MONETARY PAYMENTS FOR CIVILIAN HARM IN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL PRACTICE

HOW MUCH IS A LIFE WORTH?

While it is impossible to put a price on life, there is an important conversation to be had around the various levels of payment offered to victims of violence in response to their losses. Various programs have been implemented in settings of armed conflict and in response to terrorism and human rights violations. These programs include practices of amends, victims assistance, and reparations for grave human rights violations. The aim is not to "set a price" on civilian losses, but rather to evaluate the trends of current practice in providing monetary payments-- both the amounts and the methodology used by the entity offering the payment.

WHY

Why are monetary payments given?

Transitional Justice
To provide redress for human rights abuses

Ethical Obligation
To do the "right" thing

Legal Obligation
To provide a legal remedy to unlawful harm

Solidarity
To show solidarity with the victims

Strategic Advantage
To create goodwill within the civilian population

HOW

How are payment amounts determined?

Payment Method Based on a Calculus of Losses
Payment is determined through a mathematical calculus that can take into account factors such as lifetime earning potential or severity of harm based on research of specific kinds of injuries.

Payment Method Based on Budget Considerations
The total budget is divided by the number of victims eligible. Claims are then divided into categories, with each category assigned a maximum total payout.

Payment Method Determined on Case-by-Case Basis
Payment is based on harm's severity and permanence on a case-by-case basis. To ensure consistency, claimants with comparable injuries are compared so that they receive similar awards.

Payment Method Set Arbitrarily
Payment is an expression of recognition for loss and not meant to provide full compensation. Such payments can be token or ex-gratia.

WHAT

What harm is compensated?

Death and Personal Injury
Civilians who have suffered physical harm, including loss of life or limb.

Economic Damages
Victims who have experienced damage of property, loss of earnings and earning potential, loss of profit, and economic opportunities.

Immaterial Damage
Individuals who have sustained non-physical and non-economic damage, such as pain, grief, suffering, loss of enjoyment of life, and harm to reputation or dignity.

Source: "Monetary Payments for Civilian Harm in International and National Practice" published by the Amsterdam International Law Clinic at the University of Amsterdam with the Center for Civilians in Conflict in Washington DC

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MONETARY PAYMENTS FOR CIVILIAN HARM IN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL PRACTICE

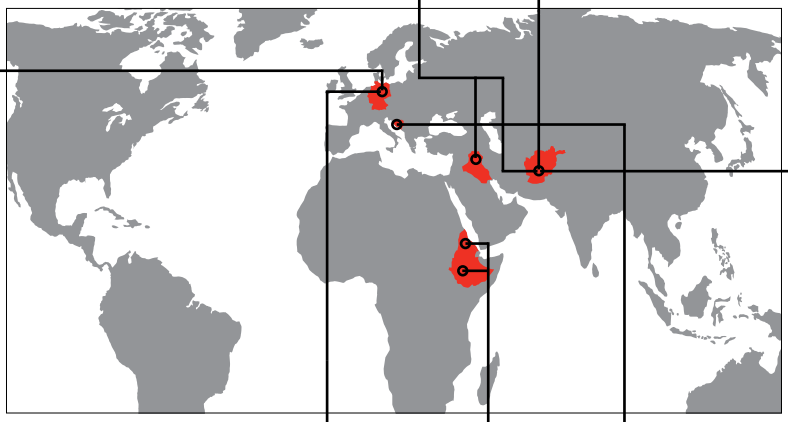
ARMED CONFLICT

Afghanistan/Iraq/US: United States Solatia and Condolence Programs

Situation: US military's condolence and solatia payments for incidental death, injury, property damage during combat operations.

Afghanistan: ISAF Troop Contributing Nations

Situation: Ex gratia compensation payments from ISAF contributing nations to civilians for incidental harm during military operations.



Afghanistan: Code 99 Fund and MoLSAMD

Situation: Code 99 is a discretionary presidential fund to assist conflict victims for harm. MoLSAMD provides monthly payment to families for conflict-related death and injuries.

Germany: German Forced Labour Compensation Program

Situation: To resolve claims of former Nazi victims for slave and forced labor, personal injury, and lost property.

Eritrea/Ethiopia: Eritrea-Ethiopia Claims Commission

Situation: Addresses claims of death, damage or injury during the 1998-2000 war between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Germany/Switzerland:

Situation: Compensation to victims of slave labor in several categories or for refugees who were either denied entry into Switzerland or were granted entry only to be detained and mistreated as refugees in Switzerland during the war.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Commission for Real Property Claims of Displaced Persons and Refugees

Situation: Addresses property claims relating to the 1992–1995 war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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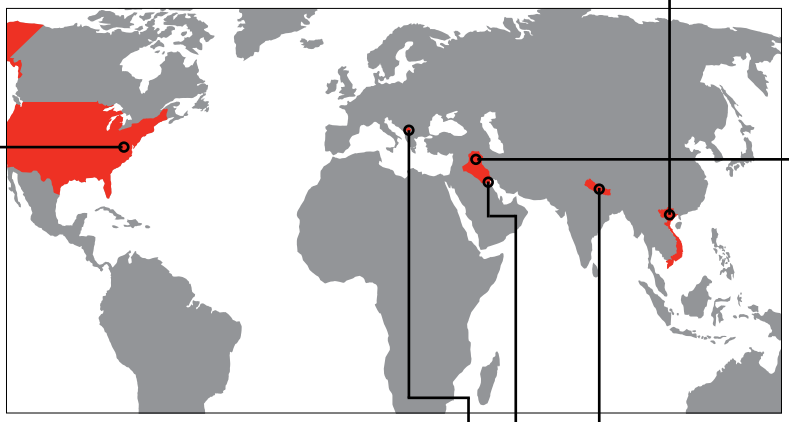
ARMED CONFLICT

United States: Foreign Claims Act (FCA)

Situation: Allows for (ex gratia) monetary payments to civilians harmed by "negligent or wrongful act[s]" committed by uniformed personnel or civilian employees of the Department of Defense, except for harm resulting directly or indirectly from a combat act.

Vietnam: Agent Orange Central Payments Program

Situation: Vietnam's assistance program for persons exposed to Agent Orange chemical used by the US military during the Vietnam war.



Iraq: National Compensation Law

Situation: To compensate victims that were killed or wounded by terrorist attacks and military errors and operations since March 20, 2003.

Kuwait: United Nations Compensation Commission

Situation: Mandate is to process claims and pay compensation for losses and damage suffered as a direct result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait.

Kosovo: Housing and Property Claims Commission

Situation: Addresses claims arising out of discriminatory measures affecting property rights taken by the Government of Yugoslavia in Kosovo. Established to settle disputes concerning noncommercial residential property.

Nepal: Interim Relief Program

Situation: The program was created with World Bank funds to assist families of the deceased and disappeared during the 1996-2006 armed conflict.

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MONETARY PAYMENTS: PROGRAMS RELATED TO ARMED CONFLICT

Parties Involved: Afghanistan, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Germany, Iraq, Israel, Kosovo, Kuwait, Nepal, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam, Yugoslavia

TYPES OF HARM REMEDIED

WHO CAN SUBMIT A CLAIM?

PROGRAM		*Individual*	*Family*	*Community*
Afghanistan: ISAF Troop Contributing Nations	*Personal Injury*	***UK:*** In cases of death, amounts awarded range from USD 210 to USD 7,000, in cases of injury payment usually ranges from USD 25 to USD 14,500 ***Canada:*** max. in field award USD 1,960 ***Australia: unknown*** ***Poland:*** max. USD 2,500	No fixed amount	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	No fixed amount	No fixed amount	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	***UK:*** payments for property damage usually range from USD 25 TO USD 14,500 ***Netherlands:*** Property damage claims range from USD 500 to USD 1,500	No fixed amount	Not eligible
Afghanistan/ Iraq/US: United States Solatia and Condolence Programs	*Personal Injury*	***Solatia payments:*** Cap of USD 2,000 in case of death, USD 400 for serious injury, USD 200 for non-serious injury Condolence payments: cap USD 2,500 ***Battle damage:*** serious harm or death cap at USD 1,600, non-serious injury USD 600	Information not available	Information not available
	Economic Damage	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
	Immaterial Damage	***Solatia payments:*** Serious property damage does not have a defined monetary payment amount under the solatia program. Cap of USD 200 for non-serious property damage ***Condolence payments:*** serious property damage cap of USD 2,200, non-serious damage cap of USD 200	Information not available	Information not available
Afghanistan: Code 99 Fund and MoLSAMD	*Personal Injury*	Code 99: AFN 50,000 (USD 1,000) injuires MoLSAMD: Serious Injury AFN 1,500 (30 USD) per month	Information not available	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	Code 99: AFN 100,000 (USD 2,000) per death MoLSAMD: Death: AFN 1,500 (USD 30) per month	Information not available	Not eligible

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TYPES OF HARM REMEDIED

WHO CAN SUBMIT A CLAIM?

PROGRAM		Individual	Family	Community
Bosnia and Herzegovina: Commission for Real Property Claims of Displaced Persona and Refugees	*Personal Injury*	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	No monetary payments due to insufficient funds	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Eritrea/Ethiopia: Eritrea-Ethiopia Claims Commission	*Personal Injury*	***Fixed***-sums of USD 500 and USD 1500	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	***Fixed***-sums of USD 500 and USD 1500	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	***Fixed***-sums of USD 500 and USD 1500	Not eligible	Not eligible
Germany/ Switzerland/US:	*Personal Injury*	Not eligible	Information not available	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	No fixed amount	Information not available	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	***Slave labour I:*** USD 500-1,450 ***Slave labour II:*** USD 500-1,450; ***Refugees:*** USD 1,250-3,625. ***Refugees detained in Switzerland:*** USD 250-725	Information not available	Not eligible
Germany: German Forced Labour Compensation Program	*Personal Injury*	Up to USD 8,241	Information not available	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	No fixed amount	Information not available	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Claims of forced labor in industry were awarded USD 1,574 Claims by former slave laborers in agriculture were awarded up to USD 3,148 Claims by former slave laborers held in concentration camps, ghettos or other places of confinement, and claims by former forced laborers were awarded up to USD 9,448	Information not available	Not eligible
Iraq: National Compensation Law	*Personal Injury*	***Security service men*** receive USD 4,310 for death, USD 4,310 for 75%-100% incapacitation, 2,155 to USD 3,879 for 50%-74%, USD 1,724 for less than 50% ***Civilians*** receive USD 3,223 for death, USD 3,223 for 75%-100% incapacitation, USD 1,724 to USD 2,577 for 50%-74%, and USD 1,505 for less than 50%	Heirs of security service men and civilians receive similar amounts	Not eligible

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MONETARY PAYMENTS: PROGRAMS RELATED TO ARMED CONFLICT

TYPES OF HARM REMEDIED

WHO CAN SUBMIT A CLAIM?

PROGRAM		Individual	Family	Community
	Economic Damage	Information not available	Information not available	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Information not available	Heirs of security service men and civilians receive similar amounts	Not eligible
Kosovo: Housing and Property Claims Commission	*Personal Injury*	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	market value	market value	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Information not available	Information not available	Not eligible
Kuwait: United Nations Compensation Commission	*Personal Injury*	***Category A+B:*** USD 2,500 ***Category C:*** up to USD 100,000	USD 5,000	USD 10,000
	Economic Damage	***Category C claim:*** No fixed amount	***Category C claim:*** No fixed amount	No fixed amount
	Immaterial Damage	***Category C claim:*** up to USD 10,000 ***No fixed sum category D, E, F claim:*** Damages over USD 100,000	***Category C claim:*** No fixed amount	No fixed amount
Nepal: Interim Relief Program	*Personal Injury*	Not eligible	NPS 100,000 (USD 1,570) for death	Information not available
	Economic Damage	Not eligible	Information not available	USD 3.22 million for capacity building of institutional structures
	Immaterial Damage	NPS 3,000 (USD 48) per month for confinement in cantonments	Information not available	Information not available
United States: Foreign Claims Act (FCA)	*Personal Injury*	Average payment for loss of life is slightly more than USD 4,200 Cap USD 100,000	Cap USD 100,000	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	Information not available	Cap USD 100,000	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Cap USD 100,000	Information not available	Not eligible
Vietnam: Agent Orange Central Payments Program	*Personal Injury*	From USD 3 up to USD 7 per month	USD 0.38 per month for orphans	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	From USD 3 up to USD 7	USD 0.38 per month for orphans	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Information not available	Information not available	Not eligible

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MONETARY PAYMENTS FOR CIVILIAN HARM IN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL PRACTICE

VIOLATION OF LAW

United States: Civil Liberties Act of 1988

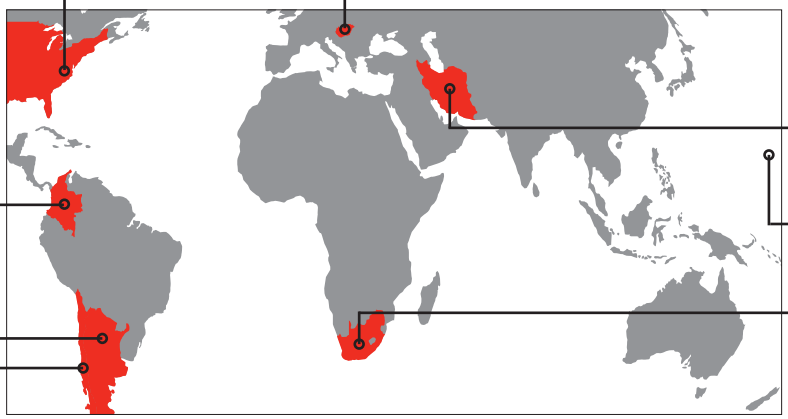
Situation: Redress for the internment of 120,000 innocent Japanese Americans by the US government, as well as monetary payments for the Aleut people of Alaska who were relocated from their homes after the Japanese invasion.

Columbia: *Situation:*

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights awarded compensation to victims in the Pueblo Bello and Mapiripan massacre cases.

Hungary: National Compensation Laws

Situation: Provided compensation for human rights violations during the Soviet occupation of Hungary.



Iran/United States: Iran- United States Claims Tribunal

Situation: Addresses claims of debts, contracts, property arising out of the 1979 US embassy hostage crisis in Tehran.

South Africa: Truth and Reconciliation Commission

Situation: Addressing claims of victims or their families and dependents, of gross human rights violations during the Apartheid regime.

United States: Marshall Islands Nuclear Claims Tribunal

Situation: Awarded damages to nationals of the Marshall Islands due to injuries caused by nuclear testing.

Chile: Program of Reparations for the Families of Victims of Political Violence

Situation: Redress for families of disappeared detainees and victims of human rights violations committed during the military dictatorship in Chile.

Argentina: Reparations Policy for Grave Human Rights Violations

Situation: Addressed grave human rights violations during military dictatorship between 1976-83.

International Criminal Court: Trust Fund for Victims

Situation: The fund works alongside the ICC and implements reparations and victims assistance to victims and their families.

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MONETARY PAYMENTS: PROGRAMS RESPONDING TO VIOLATION OF LAW

Parties Involved: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Iran, Republic of the Marshall Islands, South-Africa, United States

TYPES OF HARM REMEDIED

WHO CAN SUBMIT A CLAIM?

PROGRAM		*Individual*	*Family*	*Community*
Argentina: Reparations Policy for Grave Human Rights Violations	*Personal Injury*	Information not available	***Forced disappearance and assassination:*** ARS 224,000 (USD 48,500) ***Death caused by identity substitution:*** ARS 448,000 (USD 97,000) ***Death caused by other crimes:*** ARS 142,576 (USD 31,000)	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	***Detention:*** ARS 27 (USD 6) per victim for each day ***Severe injury:*** ARS 27 (USD 6) plus ARS 35 (USD 8) ***Arbitrary detention:*** ARS 74 (USD 16) for each day plus ARS 136, 255 (USD 29,500) ***Severe injury in detention:*** ARS 27 (USD 6) each day plus additional ARS 94,490 (USD 20,500) ***Forced disappearance or assassination:*** ARS 224,000 (USD 48,500) ***Minors victim of identity substitution:*** ARS 224,400 (USD 48,500) ***Victims of other criminal acts of state terrorism:*** ARS 71,288 (USD 15, 400)	Information not available	Not eligible
Chile: Program of Reparations for the Families of Victims of Political Violence	*Personal Injury*	Monthly reparations pension of 140,000 Chilean pesos (CLP) USD 372	***Surviving spouse*** receives 40 % of the pension ***Parent of the victim or the victim's children*** receive 15 % of the pension Additional onetime lump sum payment equivalent to 12 months of pension	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible

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MONETARY PAYMENTS: PROGRAMS RESPONDING TO VIOLATION OF LAW

TYPES OF HARM REMEDIED

WHO CAN SUBMIT A CLAIM?

PROGRAM		Individual	Family	Community
Hungary: National Compensation Laws	Personal Injury	Information not available	Heirs of victims killed for political reasons were initially to receive a lump sum payment of HUF 1 million (USD 4,500)	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	***Losses under HUF 310,000 (USD 1,400):*** HUF 200,000 (USD 900) plus 50% of the excess up to HUF 300,000 (USD 1,350); HUF 250,000 (USD 1,120) plus 30% of the excess up to HUF 300,000 (USD1,350) ***Losses over HUF 310,000 (USD 1,400):*** plus 10% of amount in excess of HUF 500,000 (USD 2,250) ***Maximum award:*** HUF 5 million (USD 22,500).	Information not available	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	***Up to six months detention:*** Lump sum payment of HUF 11,000 (USD 50) per two months ***Longer than six months:*** an amount was calculated by dividing the duration of the detention by an official life expectancy schedule and multiplying by HUF 11,000 (USD 50)	Information not available	Not eligible
Iran/United Sates: Iran-United States Claims Tribunal	Personal Injury	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	No fixed amount	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Colombia:	Personal Injury	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	***Maparipan case:*** between USD 35,000 and 350,000 ***Pueblo Bello case:*** between USD 32,300 and 84,800	***Maparipan case:*** USD 20,000 for displacement and loss of land ***Pueblo Bello case:*** USD 5,000 funeral expenses ***NB:*** in both cases the compensation awarded to the individuals killed was divided among the relatives	Not eligible

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MONETARY PAYMENTS: PROGRAMS RESPONDING TO VIOLATION OF LAW

TYPES OF HARM REMEDIED

WHO CAN SUBMIT A CLAIM?

PROGRAM		Individual	Family	Community
	Immaterial Damage	***Maparipan case:*** between USD 80,000-90,000 ***Pueblo Bello case:*** between USD 30,000 and 35,000	***Maparipan:*** USD 8,500 for siblings and 50,000 for partners, parents or children ***Pueblo Bello case:*** USD 8,000- 10,000 for partners, parents or children and USD 5,000 for siblings	Not eligible
International Criminal Court: Trust Fund for Victims	*Personal Injury*	Information not available	Information not available	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Information not available	Information not available	Not eligible
South Africa: Truth and Reconciliation Commission	*Personal Injury*	***One-time reparation payments*** in the amount of ZAR 30,000 (USD 3,600) ***Interim payments with no dependents:*** of USD 250 ***With two dependents:*** USD 469 ***With three dependents:*** USD 566 ***With four dependents:*** USD 651 ***With five or more dependents:*** USD 713	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
United States: Civil liberties Act of 1988	*Personal Injury*	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	***Surviving internees:*** fixed amount of USD 20,000 ***Interned Aleuts:*** USD 12,000	***Heirs of internees:*** fixed amount of USD 20,000 ***Heirs of Aleuts:*** USD 12,000	Not eligible
United States: Marshall Islands Nuclear Claims Tribunal	*Personal Injury*	USD 12,500 up to USD 125,000	Not eligible	Information not available
	Economic Damage	USD 12,000	Not eligible	***Enewatak Atoll*** received USD 341 million ***Bikini Atoll*** received USD 563.3 million ***Utrik*** received USD 307.3 million ***Rongelap Atoll*** received USD 1 billion
	Immaterial Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible

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MONETARY PAYMENTS FOR CIVILIAN HARM IN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL PRACTICE

TERRORIST ATTACKS AND SERIOUS CRIMES

United States: Victim Compensation Fund of September 11, 2001

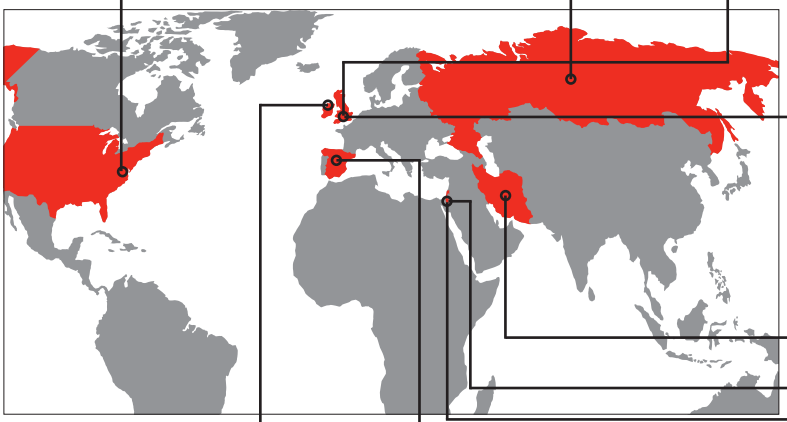
Situation: The Victim Compensation Fund was established to provide compensation to any individual (or relatives of a deceased individual) who was physically injured or killed as a result of the September 11th attacks in the United States.

Russia: Federal Law on Counteraction Against Terrorism

Situation: Compensation for victims of terrorism in Russia which provides general rules for compensation.

United Kingdom: The British Red Cross Relief Fund for the Victims of Terrorism Abroad

Situation: Since 2006 the British Red Cross has administered a relief fund for UK victims of terrorism abroad. This fund was set up as an interim measure in 2006 at the request of the government to assist victims of terrorist attacks overseas.



United Kingdom: Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme

Situation: The Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme provides compensation for victims of violent crimes, including terrorist attacks. Predecessor of 2008 provided compensation for the London bombings of 7/7.

United States: Teheran Hostages Compensation Fund

Situation: After the Embassy Hostage Crisis in Teheran, the US government passed two statutes to provide compensation for the victims of the crisis.

United Kingdom: Northern Ireland Criminal Compensation Scheme 2009

Situation: The Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme 2009 provides compensation to victims of violence, including terrorism, in Northern Ireland who have been physically and/or mentally injured or who are a dependent or relative of a deceased victim.

Spain: Victims of Terrorism Solidarity Act

Situation: Government funded compensation and assistance for the victims of terrorism, among others for victims of ETA Terrorism.

Israel: Benefits for Victims of Hostilities Law

Situation: The Victims of Hostile Action (Pensions) Law, 1970 provides compensation for bodily injuries suffered in terrorist attacks, as well as compensating family members of deceased victims.

Israel: Property Tax and Compensation Fund Law

Situation: The Property Tax and Compensation Fund Law of 1961 provides compensation for property damage caused by terrorism.

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MONETARY PAYMENTS: PROGRAMS RESPONDING TO TERRORIST ATTACKS AND SERIOUS CRIMES

Parties Involved: Iran, Israel, Northern Ireland, Russia, Spain, United Kingdom, United States

TYPES OF HARM REMEDIED

WHO CAN SUBMIT A CLAIM?

PROGRAM		*Individual*	*Family*	*Community*
Israel: Benefits for Victims of Hostilities Law	*Personal Injury*	The amount of compensation calculated by multiplying the rate of disability by 105.1% of the salary of a government employee ***Less than 20% disabled:*** a lump sum ***20% or more disabled:*** monthly disability benefits	***Partners, parents and children of deceased victims:*** regular monthly benefit expressed as a percentage of the salary of a government employee, determined according to age and family situation	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	Information not available	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Israel: Property Tax and Compensation Fund Law	*Personal Injury*	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	Amounts unknown The 'real damage' is compensated: the value of the asset before the damage occurred and the market value of the asset after the damage occurred, or the cost of restoring the asset to its prior condition	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Russia: Federal Law on Counteraction Against Terrorism	*Personal Injury*	***People who become disabled:*** USD 9,292 ***People who are wounded but not disabled:*** USD 3,097	***Relatives of a deceased victim:*** USD 18,585	Information not available
	Economic Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Spain: Victims of Terrorism Solidarity Act	*Personal Injury*	***Total invalidity:*** EUR 390,658 (USD 516,267) ***Total incapacity to work:*** EUR 96,162 (USD 127,071) ***For partial incapacity:*** EUR 48,081 (USD 63,542) ***For temporal incapacity:*** EUR 36,061 (USD 47,656)	In case of permanent disability or death, victims or surviving relatives are entitled to a special pension	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	In case of permanent disability or death, victims or surviving relatives are entitled to a special pension	In case of death, EUR 138,233 (USD 182,679) is granted to the surviving relatives of the deceased	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible

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WHO CAN SUBMIT A CLAIM?

TYPES OF HARM REMEDIED

PROGRAM		Individual	Family	Community
United Kingdom: Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme	*Personal Injury*	Ranging between GBP 1,000 (USD 1,545) and GBP 250,000 (USD 386,428) Maximum amount (in case of multiple injuries) is GBP 500,000 (USD 772,857)	No fixed amount	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	No fixed amounts Calculation is based on victim's earnings, likely future earnings and statistical data such as life expectancy Maximum amount for loss of earnings is GBP 31,000 (USD 47,791) yearly	Funeral expenses are compensated	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	No fixed amount	Bereavement award, ranging from from GBP 5,500 (USD 8,503) to GBP 11,000 (USD 17,006)	Not eligible
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland Criminal Compensation Scheme 2009	*Personal Injury*	Ranging between GBP 1,000 (USD 1,545) and GBP 250,000 (USD 386,428) No maximum amount in case of multiple injuries	Information not available	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	No fixed amounts Calculation is based on victim's earnings, likely future earnings and statistical data such as life expectancy	Funeral expenses are compensated	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	No fixed amounts	Bereavement award, ranging from from GBP 5,500 (USD 8,503) to GBP 11,000 (USD 17,006)	Not eligible
United Kingdom: The British Red Cross Relief Fund for Victims of Terrorism Abroad	*Personal Injury*	First payment of GBP 3,000 (USD 4,639) Second payment of GBP 12,000 (USD 18,552)	First payment of GBP 3,000 (USD 4,639) Second payment of GBP 12,000 (USD 18,552)	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	First payment of GBP 3,000 (USD 4,639) Second payment of GBP 12,000 (USD 18,552)	First payment of GBP 3,000 (USD 4,639) Second payment of GBP 12,000 (USD 18,552)	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible

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MONETARY PAYMENTS: PROGRAMS RESPONDING TO TERRORIST ATTACKS AND SERIOUS CRIMES

WHO CAN SUBMIT A CLAIM?

TYPES OF HARM REMEDIED

PROGRAM		*Individual*	*Family*	*Community*
United States: Tehran Hostages Compensation Fund	*Personal Injury*	Amounts unknown	Amounts unknown	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	Amounts unknown	Amounts unknown	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	USD 50 for each day in captivity	Amounts unknown	Not eligible
United States: Victim Compensation Fund of September 11, 2001	*Personal Injury*	No fixed amounts Case-by-case basis	No fixed amounts Case-by-case basis	Not eligible
	Economic Damage	No fixed amounts Case-by-case basis	No fixed amounts Case-by-case basis	Not eligible
	Immaterial Damage	Not eligible	USD 250,000 for the death of the victim and USD 100,000 for each surviving spouse and dependent	Not eligible

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