

Hospitals & Asylums

United Nations General Assembly: United States Assessment HA-16-4-19

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In response to US budget cuts, the UN had to forgo a budget increase in the 2018-2019 biannual budgets, a 2.5% annual loss, wherefore Secretary-General has promised to produce the first annual UN budget in 2020 pursuant to Arts. 97 and 98 of the UN Charter. The General Assembly considers and approves the budget pursuant to Arts. 17, 18 and 57 of the UN Charter. The annual budget is expected to accurately account for the revenues and expenditures of the regular, peacekeeping and specialized agency budgets. The UN annual budget is hoped to account anew for Official Development Assistance (ODA). There are five disputes impairing the accounting of ODA to resolve. First, accept all State Department administration of international assistance, foreign affairs and international commissions spending. Second, accept all refugee assistance, whether or not it lasts more than one year, including that from HHS. Third, accept all UN peacekeeping, rather than 7%, and prohibit all other military assistance, military education, narcotic control and peacekeeping spending. This work was edited on 11 April to prohibit North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) 2% of GDP military propaganda under Art. 51 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) from escalating into Obligations Concerning Negotiations Relating to Cessations of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (2014) hypocritically forcing Germany to rearm for US budget cuts. NATO Members have engaged in hostilities without authorization from the UN Security Council, NATO does not constitute ODA, and must not conspire with their robber to charge peaceful civilian governments for more military propaganda than they wish to pay for. Fourth, if the UN can account for private development assistance, independent of the Center for Global Prosperity, the UN can include private development assistance in the ODA total and export statistic. Fifth, remove marijuana from the Drug Schedule.

The President is advised to immediately do five things to prevent looming economic crisis. First, reduce tariffs to 0.3% less than the 1.6% average tariff in 2016, after three years, an average tariff of 1.3% in 2019, pursuant to the 0.1%-3% annual reduction provided by the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions. Stop attempting to launder undeclared revenues in a borderline personality disorder, to be deconstructed pursuant to Advisory Opinion Regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories ICJ No. 131 (2004), declare total customs revenues and total customs expenditures. China is requested to reduce the average tariff to less than 3.3% in 2019, from 3.6% in 2016, and also completely abolish agricultural tariffs to reduce hunger in Asia pursuant to 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) No. 175 3 October 2018. Second, overrule BEA economic growth overestimates (ego) since 2017 by UN GDP estimates, to gradually appreciation of the yuan from 6.6 to 3.3 per dollar, to make China the largest economy in a larger world, in the CIA World Factbook. Third, sustain federal funding estimated 2.5% government, 3% services, annual growth from FY 16, 3% Defense; 3.3% food stamps and 4% temporary assistance for needy families annual growth from the previous year (CR 18). International development must sustain annual growth in program levels estimated 2.5%, 3% for P.L. 480 International Agricultural Assistance from FY 16 and pay nearly \$1 billion arrears for the wrongful termination of funding for UNESCO since 2011 and UNRWA since FY 18 in FY 19 pursuant to Art. 19 of the UN Charter. Four, pay \$2 billion now, and \$1.6 billion

when the IAEA certifies Iran a non-nuclear weapons state, pursuant to Certain Iranian Assets (*Iran v. United States*) (2019). Recognize Palestine under Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes (1961) in regards to Relocation of the United States Embassy to Jerusalem (*Palestine v. United States of America*) (2019) and therefrom pursuant to Resolution 478 (1980) and General Assembly Emergency Special Session Resolution ES-10/19 (2018). Five, reduce the US nuclear weapons arsenal to a stockpile of less than 1,700 warheads and 1,700 retired warheads that are largely intact, pursuant to bilateral US – Russian arms reductions proposing to abolish the FBI, KGB and Mossad under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968), Art. 2(7) and Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, Arts. 2, 7 and 27 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.

Congress must amend federal torture statute to comply with Arts. 2, 4 and 14 of the Convention against Torture (CAT) by repealing the phrase “outside the United States” from 18USC§2340A(a) and amending Exclusive Remedies at §2340B - 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). Adjustment of the contribution and benefit base in Section 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430 must be repealed and replace with ‘Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund’; ‘There is created in the Treasury a Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030.’ Annual Report Sec. 1161 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1320c-10 amended from April 1, to summer solstice, June 20-21. Trust Funds Sec. 201 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401 amended at (b)(1)(T) to 2.1% DI tax. To avoid layoffs due to hyperinflationary increases in federal minimum wage, between decades of neglect, and ensure earnings of low-income workers are competitive with inflation in costs of family life, it is necessary to legislate an automatic 3% increase in minimum wage, from \$7.25 an hour 2009-2018 to \$7.50 in 2019 and 3% more every year thereafter.’ under 29USC§206(a)(1)(D). The Tax on Petroleum must be amended to Tax on Energy 26USC§4611, loophole at (b)(1)(B) repealed, to (c) added, ‘All energy exports shall be taxed at a rate to be determined by Congress, not in excess of 6% of wholesale value, or less than 1%.’ Repeal the Iron Curtain under 28CFR0.87 and Authority for Employment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Senior Executive Service 5USC§3151-3152. Minimally repeal Iran from Withholding of United States proportionate share for certain programs of international organizations 22USC§2227. Repeal the entire International Emergency Economic Powers Act IEEPA 50USC§1701-1706. Append to Definitions 22USC§7201 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. Repeal the termination of sanctions under 22USC§7204 and Definition of international organization; Authority of the president under 22USC§288. Amend ‘Sovereign Immunity’ by repealing ‘Waiver of’ from the captions of 11USC§106 and 43USC§390uu after the first sentence. Destroy perishable food and drugs seized by the police and convict Clinton of sex-murder. Amend Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRAI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee), Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) in New York City to Customs Court (CC), and Title 6 of the Code of Federal Regulations and United States Code from Homeland Security to Customs. Pass the Marijuana Justice Act of 2019.

Table 1 [United States Gross Domestic Product 2016-2020](#)

Table 2 [Contributions to International Programs FY 16 – FY 20](#)

- Table 3 [United States Assessment of United Nations Contributions FY 17 – FY 20](#)
 Table 4 [Contributions for International Peacekeeping FY 17 – FY 21](#)
 Table 5 [United States Official Development Assistance Total FY 16 – FY 20](#)
 Table 6 [US is the largest source of private development assistance 2016](#)
 Table 7 [State Department, Foreign Relations and Related Organizations Detail FY 16 - FY 20](#)

Code

Adjustment of the contribution and benefit base in Section 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430 repeal and replace with ‘Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund’; ‘There is created in the Treasury a Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030.’
 Annual Report Sec. 1161 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1320c-10 amended from April 1, to summer solstice, June 20-21.
 Append to Definitions. Sanctions 22USC§7201 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
 Arts. I Sec. 8, II Sec. 2, VI Sec. 2 US Constitution
 Attempt to Evade or Defeat Tax 26USC§7201
 Authorization of Appropriation for Expenses of the United Nations 22USC§287e
 Effect of Advisory Opinion of International Court of Justice 22USC§2871 repealed
 Enhancement of engagement on currency exchange rate and economic policies with certain major trading partners of the United States under 19USC§4421 and 22USC§5301 *et seq.*
 International Emergency Economic Powers Act IEEPA 50USC§1701-1706 repeal?
 International Organization, Authority of the President 22USC§288 repeal?
 Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) amended from “make grants” to “provide tax relief to energy corporations” 42USC§8621
 P.L. 480 International Agricultural Assistance Programs
 Prohibitions with respect of the Palestine Liberation Organization 22USC§5201-§5203, Section 114 of P.L. 98-164, Section 414 of P.L. 101-246; Section 410 of P.L. 103-236 un-codified
 Restriction. Sanctions 22USC§7202
 Tax on Petroleum amended to Tax on Energy 26USC§4611, loophole at (b)(1)(B) repealed, to (c) added, 'All energy exports shall be taxed at a rate to be determined by Congress, not in excess of 6% of wholesale value, or less than 1%.'
 Termination of sanctions 22USC§7204 repeal?
 Tied Aid Export Credit 12USC§635i-3
 Trust Funds Sec. 201 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401 amended at (b)(1)(T) to 2.1% DI tax.
 Withholding of United States proportionate share for certain programs of international organizations 22USC§2227 minimally repeal Iran.

Cases

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
 Certain Iranian Assets (2019)
 Obligations Concerning Negotiations Relating to Cessations of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (2014)

Relocation of the United States Embassy to Jerusalem (Palestine v. United States of America) (2019), Resolution 478 (1980), General Assembly Emergency Special Session Resolution ES-10/19 (2018)

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Hynes, William; Scott, Simon. The Evolution of Official Development Assistance. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. France. December 2013
Lobato, John; Jeffrey, Theodore. Federal Sovereign Immunity. Harvard Briefing Paper No. 21 May 14, 2006
Mataloni, Lisa; Pinard, Kate; Aversa, Jeannia. Gross Domestic Product: Second Quarter 2018 (Second Estimate) Corporate Profits: Second Quarter 2018 (Preliminary Estimate) BEA 18-43. August 29, 2018 Table 3 pgs. 9-10;
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State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 17 & FY 19
United Nations Data
United Nations Organization Chart
World Economic Situations and Prospects 2019

Treaties

2018-2019 Programme Budget UN General Assembly document A/70/331/Add.1, A/72/6/Add 1, A/C.5/71/25
Arts. 2, 17, 19, 57, 97 and 98 United Nations Charter (1946)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969)
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990)
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (1946)
Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976)
Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969)
Draft Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Act (2001)
Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949)
General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (1996)
Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes (1961)
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

1. World Economic Situation and Prospects 2019 estimates Global economic growth is expected to remain steady at 3.0% in 2019 and 2020, after an expansion of 3.1% in 2018. Economic growth accelerated in more than half the world's economies in both 2017 and 2018. Developed economies expanded at a steady pace of 2.2% in both years, and growth rates in many countries have risen close to their potential, while unemployment rates in several developed economies have dropped to historical lows. Among the developing economies, the regions of East and South Asia remain on a relatively strong growth trajectory, expanding by 5.8% and 5.6% respectively in 2018. Many commodity-exporting countries, notably fuel exporters, are continuing a gradual recovery, although they remain

exposed to volatile prices. The impact of the sharp drop in commodity markets in 2014/15 also continues to weigh on external balances and has left a legacy of higher levels of debt. Global economic growth remained steady at 3.1% in 2018, as a fiscally induced acceleration in the United States of America offset slower growth in some other large economies. Economic activity at the global level is expected to expand at a solid pace of 3% in 2019, but there are increasing signs that growth may have peaked. The growth in global industrial production and merchandise trade volumes has been tapering since the beginning of 2018, especially in trade-intensive capital and intermediate goods sectors. Leading indicators point to some softening in economic momentum in many countries in 2019, amid escalating trade disputes, risks of financial stress and volatility, and an undercurrent of geopolitical tensions. At the same time, several developed economies are facing capacity constraints, which may weigh on growth in the short term.

2. Economic growth in the United States is projected by the UN to decelerate from 2.8% in the third quarter of 2018, the last quarter for which statistics are available due to the federal government shutdown, to 2.5% in 2019 and 2% in 2020. Steady growth of 2.0% is projected for the European Union, although risks are tilted to the downside, including a potential fallout from Brexit. Growth in China is expected to moderate from 6.6% in 2018 to 6.3% in 2019, with policy support partly offsetting the negative impact of trade tensions. Among the developing economies, the regions of East and South Asia remain on a relatively strong growth trajectory, expanding by 5.8% and 5.6%, respectively in 2018. Several large commodity-exporting countries, such as Brazil, Nigeria and the Russian Federation, are projected to see a moderate pickup in growth in 2019–2020, albeit from a low base. However, economic growth is uneven and is often failing to reach where it is most needed. Per capita incomes will stagnate or grow only marginally in 2019 in several parts of Africa, Western Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Even where per capita growth is strong, economic activity is often driven by core industrial and urban regions, leaving peripheral and rural areas behind. Eradicating poverty by 2030 will require both double-digit growth in Africa and steep reductions in income inequality.

United States Gross Domestic Product 2016-2020
(billions)

Year	2016 NIPA	2016 UN	2017 NIPA	2017 UN	2018 NIPA	2018 UN	2019 NIPA	2019 UN	2020 NIPA	2020 UN
GDP	18,702	19,001	19,485	19,419	20,228	19,963	20,834	20,462	21,460	20,871
% Growth	2.7%	1.6%	4.2%	2.2%	3.3%	2.8%	3.0%	2.5%	3.0%	2.0%

Source: 2010-2014 White House Office of Management and Budget FY 19 Table 10.1 2016; 2016-2020 Mataloni, Lisa; Pinard, Kate; Aversa, Jeannia. Gross Domestic Product: Second Quarter 2018 (Second Estimate) Corporate Profits: Second Quarter 2018 (Preliminary Estimate) BEA 18-43. August 29, 2018 Table 3 pgs. 9-10; Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division. National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables. 2017; World Economic Situations and Prospects 2019

3. Economic confidence and sentiment indicators in the United States of America are near to historical highs, despite the wide range of tariff hikes and the build-up of trade tensions that intensified over the

course of 2018. The impact of ongoing trade disputes on the domestic economy has been offset by major fiscal stimulus measures introduced in 2018, including a two percentage point drop in income tax rates, a steep decline in the corporate tax rate and a rise in federal government consumption spending, especially on defense. This has supported strong jobs growth and buoyant economic activity. In the first three quarters of 2018, gross domestic product (GDP) was 2.8% higher than a year earlier. Measuring the Economy: A Primer on GDP and the National Income and Product Accounts published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis on December 2015 explains in Account 1 on page 9 that some of the estimates in the integrated national accounts tables prepared to comply with the SNA differ from the official estimates that are published in the NIPAs and FAUS due to conceptual differences. United States economic growth estimates of 3.3% by BEA in third quarter and 2.8% by the UN are believed to be equally authentic estimates of economic growth in the United States in 2018, the final results of which are not yet available due to government shutdown. UN data reports that using World Development Indicators as a source the United States had a GDP of \$19,390,604,000,000 in 2017, nearly the same as the \$19.4 billion reported by the UN above, and \$19.5 billion reported by NIPA. The difference however increases during the Trump Administration, whose NIPA appears to be overestimating economic growth, at the same time as cutting the most lawful of market subsidies – the federal budget and international assistance. The difference between BEA and UN economic growth estimates, using the same NIPA source, needs to be explained, and there is a strong prejudice against Trump economic growth overestimates.

4. There is growing evidence that firms in the United States are facing capacity constraints, which will restrain growth in 2019 despite the continued support of fiscal stimulus measures. Internal freight transportation costs have risen sharply—up 8.3% on year to September 2018—reflecting labour shortages in the trucking sector and capacity limits in rail transport. (As a direct consequence to anti-immigrant policies) The unemployment rate is at its lowest level since 1969, and the ratio of job seekers to job openings is also at historical lows. While pockets of unemployment persist in certain sectors and regions of the country, and labour force participation rates of workers over the age of 55 have declined significantly since the global financial crisis, labour market conditions have clearly tightened. Firms have reported difficulties in finding qualified workers in several sectors, including highly skilled engineers, finance and sales professionals, construction and manufacturing workers, and information technology professionals. Recent changes in immigration policy, which are likely to restrict inward migration, will also act as a restraint on labour force expansion. Since 2000, immigration has contributed roughly half of the expansion of the United States labour force. As capacity constraints tighten, the economy will rely on an expansion of imports to meet demand. Core inflation, closely monitored by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) of the Fed, has also hovered at about 2% for most of 2018. Wage pressures have started to build, and average hourly earnings growth has reached its highest level since 2009. Inflation is forecast to average 2.5% in 2019. As monetary stimulus is withdrawn, GDP growth is expected to moderate to 2.5 per cent in 2019 and will revert towards 2% when the temporary impact of fiscal stimulus measures dissipates in 2020. Corporate tax cuts supported a strong rise in business investment in the first half of 2018, continuing the upturn seen in 2017. Shifts in environmental policy in the United States—which include easing of restrictions on drilling, coal use and new car emissions standards—have helped support an expansion of activity in fossil fuel sectors. Real private fixed investment in mining exploration, shafts and wells increased by over 30% in the first three quarters of 2018 compared to a year earlier, while the mining industry added 60,000 jobs in the year through end-September 2018. This short-term support to economic activity has slowed progress towards an environmentally sustainable economy.

5. The chances of a recession by the end of 2020 are mounting according to Vanguard, the \$5 trillion asset management firm. The prospects for the American stock market in the next decade have worsened appreciably. Vanguard says the chances of one by late 2020 are between 30% and 40%. A six-month forecast reported a greater than 40% probability before the recession that started in December 2007. The recession projection is based largely on interest rate expectations using two criteria. One is what economists refer to as a flattening yield curve, with the Federal Reserve expected to raise shorter-term rates faster than longer-term ones. The other is rising credit risk for below-investment-grade bonds. The 10-year outlook, for example, includes lower projected annualized returns, but still positive ones, for these two stock categories: United States stocks, an expected 10-year return of 3.9%, annualized, down from a projection of an 8% annualized return, made in March 2013. Exactly like 8% individual income tax revenue growth. Stocks from markets outside the United States, 6.5%, annualized, down from 8.7% in 2013. Non-United States stocks are more attractive for equity investors, on a relative basis, than they were five years ago. Vanguard projects improved 10-year annualized returns for these asset classes: A diversified portfolio of United States bonds, 3.3%, annualized, up from 1.7% in March 2013. Bonds from outside the United States, 2.9%, up from 1.8%. Commodities, 5.9%, up from 4.2%. United States Treasury bonds, 3%, up from 1.3%. Cash, held in United States money market funds, savings accounts or other instruments, 2.9%, up from 1.5%. Short-term cash is becoming more attractive — with greater liquidity and, often, lower risk — compared with holding bonds. By the start of this year, the stock portion of investment portfolios swelled to 63%, the highest level in decades, according to a Vanguard analysis.

6. The United States must reduce tariffs to 0.3% less than 1.6% average tariff in 2016, after three years, an average tariff of 1.3% in 2019, pursuant to the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions. China is requested to reduce the average tariff to less than 3.3% in 2019, down from 3.6% in 2016, and also completely abolish agricultural tariffs pursuant to Art. I and XII of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (1996), Art. 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) and 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. It is hoped that by reducing tariffs to less than 2016 rates, to reject protectionism, economists will forecast economic growth. The Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions calls for a 0.1% to 3% annual reduction in tariffs. For China to be compelled to reduce their 3.6% (2016) average tariff, mostly by eliminating all tariffs on food, medicine and civil aviation parts, to be equal with the 1.6% (2016) average US tariff, the only US-China trade negotiation worth discussing is how to gradually appreciate the Chinese yuan from 6.6 to 3.3 to make China the largest economy, in a larger Gross World Product, in the CIA World Fact Book. To be negotiable the United States must cease their economic growth overestimate (ego) and adopt UN economic growth estimates since 2016. This necessary to negotiate with China regarding the gradual appreciation of yuan from 6.6 to 3.3 per dollar to make China the largest economy in the world and sell US exports. The Marshall Lerner Condition is whereby developing nation currencies should be appreciated to improve consumer purchasing power in relation with industrialized nation currencies, that must be devaluated to increase exports, gradually, like the Swiss Formula, to minimize consumer price inflation and maximize purchasing power and 50% Chinese savings rate, pursuant to enhancement of engagement on currency exchange rate and economic policies with certain major trading partners of the United States under 19USC§4421 and 22USC§5301 *et seq.*

7. To avoid looming economic depression, as the result of Trump's trade war, predicted by a majority of economists, the United States must also sustain financing international development programs

estimated at 2.5% annual growth from FY 16 levels, 3% for P.L. 480 Agricultural Assistance Programs, and pay nearly \$1 billion arrears for the wrongful termination of funding for UNESCO since 2011 and UN Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in FY 18. 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. So far budget shortfalls have not dipped to 50% of the assessed rate and the US has not lost their vote in the General Assembly, as the US have with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) since 2017. To avoid looming economic depression, as the result of Trump's trade war, predicted by a majority of economists, the United States is held responsible for financing United Nations programs estimated at 2.5% annual growth from FY 16 levels and pay arrears for the wrongful termination of funding for UNESCO since 2011 and UN Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in 2018. A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. As of 28 May 2010, six Member States were in arrears Central African Republic, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, and Somalia who were allowed to vote by Resolution 64/2 of 8 October 2009. So far budget shortfalls have not dipped to 50% of the assessed rate and the US has not lost their vote in the General Assembly, as the US has with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) since 2017.

8. The U.S. pays a share of the assessed budgets of 44 international organizations, including the United Nations Regular budget, United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) the US has not paid since 2011, and counting the Residual Mechanisms for War Crime Tribunals three times, only 11 of these 41 organizations, listed in the Contributions or International Organizations subtable, are part of the United Nations system. The Contributions for International Organizations table must be rearranged to include the Convention for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and World Trade Organization in the 11 United Nations programs. The others 30 organizations mostly relate to the Organization of American States and conservation of resources. Furthermore, the primary State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Organizations table, financed a row called International Organizations and Programs to finance the UN Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), that was terminated in FY 18. In 2017 UNESCO demoted the United States to observer status until they pay \$550 million in arrears and \$85.7 million dues. For other programs suffering zero or slightly negative growth the settlement is a program level that is 2.5% annually more than FY 16. Arrears are essential for only two organizations, \$550 million for UNESCO and \$354 million for UNRWA plus regular levels of dues that are 2.5% more annually.

Contributions to International Programs FY 16 – FY 20
(thousands)

	FY 16	FY17	FY 18 assessment	FY 19 request	FY 19 arrears	FY 20
(International	337,000	(333,000)	0	0	362,912 +	371,985

Organizations and Programs) UNRWA					354,061 = 716,973	
UN Regular Budget	631,000	593,000	609,000	443,000	609,000	624,000
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia	11,039	4,131	5,511	0	0	0
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	5,289	1,460	0	0	0	0
International Residual Mechanism for the Criminal Tribunals	2,724	7,375	7,375	4,794	2,928	3,001
Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO)	108,249	109,868	115,168	57,523	116,368	119,277
International Atomic Energy Agency	98,068	101,095	108,897	111,359	105,423	108,059
International Civil Aviation Organization	16,926	16,622	16,254	16,809	18,196	18,650
International Labor Organization	85,132	82,643	85,376	42,515	91,517	93,805
International Maritime Organization	1,199	990	1,130	1,178	1,289	1,321
International Telecommun	10,076	9,854	10,191	10,203	10,832	11,084

ication Union						
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org (UNESCO)	0	0	0	0	635,700	87,843
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,379	2,209	2,242	2,309	2,557	2,621
World Health Organization	112,704	111,211	112,898	58,176	121,157	124,186
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,158	1,139	1,163	1,168	1,245	1,276
World Meteorologic al Organization	14,378	14,715	14,980	14,415	15,456	15,843
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	18,965	19,191	21,509	21,509	20,387	20,897
World Trade Organization	22,543	21,844	22,506	22,823	24,234	24,840
Subtotal UN Agencies	1,141,829	1,097,347	1,134,200	807,781	1,776,289	1,256,703
Subtotal, UN Specialized Agencies, inc. UNRWA	1,478,829	1,430,347	1,134,200	807,781	2,493,262	1,628,688
Organization of American States	49,240	50,373	50,589	41,944	56,903	58,326
Pan American Health	64,486	65,286	65,286	32,643	69,323	71,056

Organization (PAHO)						
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	17,157	17,435	17,426	4,356	18,444	18,905
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	324	324	324	348	357
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	131,207	133,418	133,625	79,267	145,018	148,644
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	71,066	67,855	73,814	0	76,396	78,306
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	58,616	56,749	66,856	70,177	63,012	64,588
NATO Parliamentary Assembly	901	892	1,001	1,001	969	993
The Pacific Community	1,328	1,261	1,426	1,282	1,428	1,463
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	949	956	1,007	1,006	1,020	1,046
Colombo Plan Council on Technical Cooperation (CPCTC)	17	17	17	17	17	18

Subtotal, Regional Organizations	132,877	127,730	144,121	73,483	141,873	145,421
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	3,605	3,445	4,484	4,484	3,875	3,972
Hague Conference on Private International Law	242	236	272	280	260	267
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	1,736	1,669	1,965	1,980	1,866	1,913
Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	143	143	0	0	154	158
International Bureau Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBWM)	60	59	68	68	65	66
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,227	1,191	1,358	1,322	1,319	1,352
International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	889	868	975	975	956	980
International	618	411	449	0	664	680

Coffee Organization						
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	34	28	31	32	37	38
International Cotton Advisory Committee	281	276	244	244	302	310
International Grains Council (IGC)	524	422	448	448	563	577
International Hydrographic Organization	108	103	121	121	116	119
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (IIUPL)	142	135	152	152	153	157
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	29	27	35	35	31	32
International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM)	126	107	134	134	136	139
International Renewable Energy Agency	4,527	4,348	4,722	4,722	4,867	4,988
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	14	11	16	16	15	15
International	310	287	279	279	333	342

Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)						
International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources	520	506	519	519	559	573
International Union for the Protection of Varieties of Plants	275	268	275	275	296	303
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	176	184	247	247	189	194
Bureau of International Expositions	0	80	108	108	108	111
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	15,586	14,804	16,902	16,441	16,864	18,129
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 Organization	1,466,892	1,400,639	1,456,686	995,101	2,099,142	1,587,176

s, exc. UNRWA						
Total International Organization s, inc. UNRWA	1,803,892	1,733,639	1,456,686	995,101	2,816,115	1,959,161

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

9. Since the 1980s, the United States has unlawfully withheld 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). This provision has impacted U.N. regular budget funding through the CIO account. Palestinian Membership. Two laws enacted in the 1990s 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. Prohibitions are codified regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization under 22USC§5201-§5203. The other statutory references 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 funding of official United Nations organizations the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (1946).

10. The President may be authorized, if in his judgment such action should be justified by reason of the abuse by an international organization or its officers and employees of the privileges, exemptions, and immunities, or for any other reason, at any time to revoke the designation of any international organization under this section, whereupon the international organization in question shall cease to be classed as an international organization under 22USC§288. Two consecutive Presidents have abused their authority, using the aforementioned un-codified laws against support for Palestinians, and is specifically not authorized to revoke the designation of international organizations that are specialized agencies United Nations under Art. 57 of the UN Charter. Congress has the power to define and punish...offenses against the law of nations under Art. I Sec. 8 of the US Constitution. The President may enter into and abrogate treaties, with the vote of the appearing Senators under Art. II Sec. 2. The Constitution adopted the law of nations, as the supreme law of the land under Art. VI Sec. 2. It has been further explained that a human rights case for compensation for injury overrules internationally wrongful acts perpetrated under the auspice of the Constitution in the Draft Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Act (2001). It is outrageous that the President would enforce un-codified statute-at-large against support for Palestine, in conflict with both the United States Code and Art. 17 of the United Nations Charter. There is reason to believe the President's authority to revoke recognition of international organizations under 22USC§288 needs to be repealed. There is authorized to be appropriated annually to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise

appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the payment by the United States of its share of the expenses of the United Nations as apportioned by the General Assembly in accordance with Article 17 of the UN Charter under 22USC§287e. It is furthermore necessary for the United States to distinguish US political opinion regarding the PLO, and US assistance for Palestine, a nationality under Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976). The United States must agree to normalize consular relations with Palestine pursuant to the ratification by Palestine of the Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes (1961) and Relocation of the United States Embassy to Jerusalem (Palestine v. United States of America) (2019). All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them under Art. 2(2) of the UN Charter.

11. The first declaration under the National Emergencies Act came during the Iran hostage crisis -- a national emergency that is still active today. Jimmy Carter blocked Iranian government property from entering the country. It's been renewed each year by all presidents since then, although the hostage crisis was peacefully resolved by United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (United States v. Iran) (1979-1981). The US is estimated to have caused \$40 billion in damages to the Iranian economy in 2014 and now owes \$2 billion for Certain Iranian Assets (Iran v. United States) (2019) unlawfully seized and distributed and another \$1.6 billion when Iran is certified a non-nuclear weapons (NNWS) by the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA). Iran denied suicide bombing the Marine Corp barracks in Lebanon in 1983. The devastating effect of sanctions has been witnessed by the two most recent Secretary-Generals of the United Nations who have observed that sanctions on trade tend to harm the innocent and vulnerable members of the nations population rather than the people in power who the sanctions are intended to disempower. The President is required to abide by the Security Council's very specific description of the programs and/or commodities that are to be restricted by the sanction under 22USC§7202. This includes review by the International Court of Justice. Due to the existence of more responsible statutory sanction regime, and a history of abuse, it is therefore proposed that the IEEPA be repealed under 50USC§1701-1706. Furthermore, because economic sanctions against agricultural, medical and trade commodities are immediately unlawful and repeal the congressional termination of sanctions trap under 22USC§7204. To protect defined humanitarian products under 22USC§7201 it is advised to append: 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 (agriculture) civil aviation, such as (iii) spare parts, equipment and associated services (including warranty, maintenance, repair services and safety-related inspections) necessary for (irrigation and agricultural equipment) 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.

12. In the 1990s, Congress capped U.S. contribution to the U.N. regular budget at 22% and the U.N. peacekeeping assessment at 25%. The United States has usually paid more than the minimum 22% of UN Regular budget. The 25% international peacekeeping request accounts for carryover funds applied to the United States' 28.43% assessment rate, wherefore the US pays less and is credited with more. In FY 17 the US paid \$593 million to the regular UN budget 95% of its assessed contributions of \$625 million, 20.9% of the regular UN budget of \$2,842 million. FY 18 and FY 19 State Department,

Foreign Operations and Related Programs budgets have proposed reducing United Nations Regular Budget contributions to \$442 million FY 18, 16.4% of the FY 18 UN Budget, that was reassessed at \$609 million by the Treasury, 22.6% of the \$2.7 billion UN Budget FY 18. While it might appear the United States paid arrears for the FY 17 shortfall, as a result of United States budget cuts, the United Nations had to forgo 2.5% annual growth for 2018 and 2019, until they produce their promised first annual UN budget in 2020. This means that the United States has fallen into arrears 1.9% FY 18 and threatens a 25% shortfall FY 19. The United States must pay the full \$594 million assessment plus 2.5% annually, \$609 million FY 19 and \$624 million FY 20 under Art. 19 of the UN Charter.

United States Assessment of United Nations Contributions FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18 assessment	FY 19 request	FY 19 arrears	FY 20
Regular	2,842	2,842	2,699	2,699	2,699	2,767
22%	625	625	594	594	594	624
US Actual	631	593	609	443	609	624
Peacekeeping	7,909	7,909	7,316	6,700	6,700	6,901
28.43%	2,254	2,254	2,085	1,905	1,905	1,962
US w/ carryover	2,254	2,245	2,199	1,196	2,011	1,950 + 12
Total Regular UN Budget	10,751	10,751	10,015	9,399	9,399	9,635
Total US Share	2,879	2,879	2,679	2,499	2,499	2,586
Total US Actual	2,885	2,838	2,808	1,639	2,620	2,586
US Contribution to Specialized Agencies, inc. UNRWA	848	504	525	365	1,864	984
Total US Contributions to UN	3,733	3,342	3,333	2,004	4,484	3,570

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

13. The Secretariat services the other principal branches of the United Nations and administers the programs and policies laid down by them. The Secretariat has a staff of about 8,900 under the regular budget of \$10 billion drawn from some 170 countries. In response to a reduction in US contributions the Secretary-General has promised to produce an annual budget as soon as 2020. As the chief administrative officer, the Secretary-General prepares the biannual budget proposals pursuant to Art. 97 of Chapter XV of the UN Charter and is highly encouraged to make the budget the annual report to the General Assembly referred to by Art. 98 . The General Assembly considers and approves the budget pursuant to Chapter IV Article 17 of the UN Charter. As a consequence to US budget cuts the UN General Assembly approved a \$5.397 billion budget for the Organization for the biennium 2018-2019, 26 December 2017, exactly the same as the previous. Allowing for 2.5% annual inflation, the 2018 and 2019 UN budget is \$286 million, 5% below the exact same budget for the current two-year period 2016-2017 due to inflation and \$193 million below the proposal made by the Secretary-General in October of 2017. In approving the budget, the General Assembly also endorsed the proposal to move from a biennial planning and budgeting period to annual program budget on a trial basis, as of 2020. The approved budget for UN Peacekeeping operations for the fiscal year 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019 is \$6.7 billion pursuant to General Assembly Resolution A/C.5/71/25, a 1.5% reduction from the previous year. Therefore the UN budget total is \$9.4 billion FY 19.

14. The 6 principal organs of the United Nations are the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice, that stands alone and the Trusteeship Council, that no longer exists to recognize Palestine and Kurdistan. The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent. An effort is hereby made to enumerate the 125 agencies comprising the functional organization of the United Nations system, for informational purposes only, and does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations System, nor set any requirements to account for all subsidiaries in the promised 2020 budget. 125 agencies is a nice bar to study total United Nations outlays by agency. Revenues require explanation by agency and nation by nation according to the Committee on Contributions. a. The General Assembly has 22 subsidiary organs, funds and programs, research and training, and other entities. Subsidiary organs include (1) Main Committee. (2) Disarmament Commission. (3) Human Rights Council. (4) International Law Commission. (5) Joint Inspection Unit. (6) Standing committees and ad hoc bodies. Funds and Programs include: (7) United Nations Development Programs, (7a) United Nations Capital Development Fund. (7b) United Nations Volunteers. (8) United Nations Environmental Programme. (9) United Nations Population Fund. (10) United Nations Human Settlements Programme. (11) United Nations Children's Fund. (12) World Food Programme. Research and Training includes: (13) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. (14) United Nations Institute for Teaching and Research. (15) United Nations System Staff College. (16) United Nations University. Other entities include: (17) International Trade Centre. (18) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (19) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (20) United Nations Office for Project Services. (21) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. (22) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. ii. Nine Organizations are Related to both the General Assembly and Security Council including: (1) Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty Organization. (2) International Atomic Energy Agency. (3) International Organization for Migration. (4) International Seabed Authority. (5) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. (6) Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. (7) World Trade Organization. (8) Peace-building Commission. (9) High Level Political

Forum on Sustainable Development that monitors the affairs of the standing and ad hoc committees of the General Assembly, Security Council and Economic and Social Council. b. The Security Council is comprised of six subsidiaries: (1) Counter-Terrorism Committee. (2) International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. (3) Military Staff Committee. (4) Peacekeeping operations and political missions. (5) Sanctions committees (ad hoc). (6) Standing committees and ad hoc bodies. c. The Economic and Social Council is comprised of 34 commissions. Functional commissions include: (1) Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. (2) Narcotic Drugs. (3) Population and Development. (4) Science and Technology for Development. (5) Social Development. (6) Statistics. (7) Status of Women. (8) United Nations Forum on Forests. Other bodies include (9) Committee for Development Policy. (10) Committee of Experts on Public Administration. (11) Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. (12) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. (13) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. (14) United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. Research and Training programs include: (15) United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. (16) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. (17) United Nations Research Institute for Seabed Development. Specialized Agencies include: (18) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (19) International Civil Aviation Organization. (20) International Funding for Agricultural Development. (21) International Labour Organization. (22) International Monetary Fund. (23) International Maritime Organization. (24) International Telecommunication Union. (25) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (26) United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (27) World Tourism Organization. (28) Universal Postal Union. (29) World Health Organization. (30) World Intellectual Property Organization. (31) World Meteorological Organization. World Bank group includes: (32) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (33) International Development Association. (34) International Finance Corporation. iii. Five regional commissions are responsible to both the Economic and Social Council and Secretariat include: (1) Economic Commission for Africa. (2) Economic Commission for Europe. (3) Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. (4) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. (5) Economic and Social Commission on Western Asia. d. The Departments and Offices of the Secretariat includes 24 legal entities: (1) Executive Office of the Secretary General. (2) Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (3) Department for General Assembly and Conference Management. (4) Department of Global Communications. (5) Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance. (6) Department of Operational Support. (7) Department of Political and Peace-building Affairs. (8) Department of Safety and Security. (9) Office of the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs. (10) Office for Disarmament Affairs. (11) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (12) Office of Internal Oversight Services. (13) Office of Legal Affairs. (14) Office of the Special Adviser on Africa. (15) Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict. (16) Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. (17) Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children. (18) United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. (19) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (20) United Nations Office at Geneva. (21) Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States. (22) United Nations Office at Nairobi. (23) United Nations Office for Partnerships. (24) United National Office at Vienna.

15. The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account funds expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security. United Nations (UN) peacekeeping, which is the principal use for which CIPA funds are utilized, promotes the peaceful resolution of conflict. As of early 2018, there are 14 U.N. peacekeeping

missions worldwide with more than 100,000 military, police, and civilian personnel from over 120 countries. The total approved budget for U.N. peacekeeping operations for July 1, 2017, to June 30, 2018 was \$6.8 billion, the 28.5% US share is \$1.9 billion. Total overall approved resources for peacekeeping operations for the 2017/18 period come to \$7.316 billion, which compares to approved resources for the 2016/17 period of \$7.909 billion, a reduction of \$593 million or 7.5%. CIPA appropriations have been supplemented by carryover (unspent) funds from the previous fiscal years. For FY2018, for example, the State Department estimates there are \$294.8 million in carryover funds from FY2017.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping FY 17 – FY 21
(thousands)

	FY 17 actual	FY 18 request	FY 18 estimate	FY 19 request	FY 19 arrears	FY 20	FY 21
UN Peacekeepi ng Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	13,949	9,378	16,339	5,298	14,655	15,022	14,236
UN Disengage ment Observer Force (UNDOF)	24,599	10,012	17,445	11,134	17,445	17,968	17,503
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	146,109	83,877	146,143	84,248	146,143	150,527	141,963
UN Mission Referendu m in West Sahara (MINURS O)	18,445	9,030	15,734	8,453	15,734	16,206	15,284
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia	7,132	1,022	1,780	Milan Babic	Slobodan Milosic	Lee Jong Wook	0
UN Interim Administra tion	11,464	6,581	11,467	6,150	11,467	11,811	11,139

Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)							
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	61,351	19,102	33,283	0	33,283	34,282	32,331
UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	5,378	0	0	0	0	0	0
UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH)	100,844	15,630	27,232	33,204	27,232	28,049	26,453
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	286,100	168,797	294,102	115,992	294,102	302,925	285,690
UN Support Office to AMISOM (UNSOS)	0	101,070	176,099	79,090	176,099	181,382	171,062
UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC	440,568	198,293	345,494	210,223	345,494	355,859	335,613
Int'l Residue Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	9,544	5,611	9,776	6,244	9,776	10,069	9,496
UN Interim Security Force for	131,839	46,315	80,697	47,339	80,697	83,118	78,389

ABYEI (UNISFA)							
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	503,120	185,989	324,057	220,707	324,057	333,779	314,789
UN Multidimen sional Integrated Stabilizatio n Mission in Mali (MINUSM A)	318,767	181,995	317,098	211,003	317,098	326,611	308,029
UN Multidimen sional Integrated Stabilizatio n Mission in CAR (MINUSC A)	268,518	153,307	267,113	156,923	267,113	275,126	259,474
Mission Monitoring / Effectivene ss Support	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Grand Total, Activities	2,347,827	1,196,109	2,083,959	1,196,108	2,080,495	2,142,834	2,021,551
							N/a
UN Auto- Application of Credits to Reduce Amounts Payable	-120,659	0	0	0	0	0	
UN Auto- Application of Credits	-655	0	0	0	0	0	0

in Excess of Appropriations Cap							
UN Application of Additional Credits in Excess of the Appropriations Cap	-1,928	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Assessments after Adjustments	2,224,585	1,196,110	2,083,959	1,196,108	2,080,495	2,142,834	2,021,551
Adjustments to Contributions							
Contributions Not Payable Due to the Appropriations Cap	-274,600	0	-251,707	0	-285,444	-293,997	0
Subtotal, Contributions After Adjustments	1,949,985	1,196,110	1,832,252	1,196,108	1,795,051	1,848,837	2,021,551
Prior-Year Carryforward Funds							
Carryforward	337,323	294,802	294,802	0	216,000	101,051	0
Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0	17,000	0
Total Appropriated and	2,244,787	1,490,812	2,198,511	1,196,108	2,011,051	1,949,888	2,021,551

Carryforwa rd Funds							
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Source: FY 17 & FY 19 State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Organizations

16. The U.S. assessment for U.N. peacekeeping operations is 28.43%; however, to account for carryover funds, since the mid-1990s Congress has capped the U.S. assessment at 25%, at times leading to funding shortfalls and at other times overpayment. Over the years, the State Department and Congress covered these shortfalls by raising the cap for limited periods and allowing for the application of U.N. peacekeeping credits (excess U.N. funds from previous peacekeeping missions) to be applied to U.S. outstanding balances. For several years, these actions resulted in full U.S. payments to U.N. peacekeeping; however, in FY2017 and FY2018 Congress declined to raise the cap, and since mid-2017 the Trump Administration has allowed for the application of peacekeeping credits up to, and not beyond, the 25% cap. The State Department estimates that the United States will accumulate arrears (\$274.6 million in FY2017 and \$251.6 million in FY2018) mainly because of these changes. The United States must be aware that the 25% cap is an imprecise method of accounting for carryover funds, the Trump Administration cannot afford to lose. To simplify accounting and avoid adherence to an inferior law, the United States is recommended to exhaust their carryover funds, and pay the exact 28.43% assessment. In FY 20 the 25% cap will cause a shortfall in contributions, exhaust carryover funds and require \$12 million subsidy to avoid peacekeeping arrears, after which time there will be no more carryover funds or extra accounting, just the 28.43% assessment for the UN Peacekeeping budget. Peacekeeping spending reductions will continue beginning in FY 21 when the distribution of funds must exactly equal 3% more than \$6,901 million in 2020, to \$7,108 million in 2021, a US share of \$2,021 million FY 21. This means reverting to FY 18 estimate, 2.5% annual growth UNFICYP FY 17- FY 19, less International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and trimming a further \$59,495,000 by 2.86% reduction to 97.14% of FY 19 arrears in FY 21 after a final 3% increase under the influence of carryover funds FY 20 and before unilateral 3% annual services growth. Nonetheless, for the unilateral 3% annual services spending increase, beginning in 2020, UN Peacekeeping is charged with removing landmines worldwide.

17. United States Official Development Assistance (ODA) is the most generous of nations in dollar terms, but is very low in terms of percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Estimated at \$34,421 million in 2016, US ODA is only 0.19% of the US GDP, but 24% of the global total of \$144,921 million ODA contributed by Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member nations. Another \$21,090 million, are reported to be contributed from non-OECD-member nations by OECD, for a total of \$166,011 Official Development Assistance (ODA), of which the US paid 20.7%. After budget cuts reduced US ODA to \$23,513 in FY 18, US ODA was reduced to 0.12% of the GDP. These budget cuts reduce total global ODA, estimated to grow 2.5% annually in all other countries, from \$166,011 million in 2016 to \$161,682 million in 2018, with the US paying only 14.5% of the global total of OECD member and non-member contributors. The international aid target for ODA donor nations is 0.7% of GDP plus 0.3% of GDP private international assistance. The United States is advised to reject budget cuts to international assistance by re-estimating FY 19 program levels at 2.5% annual growth from FY 16, 3% for agricultural assistance, and pay arrears for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), before the internationally wrongful Trump Administration budget cuts were not defended against by an otherwise unsatisfactory zero growth Congress that defended all other

spending types. The United States promises to comply if the General Assembly requests the International Court of Justice for an Advisory Opinion to such effect pursuant to 22USC§287e and 22USC§2871. It is agreed that an advisory opinion to this effect would increase US ODA from an estimated \$27,269 million, 0.13% of GDP, to \$36,322 million in FY 19, 0.18% of GDP, and total ODA from \$168,892 million, with the US contributing 16.2% of total ODA, to \$177,945 million, 20.4% of total ODA.

United States Official Development Assistance Total FY 16 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18 assessment	FY 19 request	FY 19 arrears	FY 20
ACF	1,737	2,141	1,663	1,692	2,271	2,339
7% UN Peacekeepin g	172	134	84	84	126	129
DAC US ODA	34,421	34,732	23,513	27,269	36,322	37,130
% GDP	0.19	0.18	0.12	0.13	0.18	0.18
Minimum ODA	36,921	34,687	26,256	25,676	40,960	40,980
% of GDP	0.19	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.20	0.20
ODA Consular Estimate	47,634	47,544	35,815	35,382	52,476	52,783
% of GDP	0.25	0.24	0.18	0.17	0.26	0.25
ODA 100% UN Peacekeepin g	49,922	49,318	36,927	36,494	54,145	54,499
% of GDP	0.26	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.26	0.26
ODA w/ \$30 billion Private Developme nt Assistance	79,922	79,318	66,927	66,494	84,145	84,499
% of GDP	0.42	0.41	0.34	0.33	0.41	0.41
GDP	19,001,000	19,419,000	19,963,000	20,462,000	20,462,000	20,871,000

Source: State Department, Foreign Operations and International Programs FY 17 & FY 19. Administration for Children and Families. Congressional Budget Justification FY 17 and FY 19; Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division. National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables. 2017; World Economic Situations and Prospects 2019, UN Data (2017). Private Development Assistance: Key Facts and Global Estimates. Development Initiatives.

2015. Hynes, William; Scott, Simon. The Evolution of Official Development Assistance. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. France. December 2013

18. As many as fifty separate government units carry out official development assistance functions under the general guidance of the Secretary of State and ODA statistical guidelines being developed by OECD DAC without further cross-examination by the UN Human Development Program since the Human Development Report ceased to produce annual ODA statistics. The largest among these entities is the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which delivers some one-half of American ODA. About half of US foreign assistance passes through USAID via a variety of public bills such as the annual Foreign Assistance Act, Education for All Act, the Global Child Survival Act and the Farm Bill. Everyone agrees foreign military assistance is prohibited and narcotic control must also be. In 2013 it was agreed that 7% of UN peacekeeping expenditures could be accounted for as ODA, and to seal the first annual 2020 UN budget it is proposed that all UN peacekeeping contributions be accounted for as ODA. Administrative costs have been approved, after a long dispute, all USAID, Administration of Foreign Affairs and International Commissions are therefore included to contest the DAC underestimate of US ODA. Not all the foreign economic assistance in the State Department, was credited, even though it was channeled through official government entities. The object of European discrimination appears to be that the United States operates the most extensive system of embassies in the world, in both rich and poor countries, therefore the second offer includes all Administration of Foreign Affairs and International Commissions in the US ODA total. Accepting the administration of foreign affairs is a conservative way for OECD to encourage the UN Secretary General to begin accounting anew for ODA growth, in the first annual UN budget in 2020. Export credit, loan programs, need to be excluded from US ODA total, whereas irregular debt forgiveness and lending programs irregularly distort the total, without the budget effort needed for ODA, although loans with a 20% grant component may encourage middle income countries and US student loans for foreign students, to participate in ODA. Refugee assistance has been complicated by the German right, to limiting assistance to not more than one year, and this is unfair to a nation of immigrants in totalitarian famine, socially uninsured for 10 years, the United States claims only full credit for all refugee programs including the Administration for Children and Families Entrant and Refugees Assistance program in the US ODA total. This is the bottom line.

19. To exactly calculate US ODA, to the State Department, Foreign Operations and International Assistance Program budget, in Sec. 234 of this act, must be added an Administration for Children and Families, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, 0.7% of UN Peacekeeping calculation, and private corporate philanthropic international assistance rows. Then the table can be copied into Microsoft Word html, rows to be excluded deleted, and exact ODA total produced. Due to undeclared revenues generated from the sale of visas, passports, embassy property and interest on export loans, the foreign service is not estimated to grow 3% like other more goods intensive services, vulnerable to consumer price inflation, the administration of foreign affairs is only due 2.5% annual growth, like the United Nations government, not involved in the provision of humanitarian relief for civilians and expensive weapons for military personnel, that require 3% annual growth. Subtotals, export credit, social insurance contributions and military assistance must be excluded in brackets, to produce a total US ODA estimate, with which to sue the United States for program levels estimated at 2.5% annual growth, 3% for agricultural assistance, from FY 16, before Trump budget offended the law of nations under Art. I Sec. 8 of the US Constitution, Arts. 2(2) and 19 of the UN Charter and Arts. 54 and 51 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949).

20. Private development assistance from 24 DAC countries is estimated at US\$44.6 billion, equivalent to over a quarter of all official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries, according to the latest estimate by the Center for Global Prosperity in 2016. This is equivalent to over a quarter of all ODA provided to developing countries by DAC countries and multilateral institutions. Out of the 24 DAC countries for which private development assistance estimates are available, the United States (US) is the largest source country, contributing US\$31 billion – more than the US\$27 billion it provided as aid in 2013. This suggests that among DAC countries, the US is an even more significant contributor of private development assistance (providing 69% of the total in 2013) than of ODA (17% of the total in 2013). The second largest source country for private development assistance is the United Kingdom (UK), providing an estimated US\$3.9 billion, which is equivalent to over a third of its ODA in 2013. Canada, Germany, Australia and France are estimated to provide between US\$1 billion and US\$1.4 billion of private development assistance annually. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation disburses US\$2.5 billion annually. The data suggests that while total levels were rising between 2005 and 2010, they stagnated between 2010 and 2012 and have decreased since. Unlike ODA, estimating private development assistance presents multiple challenges caused by data gaps and a lack of methodological standardization for defining private development assistance within and across countries. It is currently only undertaken by the Center for Global Prosperity, who has been published by the Office of High Commissioner of Human Rights.

US is the largest source of private development assistance 2016
(millions)

Nation	Private Development Assistance
United States	31,000
United Kingdom	3,891
Canada	1,398
Germany	1,367
Australia	1,207
France	1,030
Netherlands	785
Japan	635
Switzerland	611
Italy	549
Belgium	428
Korea	334
Norway	285
Sweden	234
Ireland	190
Spain	181

Austria	168
Denmark	147
New Zealand	100
Finland	74
Luxembourg	30
Portugal	8
Czech Republic	1
Greece	1

Source: Center for Global Prosperity 2016

21. The US private sector is unique in being a major contributor to international development in their own right. In 2004 it was estimated that the private sector contributed \$33 billion to international development, \$10 billion more than the US government, but private international philanthropic contributions have declined since 2011 and are believed to remain around \$30 billion. US ODA is hopeless when it comes to donating 0.7% of GDP and private philanthropists have been dissuaded from contributing the other 0.3% to pay a total of 1% of GDP ODA sought since 1970. It would be more accountable for all public and private corporate philanthropic contributions to be included in the third US ODA total option for DAC and the Secretary-General's Mac to make significant progress with OECD agreed Tied Aid Export Credit under 12USC§635i-3. International assistance and administration of foreign affairs count as both exports of goods and services and ODA in statistics, wherefore the Trump administration has suffered a worsening balance of international trade, despite his industrial propaganda, controversial war machine, and economic growth overestimate. ODA is how governments of industrialized nations improve their balance of trade and status under the law of nations. If the UN can account for private development assistance, independent of the assistance and instruction of the Center for Global Prosperity, the UN can include private development assistance in the ODA statistic. Furthermore, for the US ODA to make up the shortfall of 1% of GDP, despite all of these statistical incentives, it is advised to provide for a 1%-2% of income suggested UN donation, on all individual and corporate income tax forms.

22. There is authorized to be appropriated annually to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the payment by the United States of its share of the expenses of the United Nations as apportioned by the General Assembly in accordance with Article 17 of the UN Charter under 22USC§287e. Art. 17 provides: 1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization. 2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly. 3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned. It is repealed that the sense of the Congress that the United Nations should take immediate steps to give effect to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the financial obligations of members of the United Nations in order to assure prompt payment of all assessments, including assessments to cover the cost of operations to maintain or restore international peace and security under 22USC§2871. The General Assembly is authorized to sustain this budget with 2/3 vote under Art. 18 of the UN Charter.

State Department, Foreign Relations and Related Organizations Detail FY 16 - FY 20
(in millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18 assessment	FY 19 request	FY 19 arrears	FY 20
International Affairs (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	55,989	55,420	41,612	41,351	58,754	59,057
International Affairs (Function 150 Account Only)	55,866	55,292	41,494	41,233	58,622	58,922
Total-State Department and USAID (including 300)	50,145	50,009	38,959	39,160	52,770	53,467
Diplomatic Engagement & Related Accounts	{15,527}	{17,085}	{12,675}	{12,194}	{16,364}	{16,216}
Diplomatic Engagement	{15,321}	{16,879}	{12,570}	{12,124}	{16,142}	{15,989}
Administrat ion of Foreign Affairs	{11,394}	{13,570}	{9,916}	{9,933}	{12,248}	{12,553}
State Programs	{8,351}	{9,701}	{8,275}	{7,906}	{8,979}	{9,202}
Diplomatic Programs	{8,285}	{9,688}	{8,260}	{7,813}	{8,907}	{9,129}
Ongoing Operations	4,890	5,046	4,503	4,416	5,257	5,388
Worldwide Security Protection	3,395	4,642	3,757	3,698	3,650	3,741

Rescission	0	0	0	-301	0	0
Capital investment fund	66.4	12.6	15	93	71	73
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	{2,222}	{3,011}	{1,143}	{1,658}	{2,389}	{2,448}
Ongoing Operations	796	790	755	738	856	877
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,426	2,221	388	920	1,533	1,571
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	{820}	{858}	{499}	{369}	{881}	{903}
Office of the Inspector General	139	145	141	142	149	153
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	599	634	285	159	644	660
Representation Expenses	8.0	8	7	7	8.6	8.8
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30	30	31	26	32	33
Emergences in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	11.9	7.9	7.4	7.9	12.8	13.1
Repatriation Loans Program Account	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.5

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	30	32	26	26	32	33
International Organizations	{3,927}	{3,309}	{2,653}	{2,191}	{3,894}	{3,436}
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,467	1,401	1,457	995	2,099	1,587
{Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)}	2,460	1,908	1,196	1,196	1,795	1,849
Related Programs	{206}	{207}	{104}	{70}	{222}	{227}
The Asia Foundation	17	17	0	0	18	19
National Endowment for Democracy	170	170	103.5	67.3	183	187
East-West Center	16.7	16.7	0	0	18	18.4
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	0.140	0.143
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	0.189	0.156	0.158	0.190	0.203	0.208
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	0.047	0.058	0.065	0.068	0.51	0.052
International	0.743	1.320	0.743	0.743	0.799	0.819

l Chancery Center						
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}	{132}	{135.3}
International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) Salaries and Expenses	45.3	48.1	44.8	45.2	48.7	49.9
IBWC Construction	28.4	29.4	27.9	26.0	30.5	31.3
American Sections	{12.3}	{12.3}	{12.2}	{12.2}	{13.3}	{13.7}
International Joint Commissions	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.1	8.3
International Boundary Commission	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7
International Fisheries Commissions	36.7	37.5	33.9	33.9	39.5	40.4
Broadcastin	{750}	{787}	{685}	{666}	{806}	{826}

g Board of Governors						
International Broadcasting Operations	745	777	680	661	801	821
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	4.8	9.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.3
Other Programs	{35.3}	{39.4}	{19}	{20}	{38}	{39}
US Institute of Peace	35.3	39.4	19	20	38	39
Foreign Operations	{39,519}	{37,341}	{28,095}	{28,334}	{41,376}	{41,802}
US Agency for International Development	{1,527}	{1,633}	{1,412}	{1,378}	{1,644}	{1,686}
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,293	1,363	1,182	1,115	1,392	1,427
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	168.3	200	158	191	181	186
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	66	70.1	71.5	71.5	71	72.8
Bilateral Economic Assistance	{23,037}	{20,596}	{16,714}	{16,810}	{24,792}	{25,413}
Global health programs USAID and State	{8,651}	{8,758}	{6,481}	{6,303}	{9,310}	{9,544}
Global health	2,981	3,088	1,506	1,928	3,208	3,289

programs - USAID						
Global health programs - State	5,670	5,670	4,975	4,375	6,102	6,255
Development Assistance (DA)	2,781	2,996	0	0	2,993	3,068
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	2,794	4,127	2,508	2,557	3,007	3,082
Transition Initiatives	67	123	92	87	72	74
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30	30	0	0	31.5	32.3
Development Credit Authority – Subsidy (DCA)	(40)	(50)	(60)	0	(43)	(44)
DCA Administrative Expenses	8.1	10	9.1	0	8.7	8.9
Economic Support and Development Fund	4,494	0	4,938	5,063	4,837	4,958
Democracy Fund	150.5	211	0	0	162	166
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	985	975	0	0	1,060	1,087
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	3,066	3,366	2,746	2,800	3,300	3,382
U.S. Emergency	50	50	0	0	53.8	55.2

Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)						
Independent Agencies	{1,364}	{1,368}	{1,211}	{1,230}	{1,482}	{1,518}
Peace Corps	410	410	398	396	441	452
Millennium Challenge Corporation	901	905	800	800	984	1,008
Inter-American Foundation	22.5	22.5	4.6	3.5	24.2	24.8
US African-Development Foundation	30	30	8.4	30	32.3	33.1
Department of Treasury International Affairs Technical Assistance	23.5	30	25.5	30	25.3	25.9
International Security Assistance	{8,831}	{9,308}	{7,091}	{7,303}	{7,921}	{7,960}
{International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLB)}	1,212	1,256	892	880	880	880
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining and related programs (NADR)	885	971	678	690	953	976
{Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)}	600	659	301	291	646	662
{International	108	110.3	100	95	95	95

al Military Education and Training (IMET)}						
Global Security Contingency Fund	4.7	0	0	0	0	0
{Foreign Military financing}	6,021	6,312	5,120	5,347	5,347	5,347
Multilateral Assistance	{2,627}	{2,077}	{1,480}	{1,416}	{2,763}	{2,833}
International Organizations and Programs	337	306.5	0	0	813	372
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	{2,291}	{1,771}	{1,480}	{1,416}	{2,400}	{2,461}
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	187	5.9	0	0	201	206
International Development Association (IDA)	1,197	1,197	1,097	1,097	1,288	1,321
African Development Bank	34	32.4	32.4	32.4	36.6	37.5
African Development Fund	176	214.3	171	171.3	189	194
Asian Development Bank	5.6	0	47.4	0	6	6.2
Asian	105	99.2	0	47.4	113	116

Development Fund						
Inter-American Development Bank	102	21.9	0	0	110	113
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	168	147	102	68.3	181	185
Clean Technology Fund	171	0	0	0	184	189
Strategic Climate Fund	60	0	0	0	0	0
North American Development Bank	10	0	0	0	10.8	11.0
International Fund for Agricultural Development	31.9	30	30	0	34.3	35.2
Global Agriculture and Food Security Programs	43	23	0	0	46.3	47.3
Export & Investment Assistance	{454}	{170}	{946}	{556}	{486}	{501}
Export-Import Bank	(279)	7.4	(652)	(633)	(300)	(308)
Estimated Transfer of ESDF to Development Finance Institution (DFI)	0	0	0	56	0	0
Overseas Private Investment	(235)	(252)	(306)	0	(253)	(259)

Corporation (OPC)						
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	60	75	12.1	21.1	67	66
Related International Affairs Accounts	{91.8}	{94.4}	{90.4}	{90.0}	{98.8}	{101.3}
International Trade Commission	89.4	92.0	88	87.6	96.2	98.6
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7
Department of Agriculture	{1,918}	{2,102}	{0}	0	{2,090}	{2,154}
P.L. 480, Title II	1,716	1,900	0	0	1,870	1,927
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	202	202	0	0	220	227
HHS ACF Refugee and Entrant Assistance	{1,737}	{2,141}	{1,663}	{1,692}	{2,271}	{2,339}
DAC US ODA	{34,421}	{34,732}	{23,513}	{27,269}	{36,322}	{37,130}
% GDP	0.19	0.18	0.12	0.13	0.18	0.18
Minimum ODA	{36,862}	{34,629}	{26,188}	{25,604}	{40,896}	{40,915}
% of GDP	0.19	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.20	0.20
ODA Consular Estimate	{47,575}	{47,486}	{35,747}	{35,311}	{52,412}	{52,717}
% of GDP	0.25	0.24	0.18	0.17	0.26	0.25
ODA 100%	{49,863}	{49,260}	{36,859}	{36,423}	{54,081}	{54,433}

UN Peacekeepin g						
% of GDP	0.26	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.26	0.26
ODA w/ \$30 billion Private Developme nt Assistance	{79,863}	{79,260}	{66,859}	{66,423}	{84,081}	{84,433}
% of GDP	0.42	0.41	0.34	0.33	0.41	0.41

Source: State Department, Foreign Relations and Related Organizations FY 17 – 19 {excludes subtotal, retirement and disability, and peacekeeping from ODA total}

23. In American Constitutional law, a doctrine known as sovereign immunity bars suits against the federal, state, municipal and tribal governments, in most circumstances. The Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act provides foreign governments, including state-owned companies, with a related form of immunity—state immunity—that shields them from lawsuits except in relation to certain actions relating to commercial activity in the United States. Congress has 'waived' the federal government's immunity across a broad range of substantive law. Destroy perishable food and drugs seized by the police and convict the Clintons of sex-murder. Fruit of the Poisonous Tree is a doctrine that extends the exclusionary rule to make evidence inadmissible in court if it was derived from evidence that was illegally obtained. As the metaphor suggests, if the evidential "tree" is tainted, so is its "fruit." If the primary evidence was illegally obtained, but admissible under the good faith exception, its derivatives (or "fruit") may also be admissible. Although the initial response to the unparliamentary "Waiver of" in regards Federal 'Sovereign Immunity' in Harvard Briefing Paper No. 21 (2006), was to repeal the FTCA, the Tucker Act, and other waivers of sovereign immunity, but in what circumstances and to what extent monetary relief be available against the United States? The solution is therefore not to repeal Sovereign Immunity statute, but to repeal the unparliamentary 'Waiver of'. Consent is given to join the United States as a necessary party defendant in any suit to adjudicate, confirm, validate, or decree the contractual rights of a contracting entity and the United States regarding any contract executed pursuant to Federal reclamation law asserting 'Sovereign Immunity' repealing 'Waiver of' from the captions of 11USC§106 and the rest of 43USC§390uu.

24. Congress must amend federal torture statute to comply with Arts. 2, 4 and 14 of the Convention against Torture (CAT) by repealing the phrase "outside the United States" from 18USC§2340A(a) and amending Exclusive Remedies at §2340B - 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). Repeal the Iron Curtain under 28CFR0.87 and Authority for Employment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Senior Executive Service 5USC§3151-3152. Minimally repeal Iran from Withholding of United States proportionate share for certain programs of international organizations 22USC§2227. Repeal the entire International Emergency Economic Powers Act IEEPA under 50USC§1701-§1706. Append to Definitions 22USC§7201 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. Repeal the termination of sanctions under 22USC§7204 and Definition of international organization; Authority of the president under 22USC§288. Amend 'Sovereign Immunity' by repealing 'Waiver of' from the captions of 11USC§106 and 43USC§390uu after the first sentence. Amend Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRAI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee), Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) in New York City, where El Chapo, “Shorty”, is detained in federal prison for the rest of his life, to Customs Court (CC), and Title 6 of the Code of Federal Regulations and United States Code from Homeland Security to Customs. Pass the Marijuana Justice Act of 2019.

25. It is necessary for the federal government to charge the former oil baron Secretary of State for short changing international programs. 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) and the letter (A)' must be repealed, then a tax at the rate specified in subsection (c) would be imposed on such crude oil. Subsection (c) needs to be amended to provide a subsection (3) It is further provided that all energy exports shall be taxed at a rate to be determined by Congress, not in excess of 6% of wholesale value, or less than 1%. The name of Subchapter A of Chapter 38 Environmental Taxes could be amended from Tax on Petroleum to Tax on Energy. The Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) should be amended from “make grants” to “provide tax relief to energy corporations” under 42USC§8621(a). This should in no way impair the United States new status, as a (net) energy exporting nation, in pursuit of full membership to Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC), after overturning embargoes of national oil industries, returning to Iran assets stolen under the IEEPA and safeguarding Venezuelan assets until they have reduced 200,000% - 800,000% inflation since the death of Hugo Chavez to 2.5% to 3% annually, as inflation has been controlled worldwide since 1980.

26. Finally, it is necessary to charge the President for destroying a hypothetically balanced federal budget FY 17, with actual damages against public officials and judges, unjustified to the full extent of a 3% of GDP deficit under Arts 54 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). It is necessary for the federal accountant, to tax the rich President and Congress, the full 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income, to create a Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Fund, with which to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030 under 26USC§7201, Art. 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 217 A (III) (1948), Art. 11 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development 2542 (XXIV) (1969), Art. 13 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979 and Art. 26 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 2 September 1990. This long awaited action is done by repealing the Adjustment of the contribution and benefit base in Section 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430 and replacing it with ‘Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund’; ‘There is created in the Treasury a Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030.’ The DI tax must be amended to 2.1% DI tax in Sec. 201(b)(1)(T) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(b)(1)(T) FY18. To stop producing foolish results, the due date of the Annual Report needs to be amended from April 1 to June 20-21, the summer solstice, in Sec. 1161 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1320c-10. A 1%-2% of income suggested UN donation prompt, should be present on all individual and corporate income tax forms, pursuant to Art. 23 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.