

and the invasion. e.g. a fatal heart attack caused by stress of seeing a family member arrested. Similarly, injuries suffered in refugee camps were considered compensable.

Governing Council Decision 10 provided that claims on Form B were compensable with only "simple documentation". Recognizing the difficulty claimants faced in obtaining documentation, the UNCC established minimal requirements, generally requesting a) evidence of the date and fact of the injury or death, and b) proof of causation linking injury to the Iraqi invasion, and, for death claims, proof of the family relationship. Non-contemporaneous medical documentation was accepted. The Panel specifically did not require medical evidence for torture and rape victims, accepting that the claimants may not for personal or cultural reasons attend physicians.

The Government of Canada has submitted some 1300 individual and corporate claims for losses of approximately 137 million (U.S.) dollars. The majority of these claims are in Categories "A" (departure) and "C" (losses under \$100,000). Recommendations by the Panels of Commissioners dealing with these claims are expected by late fall, 1994. A claim for government losses of nearly 56 million dollars was also submitted to the UNCC.