

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
*Commission pour l'indemnisation des victimes de spoliations
intervenues du fait des législations antisémites
en vigueur pendant l'Occupation*

Commission for the Compensation of Victims of Spoliations
Resulting from the Anti-Semitic Legislation in Force
During the Occupation
– CIVS –

THE CHAIRMAN

ACTIVITY REPORT FOR THE **C**OMMISSION

PRESENTED TO THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR 2005

– Fifth report –

(Pursuant to article 9-1 of Decree no. 99-778 dated September 10, 1999, as amended)

December 31, 2005

ACTIVITY REPORT FOR 2005

THE CIVS AND THE CLAIMANTS	2
DETAILED REVIEW OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT IN 2005	7
PERSPECTIVES	14
PROJECT FOR AN HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE CIVS	18
APPENDICES	19

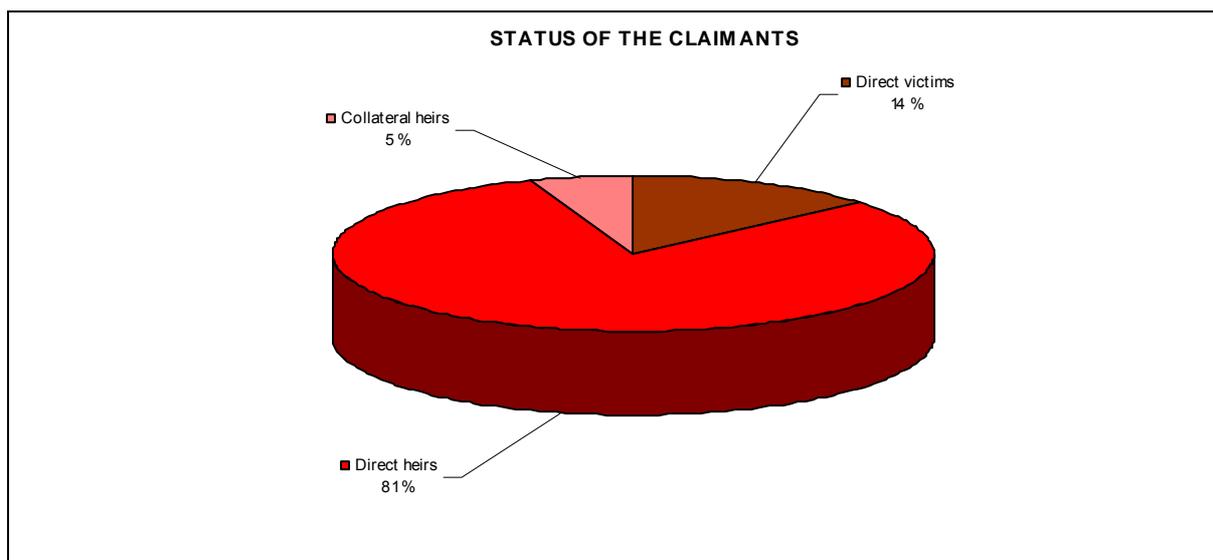
*

* *

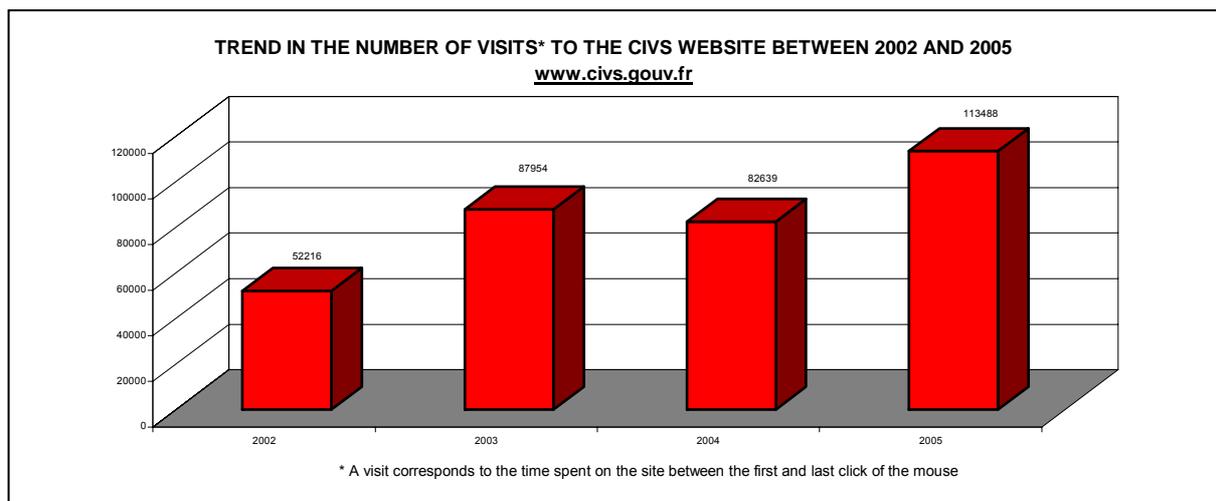
THE CIVS AND THE CLAIMANTS

Two categories of claimants submit files to the CIVS:

- ↳ **direct victims**, who request compensation following the losses they suffered directly during the Occupation, either owing to the spoliation of their own property or owing to their internment and/or deportation,
- ↳ **their heirs**.

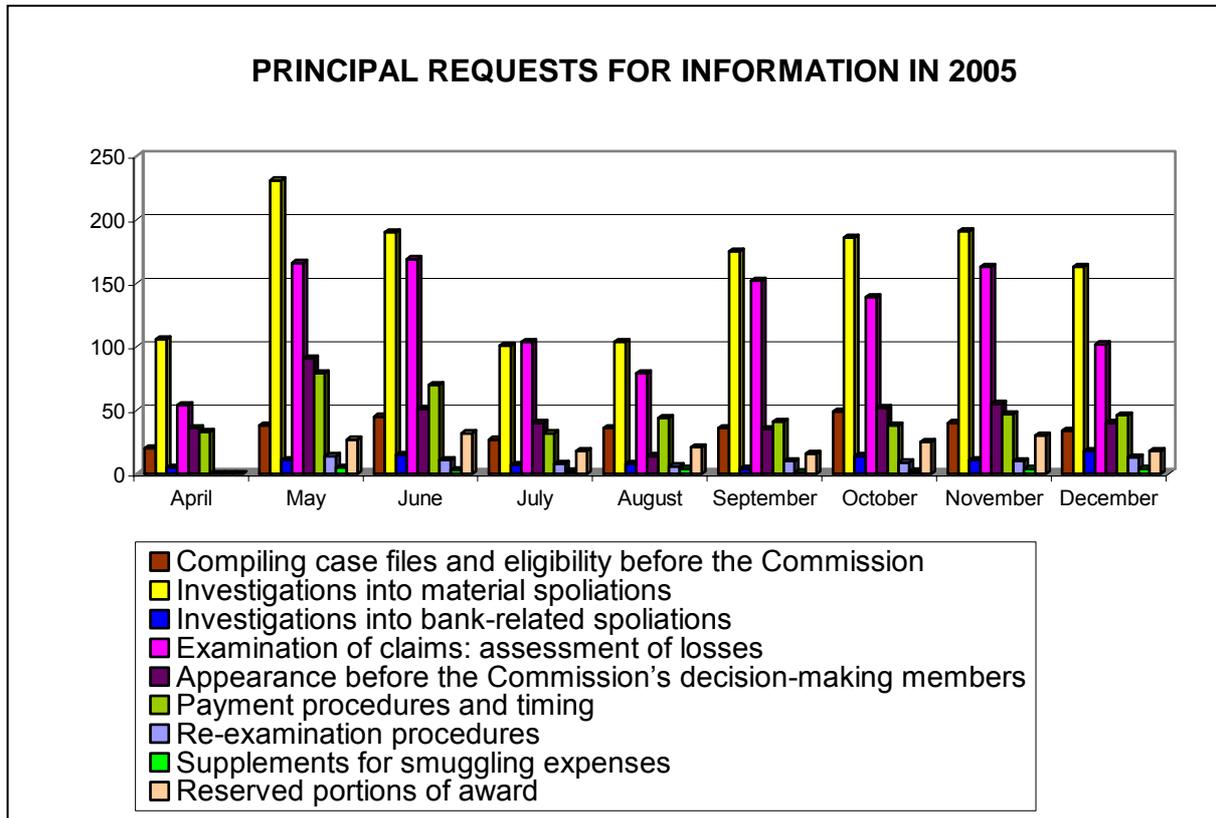


Many of them use the information tools made available to them, such as the CERT unit (Cellule d'Ecoute et de Renseignement Téléphoniques / the telephone contact and information unit), the CAA unit (Cellule d'Accueil et d'Assistance / Team to receive, guide and advise claimants) and **the website**. The latter has recorded **a considerable number of visits** every year since it was set up in 2001. After a slight decrease in 2004, the number of people consulting the site rose again in 2005.

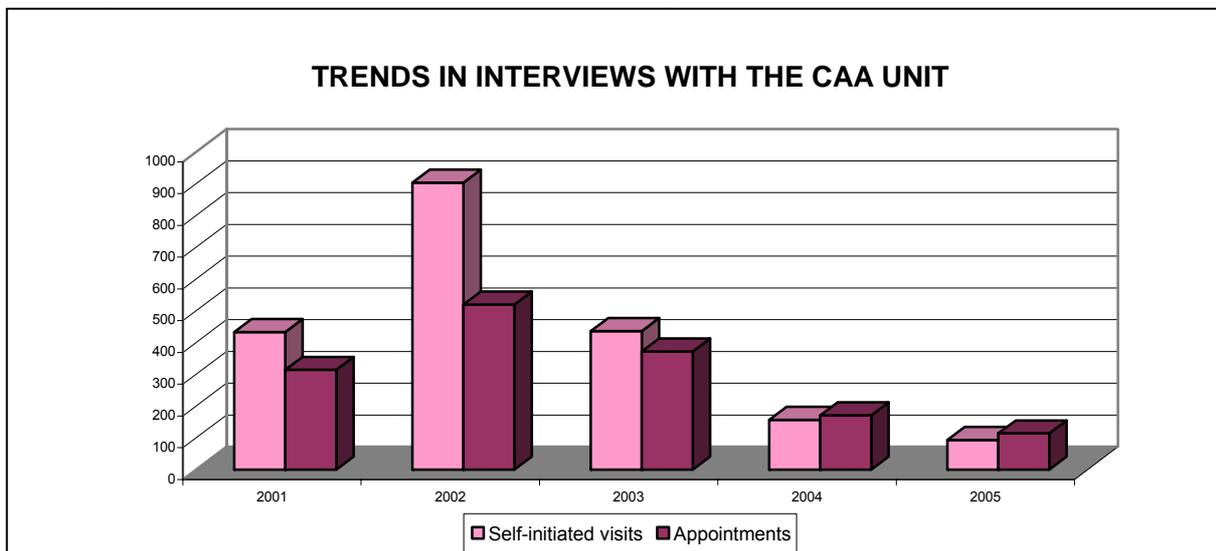


CERT continues to offer its services as a **favoured contact**. Callers **appreciate the comfort and reassurance** they derive from being listened to **and the dialogue** offered to them. Invoking the duty to remember, many voluntarily recount their dramatic experiences during the Holocaust.

In addition, those who contact CERT to find out **how their case files are progressing** provide information that is useful for **updating their files**: change of address or telephone number, death of relatives, the appearance of new heirs, details about their situation (age, health, financial insecurity), etc. This information is **systematically passed on to the services concerned**.



With a constant view to improving communication, the **CAA unit** is also available to guide them in submitting their claims. Up until now, most of the **appointments and self-initiated visits** involved new claims. The decline in the number of interviews granted by this Unit starting in 2003 continued in 2005. A total of **207** interviews took place in the course of the year. The majority of queries now come from collateral heirs. In contrast, most claims made by direct descendants of victims have already been settled.



Often worried, many claimants also wish to meet the CAA unit to find out when their case files will be examined by its decision-making members, to submit a re-examination request or a request for the collection of compensation portions set aside for heirs absent from the initial procedure. In 2005, these approaches represented 47% of the CAA's total activity.

AIMS OF INTERVIEWS IN 2005	
Obtaining questionnaires	13%
Assistance in compiling case files	17%
Submission of case files	23%
Follow-up of case files	26%
Other	21%

Finally, the CAA unit, as concerned as ever to maintain a fruitful dialogue with the associations and organizations of the Jewish Community, increased its contacts with them in 2005. Different meetings and telephone conversations meant the CAA could regularly review the progress being made on the issues dealt with by these institutions and draw attention to priority or delicate situations.

* *

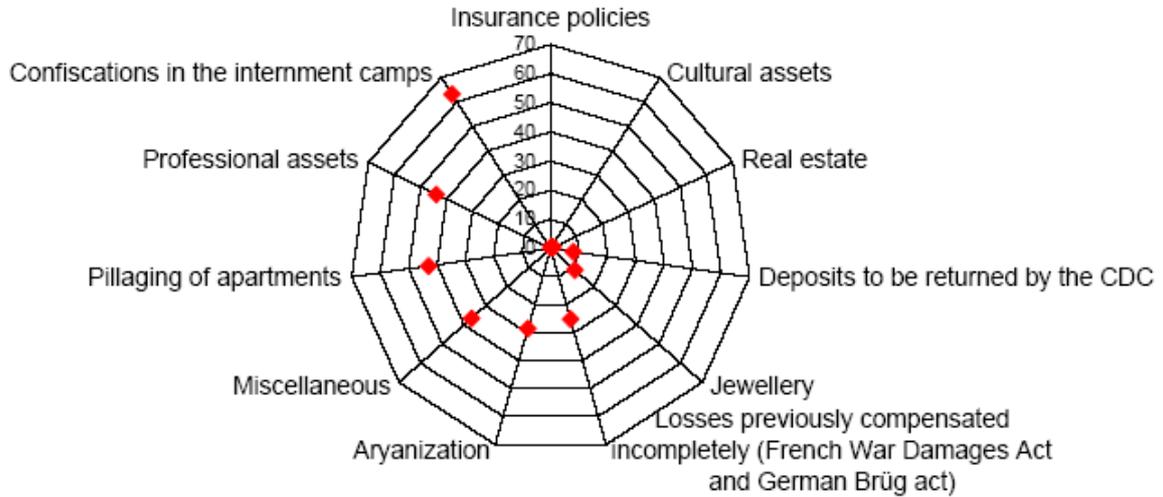
Victim profiles and the spoliations most frequently investigated and compensated can be characterized as follows:

Most of the victims emigrated to France from the Eastern European countries, particularly Poland. They settled mainly in the working-class districts of Paris. They usually worked in the clothing trades from workrooms in their apartments, as stallholders or in shops.

The percentage distribution of the types of material losses compensated is a rich source of information about the nature of the claims and the amounts allocated in compensation. The historical conjectures that emerged from the work of the "Mission Mattéoli" (Working Party on the Spoliation of Jews in France) seem to be verified *de facto*.

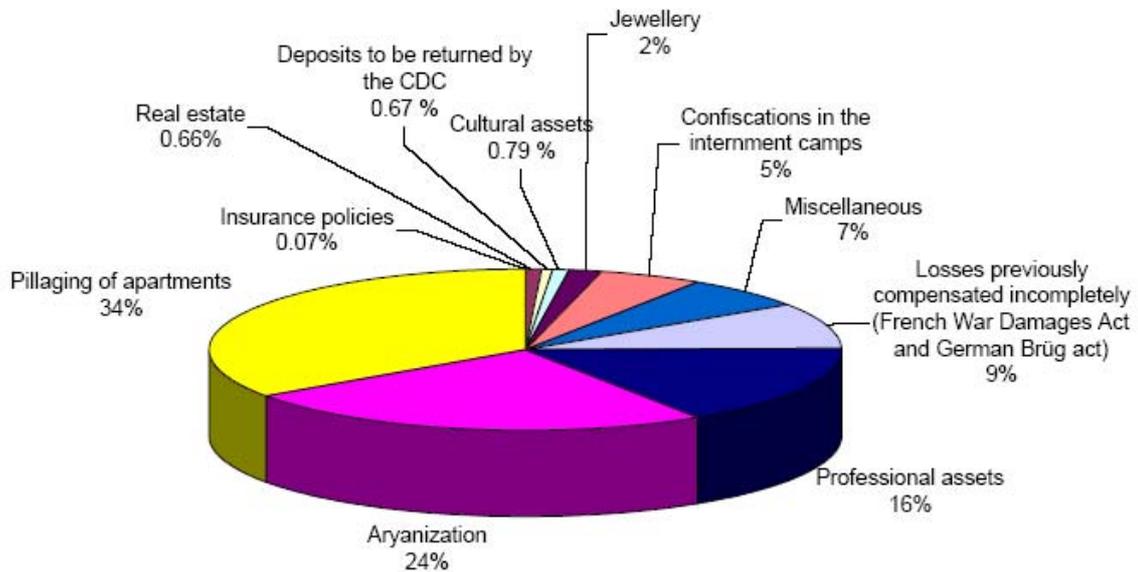
The three **principal types of losses** are the **internment** of the victims, the **loss of work tools** and the **looting of personal property**. Confiscation of money on entry to the internment camps is included in 63% of claims, the loss of professional assets in nearly 44%, and that of household effects in approximately 43%. It should also be noted that the last figure only covers looted apartments for which no prior compensation was paid, neither under the French War Damages Act nor the German BrüG act. These losses are entirely compensated by the CIVS. In terms of quantity, much more looting took place than suggested by the number of claims for which compensation has so far been paid out.

PRINCIPAL LOSSES DUE TO MATERIAL SPOILIATIONS (IN % OF CLAIMS)



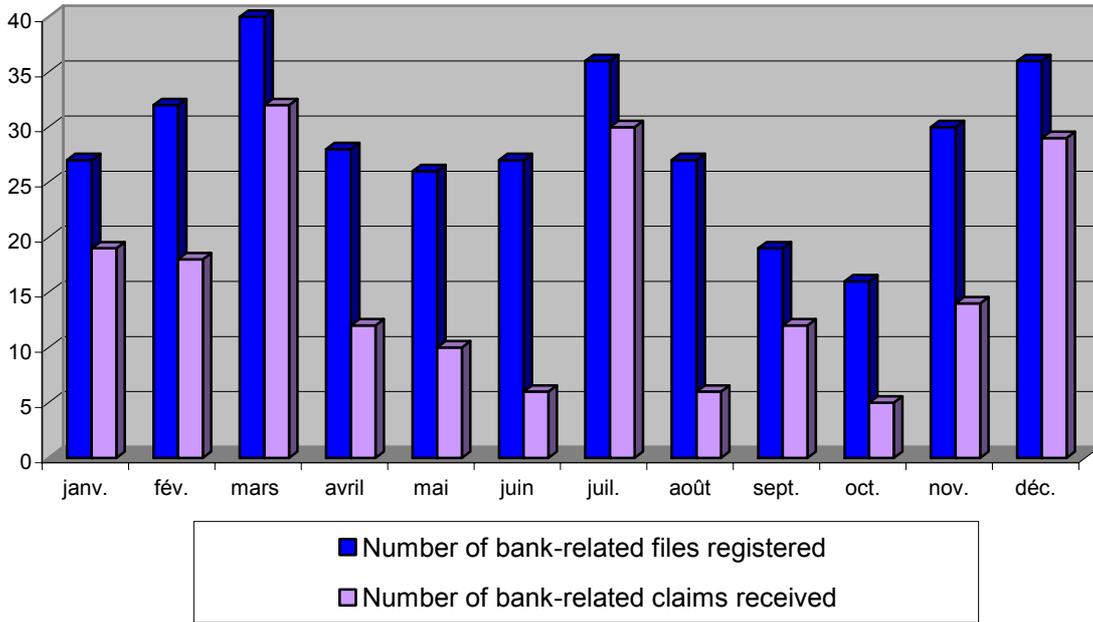
In terms of the **recommended compensation amounts**, the three largest types of losses compensated are the looting of apartments (34% of amounts paid), the Aryanization of companies (25%) – their confiscation by temporary “Aryan” administrators appointed by the Vichy authorities – and the loss of professional assets (16%).

PRINCIPAL LOSSES DUE TO MATERIAL SPOILIATIONS (IN % OF COMPENSATION AMOUNTS)



Regarding bank-related claims, nearly twice as many files as initial requests submitted are handled each month. A certain number of them are in fact registered **internally by the CIVS** based on documents from archive centers examined for evidence of material spoiliations and which reveal the existence of bank accounts.

**COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF BANK-RELATED
CLAIMS SUBMITTED AND BANK-RELATED FILES REGISTERED
IN 2005**



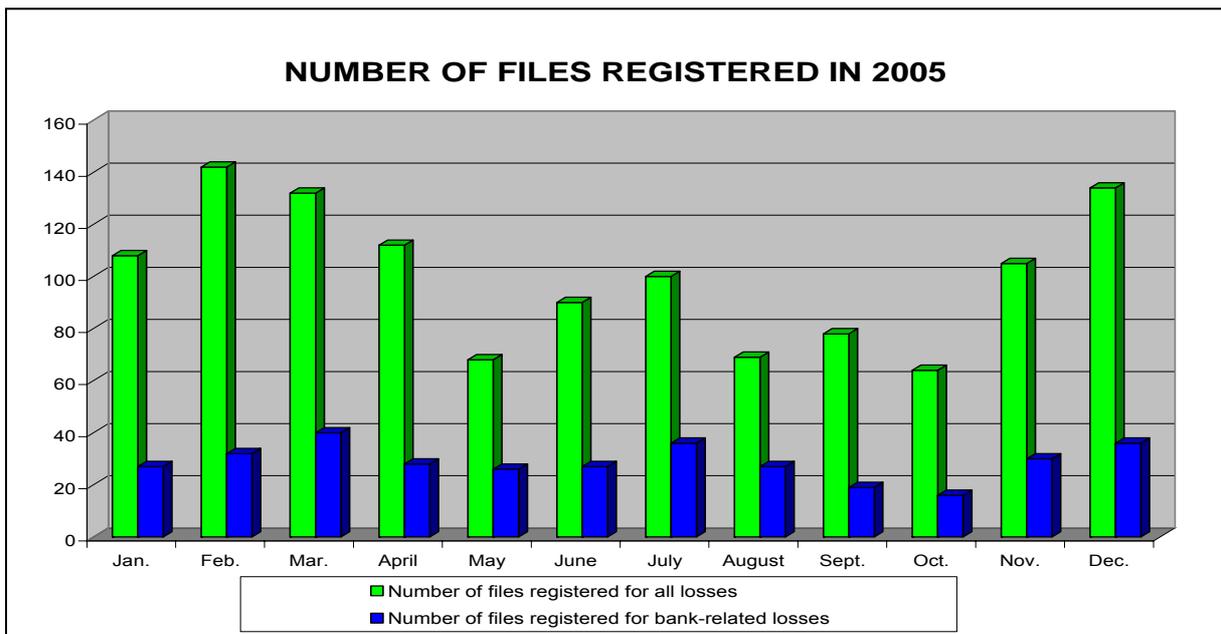
*

* *

DETAILED REVIEW OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN 2005

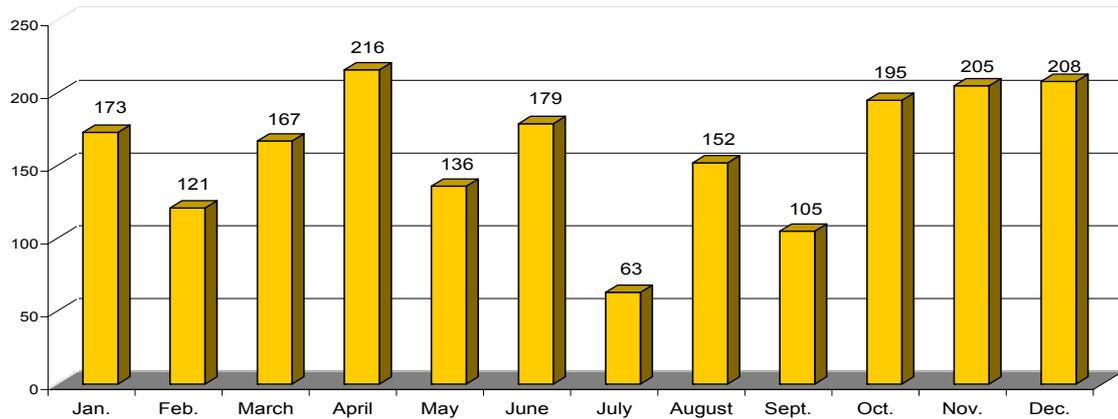
Since its creation, the Commission has registered **22,168** claims of which 14,708 concerned material losses and 7,460 bank-related losses. **14,570** were examined by the decision-making members and a recommendation was made on them. The latter were **filed away** and regarded as **closed**, meaning they contained no "reserved portions" or their portions had already been allocated, or filed **awaiting the allocation of portions**. In addition, 332 files – 273 material and 59 bank-related – **withdrawn** by claimants were also classified and filed.

The number of files registered each year has been declining since 2003 following the peak reached in 2002. On average, one hundred new files covering all losses were submitted each month in 2005.



Also in 2005, **907** files were passed on by the Administrative Unit to the Research Network (RCI) which sent them to the archive centers for research and investigation. **1,920** files processed by these centers were sent to the Principal Rapporteur to be investigated by the magistrates (*rapporteurs*).

**FILES PROCESSED BY THE VARIOUS ARCHIVE CENTERS
AND PASSED ON TO THE PRINCIPAL RAPPOREUR BY
THE RESEARCH NETWORK TO BE INVESTIGATED BY THE
MAGISTRATES**

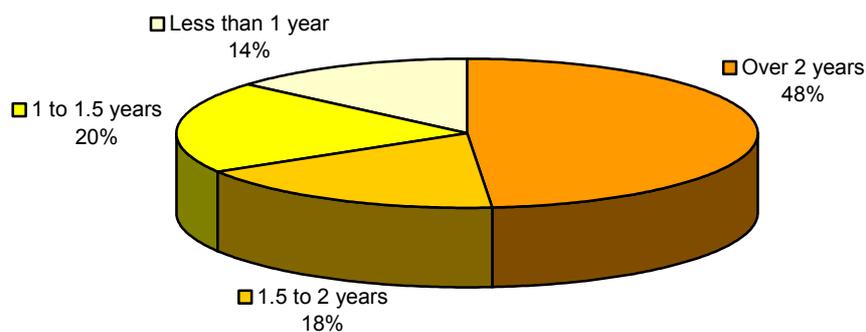


Since 2003, old files have been awarded equal priority and given special attention. **"Old file" priority has therefore been added to the four existing ones:** priority is given to persons seriously ill, direct victims, those aged over 75 and those in serious financial difficulty. With regard to the objectives laid down in 2004, **the processing** of all files passed on to the RCI in 2001 is now completed. In 2005, this department examined the material files submitted since 2002 on top of the recent ones covered by the other priorities. All 2002 files will be regarded as completely **processed and checked** in the first quarter of 2006. The RCI will then devote the rest of 2006 to completing its examination of the 2003 files.

While **prioritization** remains one of the issues most often tackled by the people contacting the Commission, they also bring up the question of the **time it takes to process and investigate** claims, which they regard as too long, and ask what the Commission intends to do to remedy this situation. Many claimants express **their fear** of not receiving the long-awaited compensation because of the time that has elapsed or of dying before it comes through.

The answers given to them are varied as, for example, the detailed and exhaustive work required by the work of investigation using archives dating from the war is often long and complex. The individual examination of claims also enables the CIVS to establish, or be able to presume, the reality and the nature of the spoliations inflicted, as well as to measure their extent and, in certain cases, to reveal the existence of previous compensations. Thanks to these investigations also, the CIVS is able to propose fair compensation while ensuring that no loss is compensated twice.

**TIME FOR PROCESSING MATERIAL CLAIMS FROM THE RECEPTION OF THE
QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE COMMISSION'S DECISION**



In order to handle the inflow of files, the CIVS has set up mechanisms to facilitate its mission. As well as appointing additional rapporteurs – 31 are now at work – it has set up procedures to process claims speedily. One of these is the "Chairman ruling alone" procedure adopted by the chairman of the Commission for the files deemed urgent or simple, and the setting up of a specific team for **the allocation of "reserved portions"** for heirs who are identified but not associated with the claim.

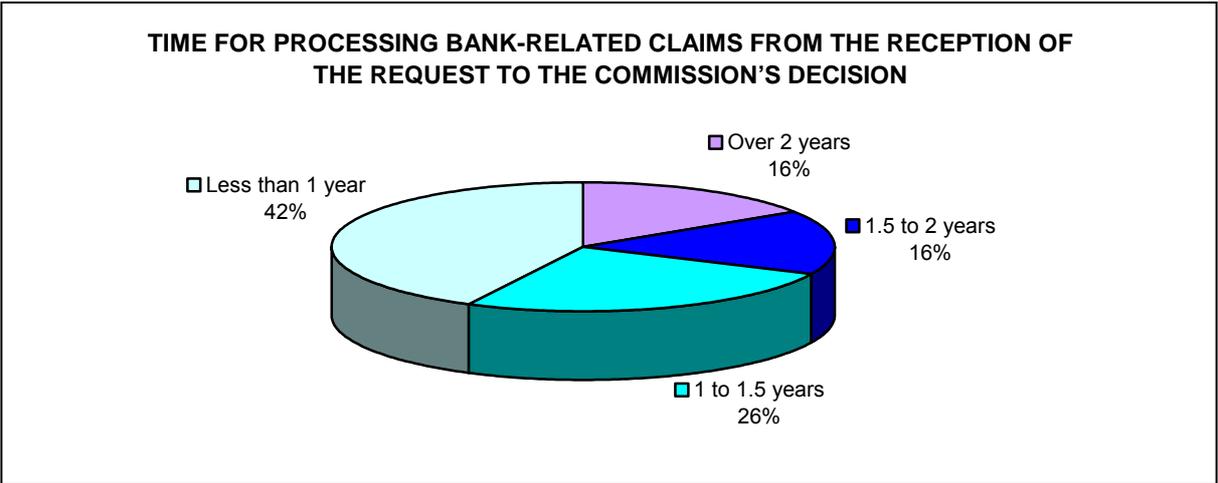
Likewise, a "**supervision unit**" was set up in November 2004. Its brief is to check the files examined by the Commission and the concordance of the information contained in them with that of **the central database (CDB)**. This verification applies to the files passed on by the Commission Secretariat after they have been examined by the decision-making members, as well as to those already examined before this unit was set up.

Furthermore, for the claimants whose personal situation, state of health or financial difficulty justifies an exceptional and particularly rapid processing, **interim compensations** are allocated via the "Chairman ruling alone" procedure. In this way, the claimants can receive a substantial share of the compensation they are to receive in due course. That moment will come when, after the investigation is completed, the files are submitted to the commission's decision-making members and the rest of the compensation due is recommended and approved for payment.

It should be noted that **over two thirds of the files are regarded as priority and that, on average, nearly half of them are processed in less than two years**. Thus, for example, **the average processing time for material claims is 1 year and 11 months**.

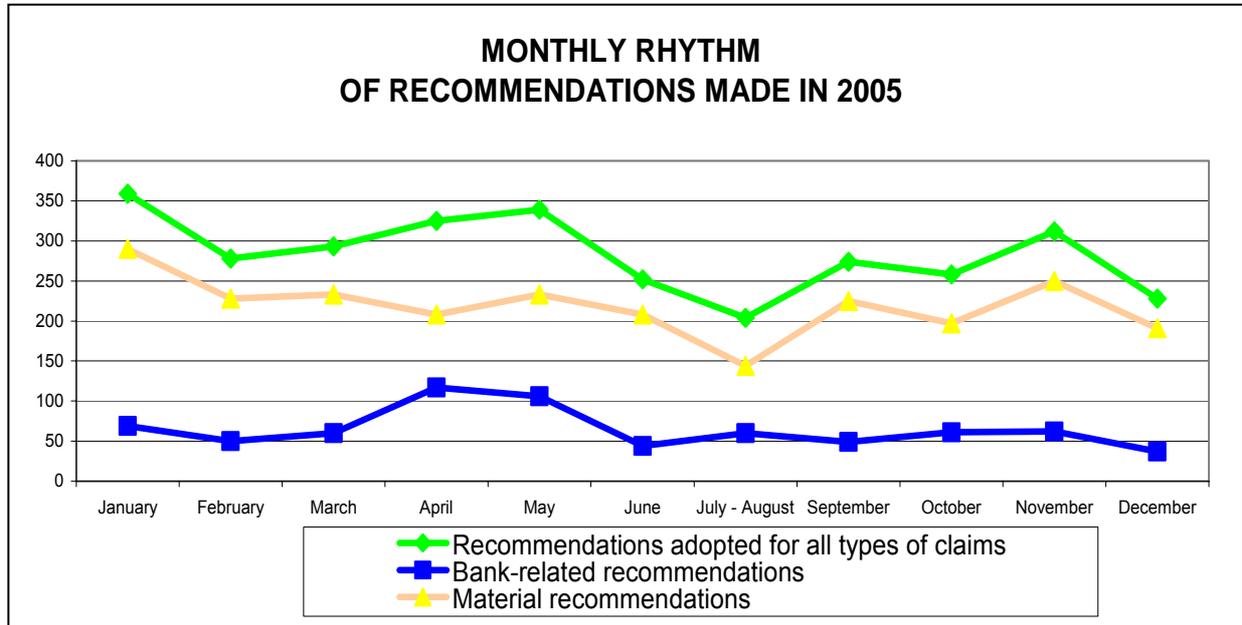
Regarding bank-related claims, 42% are **processed in less than one year** because they generally require less research and waiting than the material claims and a larger number of them go through the "Chairman ruling alone" **accelerated procedure**. **The average processing time is about 1 year**.

Certain bank-related files, however, require a longer investigation period, especially those involving accounts under "temporary administration" for which responses provided by the offices of the National Archives are essential and the investigation by the rapporteurs indispensable and which, most of the time, have to be processed at the same time as their linked material claims.

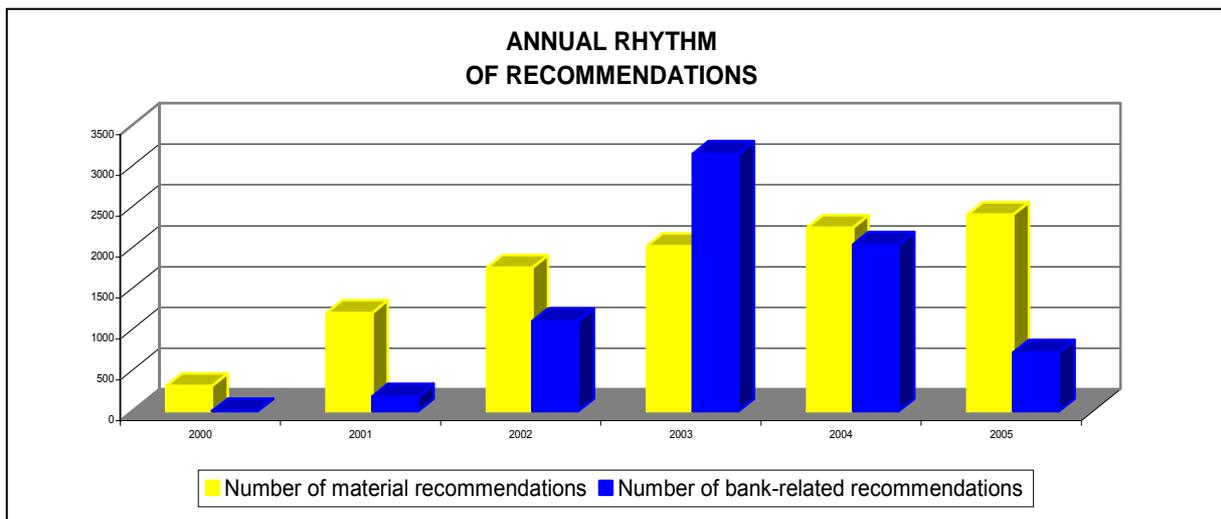


In 2005 the Commission adopted **3,122 recommendations** covering all losses, i.e. 2,407 “material” recommendations and 715 bank-related recommendations, bringing **the total number of recommendations issued to 17,120**, of which 7,266 are bank-related.

The share of “material” recommendations amounts to nearly 58% of the total in number of files. In compensation amounts, it represents about 91% of all the money paid out. The share of bank-related recommendations, in terms of the number of files, is over 42% and represents about 9% of the sums paid out.



The number of material recommendations in 2005 was up by more than **7%** on 2004, its highest level to date. In contrast, the number of bank-related recommendations declined sharply. The reason is that the Commission, over previous years, put considerable effort into the application of the Washington Agreement and made the processing of these claims into one of its top priorities. As recommendations were made on most of the ongoing bank-related files, a drop in the number of recommendations concerning them was only to be expected. Finally, with regard to the bank-related claims, the ones that remain to be dealt with are **the most complex ones**, i.e. mostly those that include **indications of reactivation, succession or management by a temporary administration**.



With regard to the bank funds, the work relating to the **exclusive B Fund** has come to an end owing to the foreclosure of claims specifically concerning this fund and the ongoing depletion of this stock.

The files involving **proved accounts**, after receiving answers from the financial institutions, benefit from the **speeded-up formula** for recommendations based on the "Chairman ruling alone" procedure. They come under the **exclusive Fund A** – escrow account – or **Fund A with Fund B supplement**.

The **more complex accounts** are submitted to the decision-making members for its recommendations. They come under the **exclusive Fund A** or **Fund A with Fund B supplement** but are also sometimes charged exclusively to the state – "**exclusive E**" – or **charged to the state with a Fund B supplement**.

At December 31, 2005, compensations drawn from **Fund B (exclusive or supplement)** for accounts of less than USD 3,000 had almost entirely used up the Fund (91.7%). The amounts committed to Fund A, however, represent 9.4% of all the escrow account.

Protests from lawyers of claimants concerning certain recommendations on bank-related compensations led, in 2005, to an **exchange of diplomatic letters** dated **February 2, 2005** between the French and American governments. In response, the Commission modified its practices on the following points: the compensation of **debit accounts**, the compensation of the **accounts of companies managed by temporary administrators**, and the compensation of **accounts presumed to be held by persons living abroad** during the period 1940-1944.

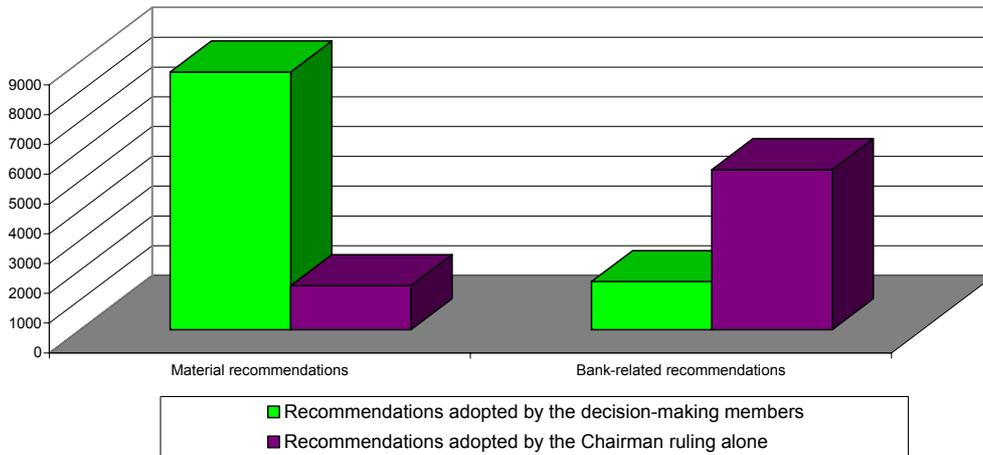
These new procedures were applied by the Commission in the following manner:

- ↳ compensation of **debit accounts** by allocating USD 1,500 from Fund A with a supplement of USD 1,500 from Fund B for the 2nd round;
- ↳ payment of an additional USD 3,000 (2nd round included) from Fund B for every **proven account under temporary administration** lower than USD 3,000;
- ↳ compensation of USD 3,000 (2nd round included) from Fund B for **accounts presumed to be held by persons living abroad**.

Since the beginning of the work of the Commission, the **majority** of the recommendations have been adopted by the **decision-making members**, and most of these concern material claims. Nevertheless, the share of the recommendations emerging from the "**Chairman ruling alone**" procedure has been far from negligible, especially with regard to bank-related recommendations.

However, since 2005, the latter recommendations have dropped considerably owing to the decline in the number of claims of this nature. Hence, the majority of the recommendations issued by the "Chairman ruling alone" procedure now concern material recommendations in which the chairman examines the **reserved portions** and **requests for a renewed examination**.

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE DECISION-MAKING MEMBERS OR BY THE CHAIRMAN RULING ALONE, since the beginning of the Commission's work



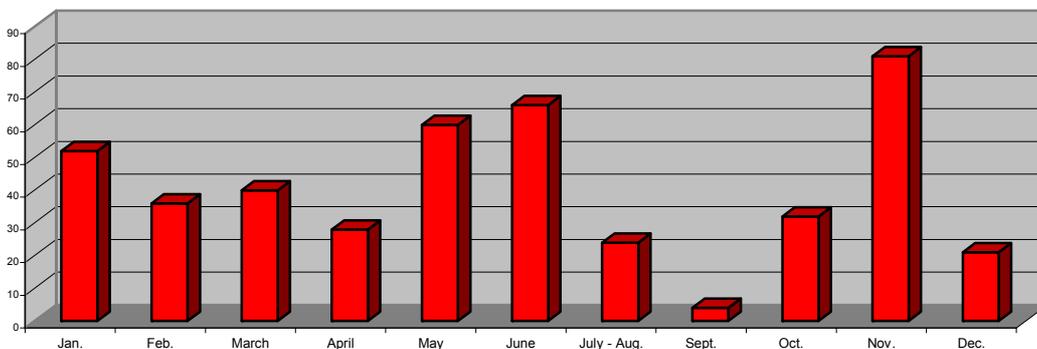
The "**reserved portions**" are the fractions of compensations allocated to the heirs not associated with the claim files, either because they did not wish to give power of attorney to the initial claimants enabling the latter to act on their behalf, or because their identities or addresses are not known to the departments or communicated to those in charge of collecting this information.

These compensations are **kept** until the absent heirs come forward. The "**reserved portions**" are allocated according to the terms of the initial recommendations. In order to guarantee that these amounts are shared out fairly between the heirs unknown to the Commission, documentary proofs of their entitlement are required.

The "**reserved portions**" procedure leads to the deferred payment of the amounts allocated to the beneficiaries of spoliation claims absent from the initial claims when these are examined by the Commission. Most of them are handled under the "Chairman ruling alone" procedure and the rapporteurs are no longer called upon, thus speeding up their processing. Furthermore, when the files are opened, the initial claimants now sign a **commitment to pay to any eventual heirs who may come forward their portion of the compensation to which they are entitled**. This formality is repeated when the compensation amounts are paid out.

1,034 recommendations on "reserved portions" have been issued to date, of which 428 were adopted in 2005 compared to 272 in 2004.

NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS ON "RESERVED PORTIONS" ADOPTED IN 2005



The "reserved portions" concern material claims as well as some bank-related claims. 19 recommendations adopted in 2005 allocated amounts from the reserved Fund to files in this category.

The **re-examination procedure** for recommendations is regulated by decree no. 99-778 dated September 10, 1999, with article 8 amended by Decree no. 2001-530 dated June 20, 2001 which stipulates that:

Claimants who contest a recommendation issued by the Commission deliberating in sub-commissions may request a re-examination of their file by the Commission in plenary session.

*They submit this request to the chairman of the Commission and supply the **new documents** or indicate the **new facts** on which their challenge is based or they specify the points on which the recommendations seem to them to be marred by **factual errors**.*

The chairman approves the request for a re-examination unless the elements presented in support of it seem insufficient to call into question the initial recommendation. When a file has been examined by the Commission deliberating in plenary session, without having been examined by a sub-commission, the applicant may request a re-examination of his case in plenary session, following the same procedures and under the same conditions.

The implementation methods for this procedure were modified in 2005. They are described in the next chapter.

*

* *

PERSPECTIVES

A sharp increase in the number of visits to the www.civs.gouv.fr website in 2005 is often noticeable when announcements of foreign trips of the CIVS are made and/or around the end of the year.

As it intends to do once more in 2006, the Commission held meetings abroad on two occasions in 2005, in January in New York (UNITED STATES) and in September in Tel Aviv (ISRAEL). **74 and 78 files** respectively, covering all losses, were examined. Apart from the Commission's desire to meet the claimants, these trips enabled it to meet its principal interlocutors: state authorities, academics, media, and associations for the defense of the moral and material interests of deportees.

Thus, Ms. Colette AVITAL, an elected member of the Knesset, received the representatives of the CIVS for a meeting devoted to the location and restitution of financial assets of victims of the Holocaust in ISRAEL which led to fruitful discussions on the compensation procedures and principles. The Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry chaired by Ms. AVITAL wished to obtain further information about the French model of compensation for bank-related claims. In addition, this meeting helped to reinforce the cooperation initiated in 2002 during the visit to Paris of representatives of the Israeli government.

The official opening of new premises for the CIVS representation in the Maison de France in Berlin (GERMANY) in March and the visit of a delegation of members of the Commission in June gave a new functional impetus to the German office. Its mission is still focused on searching for information contained in the individual files of the OFD in Berlin, compiled within the framework of the application of the Brüg act. The office is committed **today and for the future** to more effective communication with Germany and the countries of Eastern Europe while trying to establish more diversified contacts with their *ad hoc* institutions.

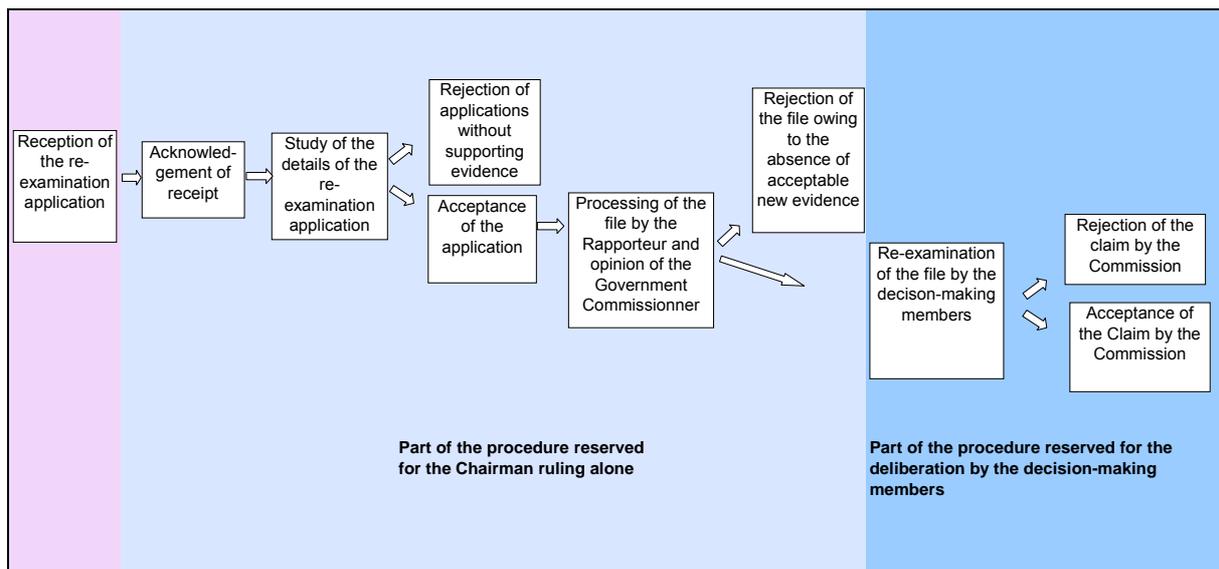
Furthermore, the Commission's activities still attract considerable interest in both the **print media of the Jewish community** and the **general-interest media**: French and foreign print media and radio stations. This can be seen in the articles published in the New York press, the Israeli media coverage of a sub-commission of the decision-making team meeting in Tel Aviv and the interview given to the German scientific journal *Osteuropa*. In 2006, the CIVS will continue to seize all opportunities that arise for developing its communication aimed at the media.

It is also important to underline the Commission's active participation in **the "Mémoire de la Shoah" (Memory of the Holocaust) project**. It supports the work of the *Fondation pour la Mémoire de la Shoah (Foundation for the Memory of the Holocaust)* by collecting the biographical accounts of claimants. It contributes to this collection of memories by compiling, with the various institutions it works with, **a corpus of first-hand accounts**, most of which are unpublished.

* *

Its future work will involve processing **1,244 "temporarily classified" files** that are currently on hold awaiting the reception of questionnaires. Claimants whose material and bank-related spoliations have already been compensated can have their files **re-examined** and transferred from the archives.

The procedure for applying for the re-examination of a claim was considerably modified in 2005. The diagram below illustrates the principal steps in this process:



It is to be noted that, after being studied, **applications containing no new evidence are rejected**. A letter is sent informing the claimants of the stipulations of the Decree and the need to provide new proof.

The **requests containing new evidence** are passed on to the rapporteurs for processing. New reports and the opinion of the Government Commissioners are added to the files. Once these have been processed, they are presented once again to the chairman who decides if they deserve to be accepted and submitted to a plenary session of the decision-making members.

If the new elements presented to the Commission do not comply with the terms of the Decree, a recommendation to reject the request is made by the "Chairman ruling alone".

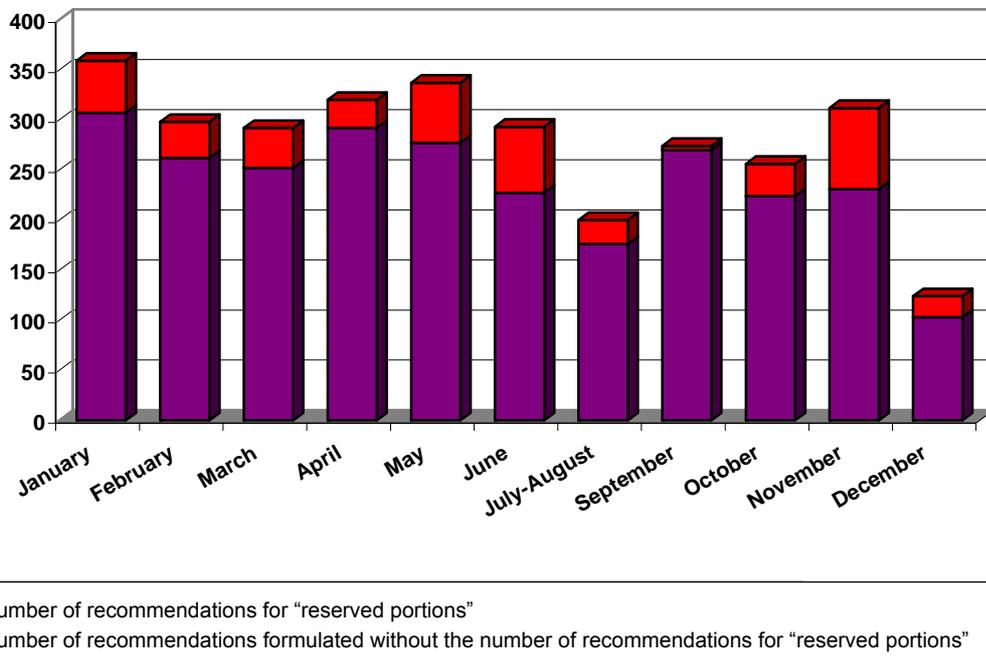
On the other hand, if the re-examination application is deemed to be justified, the claim is submitted to a hearing of the decision-making members which then issues a new recommendation. To date, and in application of the **modified procedures**, **less than 7%** of claims have been accepted for re-examination.

Moreover, the Commission reinforced its operating principles in November 2002 by including a new type of loss for **crossing the line of demarcation**. Thus, to compensate the victims more fairly, claimants who had to pay a **smuggler** to take them into a non-occupied zone can claim an additional compensation. This loss is henceforth taken into consideration when the claim is examined. For files that have already been decided on by the Commission, the victims can submit an additional claim that is examined by the Chairman ruling alone.

To sum up the present situation, the offices and departments are still processing 2,900 files. 57% of them are essentially **priority cases** and a specific schedule has been drawn up for the research to be carried out on them by the archive centers.

991 material files and 189 bank-related files have yet to be processed in terms of the reserved portions. A total of one thousand portions are still reserved, and there is a considerable rise in the number of claims on these portions.

PROPORTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RELEASE OF PORTIONS RESERVED FOR OTHER RELATED CLAIMANTS COMPARED WITH FORMULATED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2005



Clearer information provided to claimants about this procedure by the departments has led to many heirs coming forward in a short time. The agents of the Commission take every opportunity to emphasize the fact that the initial claimants should contact those entitled to "portions reserved for related claimants".

Finally, regarding the application of the Washington Agreement, the methods adopted for the use of the financial resources of the escrow account – **Fund A**—and the Fund – **Fund B** – continue to be the core issue of correspondence between the French and American governments and lawyers of the claimants.

Based on the memorandum of April 27, 2005, the American lawyers repeated their desire to see a significant increase in the use of these Funds, especially of **Fund A** which they deem to be too low at the present time. They have made **different proposals in this regard**:

- ↳ the application of a **third round of compensation**: to be drawn from Fund B;
- ↳ the **cancellation of the foreclosure date** attached to **Fund B** for files received between January 18, 2003 and February 2, 2005, date of the most recent exchange of diplomatic letters;
- ↳ a top-up of **USD 10,000** drawn from **Fund A** for **every proved account** of over USD 3,000;
- ↳ a grant of **USD 15,000** drawn from **Fund A** for all the direct victims of the Holocaust born before 1945, **still living**, who resided in France between 1940 and 1945 and holders of bank accounts or who have filled in a declaration on oath of their own assets;
- ↳ the use of all or part of the credits available in **Fund A** to finance **educational and cultural programs** promoting **religious tolerance**.

The American requests have led to new negotiations between the public parties which began at the talks held on the fringe of the Fund B Supervisory Council session of October 21, 2005. With the exception of the last point mentioned above, the American wishes will be the chief topic of the exchanges of views between the negotiators in 2006.

It is important to mention that, **if agreement is reached**, the American authorities will be asked to commit themselves to making no further demands and will do this via an exchange of diplomatic letters or explicit and definitive amendments to the Washington Agreement.

In February or March 2006, the 10th meeting of the Fund B Supervisory Council will be held. It will examine conditions for the final use of this Fund.

*

* *

PROJECT FOR A HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE CIVS?

Owing to its specific focus, the work of the Commission, now in an advanced stage, calls for a kind of "historical audit", the content and usefulness of which are being examined by a task force. It is indeed very important to **keep a record of the experiences that have been submitted**, some of which are particularly striking and throw new light on the events of that period.

Under the chairmanship of Professor Anne GRYNBERG, one of the decision-making members, a **Committee** consisting of historians and legal experts — members of the CIVS or not — could be set up with a twofold objective:

- ↳ to compile a number of particular cases forming a representative and significant sample in order to preserve the memory of the spoliation of material assets that was one of the components of the anti-Semitic persecution during the period of the Occupation and the Vichy regime;
- ↳ to describe the original compensation mechanism set up by the state and testify to the action of the CIVS.

The **scope of its research** would be the spoliations carried out in France, the suffering caused, the post-war years, the reconstruction, the trials, the effects of the French War Damages Act and the German reparations and, in a wider perspective, the perception of the Holocaust during the decades separating us from the Second World War.

The **families** of claimants could be interviewed to throw light on lives that had to have been marked indelibly by the Holocaust. Those who emigrated to foreign countries would be included, and the specific subjects discussed would cover the victims' loss of opportunities, emotional suffering, family loss, abandoned studies, etc.

The **practicalities** of the compilation of this memory could be defined in due course with the participation of the relevant organizations and institutions. The work involved would certainly involve an examination not only of the historical aspects but also of the details that a **sociological approach** can throw light on, for it is a sad fact that it was often the least wealthy Jews, those of **modest origins** and of foreign origin who had to bear the full horrific brunt of the anti-Semitic laws, such as French Jews or Eastern European Jews who had recently emigrated to France, small clothing traders, shopkeepers, stall-holders, etc. The figures will speak for themselves when the tally is made.

The collection of personal experiences and various studies and publications will be pursued in 2006.

*

* *

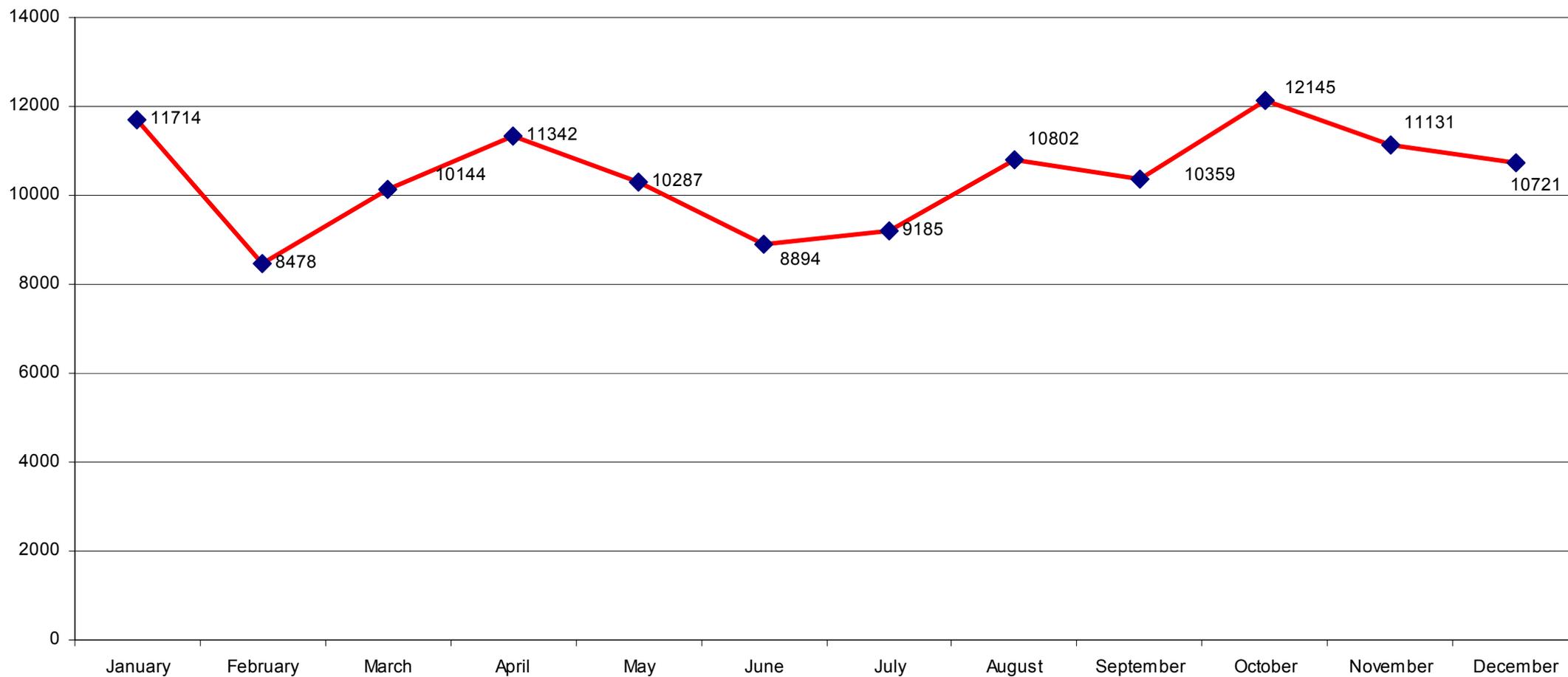
APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Number of visits to the website in 2005	21
APPENDIX 2: Origin of the calls received in 2005 by CERT	22
APPENDIX 3: Distribution of victims of spoliations by date of birth.....	23
APPENDIX 4: Distribution of victims of spoliations by place of birth	24
APPENDIX 5: Distribution of victims of spoliations by profession	25
APPENDIX 6: Distribution of spoliations by region	26
APPENDIX 7: Status of registered files.....	27
APPENDIX 8: Distribution of material and bank-related files	28
APPENDIX 9: Archived material and bank-related files	29
APPENDIX 10: Number of files sent by the RCI to the archive centers	30
APPENDIX 11: Files processed by the bank unit from 2001 to December 31, 2005.....	31
APPENDIX 12: Distribution of accounts identified by credit institutions from 2001 to December 31, 2005.....	32
APPENDIX 13: Summary of amounts allocated from the start of the Commission's work to December 31, 2005.....	33
APPENDIX 14: Reminder	34
APPENDIX 15: Acronyms and bibliographical references.	36

*
* *

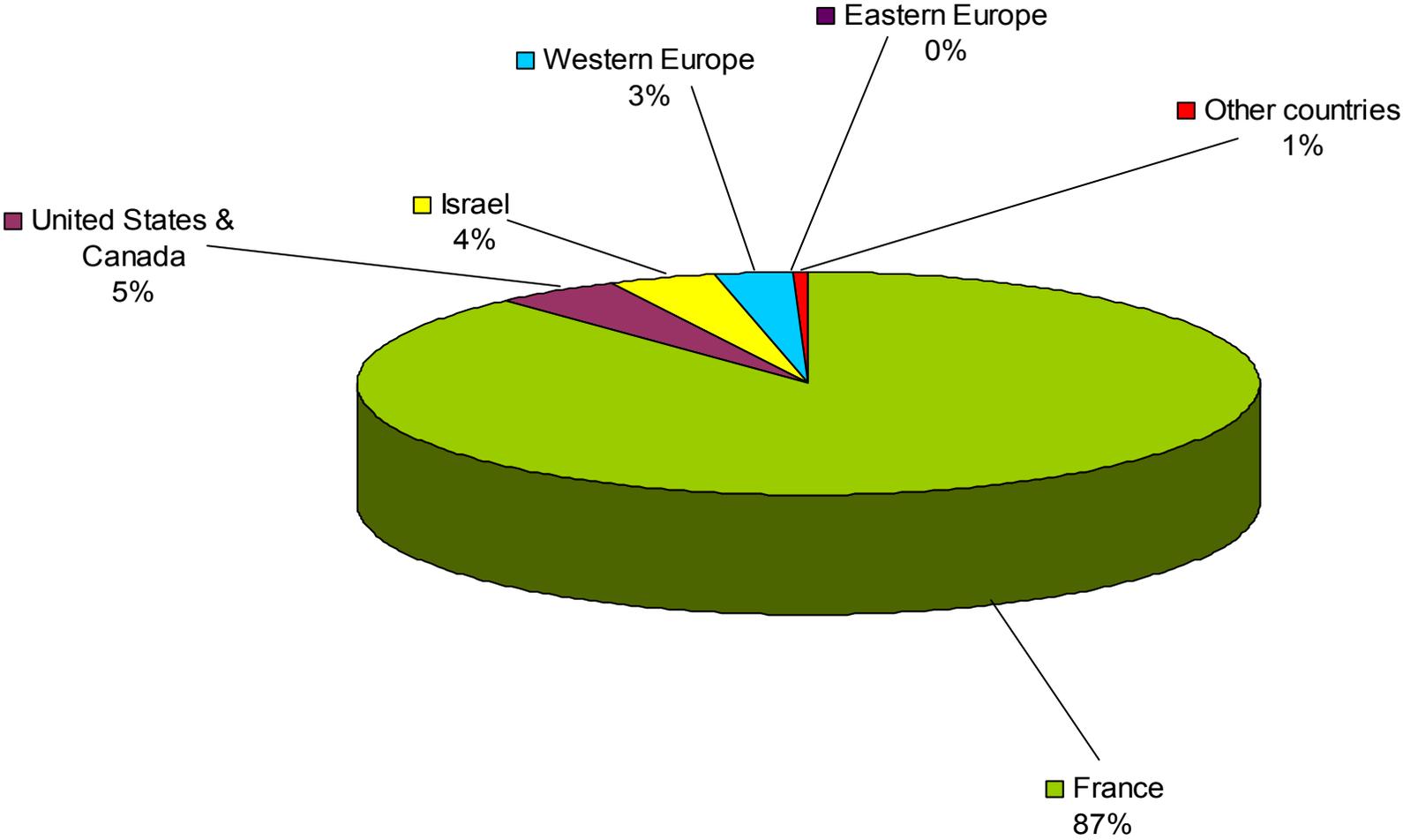
NUMBER OF VISITS* TO THE WEBSITE IN 2005

www.civs.gouv.fr

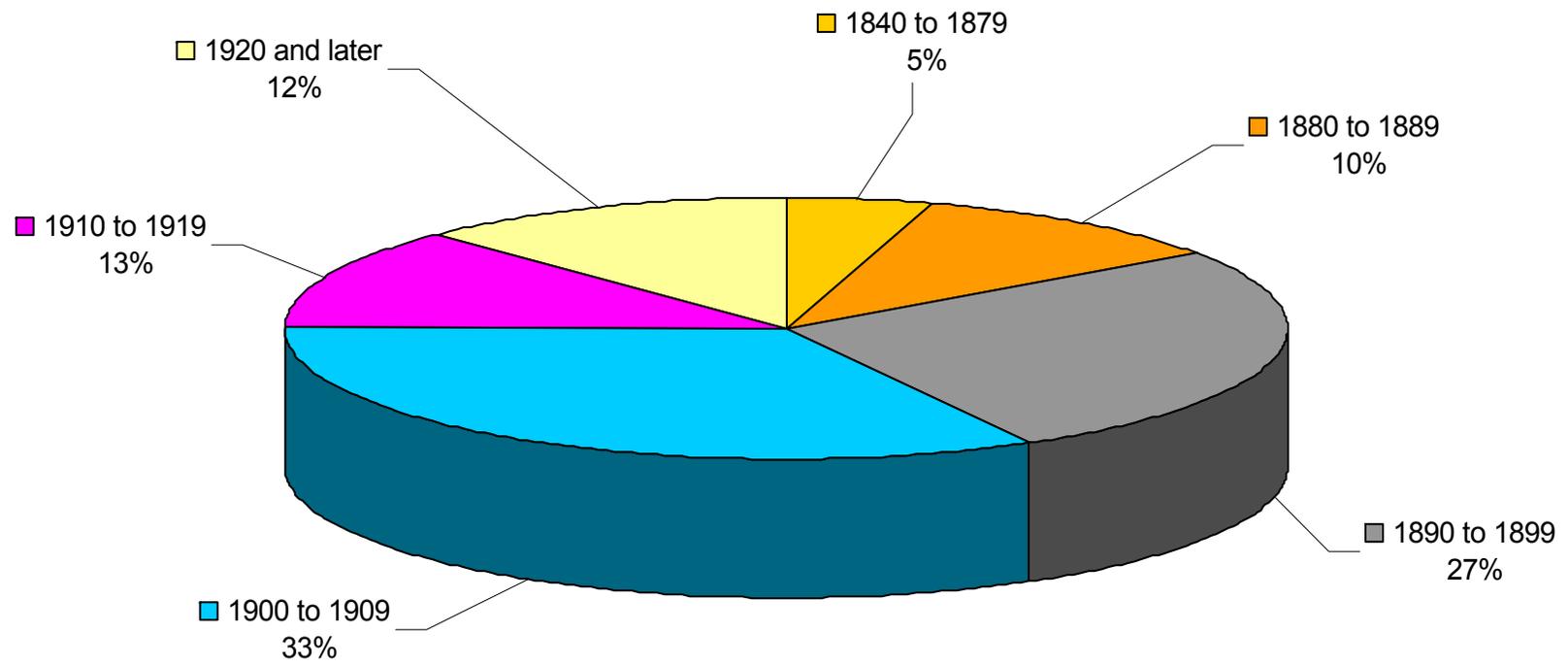


*A visit corresponds to the time spent on the website between the first and the last click of the mouse.

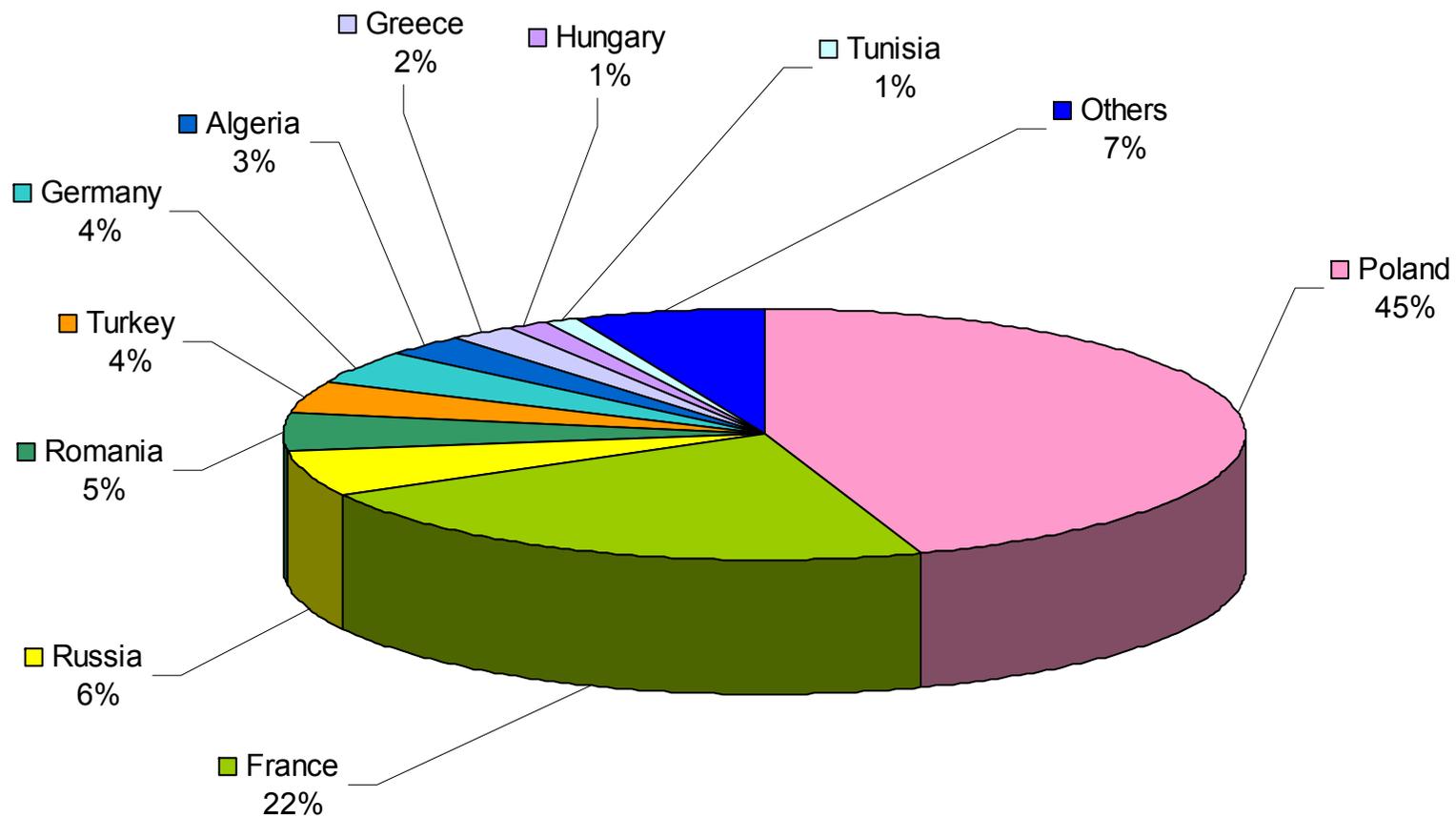
ORIGIN OF THE CALLS RECEIVED IN 2005 BY CERT



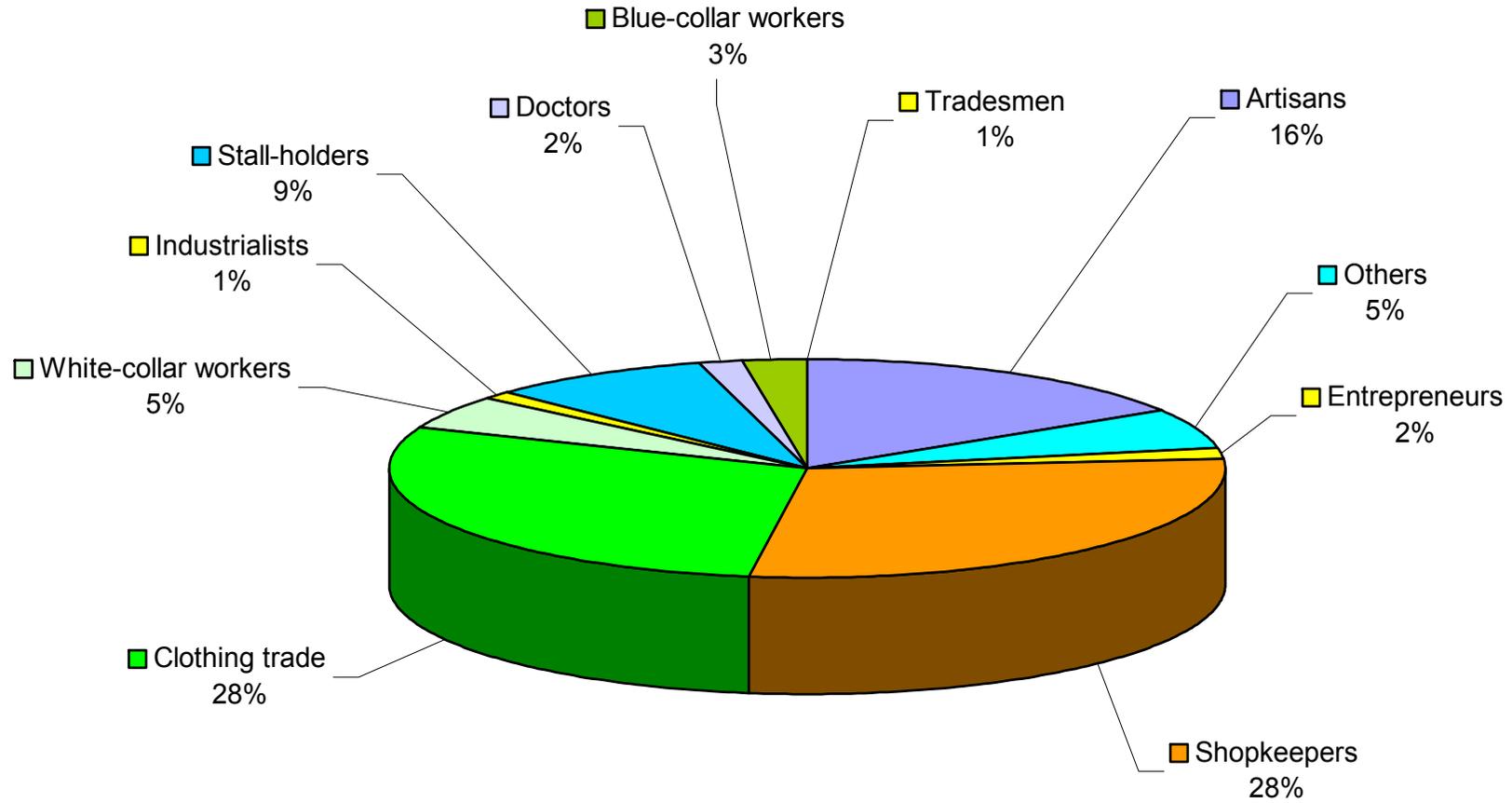
DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS OF SPOLIATIONS BY DATE OF BIRTH



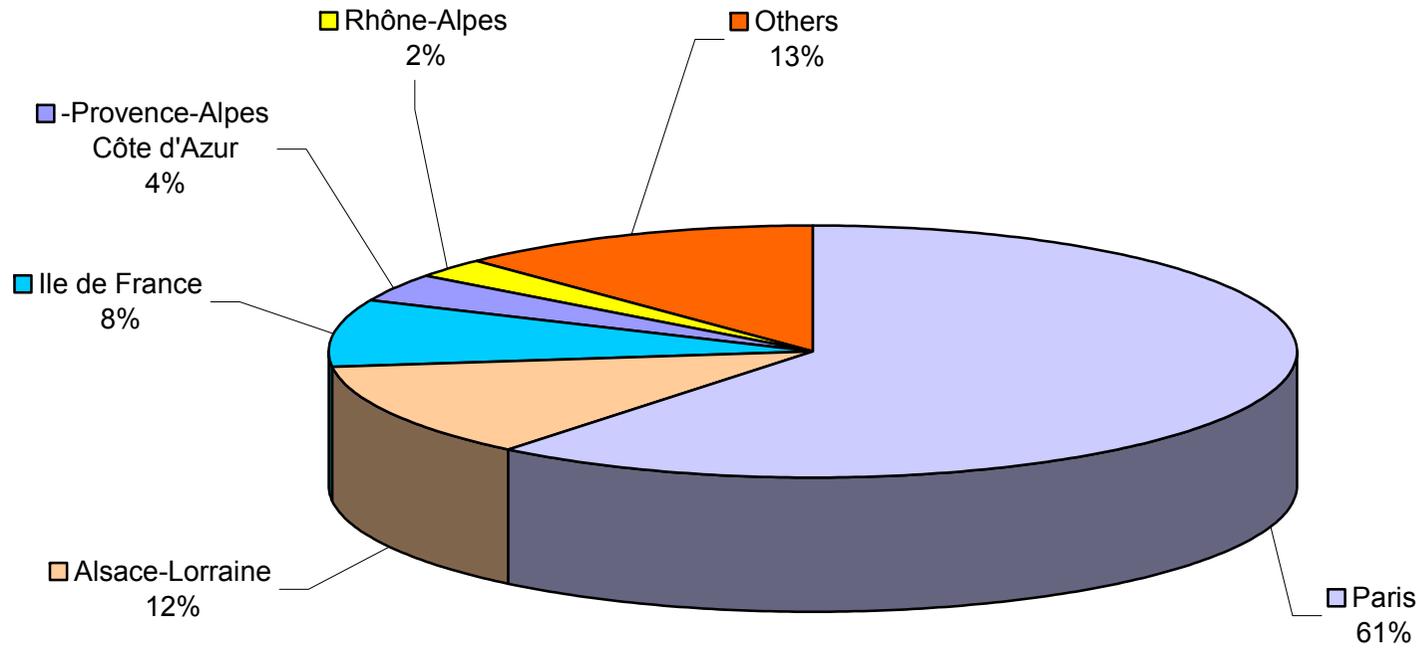
DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS OF SPOILIATIONS BY PLACE OF BIRTH



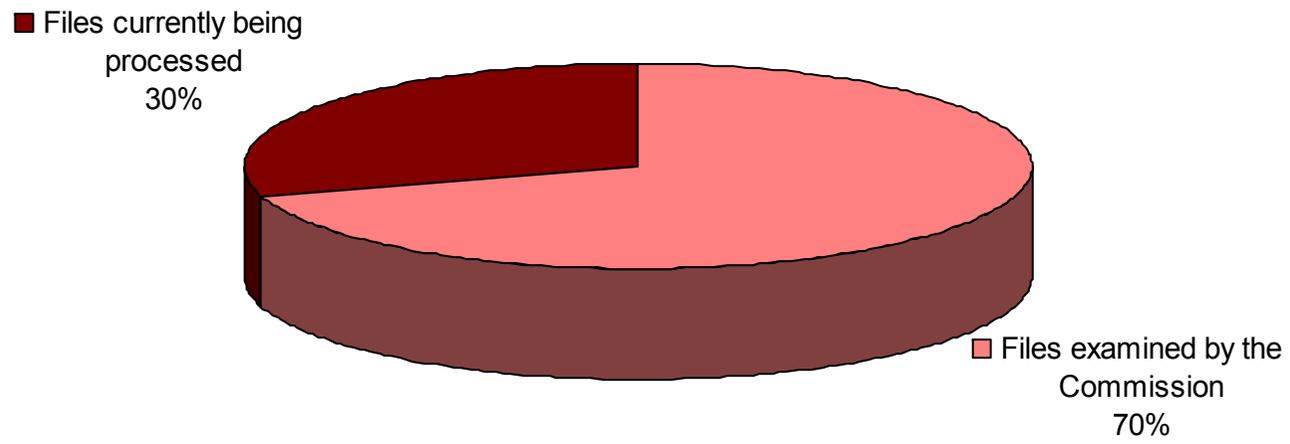
DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS OF SPOILIATIONS BY PROFESSION



DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS OF SPOILIATIONS BY REGION

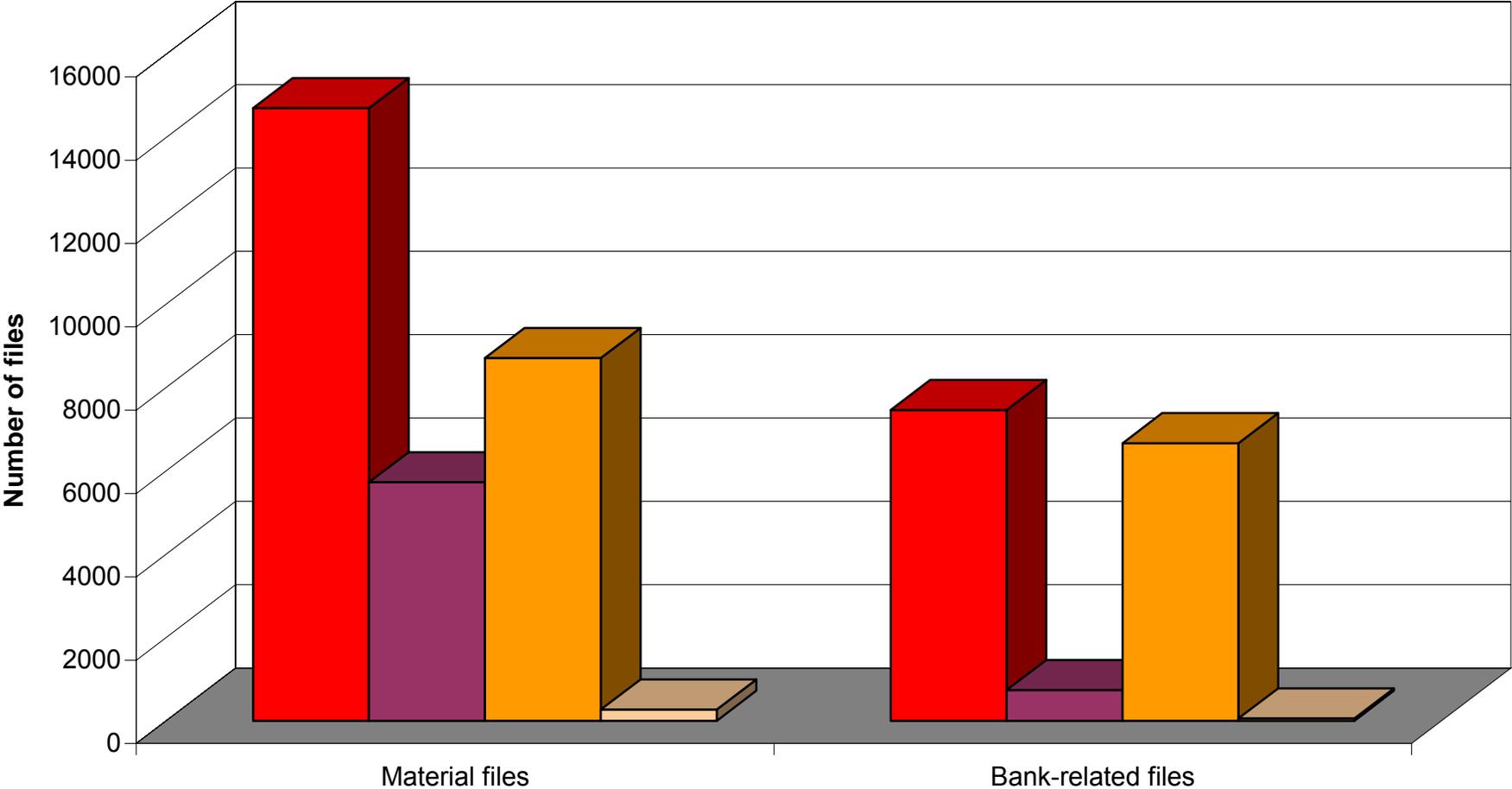


STATUS OF REGISTERED FILES



DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL AND BANK-RELATED FILES

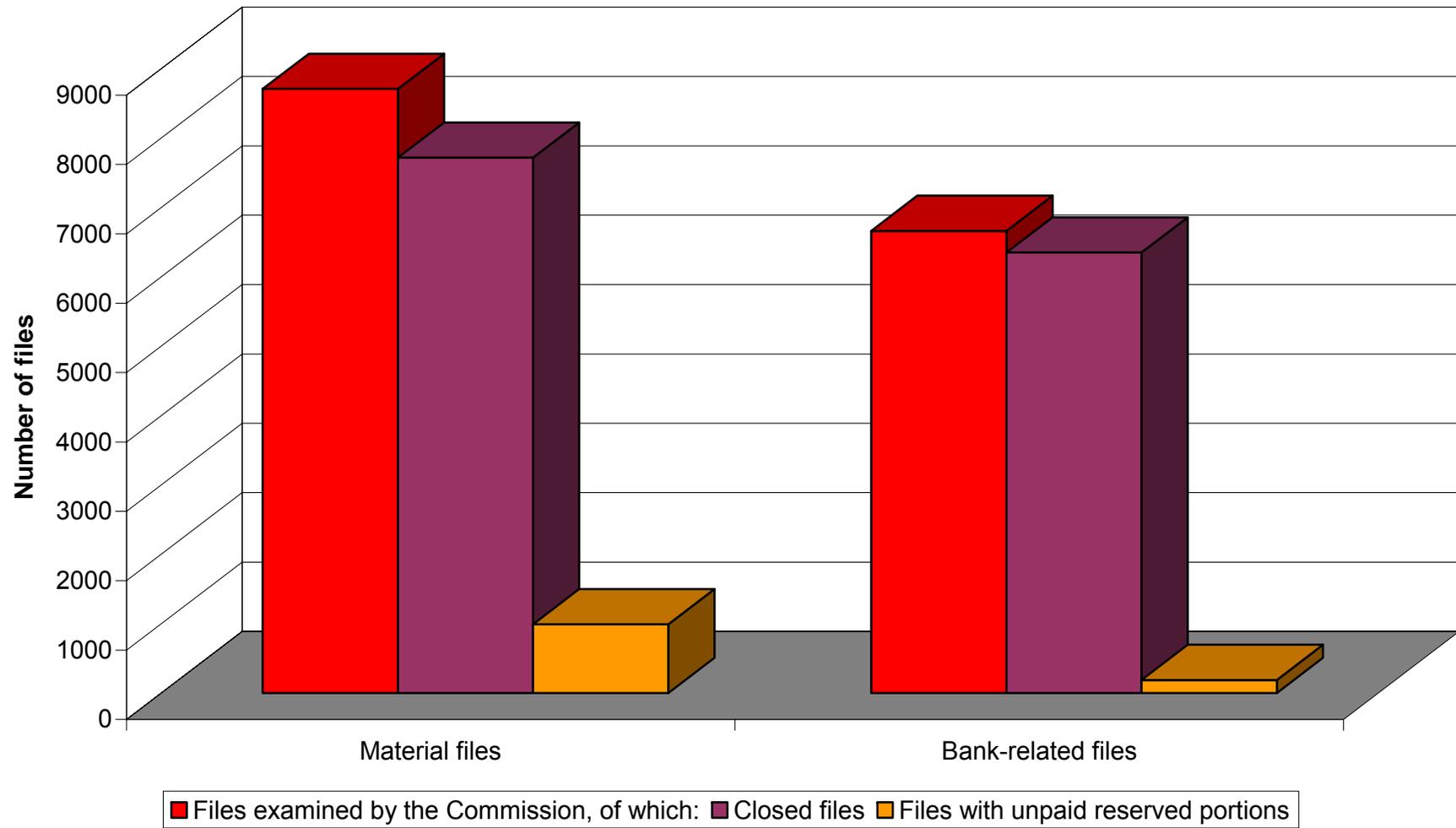
28



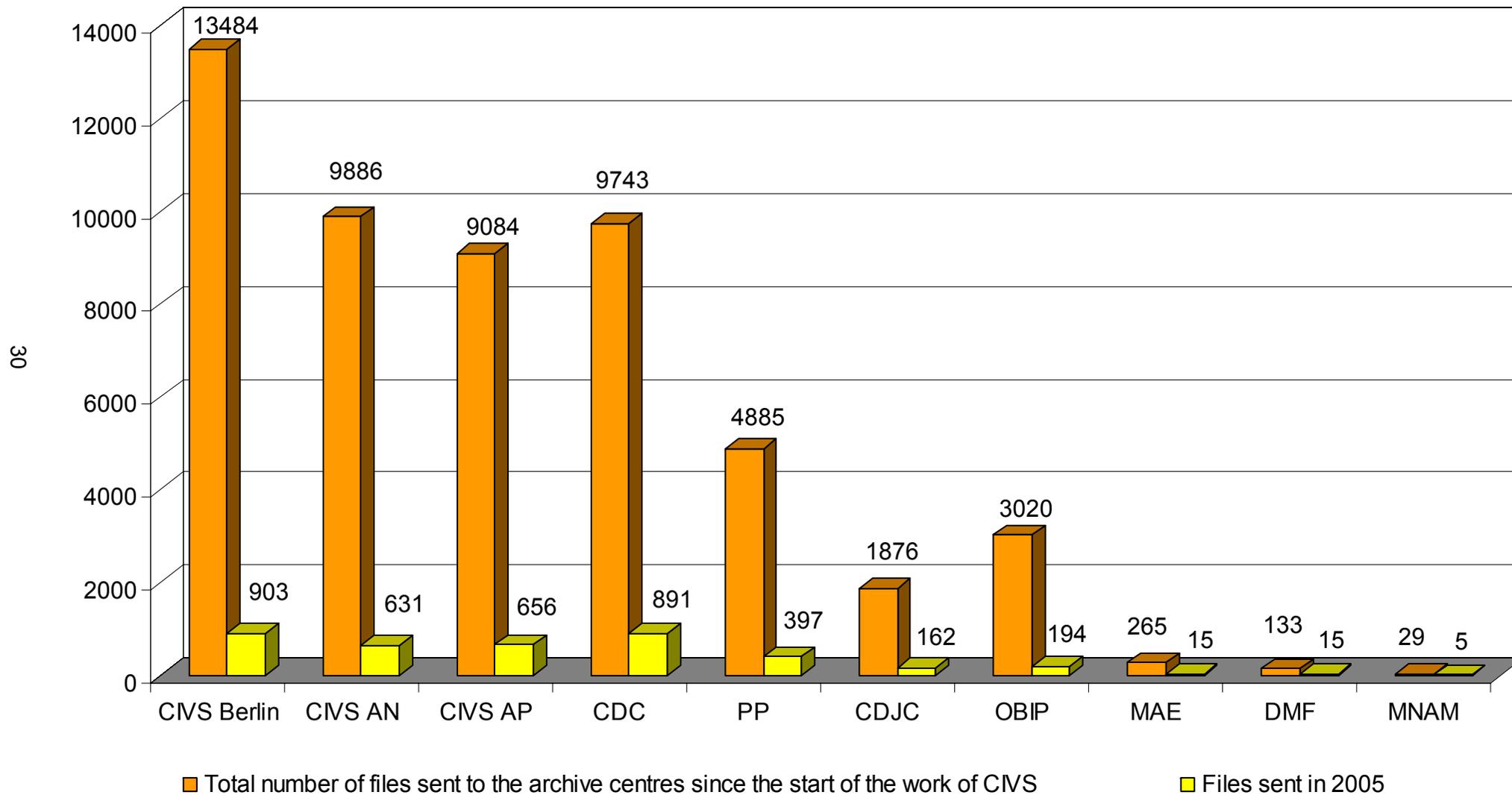
Registered files, of which: Files currently being processed* Files examined by the Commission Files withdrawn by the claimant

*Including those counted as "temporarily classified" files

ARCHIVED MATERIAL AND BANK-RELATED FILES

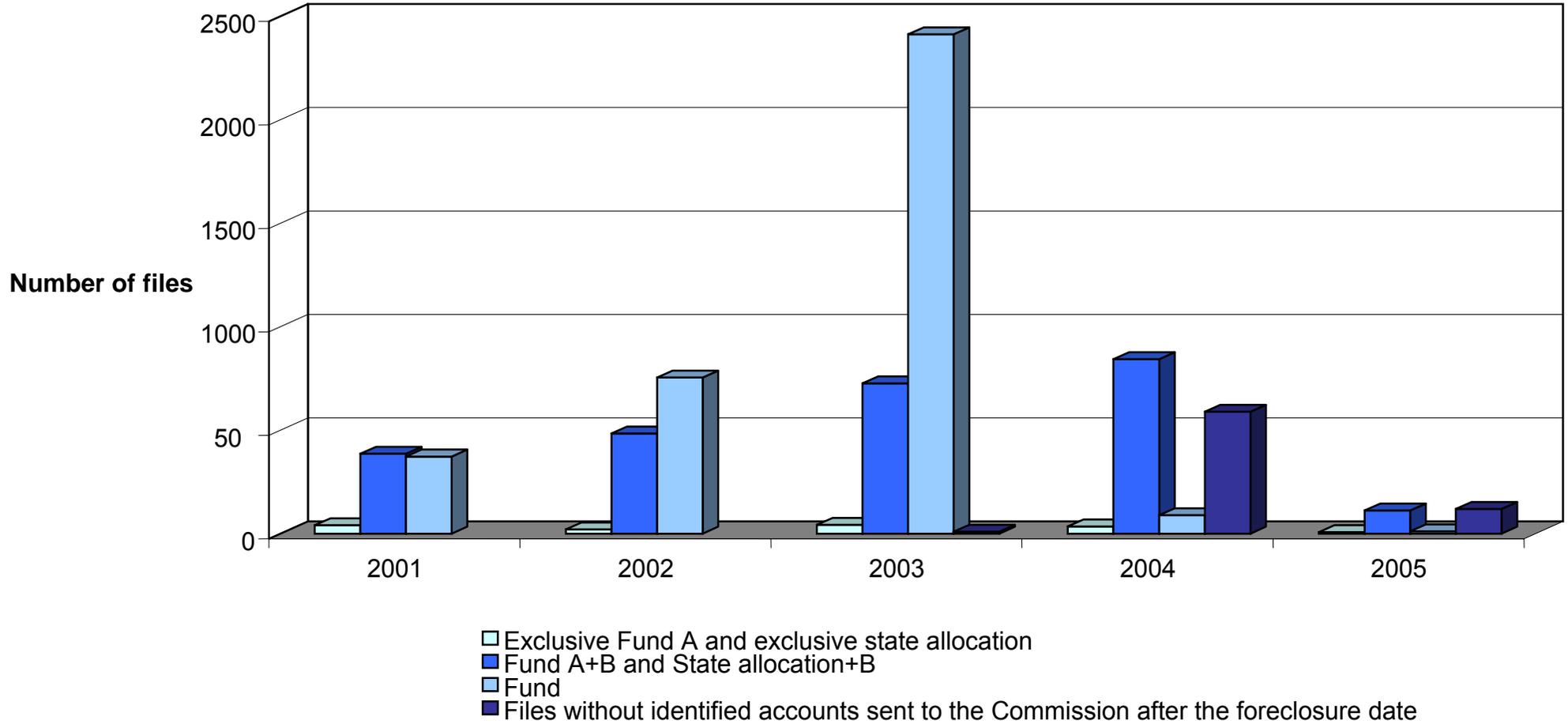


NUMBER OF FILES SENT BY THE RCI TO THE ARCHIVE CENTRES



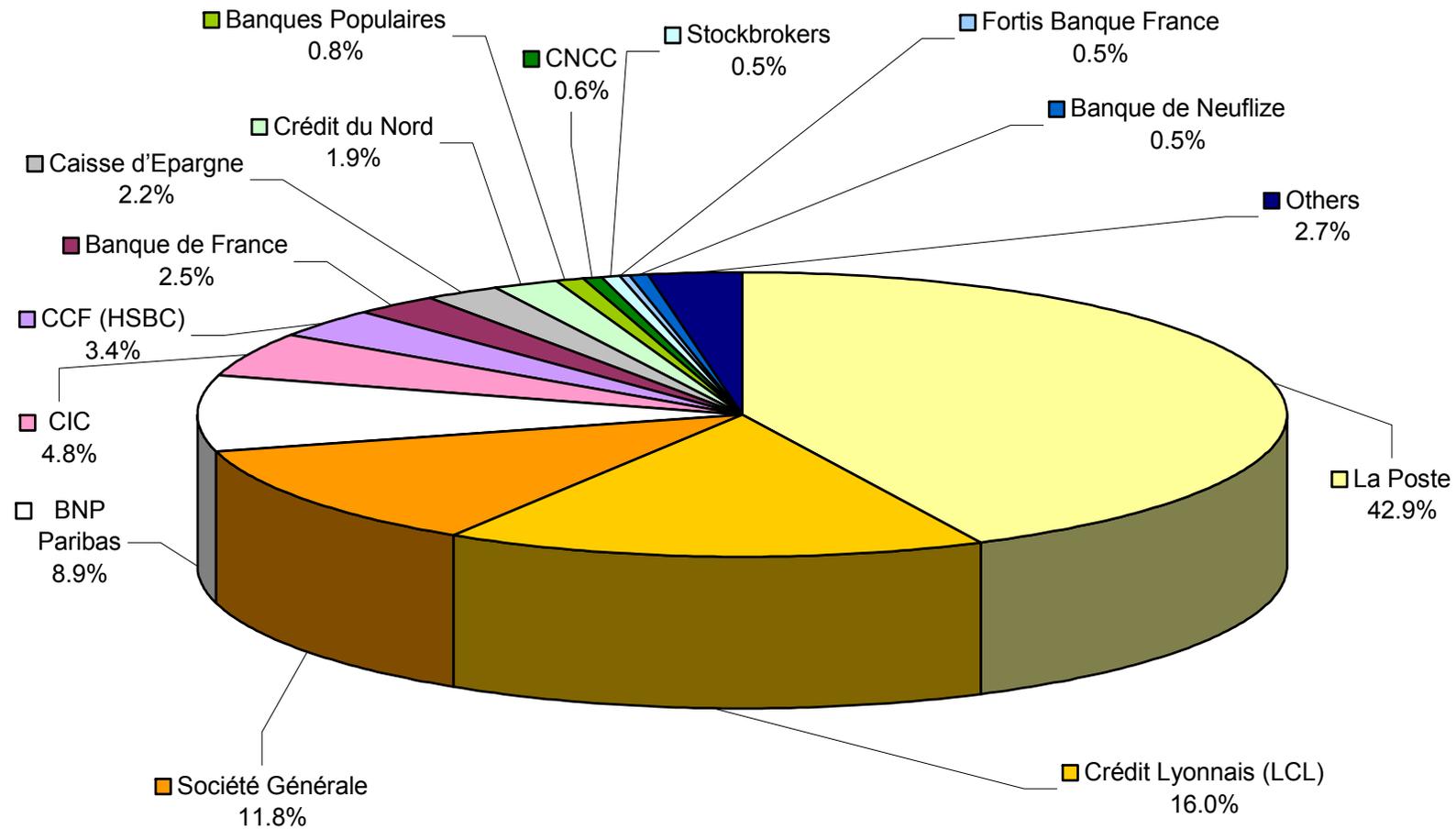
FILES PROCESSED* BY THE BANK UNIT FROM 2001 TO DECEMBER 31, 2005
Annual distribution by Fund

31



*Estimates before recommendations by the Commission

DISTRIBUTION OF ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED BY CREDIT INSTITUTIONS FROM 2001 TO 31 DECEMBER 2005



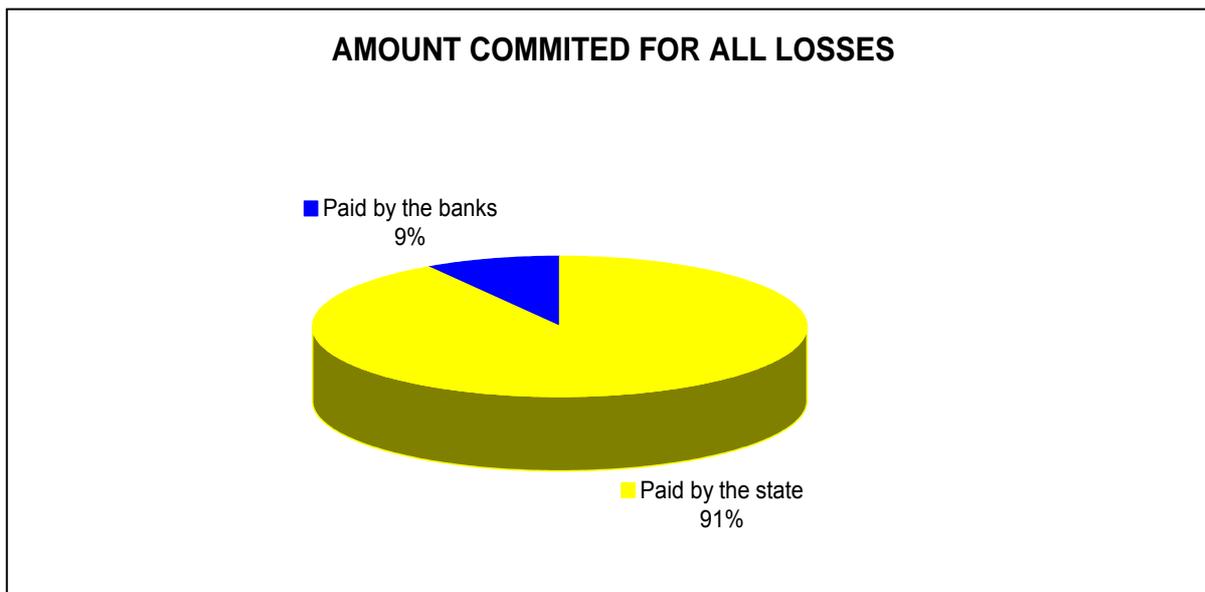
SUMMARY OF THE AMOUNTS ALLOCATED FROM THE START OF THE COMMISSION'S WORK TO DECEMBER 31, 2005

Since the beginning of the Commission's work, the average value of the compensations granted is about **€27,000 per material claim** and **€3,500 per bank-related claim**.

TOTAL AMOUNT FOR ALL LOSSES: €241,631,943

↳ Paid by the state: **€219,978,637** (including the bank-related recommendations for compensations of accounts managed by temporary administrators)

↳ Paid exclusively by the banks: **€21,653,306**



AMOUNTS PAID FOR BANK-RELATED SPOILIATIONS: €21,653,306.09

↳ Escrow account – Fund A: **€4,019,233.10** (USD 4,682,867.88)

↳ Fund B: **€17,896,471.30** (USD 20,635,126.85)

PERCENTAGE USE OF BANK FUNDS:

↳ Escrow account – Fund A: **9.4%** (initial endowment: USD 50,000,000)

↳ Fund B: **91.7%** (initial endowment: USD 22,500,000)

*

* *

REMINDER

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE COMMISSION:

- ↵ Chairman: **Mr. Gérard GELINEAU-LARRIVET**, Honorary chairman of the chamber of the Cour de Cassation
- ↵ Director: **Mr. Lucien KALFON**, Prefect
- ↵ Principal Rapporteur: **Mr. Jean GERONIMI**, Advocate General at the Cour de Cassation

DECISION-MAKING MEMBERS: 9

- ↵ **Mr. François BERNARD**, vice Chairman
- ↵ **Mr. Jean-Pierre BADY**
- ↵ **Mr. Bernard BOUBLI**
- ↵ **Ms. Anne GRYNBERG**
- ↵ **Mr. Gérard ISRAËL**
- ↵ **Mr. Pierre KAUFFMANN**
- ↵ **Mr. Pierre PARTHONNAUD**
- ↵ **Mr. David RUZIE**
- ↵ **Mr. Henri TOUTEE**

GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONERS: 2

- ↵ **Ms. Martine DENIS-LINTON.**
- ↵ **Mr. Bertrand DACOSTA.**

RAPPORTEURS: 31

FREQUENCY OF HEARINGS:

- ↵ Sub-commissions: **5 per week**
- ↵ Plenary sessions: **1 or 2 per month**

HEARINGS ORGANIZED IN 2005: 211

- ↵ Sub-commissions: **202**
- ↵ Plenary sessions: **9**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FILES EXAMINED PER HEARING: 12

CLAIMS REGISTERED: 22,168

- ↵ Of which **14,708** material claims
- ↵ Of which **7,460** bank-related claims

RECOMMENDATIONS FORMULATED (ALL LOSSES): 16,892

- ↵ Of which **9,663** material recommendations
- ↵ Of which **7,229** bank-related recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REJECTION: 1,507 (9% of all recommendations)

↳ Concerning material spoliations: **484**

↳ Concerning bank-related spoliations: **1,023** (of which 721 for foreclosure)

RE-EXAMINATION REQUESTS EXAMINED BY THE COMMISSION: 206

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING RESERVED PORTIONS: 1,034

*

* *

ACRONYMS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

AN: Archives nationales (French National Archives)

AP: Archives de Paris (Paris Archives)

BDD: Base de Données Centrale (Central Database)

CAA: Cellule d'Accueil et d'Assistance (Team to receive, guide and advise claimants)

CCF: Crédit Commercial de France

CDC: Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (State banking handling deposit Office)

CDJC: Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine (Contemporary Jewish Documentation Center)

CERT: Cellule d'Ecoute et de Renseignements Téléphoniques (Telephone Contact and Information Unit)

CIC: Crédit Industriel et Commercial

CNCC: Caisse Nationale de Crédit Coopératif

DMF: Direction des Musées de France (Directorate of French Museums)

HSBC: Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

MAE: Ministère des Affaires Etrangères (French Foreign Affairs Ministry)

MNAM: Musée National d'Art Moderne (National Modern Art Museum)

OBIP: Office des Biens et Interêts Privés (Office for Personal Property and Interests)

OFD: Regional Finance Department of Berlin

PP: Prefecture de Police (Prefecture of Police)

RCI: Réseau de Contrôle and d'Investigation (Control and Investigation Network)

* *

PRINT MEDIA:

↳ *Forward* 02/04/2005

↳ *Jerusalem Post* English edition 09/22/2005

↳ *Jerusalem Post* French edition 09/27/2005

ELECTRONIC MEDIA:

↳ Website of *Guysen Israël News* 09/27/2005

RADIO REPORT:

↳ *Kol Israël* in Hebrew 09/25/2005

*

* *