



About The King

King Charles III, formerly known as The Prince of Wales, became King on the death of his mother Queen Elizabeth II on 8 September 2022.

In addition to his official and ceremonial duties in the United Kingdom and overseas as The Prince of Wales, His Majesty has taken a keen and active interest in all areas of public life for decades. The King has been instrumental in establishing more than 20 charities over 40 years, including [The Prince's Trust](#), [The Prince's Foundation](#) and [The Prince of Wales's Charitable Fund \(PWCF\)](#).

His Majesty has worked closely with many organisations, publicly supporting



a wide variety of causes relating to the environment, rural communities, the built environment, the arts, healthcare and education.

Source: <https://www.royal.uk/the-king>

THE US AMBASSADOR VISIT TO A POLLING STATION IN NOUAKCHOTT

This morning, on May 13, 2023, the American ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Cynthia Kierscht, visited several polling centers in the capital city of Nouakchott as part of her mission to observe the legislative, regional, and local elections. During the tour, the American ambassador spoke with some voters, party representatives, and office heads, inquiring about the voting process conditions.

The officials in charge of the centers responded that the process was proceeding smoothly, and the ambassador was accompanied by a delegation from the embassy during the visit.

Editorial

The Key opposes the infliction of injustice upon any Mauritania citizen, regardless of race, creed, or status. Justice cannot be achieved in this country until all are treated with the respect and dignity they deserve.

We support peaceful protests made in good faith for the improvement of our nation. In a region where political expression often devolves into violence, Mauritania ought to stand apart as a model for the peaceful expression of democratic principles. Violent protest and a violent response are not the answer. Mauritians are a peaceable people who have shown themselves to be ever-capable of solving their differences with the pen rather than the sword. The destruction of innocent people's properties are of no benefit and only worsen the situation.

We hope that forthcoming editions of our newspaper will be able cover efforts by both sides to find a peaceful, democratic, and just solution to the deep-rooted challenges facing the Mauritanian people.

THE DEATH OF THE MAURITANIAN CITIZEN OMAR DIOP



"JUSTICE FOR OMAR DIOP" a young man who was arrested on Monday evening in Nouakchott after being involved in a fight, according to the police, and who died a few hours later at the hospital due to respiratory problems.



THE SAHEL FOUNDATION CAMPAIGN FUNDED BY THE US DEPARTMENT OF STATE



The campaign organized by the Sahel Foundation before Election Day aims to urge citizens to participate actively in the voting process and also to educate them on how to vote properly in order to reduce the number of invalid ballots.

University of Nouakchott

Without hesitation and as soon as Hamed obtained his high school diploma, he moved to the capital Nouakchott, registered in a language center, and took intensified English classes as a part of his preparations for higher education. He applied for an English major at the University of Nouakchott, but sadly his application was denied without providing any good reason. One must have some sort of connections for everything, including getting admission to a high-demand college major...! In this situation, Hamed had to go for his second option: Studying law. Law faculty is one of the easiest to join at the university and there was no need for any sort of connections because most law graduates will end up in poverty, unemployed, or, in some situations, dealing with mental health concerns. As such, was the only major widely open for sons and daughters of poor families in case they passed a national exam to earn a high school diploma. Law can be studied in Arabic or French and was totally tuition free. Hamed prepared a second application, submitted it for law, and it was quickly accepted.

Hamed joined the faculty of law at the University of Nouakchott in 2001, a few weeks after the 9/11 terrorist attacks that changed the face of the world forever. Hamed remembers very well that crazy day. On **9/11/2001**, he was living in the Northern neighbourhoods of the capital Nouakchott and excitedly preparing for his first college experience. It was an extremely muggy fall day. Water and electricity were out in the entire neighbourhood and residents were waiting for at least one of them to return. This is how life plays out when the weather gets difficult in the summer and fall in this part of the world; basic services including water and electricity vanish and people need to pray to have them back. Hamed was laying on his back, holding a book, listening to BBC radio station, and thinking about when the electricity would mysteriously come back.

Surprisingly, Hamed heard breaking news saying that several passenger planes have just hit huge buildings in New York City, including the World Trade Center, leaving thousands of victims with some sources pointing the finger at potential **"terrorist acts"** targeting the US...! Hamed was in total shock of what he just heard and sadly felt that the world was entering a new dark

era. Yet, his tiny mind as a high school graduate was not able to process the potential aftermath of a global event like this... Hamed had so many questions... How a passenger plane crashed into a building?

And was there a building that is actually tall enough to be targeted by a plane?

Why does a human being try to massively kill innocent people?

What is **"Terrorism?"**

So many questions sprang unanswered into Hamed's mind

as a modern nomad in Mauritanian Sahara.

At that time, many young innocent people were potentially susceptible to the influence of religious extremism. Mosques were wide open for everyone to radicalize in the name of religious preaching with almost no government overseeing such activities in the region and hidden under backwardness, corruption, and nepotism. Hamed lost some good friends to radical extremism. Salafism was generally taking roots in the country, but it was not as violent as it was in other countries. Mauritanian leadership was struggling with all types of corruption and was excessively using religion to gain the trust of the public. There was even a department for religious affairs involved in propaganda to defend widely corrupt government agendas.

Events like **9/11** were big enough to initiate collective popular discussions among Mauritanians about the global arena. These popular discussions used to take place in public venues where common people usually gather (e.g., markets, mosques, means of public transportation, and shops in poor neighbourhoods) in which pedestrians would stop by and contribute opinions about the "Other" based on the pedestrian's own educational level, religious approach, and the extent of the foreign media influence on them... Some pedestrians may succeed in scoring points and get applauded for by the random audience. These random discussions about world issues sometimes turn into fist fighting.

How could a nomad who never boarded a plane nor visited a modern city explain to his people the different scenarios of a Boeing plane landing in the major metropolitan city of New York?

How did a Sahara nomad who never owned a bank account lecture about the influence and repercussions of 9/11

events on the global economy?

It is very common for Mauritanian modern nomads to get involved in every single field without reservation, even if it is beyond their imaginations; culturally, they are accustomed to talk about anything and provide opinions regardless of any previous knowledge about the topic or even awareness. According to their culture, it is shame to acknowledge ignorance of anything. One must always assume knowledge. Sahara nomads are pretty cool people, but they can be extremely annoying when it comes to serious, profound discussions.

Hamed tended to consciously avoid the popular gatherings and street conversations about world issues. He deeply knew that the world was going through unprecedented changes amid waves of globalization that challenged all sorts of traditional ways of thinking. He was seeing good clues that geographical borders were melting away in the face of the complex global culture that nomads, like his people, needed to live with. Hamed hated to discuss with random, common people. He knew well the core of local culture, so he never took part in the collective street discussions in his neighbourhood.

Many passing-by participants just wanted to give the impression that they were educated and know about world issues, though some of them just moved in from countryside and never saw a TV in their lives. Hamed was watching from distance and trying to better understand himself as a progressive young man in a shape of a Sahara nomad. He was pretty much influenced in high school by European and American enlightenment thinkers; Voltaire, Benjamin Franklin, Adam Smith, Hobbes, etc... He also attended traditional religious schools at younger age and deeply knew the popular mindset.



Extracted from Dr. Mohamed Yahya Abdel Wedoud's book
(From Mauritanian Sahara to the Streets of NEW YORK)

US Ambassador visit to the Higher Institute for Islamic Studies and Research (ISERI)



The United States Ambassador Cynthia Kierscht, visited the Higher Institute for Islamic Studies and Research in the Mauritanian capital, Nouakchott, on May 23, 2023. She and her mother received a warm and enthusiastic welcome from the students, administration staff, teachers, and professors there. The American ambassador also visited the American Corner at the Higher Institute, which has been providing free English language education as well as the culture exchange with students since its opening in 2004. Lastly, the ambassador expressed her gratitude to the administration of the Higher Institute for their dedicated efforts in serving their students and their productive collaboration with the U.S. Embassy in Nouakchott.

The Sahel Foundation Campaign Funded by the US Department of State



The campaign organized by the Sahel Foundation before Election Day aims to urge citizens to participate actively in the voting process and also to educate them on how to vote properly in order to reduce the number of invalid ballots. This campaign included all three regions of Nouakchott and the regions of Trarza, Brakna, and Gorgol. Additionally, the Sahel Foundation conducted training exercises on May 10th and 11th for the representatives of the candidates in the polling stations in Nouakchott, Rosso, Boghé, Aleg, and Kaédi.

The New Mauritanian National Assembly

After the completion of the second round of parliamentary elections, here is the composition of the new members of parliament:

Number of seats: 176 deputies representing 15 political parties (135 men and 41 women), including 20 from the National Mixed List, 20 from the National Women's List, 11 from the National Youth List, and 4 from the Mauritanians Abroad List.

- Equity Party (Insaf): 107 seats
- Tawassoul Party: 11 seats
- Union for Democracy and Progress Party: 10 seats
- Jud Party: 7 seats
- Reform Party: 6 seats
- National Democratic Alliance Party: 6 seats
- Dignity Party: 5 seats
- National Call Party: 5 seats
- Sawab Party: 5 seats
- Alliance for Justice and Democracy Party: 4 seats
- El hiwar Party: 3 seats
- Hatem Party: 3 seats
- Virtue Party: 2 seats
- Union for Planning and Construction Party: 1 seat
- Hukm Party: 1 seat

The US Ambassador Visit to a Polling Station in Nouakchott

This morning, on May 13, 2023, the American ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Cynthia Kierscht, visited several polling centers in the capital city of Nouakchott as part of her mission to observe the legislative, regional, and local elections. During the tour, the American ambassador spoke with some voters, party representatives, and office heads, inquiring about the voting process conditions.

The officials in charge of the centers responded that the process was proceeding smoothly, and the ambassador was accompanied by a delegation from the embassy during the visit. This was done to gain insight into the progress of the electoral process in the country of Mauritania.



The Sahel Foundation President Visits the Basque



Sahel Foundation's president Ibrahim Ould Bilal conducted a visit, to Vitoria-Gastiez, the capital of the Basque Region, from May 10th to 18th, 2023.

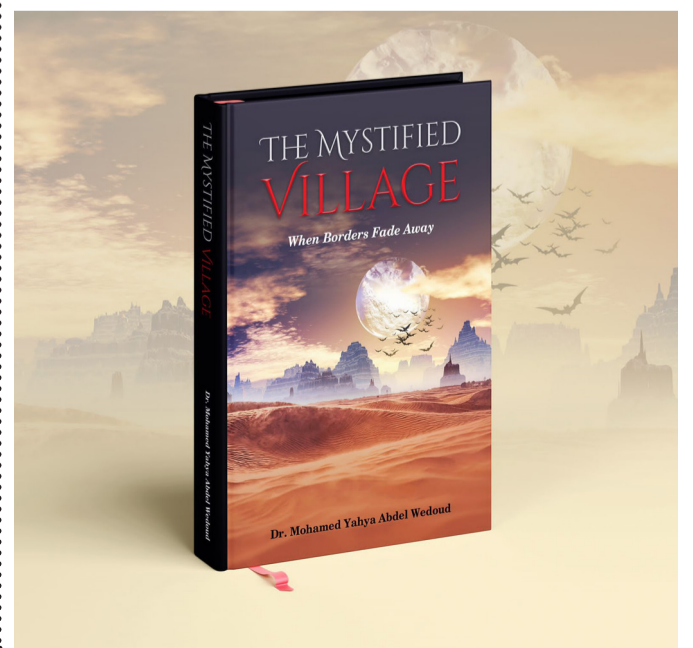
He received an invitation from the municipality of Bilbao to participate in the African Week, "Diarama Africa," and the Mauritanian-Basque Cultural Association.

This visit allowed him to meet high-ranking officials in the Basque government, parliamentarians, and municipality. Also, he held meetings with the Basque Agency for Development, responsible for funding projects. He also gave lectures to the Basque Public and African communities. Additionally, he conducted lessons on the history of slavery at universities, schools, and the Basque Cultural Center.

He said, "I would like to express my gratitude to the municipality of Vitoria-Gastiez, as well as to the African-Basque organizations consortium. I would like to extend a special thanks to Mr. Mohameden Ould Boua and Mr. Papa Khan, as well as Mr. Alpha Diallo."

The Mystified Village:

Abdel Wedoud's latest novel has recently been selected to be taught in the curriculum of World Literature at a prestigious university in Norway. By the way, there is an important part of the book that talks about life in Norway itself.. This country is truly beautiful and wonderful!



6 Internet Outages Isolated Mauritania from the World for Days.

28 - 03 - 2018

15 DAYS WITHOUT INTERNET
DUE TO A MALFUNCTION IN THE UNDERWATER FIBER OPTIC CABLE

23 - 11 - 2018

3 DAYS OF LIMITED INTERNET
UNDERSEA CABLE MAINTENANCE CAUSED SERVICE DISRUPTIONS FOR THREE DAYS.

23 - 06 - 2019

10 DAYS WITHOUT INTERNET
FOR SECURITY REASONS FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS.

27 - 02 - 2020

15 DAYS WITHOUT INTERNET
DUE TO A MALFUNCTION IN THE SUBMARINE FIBER OPTIC CABLE.

06 - 03 - 2023

6 DAYS WITHOUT CELLULAR INTERNET
FOR SECURITY REASONS AFTER THE ESCAPE OF 4 ARMED TERRORISTS FROM PRISON.

31 - 05 - 2023

7 DAYS WITHOUT CELLULAR INTERNET
FOR SECURITY REASONS AFTER RIOTS IN SEVERAL MAURITANIAN CITIES.

"DURING MAJOR ACADEMIC EXAMS, MAURITANIA IMPLEMENTS AN INTERNET CUTOFF POLICY."

THE NUMBER OF INTERNET USERS IN MAURITANIA, JANUARY 2023, EXCEEDED 2.82 MILLION.

IN MAURITANIA, THERE ARE OVER 5,700,000 ACTIVE MOBILE PHONES AS OF JANUARY 2023.

THE NUMBER OF SOCIAL MEDIA USERS IN MAURITANIA REACHED 822.6 THOUSAND IN JANUARY 2023.

Source: www.tiguend.com

Ahmed Daddah Rejects the 2023 Election Results



Ahmed Ould Daddah, the leader of the Coalition of Democratic Forces Party, said, "The Mauritanian people have not obtained their country's wealth, and there must be accountability for those responsible for it." Speaking at a popular rally in rejection of the election results, Ould Daddah affirmed that the Mauritanian opposition still exists and is present whenever the need arises for its appearance. He emphasized that throughout their journey, harassment and imprisonment have not succeeded in preventing them from speaking the truth. Ould Daddah stressed the necessity of immediately releasing Biram Dah Abeid, the leader of the "IRA" movement, stating, "We cannot remain silent or approve the injustice."

Source: www.tiguend.com

SENEGAL: Macro-economic Damages Amounting to 200 Billion CFA



The ongoing political crisis in Senegal has sparked a global outcry due to its devastating human consequences. Tragically, the unrest has resulted in the loss of 20 lives and left nearly 400 individuals injured, with 78 in critical condition.

The repercussions of these violent riots extend far beyond the personal tragedies. Numerous businesses have suffered immense damage, including banking institutions, retail chains, and money transfer services, becoming unintended casualties of the political and legal disputes between authorities and the opposition.

The economic impact of the unrest cannot be underestimated. Recent statistics from Oqsf reveal that the State, businesses, and Senegalese households have incurred direct losses amounting to a staggering 200 billion FCFA. Such a blow is particularly significant for a burgeoning economy like Senegal's.

Source: Senegal7

Celebrating Africa Day



The Mauritanian Diplomatic Academy in the capital, Nouakchott, hosted a reflective day this morning, May 25, 2023, on the occasion of the African Union Day under the theme "Accelerating the Implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area." Ambassador Maassar Sissoko, the Director-General of Joint Services and Support, and the Acting Secretary-General of the Mauritanian Ministry

of Foreign Affairs, emphasized the importance of the topic chosen by the African Union this year, as it is more contemporary and relevant to the continent's peoples who are rich in various economic resources and eagerly await African integration.

Maassar Sissoko also noted that Mauritania is constantly working to strengthen the structures of the Union in order to enable it to face common challenges. Celebrating this day is an opportunity to express its strong connection to the core principles of our continental organization.

From his side Ambassador Hamid Shabar, the Moroccan Kingdom's ambassador, the dean of the African diplomatic corps in Nouakchott expressed his delight in commemorating this day, which marks the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the "Organization of African Unity," wishing further progress and prosperity for the continent. Hamid Shabar pointed out that the continent has gained significant attention due to its demographic, mineral, energy, and agricultural capabilities and qualifications. During the ceremony, there were presentations and interventions by several former ministers and diplomats who discussed the stages of establishing the African Union, from the Organization of African Unity to the Union, highlighting the development of African integration and the positive outcomes that have emerged for the benefit of Union countries and the current and future realities of the African Continental Free Trade Area, as well as various problems such as trade deficits, electricity and water shortages, education, lack of access to technology, conflicting external interests, and other factors hindering the region's progress. A documentary film about the history of the Organization of African Unity was shown, and the ceremony, which is organized annually to commemorate this anniversary, concluded with a lunch banquet featuring traditional African dishes presented by the embassies of African countries in Mauritania. The event was attended by the diplomatic academy staff and several officials from the Mauritanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



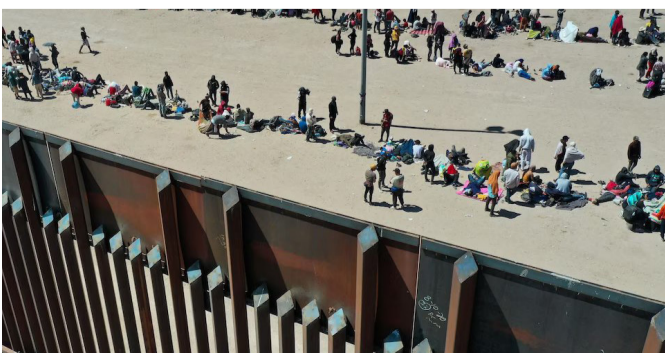
Youth Migration

Since the earliest times, humanity has been on the move. People leave their home country to go to another for a plethora of reasons. Some search for work or economic opportunities. Others go to join family. Many go to study, escape conflict or persecution or human right violations. Still others move in response to environmental factors. This process of mobility is called migration. Under the umbrella of migration, there is a concept that someone is going to particularly place, as in youth migration. This phenomenon is in almost many Mauritanian mouths now and often in conversation in some relatable way. This essay aims to explore the causes, effects, challenges, and solutions related to youth migration.



By Yahya Mohamedou ABBE
English Teacher

Youth migration is pushed by an amalgamation of economic, political, and social factors. Economic factors such as poverty, lack of employment, and a shortage of opportunities are the major drives of youth migration. It is explicit that if you do not have a source of income, you are somewhat dysfunctional and you cannot function successfully. Political factors such as conflict, war, and persecution can lead to youth migration. Moreover, social factors such as discrimination, inequality, and lack of social mobility can also often lead to youth migration. Like nearly anything else, youth migration has positive and negative impacts on the countries of origin and destination. In the former, it can lead to brain drain, loss of human capital, and decreased economic growth. However, it can lead to remittances, increased investment, and knowledge transfer. In the latter, it can help fill labor shortages, bring diversity, and contribute to economic growth. Conversely, it can also lead to social tensions, cultural clashes, and exploitation.



Youth migrants face a slew of challenges when they move to another country. Culture shock is almost inevitable, as are language barriers, and discrimination. To address this issue, policies and programs must be put in place to promote economic growth at home. International cooperation to address political instability and conflict are needed. Social integration programs can help address discrimination and promote cultural understanding between migrants and host communities.

Lastly, youth migration is a global phenomenon that requires a multifaceted approach to address its causes and effects. It therefore must be analyzed before it is practiced. Each person needs to do the math personally and decide accordingly.

How to Reverse Obesity Naturally?

Obesity has emerged as an epidemic over the past few decades, with a significant increase in its prevalence across societies worldwide.

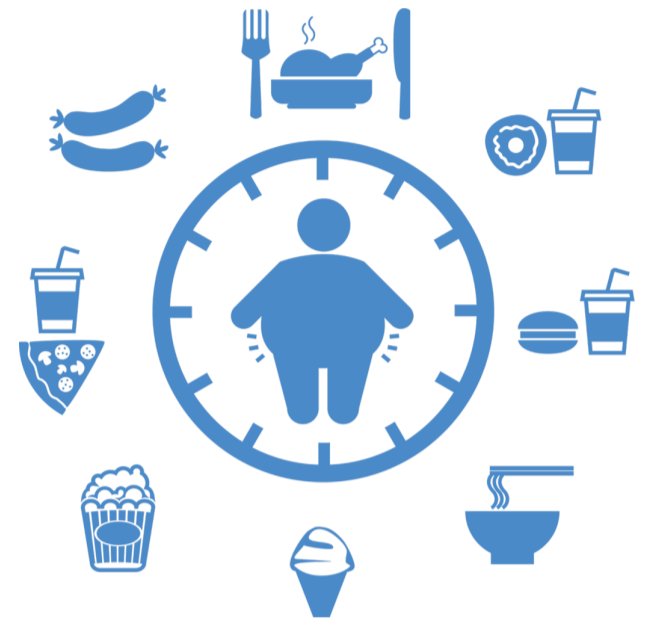


By Saadna El Wavi
English Teacher

It is estimated that two-thirds of Mauritians are either obese or overweight. Unhealthy and sedentary lifestyles over an extended period are often the leading causes of obesity, as individuals tend to consume excessive amounts of foods containing refined carbohydrates and added sugars while lacking physical activity.

From a scientific perspective, obesity can be reversed relatively easily, as it is primarily caused by the imbalanced functioning of certain hormones, including insulin, cortisol, and human growth hormone. To effectively address obesity, it is crucial to focus on controlling these three key hormones. Firstly, reducing insulin levels and improving insulin sensitivity can be achieved through a combination of adopting a healthy diet, such as a low-carb or keto diet, practicing intermittent fasting, and engaging in regular exercise. Secondly, managing stress levels is essential for lowering cortisol hormone levels. Lastly, elevating human growth hormone can be accomplished through intermittent fasting, exercise, and ensuring a restful night's sleep. Among these three hormones, insulin

plays the most critical role in combating obesity. By lowering insulin levels and improving its sensitivity, individuals can take significant steps towards weight loss.



This can be accomplished through dietary adjustments, incorporating physical exercise into daily routines, and practicing intermittent fasting. By reducing the consumption of refined carbohydrates and added sugars, the body's insulin levels are naturally lowered. Similarly, regular exercise enhances insulin sensitivity, resulting in increased energy levels and accelerated weight loss.

In recent times, a combination of low-carb diets, intermittent fasting, and exercise has gained traction as an effective approach to combating obesity. Individuals who have struggled with weight gain due to years of accumulated fat often find it challenging to shed excess weight, primarily because they are unaware of the biological processes that contribute to fat storage.



To summarize, the reversal of obesity can be achieved easily and rapidly by addressing the functionality of key hormones, particularly insulin. This can be accomplished by adopting a low-carb diet, practicing intermittent fasting, and engaging in aerobic exercises. By understanding the underlying biological mechanisms and implementing these measures, individuals can effectively combat obesity and achieve their weight loss goals.

Culture Shock

Historically speaking, the phrase “culture shock” is attributed to the anthropologist, Kalervo Oberg, who utilized it to better explain how people react to strange or unfamiliar places. To put simply, it is the natural reaction of moving from the familiar to the unfamiliar. People have, and will, always travel to far-off lands, different countries and continents, and possibly soon to planets, for unequivocally different purposes. They go to convert, conquer, explore, trade, teach, learn, holiday and settle. As an international student, I have experienced culture shock myself, as I reside now in Algeria. I am going to introduce you to the concept of culture shock and its stages through a personal lens.

Furthermore, although it is a Muslim country, shaking hands was ubiquitous and considered normal, so its refusal would be deemed impolite. However, I could communicate and explain my cultural differences. These were just a few of the many customs that I had to learn, and it was a steep learning curve. The process of culture shock has been listed as four stages by various sources. First, the so-called honeymoon stage, which is the initial period of excitement and enchantment. Secondly, the crisis stage, in which differences lead to inadequacy and anxiety. Thirdly, the recovery stage, ending with learning the culture and the language of the host country. Lastly, adjustment stage, beginning to work in and enjoy the new culture.

All in all, culture shock is a common experience for many who move to a new country. It can be disorienting and overwhelming, but it is a chance for growth and learning. My ongoing experience in Algeria taught me to be adaptable, open-minded, and resilient.

By Yahya Mohamedou ABBE
English Teacher

Better Education For Critical Thinking...

Since the beginning of human history, people from all walks of life have been trying to solve problems. Only in our era, some people would hope to solve these problems not only based on speculation or storytelling but rather through pretty solid observations and interpretations stemmed from accurate knowledge. Thus, it is known that the only way to acquire significant knowledge is to focus on advanced, quality education.

From antiquity until now, the best path to the most practical education is to teach people the art of communication and free thinking. However, one of the biggest problems we’re facing in our country is the inability to communicate properly. The lack of language proficiency is an obstacle for many in our country. The majority of students graduate from different departments with a very poor level of language, especially French and English which may affect their career and perception of things. Therefore, we need to learn languages properly to communicate our thoughts and ideas to others.



The second major problem we’re facing is that students are just receivers of information. They are not taught to think outside the box. The accumulation of facts is merely called information and is not worthy to be called education, for that, it burdens the mind and stultifies it instead of developing, enlightening, and improving it. Students must have the confidence that allows them to come up with their own opinions based on true information and a logical style of thinking. This makes learning easier, more interesting, and much more valuable.



Taking everything into account, we can say that the brilliant minds of our country have to be provided with a quality education system so that they can learn how to reason accurately and communicate their thoughts. The current era needs more educated people who can accurately interpret data and think creatively.

By sehla El khalifa
University Student



The Upcoming Revolution of Artificial Intelligence

The world now is in a rushing contest to invent the most possible artificial intelligence tools and robots.

Humanity is on a verge of a new era. This impending paradigm shift has put governments in an urgent state to regulate A.I technologies.

A.I is expected to have a drastic effect on the business market. It's estimated that 300 millions jobs will be partially or fully replaced worldwide by 2030.

Now at the moment, the most used tools of A.I are what's called text generators , which are chatbots that respond to a human prompt, and can very professionally conduct a human-like conversation or exchange.

These chatbots pose security concerns, which put the tech companies, that invented them in a complicated position, due to their sophisticated work .

They can be used for variety of tasks, such as assisting in writing a programming code, or learning a language, or conducting a professional scientific research.



But they can be used to harm institutions' softwares, or put some institutions in dangerous position.

Recently some of the tech specialists expressed their concerns, about the imminent threat that A.I can pose on humans' future, and they proposed on the A.I developers , to pose the process of development for six months in order to provide an opportunity for judicial authorities to take preemptive steps to regulate A.I . The most known ones of these specialists are Elon Musk the co-founder of Tesla and the owner of twitter platform, and Steve Wozniak the co-founder of Apple computer.

In the other hand, the man who is known as the God father of A.I, Geoffrey Hinton , who worked about a half of century in this field, resigned from Google saying that the danger in a head.

These concerns are signs of the magnitude of the threat that A.I can pose on humanity .

Humanity now is heading toward a new reality and a new world, that is controlled by A.I . With that being said, the world workforce need to update its skills and build a basic knowledge in technology and software engineering.

In conclusion we should say that, every person need to learn how to work within the A.I environments, and also governments should take responsibility to regulate A.I before it does irreparable damage.

*By Saadna El Wavi
English Teacher*

Omar Diop's Family: We Reject the Autopsy Results and Demand an Independent Investigation

The family of the late Omar Diop has announced their rejection of the autopsy results issued by the public prosecutor, which concluded that he died of a heart attack due to consuming a large quantity of cocaine.

In a joint press conference held on Monday evening, the family of the deceased and their lawyer called for an independent investigation into the circumstances of Diop's death, who passed away after being detained by the police in Al Sabkha region.

The report from the public prosecutor indicated that the forensic medical expert concluded that Omar Diop's death was due to a "heart attack with severe central nervous system damage related to high-dose cocaine poisoning along with recent alcohol consumption."

The public prosecutor also stated that these findings support the conclusions drawn from the investigation conducted into the case, "as these conclusions did not indicate a criminal cause of death."



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Publishing Director:
Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Sidi Ely
sidiely1980@gmail.com

The Key Staff

Editor In Chief:
Talib Alaim Sabar
talibsabar@gmail.com

Editor:
Yanick Douyon

Columnist:
Varha Abd Selam

Press Advisor:
El Arby El Arby

Consultant:
Dr. Med Aly Med Saleck

Translator:
Saadna El Wavi

Designer:
IDRISS MAGHA MOHAMED

Sports Journalist:
El Bole Cheik Sid' El Moctar

Senior Correspondent:
Makha Korera

Social Media Officer:
Khatir Zeine Dine

B.P : 6917

Commercial Board
22 22 53 50 - 32 81 94 29

E-mail : thekeynewspaper21@gmail.com

Nouakchott - Tévragh Zeina

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