

Hospitals & Asylums

UN Arrears and Certain Iranian Assets Act of 2019 HA-11-11-19

A BILL

To require the Secretary of State to immediately produce a \$62.5 billion FY 20 State Department, Foreign Service and Related Organizations budget to pay officially demanded arrears and restore program levels to 2.5% annually more than they were in FY 16, 3% for P.L. 480 International Agricultural Assistance.

To pay \$2.1 billion FY 20 to restart P.L. 480 International Agricultural Assistance Program, \$1.1 billion to settle UN regular budget arrears and current year contribution, a total of \$1.9 billion arrears and current year dues to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and United Nations Relief (UNESCO) since FY 11 and Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) since FY 18, FY 20 and \$1.1 billion arrears to UN Peacekeeping. \$4.1 billion for the UN and \$2.1 billion to respond to famine in North Korea.

To require the State Department to produce \$61.1 billion or \$54.2 billion FY 21 depending on this vote to rule International Military Assistance, International Military Education, International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement and non-UN peacekeeping, \$6.9 billion treason to be terminated FY 21.

To repeal the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) under 50USC§1701-§1706, delete Iran from 22USC§2227 and return Certain Iranian Assets (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) 2019 with 2.5% interest from 1980 to punish contempts +/- \$ 8 billion FY 20.

To append Paragraph 98 of Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) No. 175 3 October 2018 to 22USC§7201, repeal the incitement to sanction madness of parliament under 22USC§7204 and repeal FBI representation on visit exchange poisoning the foreign service insane under 28CFR0.87.

To stop confusing rational diplomatic decision-making with split-personality disorder, beyond the usual capacity of the United Nations Mental Health System to diagnosis, Congress must also delete 'Waiver of' from Sovereign Immunity in 11USC§106 and the body of 43USC§390uu.

To repeal the phrase “outside the United States” from 18USC§2340A(a) and amending Exclusive Remedies at §2340B so: The legal system shall ensure that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, their dependents shall be entitled to compensation under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987).

To amend the name of Subchapter A of Chapter 38 Environmental Taxes to Tax on Energy and add a section 26USC§4613: To tax energy exports 6% until UN arrears and Certain Iranian Assets are paid and reduce the rate to 1% when artificial warming in the Atlantic and Arctic has been normalized.

Be it enacted in the House and Senate assembled

Buy American Review

By Anthony J. Sanders

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Sec. 1 Buy American Discrimination

Happy Armistice Day. There are several errors in the Buy American provisions published under 24USC§ 225h. The Mayor is obviously out of his jurisdiction. The xenophobia offends the equal protection of the international law under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. The United States Trade Representative does not currently publish annualized country by country balance of trade statistics. According to the Buy American Act only products made in the United States shall be acquired for public use unless the head of the department or independent establishment concerned determines their acquisition to be inconsistent with the public interest or their cost to be unreasonable under 41USC§8302. The Buy American provisions stay on the books as evidence of sanction madness by a non-self incriminating Congress. The law is possibly so xenophobic that it should be also repealed under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976), but is so cleverly referenced to the Buy American Act provisions for defending United States producers from “discrimination” against nationality under Art. 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969) there is too much back pain to test the sacrum with anything but back pay from FY 16 pursuant to publicly demanded arrears under Art. 19 of the United Nations Charter, while FY 20 is still 2019; see *Scarborough v. Anthony J. Principi, Secretary of Veteran’s Affairs* No. 02-1657 (2004), *Shinseki, Secretary of Veteran's Affairs v. Sanders* No. 07-1209 (2009) and *Astrue, Commissioner of Social Security v. Ratliff* No. 08-1322 (2010). It is important that everyone is aware that the right(s) of anyone, be they man or supermajority with maternity penalty, can be discriminated against on any proveably unreasonable basis. Where discrimination is prohibited, discrimination must not be repeated and compensation shall reparate the victim as if the illegal act had not occurred pursuant to the *Advisory Opinion Regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories ICJ* No. 131 (2004).

Sec. 2 Discrimination against the United Nations

Since the creation of the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) in New York City, in 1980, that needs to change its name to Customs Court (CC), the United States has attempted to unlawfully withhold a proportionate share of assessed contributions to the U.N. regular budget for

selected activities or programs related to the Palestinians (Section 114 of P.L. 98-164) and robbed \$3.6 billion Certain Iranian Assets (2019). This provision has impacted U.N. regular budget funding through the CIO account, but has always been overruled by United Nations Charter funding mechanisms, whereas in cases of controversy between constitutional and international law, international law prevails under the Draft Articles on State Responsibility for Internationally Wrongful Acts (2001). Tyrannical international law, ie. marijuana prohibition, is argued on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and documents comprising the International Bill of Rights. Two other laws enacted in the 1990s attempted to further prohibit funding to U.N. entities that admit the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a member, or grant full membership as a state to any group that does not have the internationally recognized attributes of statehood (Section 414 of P.L. 101-246; Section 410 of P.L. 103-236). This provision has impacted UNESCO funding through the CIO and IO&P accounts. (Sec. 410) Prohibits U.S. contributions to any affiliated organization of the United Nations or to the United Nations if they grant full membership as a state to a group that does not have internationally recognized attributes of statehood. Until 2011 however, this law was overruled by the United Nations, prohibited as propaganda for ethnic violence by the news media, never codified and for all intents and purposes is not believed to have caused any damages. Prohibitions codified regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization, do not apply to the constitutional government of Palestine nor its political parties, under 22USC§5201-§5203. The other statutory references in Section 114 of P.L. 98-164, Section 414 of P.L. 101-246; Section 410 of P.L. 103-236 discriminate against Palestinian and Kurdish nationality and the diplomacy of the United Nations, were not codified, and are overruled by the United Nations on account of discrimination against nationality under Art. 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969) and in regards to the immunity of funding of official United Nations organizations from unlawful seizure under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (1946).

In 2009 President Barack Obama reported “the United States does not torture” but failed to delete “outside the United States” that had been unlawfully inserted into torture statute pursuant to Arts. 2, 4 and 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987). In 2011 Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, an obsessive robber of Iran, secretly terminated payments for UNESCO because that was the year they admitted Palestine to full-membership, and she represented New York as unwitting Senator, under the influence, or temporary protection from rape-murder conviction, of the COITUS and Democratic super-majority tyrannically led by Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, torturer by obsession with Permanent Select Intelligence Committee. Without the full force of United Nations Charter mechanisms it was not until the end of 2017, when the xenophobic new Trump Administration could be opposed without insulting the hen-pecked black lawyer President, that UNESCO filed with the public for \$550 million arrears and \$85.7 million FY 18. The United States responded by terminating funding the United Nations Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) that had been concealed as International Organizations and Programs \$337 million FY 16, \$306.5 million FY 17 and \$0 FY 18 and FY 19. \$1 billion arrears for UNESCO and UNRWA is no longer enough. It is necessary to exactly re-estimate UNESCO and UNRWA arrears for full repayment FY 20. \$721.4 million arrears + \$85.7 million current dues = \$807.1 million FY 20 for UNESCO. \$725 million arrears + \$372 million = \$1.1 billion FY 20 for UNRWA. \$807 million UNESCO + \$1.1 billion UNRWA = \$1.9 billion.

Sec. 3 Sanction Madness

Congress is billed for discrimination pursuant to St. Elizabeth's Hospital statute under 24USC§225h.

While everyone is very happy that the psychiatric institution of slavery has been completely taken over by U.S. Customs aka Homeland Security, there is concern regarding the resurgence of INS(anity) in the Foreign Service and slavery and deportation of undocumented immigrants by a Customs Service that must abolish Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for collective deportation under Art. 22 of the International Convention on the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families whereas all deportations must be individually tried and warranted by a federal judge under Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P. The several Iranian cases before the International Court of Justice have proven that since being safely released by Iran in 1980, US consular staff is not mentally competent to stand trial, and in Cuba proved it was exposure to a toxic substance that caused them auditory hallucinations. It is necessary to provide federal employees with mental health treatment at least as comprehensive as the United Nations System Mental Health and Well-Being Strategy (2017). Traditionally, madness of Parliament is attributed to the type of international sanctions that discriminate against nationality, a form of privateering that has come back into vogue under the Trump Administration. For decades UN Secretary-Generals have condemned the damage to the civilian population and economy caused by the indiscriminate enforcement of sanctions against civilian objects. For the benefit of Parliament, it is necessary to define sanctions as any sort of penalty, and remind them of how many false accusers have committed suicide and/or been incarcerated for manslaughter, because they could not stop making accusations that are obviously false, and are consequently severely mentally ill for their effort to punish an innocent person.

To identify the international drug control terrorists, extensively infringing on the diplomatic immunity of all colleges, it is necessary to emphasize that there are many toxic and addictive substances that can induce hallucination and mental illness. The CIA has prior convictions regarding the politically motivated distribution of LSD in the water supply, and even assassinated an Italian judge, only to be released by his relief who agreed that the CIA could not be incarcerated. LSD is highly suspected of causing the Brexit trip and low microdot, sub-hallucination, quick absorption intoxication of federal judges of harsh mandatory minimum sentences for drugs, whereas one suspends their judgment to enjoy the fictional quality of acid trip hallucinations, good or bad. The panic attacks associated with and used to shift blame from, the US Ambassadors to the UN, and Vice President Pence when he takes commercial flights to Europe, indicate that they have been topically exposed to water-soluble, Dimethoxymethylamphetamine (DOM) and suffer(ed) from a three day panic followed by six months of severe mental illness, if not swiftly washed off with water, at the first sign of rampage shooting type decision-making whimsy. At the height of the invariably bad DOM trip, that is said to be 50 times more powerful than mescaline, the panic attack patient is usually hallucinating about losing a struggle between the devil on one shoulder and angel on the other, to explain the poor to non-existent decision-making of intelligent and educated diplomats, not entirely above conspiracy to rampage shooting, but significantly under the law. Bad decisions made under the influence of DOM can haunt the patient with severe mental illness for the rest of their life if un-redressed, for instance the post-divorce xenophobia of President Trump perpetuated by LSD suspension of disbelief. Like the FBI, DEA and all Nancy Pelosi Permanent Select Intelligence Committee sponsored insults to intelligence, the CIA needs to be abolished and World Factbook protected, like the National Crime Reports, National Forensic Laboratory and Quantico Bay Federal Police Academy, unlike the DEA drug stockpile, that needs to be destroyed like all drugs and precursors seized by the police,

Consultations for *A Healthy Workforce for a Better World: United Nations System Mental Health and Well-Being Strategy* were finished in 2017. It is the first nearly comprehensible application of mental health to help ensure the competence of government officials, known to human rights. The United

States Senate is encouraged to apply its kinder and gentler impeachment diagnostic principles in their trials regarding the mental competency of the phobic President, panic disordered Vice-President obsessive-compulsive Speaker of the House and generalized anxiety disordered ex-CIA Secretary of State under the XXV Amendment of the US Constitution. United Nations medical services provide medical, physical health care and guidance on well-being and mental health, most patients are involved in return-to-work programmes and a few percent are awarded permanent disability. United Nations staff members report experiencing higher levels of common mental health conditions than the general population for depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and hazardous drinking due to the hopelessness of such moral hazards such as war, poverty and famine. Using a medical diagnostic frame of reference – a range of mental health problems that are of higher prevalence in the population include depression, generalized anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, and also panic disorder, phobia, social anxiety disorders and obsessive-compulsive disorder. Nearly 50% of UN personnel, rather than 25% of the general population, suffer from severe mental illness at some time in their career. The experience of personal suffering and potential decline in functioning in many life areas for the staff member, and often for their family, is significant, treatable and in many instances preventable. Mental health language is important to ensure that misunderstandings, myths and strange beliefs do not get in the way of staff members seeking to resolve the suffering, distress and hardship that can be associated with poor well-being and/or significant mental ill-health. Prognosis and suffering can worsen if the psychiatric diagnosis is not applied swiftly. It works best when people have a basic level of mental health literacy and take notice of changes in their own mental health and well-being, or others close to them do. Effective interventions and support are applied to reduce acute symptoms. Duration of ill health and time away from work can be reduced, as well as minimizing harm and suffering, with effective psycho-social counseling.

4. Xenophobia

President Donald J. Trump has been cited in The report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance A/73/305 of 6 August 2018 was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/157. The report condemns nationalist populism that advances exclusionary or repressive practices and policies that harm individuals or groups on the basis of their race, ethnicity, national origin and religion, including in combination with gender, sexual orientation, disability status, migratory status or other related social categories. The ideology of populism focuses on societal cleavage between unaccountable or corrupt elites and “the people”, a general populace viewed as exploited or neglected by those power-holding elites. In its most dangerous variants, populism deploys a monolithic, exclusionary vision of who qualifies as “the people.” Those groups and individuals depicted as excluded from forming a part of “the people” then also become targets of populist antagonism, even if those groups and individuals have no elite status. Across Europe and in the United States of America, for example, contemporary populist fervor has largely reflected right-wing commitments, whereas in Asia and Latin America, centre and left-wing populist movements have had more pronounced successes. Right-wing populism tends to be inward-looking and primarily nationalist in its orientation, whereas left-wing populism has traditionally been oriented towards internationalism. Even though left-wing populist parties generally do not target minorities per se, they can often reject political competition and claim the sole right to rule. It is thus important to underscore that populism in its dangerous forms on both the left and the right exhibits anti-pluralist commitments.

Nationalist populism — especially when it is adopted by ethno-nationalists, tends to limit “the people” to a particular racial, ethnic or religious group understood to be the only legitimate national group. Right-wing populists champion this ethno-nationalist conceptualization of “the people” using the increasingly multicultural nature of societies as evidence of an imminent threat against the survival and preservation of the nation. Right-wing nationalist populists regularly take the additional step of arguing that those identified as “the people” are long-suffering victims of multicultural society, and that multiculturalism itself is a driver of socioeconomic decline for “the people”. Where ethno-nationalist populism is a feature of government, those in power can begin to oversee the rewriting of national history — including to deny the Holocaust, for example — in order to reaffirm a racially, religiously or ethnically specified conception of who “the people” are. Nationalist populist rule can lead to institutionalized legal and policy measures that violate the obligations of Member States to uphold the rights to non-discrimination and equality before the law for all. Article 1 (1) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination defines racial discrimination as “any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life”. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination underscored that States have an obligation to dismantle discriminatory structures, in addition to tackling intentional discrimination.

Art. 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination requires State parties to “condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one color or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form”. It also requires States parties to “undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination” and to make punishable by law “all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin”. Article 20 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states specifically that States parties must legally prohibit “advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence”. The Durban Declaration and Programme of Action condemns the persistence and resurgence of neo-nazism, neo-fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial or national prejudice. It also condemns political platforms and organizations based on doctrines of racial superiority and related discrimination, as well as legislation and practices based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, highlighting that they are incompatible with democracy and transparent and accountable governance. The first recommendation of the Special Rapporteur is that Member States actively and explicitly recognize that nationalist populist mobilizations threaten racial equality.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Zeid Ra’ad Al Hussein, has publicly denounced a number of populist leaders who have been willing to stoke racism, xenophobia and related intolerance with little regard for the human rights of many within the borders of their countries: Norbert Hofer (Austria), Miloš Zeman (Czechia), Marine Le Pen (France), Viktor Orbán (Hungary), Geert Wilders (Netherlands), Robert Fico (Slovakia), Nigel Farage (United Kingdom) and Donald Trump (United States), among others. The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, in a 2016 report on hate crimes, highlighted the pervasive nature of violence, harassment, threats and xenophobic speech targeting asylum seekers and migrants, as well as persons with visible ethnic backgrounds, and

Muslims (especially women). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that in June 2018 alone, 1 person had died for every 7 who had crossed the Central Mediterranean, compared with 1 in 19 in the first half of 2018 and 1 in 38 in the first half of 2017. Five of 42 hate speeches were elected to parliament. In the United States, President Donald Trump's xenophobic nationalist populist rhetoric has consistently stigmatized and vilified migrants, refugees and racial and ethnic minorities. According to the latest official United States hate crime statistics, published for 2016, law enforcement agencies reported 6,121 hate crimes, of which 57.5% were motivated by race, ethnicity or ancestry. These numbers represent an increase since 2015. In her most recent report to the Human Rights Council, the Special Rapporteur denounced the growing number of States that have threatened to adopt, or even adopted, blanket bans against refugees and other non-nationals of particular religious affiliation or national origin, most commonly Muslims and residents of Muslim-majority countries. In the United States, such bans have been implemented by the executive orders of a President who has publicly made racist, xenophobic, Islamophobic and Latin-phobic statements against non-nationals as well as United States citizens belonging to racial and ethnic minorities. President Trump's nationalist populist agenda has also included policies separating thousands of children from their asylum-seeking families at the southern border of the United States, which have rightly drawn global condemnation. Imposing specific photo identification and other requirements that disproportionately exclude marginalized groups from voting. Nationalist populist Governments have tended to exacerbate corruption and to weaken the mechanisms of checks and balances that are intended to prevent the illegitimate usurpation of power by any one branch of government or political party. Impeach the Speaker of the House.

Sec. 5 National Treatment

The national treatment for sanction madness is to repeal the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) under 50USC§1701-§1706, delete Iran from 22USC§2227 and return *Certain Iranian Assets* (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) 2019. To offset the irregular costs of robbing Iran since 1980 and United Nations arrears, Congress is advised to vote to tax energy exports. Congress is also highly advised to append Paragraph 98 of Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) No. 175 3 October 2018 to 22USC§7201 and repeal the incitement to sanction madness of Parliament under §7204. To stop confusing rational decision-making with split-personality disorder, beyond the usual capacity of the United Nations Mental Health System to diagnosis, the United States must also delete 'Waiver of' from Sovereign Immunity in 11USC§106 and the body of 43USC§390uu. FBI representation on visit exchange must be repealed to prevent the poisoning of the foreign service insane under 28CFR0.87. Notwithstanding that No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State under Art. 1 Sec. 9 Clause 5 of the US Constitution; In general there is a tax on exportation of petroleum if any domestic crude oil is used in or exported from the United States, 'and 26USC§4611(b) (1)(B). The name of Subchapter A of Chapter 38 Environmental Taxes should be amended from Tax on Petroleum to Tax on Energy and add a section 26USC4613: To tax energy exports 6% until UN arrears and Certain Iranian Assets are paid and reduce the rate to 1% when global warming in the Atlantic and Arctic has been normalized.

States must remove any impediments arising to the free exportation of goods required for humanitarian needs, such as (i) medicines and medical devices; and (ii) foodstuffs and agricultural commodities; as well as goods and services required for the safety of civil aviation, such as (iii) spare parts, equipment and associated services (including warranty, maintenance, repair services and safety-related

inspections) necessary for civil aircraft. To this end, the United States must ensure that licenses and necessary authorizations are granted and that payments and other transfers of funds are not subject to any restriction in so far as they relate to the goods and services referred to above, in paragraph 98 of Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) No. 175 3 October 2018. In 2020, after contempt of \$3.6 billion *Certain Iranian Assets* (2019) and 40 years of unlawfully seizing Iranian property, since 1980 at 2.5% interest, the United States should pay 100% interest on all stolen Iranian property = +/- \$8 billion Iran FY20 Energy Export Tax 6% FY 20 and going down to 1% after UN arrears and artificial warming of the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans are neutralized.

Sec. 6 United Nations Contributions

The United States is the largest financial contributor to the U.N. system, providing 22% of the U.N. regular budget and 28.43% of U.N. peacekeeping budgets as specified in the Annex accompanying UN General Assembly document A/70/331/Add.1. Reducing the UN budget in response to unlawful US budget cuts has proven UN Programme Budget UN General Assembly Document A/72/6/Add 1, A/C.5/71/25 grievously neglected to charge arrears under Art. 19 of the United Nations. Secretary-General António Guterres has promised to produce an annualized UN budget that must purposefully pay for 2.5% annual inflation since 2016. The Proposed programme budget for 2020 will be considered by the General Assembly during its 74th session and expected to be adopted by December 2019. The United Nations Secretary-General warned in mid-October that the organization is facing a "cash crisis" if member states do not pay the annual dues they owe: \$1.3 billion in payments are outstanding. Financial situation of the United Nations Statement by Catherine Pollard, Under-Secretary-General Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance at Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its 74th session on 11 October 2019 reported: As of October 9, the UN regular budget was \$386 million overdrawn, and by the end of the month it will surpass last year's record cash deficit of \$488 million. As of the end of September, member states had paid just 70% of what they owe for the regular budget for the 2019 fiscal year. At the same time last year, that figure was 78%. By Tuesday, October 8, 64 states had yet to pay their assessments in full – among them the United States, the U.N.'s largest contributor. Each year, the regular budget has cut into extra funds earlier and earlier, and 2019 is the second year in a row in which the organization exhausted all regular budget reserves and is staying afloat with funds left over from closed peacekeeping missions. The UN general budget allocates \$955 million in spending for the last quarter of 2019. But with only \$147 million of cash left to draw from closed peacekeeping missions, the organization needs \$808 million to stay in operation. It is calculated that in 2020 the United Nations regular and peacekeeping budgets need a 10% increase in budget authority from 2016 before the illegal budget cuts garbled Say's law that aggregate supply equals aggregate demand.

United States Assessment of United Nations Contributions FY 16 – FY 21 (millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18 assessment	FY 19 request	FY 20 arrears	FY 21
Regular	2,842	2,842	2,699	2,699	3,126	3,204
22%	625	625	594	594	688	705

US Actual	631	593	609	443	1,055	705
Peacekeeping	7,909	7,909	7,316	6,700	8,700	8,917
28.43%	2,254	2,254	2,085	1,905	2,473	2,535
US w/ carryover	2,254	2,245	2,199	1,196	3,573	2,535

Source: Programme Budget UN General Assembly Document A/72/6/Add 1, A/C.5/71/25; FY 17 & FY 19 State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

A single payment from the United States would cover that, and more. The U.S. is reported to owe \$674 million for 2019, and \$381 million from previous budgets, according to a spokesman for the Secretary-General confirmed to NPR. While it is false that the UN Programme Budget A/72/6/Add 1 requested \$674 million 2019, when they actually only requested \$594 million annually over the bi-annum 2018-2019, demands for arrears must be satisfied. The United States is currently responsible for \$1.1 billion (\$1,055 million) of the unpaid fees to the general budget, a portion of which is carried over from prior years. This is roughly 75% of money owed to the general budget. The US also owes \$2.4 billion to the peacekeeping budget, some of which is a build-up of late payments from previous years. The US Congress capped its contribution to the peacekeeping budget in 1994, and has regularly passed special measures since then to pay its bill in full. Since 2017, however, the US has enforced the cap and now owes nearly \$1.1 billion in missing payments. The U.S. generally makes its dues payments in October, and an official from the U.S. mission told NPR that it will pay "the vast majority of what we owe to the regular budget this fall.

Contributions to International Programs FY 16 – FY 21
(thousands)

	FY 16	FY17	FY 18 assessment	FY 19 request	FY 20	FY 21
(International Organizations and Programs) UNRWA	{337,000}	{306,500}	0	0	{1,127,500}	{381,000}
UN Regular Budget	631,000	593,000	609,000	443,000	1,055,000	705,000
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia	11,039	4,131	5,511	0	0	0
United	5,289	1,460	0	0	0	0

Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda						
International Residual Mechanism for the Criminal Tribunals	2,724	7,375	7,375	4,794	3,001	0
Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO)	108,249	109,868	115,168	57,523	119,277	122,259
International Atomic Energy Agency	98,068	101,095	108,897	111,359	108,059	110,761
International Civil Aviation Organization	16,926	16,622	16,254	16,809	18,650	19,116
International Labor Organization	85,132	82,643	85,376	42,515	93,805	96,150
International Maritime Organization	1,199	990	1,130	1,178	1,321	1,354
International Telecommunication Union	10,076	9,854	10,191	10,203	11,084	11,361
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org (UNESCO)	0	0	0	0	813,500	92,290
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,379	2,209	2,242	2,309	2,621	2,687
World Health	112,704	111,211	112,898	58,176	124,186	127,291

Organization						
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,158	1,139	1,163	1,168	1,276	1,308
World Meteorological Organization	14,378	14,715	14,980	14,415	15,843	16,239
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	18,965	19,191	21,509	21,509	20,897	21,419
World Trade Organization	22,543	21,844	22,506	22,823	24,840	25,461
Subtotal UN Agencies	1,141,829	1,097,347	1,134,200	807,781	2,413,360	1,352,695
Subtotal, UN Specialized Agencies, inc. UNRWA	{1,478,829}	{1,430,347}	{1,134,200}	{807,781}	{3,540,860}	{1,733,696}
Organization of American States	49,240	50,373	50,589	41,944	58,326	59,784
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	64,486	65,286	65,286	32,643	71,056	72,832
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	17,157	17,435	17,426	4,356	18,905	19,378
Pan American Institute of Geography	324	324	324	324	357	366

and History						
Subtotal, Inter- American Organization s	131,207	133,418	133,625	79,267	148,644	152,360
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	71,066	67,855	73,814	0	78,306	80,264
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	58,616	56,749	66,856	70,177	64,588	66,203
NATO Parliamentar y Assembly	901	892	1,001	1,001	993	1,018
The Pacific Community	1,328	1,261	1,426	1,282	1,463	1,500
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	949	956	1,007	1,006	1,046	1,072
Colombo Plan Council on Technical Cooperation (CPCTC)	17	17	17	17	18	18.5
Subtotal, Regional Organization s	132,877	127,730	144,121	73,483	145,421	150,076
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	3,605	3,445	4,484	4,484	3,972	4,071
Hague Conference on Private	242	236	272	280	267	274

International Law						
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	1,736	1,669	1,965	1,980	1,913	1,961
Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	143	143	0	0	158	162
International Bureau Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBWM)	60	59	68	68	66	68
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,227	1,191	1,358	1,322	1,352	1,86
International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	889	868	975	975	980	1,005
International Coffee Organization	618	411	449	0	680	697
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	34	28	31	32	38	39
International Cotton Advisory Committee	281	276	244	244	310	318

International Grains Council (IGC)	524	422	448	448	577	591
International Hydrographic Organization	108	103	121	121	119	122
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (IIUPL)	142	135	152	152	157	161
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	29	27	35	35	32	33
International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM)	126	107	134	134	139	143
International Renewable Energy Agency	4,527	4,348	4,722	4,722	4,988	5,113
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	14	11	16	16	17	17
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	310	287	279	279	342	351
International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources	520	506	519	519	573	587
International	275	268	275	275	303	311

Union for the Protection of Varieties of Plants						
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	176	184	247	247	194	199
Bureau of International Expositions	0	80	108	108	111	114
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	15,586	14,804	16,902	16,441	17,288	17,723
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	27,378	27,220	27,838	18,129	18,129	18,129
UN Special Political Missions in Afghanistan and Libya	18,015	(18,015)	0	0	0	0
Bureau of International Expositions Arrears	0	120	0	0	0	0
Total International Organizations, exc. UNRWA	1,466,892	1,400,639	1,456,686	995,101	2,743,835	1,690,984
Total International Organizations, inc. UNRWA	{1,803,892}	{1,733,639}	{1,456,686}	{995,101}	{3,871,335}	{2,071,984}

Source: Congressional Budget Justification. State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 17 & FY 19.

It is preliminarily estimated that the Secretary of State must pay \$62.5 billion FY 20 including all

arrears, \$61.1 billion or \$54.2 billion FY 21 depending on whether or not Congress rules all Security Assistance, but De-mining, to be treason. The Secretary of State must pay \$2.1 billion (FY 20) to restart P.L. 480 International Agricultural Assistance Program. The USA owes \$1,055 million to settle UN regular budget arrears and current year contribution. \$1.9 billion more arrears are owed dues to discrimination against United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and United Nations Relief (UNESCO)FY 11 and Works Administration for the Relief of Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) FY18 and FY19 and another \$1.1 billion are due UN Peacekeeping who has a long history of returning overpayments. State Department program levels must be re-estimated from \$56.0 billion FY 16, to \$61.6 billion FY 20 including arrears for the regular budget, UNESCO and UNRWA and peacekeeping. Department spending growth must stabilize at 2.5% for all programs, 3% for P.L. 480. State Department Security Assistance costs, and total, may be reduced by \$6 billion when International Military Assistance, International Military Education, International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement and non-UN peacekeeping, are terminated. Due to mounting arrears, Congress must require the Secretary of State to pay \$62.5 billion FY 2020 for the Foreign Service budget. Congress must vote to terminate \$6 billion treason FY 21. The Secretary of State must pay \$62.5 billion FY 20 including all arrears, \$60.6 billion or \$54.6 billion FY 21 Furthermore, the USA must repay Iran pursuant to Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) \$3.6 billion 3 October 2018 whence-forth interest in the return of property stolen since 1980 is redoubled. Congress is encouraged to pay for the irregular costs of returning stolen property to Iran and UN arrears with 6% energy export tax to better insure the oil industry against wrongful anti-colonial nationalization and oil spills until it is reduced to 1% when artificial warming of the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans is neutralized.

State Department, Foreign Relations and Related Organizations FY 16 - FY 21
(in millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
Federal Outlays	55,810	55,185	41,484	41,036	62,497	54,217
International Affairs (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	56,324	55,437	42,502	41,669	63,064	54,483
International Affairs (Function 150 Account Only)	56,201	55,310	42,383	41,552	62,929	54,344
Total-State	51,240	50,964	39,350	39,109	54,716	49,728

Department and USAID (including 300)						
Diplomatic Engagement & Related Accounts	{15,527}	{17,085}	{12,675}	{12,194}	{19,097}	{17,310}
Diplomatic Engagement	{15,321}	{16,879}	{12,570}	{12,124}	{18,870}	{17,077}
Administration of Foreign Affairs	{11,394}	{13,570}	{9,916}	{9,933}	{12,553}	{12,868}
State Programs	{8,351}	{9,701}	{8,275}	{7,906}	{9,202}	{9,432}
Diplomatic Programs	{8,285}	{9,688}	{8,260}	{7,813}	{9,129}	{9,357}
Ongoing Operations	4,890	5,046	4,503	4,416	5,388	5,523
Worldwide Security Protection	3,395	4,642	3,757	3,698	3,741	3,834
Rescission	0	0	0	-301	0	0
Capital investment fund	66.4	12.6	15	93	73	75
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	{2,222}	{3,011}	{1,143}	{1,658}	{2,448}	{2,509}
Ongoing Operations	796	790	755	738	877	899
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,426	2,221	388	920	1,571	1,610
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	{820}	{858}	{499}	{369}	{903.4}	{927}
Office of the	139	145	141	142	153	157

Inspector General						
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	599	634	285	159	660	677
Representation Expenses	8.0	8	7	7	8.8	9
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30	30	31	26	33	34
Emergences in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	11.9	7.9	7.4	7.9	13.1	13.4
Repatriation Loans Program Account	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.6
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	30	32	26	26	33	34
International Organizations	{3,927}	{3,309}	{2,653}	{2,191}	{6,317}	{4,209}
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,467	1,401	1,457	995	2,744	1,674
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	2,460	1,908	1,196	1,196	3,573	2,535

(CIPA)						
Related Programs	{206}	{207}	{104}	{70}	{227}	{233}
The Asia Foundation	17	17	0	0	19	19.5
National Endowment for Democracy	170	170	103.5	67.3	187	192
East-West Center	16.7	16.7	0	0	18.4	18.9
Trust Funds	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Center for Middle Eastern Western Dialogue	0.130	0.155	0.140	0.185	0.143	0.147
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	0.189	0.156	0.158	0.190	0.208	0.213
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	0.047	0.058	0.065	0.068	0.052	0.053
International Chancery Center	0.743	1.320	0.743	0.743	0.819	0.840
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund}	{158.9}	{158.9}	0	{158.9}	{158.9}	{158.9}
International Commissions (Function 300)	{122.7}	{127.3}	{118.8}	{117.3}	{135.3}	{138.8}
International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) Salaries and	45.3	48.1	44.8	45.2	49.9	51.2

Expenses						
IBWC Constructio n	28.4	29.4	27.9	26.0	31.3	32.1
American Sections	{12.3}	{12.3}	{12.2}	{12.2}	{13.7}	{14.1}
Internationa l Joint Commissio ns	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.3	8.5
Internationa l Boundary Commissio n	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.8
Border Environmen t Cooperation Commissio n	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8
Internationa l Fisheries Commissio ns	36.7	37.5	33.9	33.9	40.4	41.4
Broadcastin g Board of Governors	{750}	{787}	{685}	{666}	{826}	{847}
Internationa l Broadcastin g Operations	745	777	680	661	821	842
Broadcastin g Capital Improveme nts	4.8	9.7	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.4
Other Programs	{35.3}	{39.4}	{19}	{20}	{39}	{40}
US Institute of Peace	35.3	39.4	19	20	39	40
Foreign Operations	{39,890}	{37,398}	{29,004}	{28,672}	{42,966}	{36,147}
US Agency for Internationa l	{1,527}	{1,633}	{1,412}	{1,378}	{1,686}	{1,729}

Development						
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,293	1,363	1,182	1,115	1,427	1,463
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	168.3	200	158	191	186	191
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	66	70.1	71.5	71.5	72.8	74.6
Bilateral Economic Assistance	{23,117}	{20,696}	{16,834}	{16,810}	{25,501}	{26,139}
Bilateral Economic Assistance Outlays	{23,077}	{20,646}	{16,774}	{16,810}	{25,457}	{26,094}
Global health programs USAID and State	{8,651}	{8,758}	{6,481}	{6,303}	{9,544}	{9,782}
Global health programs - USAID	2,981	3,088	1,506	1,928	3,289	3,371
Global health programs - State	5,670	5,670	4,975	4,375	6,255	6,411
Development Assistance (DA)	2,781	2,996	0	0	3,068	3,145
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	2,794	4,127	2,508	2,557	3,082	3,159
Transition Initiatives	67	123	92	87	74	76
Complex	30	30	0	0	32.3	33.1

Crises Fund (CCF)						
Development Credit Authority – Subsidy (DCA)	(40)	(50)	(60)	0	(44)	(45)
DCA Administrative Expenses	8.1	10	9.1	0	8.9	9.1
Economic Support and Development Fund	4,494	0	4,938	5,063	4,958	5,082
Democracy Fund	150.5	211	0	0	166	170
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	985	975	0	0	1,087	1,114
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	3,066	3,366	2,746	2,800	3,382	3,467
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50	50	0	0	55.2	56.6
Independent Agencies	{1,364}	{1,368}	{1,211}	{1,230}	{1,518}	{1,582}
Peace Corps	410	410	398	396	452	463
Millennium Challenge Corporation	901	905	800	800	1,008	1,033
Inter-American Foundation	22.5	22.5	4.6	3.5	24.8	25.4
US African-Development	30	30	8.4	30	33.1	33.9

Foundation						
Department of Treasury International Affairs Technical Assistance	23.5	30	25.5	30	25.9	26.5
International Security Assistance	{8,831}	{9,308}	{7,091}	{7,303}	{7,960}	{1,000}
{International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLB)}	1,212	1,256	892	880	880	0
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining and related programs (NADR)	885	971	678	690	976	1,000
{Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)}	600	659	301	291	662	0
{International Military Education and Training (IMET)}	108	110.3	100	95	95	0
Global Security Contingency Fund	4.7	0	0	0	0	0
{Foreign Military financing}	6,021	6,312	5,120	5,347	5,347	0
Multilateral Assistance	{2,627}	{2,077}	{1,480}	{1,416}	{3,589}	{2,905}
International Organizatio	337	306.5	0	0	1,127.5	381

ns and Programs UNRWA						
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	{2,291}	{1,771}	{1,480}	{1,416}	{2,461}	{2,524}
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	187	5.9	0	0	206	211
International Development Association (IDA)	1,197	1,197	1,097	1,097	1,321	1,354
African Development Bank	34	32.4	32.4	32.4	37.5	38.4
African Development Fund	176	214.3	171	171.3	194	199
Asian Development Bank	5.6	0	47.4	0	6.2	6.4
Asian Development Fund	105	99.2	0	47.4	116	119
Inter-American Development Bank	102	21.9	0	0	113	116
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	168	147	102	68.3	185	190
Clean Technology Fund	171	0	0	0	189	194
Strategic Climate Fund	60	0	0	0	0	0

North American Development Bank	10	0	0	0	11.0	11.3
International Fund for Agricultural Development	31.9	30	30	0	35.2	36.1
Global Agriculture and Food Security Programs	43	23	0	0	47.3	48.5
Export & Investment Assistance	{454}	{170}	{946}	{556}	{501}	{513.7}
Export-Import Bank	(279)	7.4	(652)	(633)	(308)	(313.7)
Estimated Transfer of ESDF to Development Finance Institution (DFI)	0	0	0	56	0	0
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPC)	(235)	(252)	(306)	0	(259)	(266)
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	60	75	12.1	21.1	66	68
Related International Affairs Accounts	{91.8}	{94.4}	{90.4}	{90.0}	{101.3}	{103.9}
International Trade Commission	89.4	92.0	88	87.6	98.6	101.1
Foreign Claims	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8

Settlement Commission						
Department of Agriculture	{1,918}	{2,102}	{0}	0	{2,154}	{2,219}
P.L. 480, Title II	1,716	1,900	0	0	1,927	1,985
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	202	202	0	0	227	234

Source: State Department, Foreign Relations and Related Organizations FY 17 – 19

Buy American provisions 24USC§ 225h

(a) Applicability. The Mayor shall insure that the requirements of the Buy American Act of 1933, as amended, apply to all procurements made under this subchapter.

(b) Determination by Mayor.

(1) If the Mayor, after consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that a foreign country which is party to an agreement described in paragraph (2) has violated the terms of the agreement by discriminating against certain types of products produced in the United States that are covered by the agreement, the United States Trade Representative shall rescind the waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

(2) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is any agreement, between the United States and a foreign country pursuant to which the head of an agency of the United States Government has waived the requirements of the Buy American Act with respect to certain products produced in the foreign country.

(c) Report to Congress. The Mayor shall submit to Congress a report on the amount of purchases from foreign entities under this subchapter from foreign entities in fiscal years 1992 and 1993. Such report shall separately indicate the dollar value of items for which the Buy American Act was waived pursuant to any agreement described in subsection (a)(2), the Trade Agreement Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), or any international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(d) “Buy American Act” defined. For purposes of this section, the term “Buy American Act” means title III of the Act entitled “An Act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes”, approved March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10 et seq.).

(e) Restrictions on contract awards. No contract or subcontract made with funds authorized under this subchapter 2 may be awarded for the procurement of an article, material, or supply produced or manufactured in a foreign country whose government unfairly maintains in government procurement a significant and persistent pattern or practice of discrimination against United States products or services which results in identifiable harm to United States businesses, as identified by the President pursuant to (g)(1)(A) of section 305 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2515(g)(1)(A)). Any such determination shall be made in accordance with section 305.

(f) Prohibition against fraudulent use of “Made in America” labels. If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a “Made in America” inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, that person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract under this subchapter, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures in subpart 9.4 of chapter 1 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.(Pub. L. 98–621, § 11, as added Pub. L. 102–150, § 4(2), Oct. 31, 1991, 105 Stat. 981.)

Barkat et al. A Healthy Workforce for a Better World. United Nations System Mental Health and Well-Being Strategy. United Nations. 2017

Edited to repeal 28CFR0.87 Dec. 6, 2019