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A timenstructure and the late of (Translation) The state of the following and the state of the s EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA AND BELGIUM, CONSTITUTING A RECIPROCAL AGREE-MENT RELATING TO COMPENSATION FOR WAR DAMAGE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY. BRUSSELS, 17 AUGUST AND 16 NOVEM-BER 1949 par l'Etat belge, quel que soit le lieu du sinistre (article 1º, paragraphe 2, de la loi du de le petobre 1947), no serent pas compris dans le cadre des

des navires canadiens, qui ne pourront donc dopner lieu à une domande d'indemnité en Belgique. Ces limitations ac valent toutefois que pour des

dispositions du présent acrangement, il ou sera de même à titre de réciprocité

bâtiments, proprement dits et pont les agres, apjarans et necessoires néus-

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL P DIRECTORATE Department of International Organization and of the Settlement of the Peace lonction du patrimoine des sinistrés, ceux-ci sont temes d'introduire une

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précide auront pour obligation de produire un relevé semblable; ce relevé

Your Excellency, siberno to souled addresses seb sloutnes us signos out armod In a note dated 30 December 1947 the Canadian Embassy in Brussels expressed the wish that a reciprocal agreement be concluded between Canada and Belgium concerning reparation of war damage to private property.

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Belgian Government, which is also anxious to see an agreement of this nature concluded, is prepared to grant to Canada nationals who sustained war damage in Belgium the same treatment as that given to Belgian nationals under Belgian legislation in force or subsequently to be enacted concerning compensation for war damage to private property if the Canadian Government, for its part, also grants, as it has proposed to do, the national treatment to Belgian nationals who sustained war damage in Canada.

For the purpose of enjoying the benefit of Belgian national treatment, the applicants, whether individuals or bodies corporate, must produce evidence to show that they had Canadian nationality both when the damage was sustained and when this agreement came into force. Persons who were Canadian nationals on one only of these dates and were, on the other date, either Belgian nationals or nationals of another country with which Belgium has concluded a reciprocal agreement concerning war damage, shall also enjoy the benefit of Belgian national treatment.

For the purpose of enjoying the benefit of Canadian national treatment, the applicants, whether individuals or bodies corporate, must produce evidence to show that under the legislation in force they are Belgian nationals, either as citizens or as subjects (Belgian Congo). The benefits of this provision shall also extend to the nationals of Ruanda-Urundi.