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1986 a faction of the Yemenite Socialist Party successfully rebelled against the government of South Yemen. Following the civil war amnesty was granted in March 1986 by the new government under President Haider Abu Bakr al Attas for political exiles, but excluding the ousted former president Mohammed and 47 of his associates. In April, 1987, the former President Ali Nasser Mohammed and 12,000 of his supporters willingly sought exile in North Yemen and Saudi Arabia. On 2 December, 1987, the new government of South Yemen put the former President and 141 of his supporters and associates on trial for crimes related to the conflict. Many of the defendants were tried in absentia. The former President Mohammad and 43 of his supporters and associates received sentences of death.

Evaluation by Prof. Sheila Carapico:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 2 | it was one-sided |
| 2 | 1 | again, lopsided: a neighboring rival regime setting up a tribunal against one faction of the YSP |
| 3 | 0 | entirely focused on a short 2-3 week period |
| 4 | - | not sure how to answer this -- it was not, technically speaking, an internal process |
| 5 | 4 | it was mainly a show trial, but not much violence I know of |
| 6 | 5 | It served the purposes of the North Yemeni (Yemen Arab Republic) government.... NOTE by the way that it is Yemeni not Yemenite (which refers specifically to Yemeni Jews in Israel) |
| 7 | 2 | - |

Evaluation by Prof. Bernard Haykel:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 2 | - |
| 4 | 3 | - |
| 5 | 4 | Not the defeat of the other side was complete. This had a tribal dimension, although the discourse was in terms of commitment to the ideals of the communist party and doctrine. |
| 6 | 3 | - |
| 7 | 0 | - |

**Yugoslavia (1991)**

Short description as provided by the PCJ Background Narratives:

In 1991 in the Slovene territory of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Slovenia rebelled against the government of Yugoslavia. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement on July 12, 1991. A couple years later on 25 May, 1993, an International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was established in conjunction with the United Nations (UN) in order to try individuals believed to be responsible for violations of international humanitarian law during the Balkan wars.

Evaluation by Prof. James Meernik:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 9 | - |
| 2 | 10 | - |
| 3 | 9 | - |
| 4 | 10 | - |
| 5 | 7 | - |
| 6 | 8 | - |
| 7 | 9 | - |

Evaluation by Prof. Sean D. Murphy:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Rating** | **Additional description** |
| 1 | 10 | - |
| 2 | 10 | - |
| 3 | 10 | - |
| 4 | 8 | - |
| 5 | 7 | - |
| 6 | 10 | - |
| 7 | 10 | - |