

United Nations Assembly
In the International Court of Justice

IAEA Office for Verification in USA HA-15-4-26, HA-27-4-26

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2026 Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) Review Conference is to be held at the UN headquarters in New York City on Monday 27 April to 22 May, 2026. International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) and Security Council must be held responsible for creating an Office for Verification in US to impartially count up Obama's 2,200 nuclear warhead limit, convert excess radioactive material for use by civilian electricity generating nuclear reactors and military nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers pursuant to the Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems raised by Atomic Energy in UN Resolution 1(1)(1946), Arts. 11, 96 and 99 of the UN Charter.

Department of Safeguards Office for Verification in Iran must not used in such a way as to further any military purpose of the US and Israel pursuant to Art. II of the Statute of the IAEA (1956). The patently false accusations and demands constitute unlawfully obtained evidence from the Office for Verification in Ira regarding the Iran civilian nuclear energy program by the world's two worst nuclear weapons terrorists, the US killer and Israeli robber, into conventional war of aerial bombardment with Iran, must be used against the United States to create an IAEA Office for Verification in US to enforce the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit and convert the excess weapons grade fuel for use in civilian nuclear reactors pursuant to the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors (1990).

There is no official US, UN or IAEA record of Obama's 2,200 nuclear warhead limit at the 2013 NPT Review Conference, that prevented his Vice President from s-nuking again, until Biden stole the 2020 elections and Trump's nuclear weapon proliferation, Trump did not use to kill his annual 10,000 until 2025. The Nuclear Security Administration (NSA) seems to have made 'Board of Peace' with Trump's 2025 use of the 'n-word' and there have not been any deadly earthquakes so far in 2026.

To create a just and lasting peace in the Straits of Hormuz: 1. The Assembly must vote Iran, Israel, Russia and USA have not vote, to collect unpaid dues, USAID cancellation and UN compensation for international war, whereas arrears exceed two years of regular dues pursuant to Art. 19 of the UN Charter. 2. The Human Rights Council must count up the domestic and international casualties and damages of Iran's civil and international war for payment of UN compensation. 3. Piracy and projectiles must be prohibited across the Strait of Hormuz. 4. IAEA must create an Office for Verification in USA, to correct the only nation to have ever used nuclear weapons to voluntarily manslaughter. 5. IAEA and NSA must publish and enforce Obama's 2,200 nuclear warhead limit. 6. NSA must convert excess weapon grade fuel for use in civilian nuclear reactors, military nuclear submarines or aircraft carriers. 7. USA must compensate for the earthquake casualty and damages caused by White House detonation of subterranean nukes since 2010. 8. US must repeal all stolen nations, eg. Cuba, Iran, North Korea and DRC from Foreign Asset Control 31CFR§500 et seq. 8. Dispose any property seized due to international sanctions 'property of the UN'. 9. Legislate a US explosive tax, 3 percent at purchase and 3 percent at detonation, including for nuclear weapons, to provide regular financing for a US s-nuke UN Victim Compensation Fund.

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- Statement of the United Nations ([SUN](#))
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Statute of the IAEA (1956)
United Nations Charter (1946)
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference. Rising nuclear risks put global security pact to the test at UN Headquarters. Monday 27 April to 22 May, 2026

1. Peace with Iran

The Purposes of the United Nations are: 1. To maintain international peace and security (in the Straits of Hormuz), and to that end (of international war in Ukraine and Palestine): to take effective collective measures (arrears) for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace (2,200 US nuclear warhead limit), and for the suppression of acts of aggression (by the United States (P)resident in senile demented defense against the calculus of the arteries it would take to undo the fraudulent bankruptcy of his war criminal White House budget director Russell Vought in the pretend absence of the Public (UN) Trustee applicant above's President's Budget for FY17-27 [HA-2-2-26](#) sanctioned property of the UN) or other breaches of the peace (by Iran), and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace (repealing national identities stolen by Foreign Asset Control 31CFR§500 et seq., eg. Iran, Cuba, North Korea, Democratic Republic of Congo et al, and payment of \$71 billion (FY26) arrears for outstanding dues and USAID cancellation by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia); 2. To develop friendly relations among nations (not) based on (omission of) respect for the (author's emailed 'IAEA Office of Verification in US' that today burdens the thru-hiking) principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace; 3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and 4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends, under Art 1 of the UN Charter (1946).

To forge a just and lasting peace in the Strait of Hormuz between the US and Iran, the first thing to do is for the UN Assembly suspend the vote of Iran, Israel, Russia and USA, whereas the exponentially increasing cost of arrears for dues and explosive cost of UN Compensation for international war and US President detonated s-nuke quakes, exceeds two years of dues, under Art. 19 of the UN Charter (1946) and Art. 26 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969). Permanent Member veto power fails to defeat the obvious requirement that any lawful international military deployment or ballistic projection into the territory of other states, and any international sanctions are seized by the UN Security Council under Arts. 41-43 of the UN Charter. Superior criminal responsibility of Russia and the USA, for unjustified aggressive international war, however, totally discredits the peculiar UN Security Council institution for war criminals to call themselves lord. The linguistic liberating motion is for the civilian President of the UN Assembly to prohibit Art. 12 of the UN Charter from her Statement of the United Nations ([SUN](#)) pursuant to peaceful government under Arts. 11, 96 and 99 of the UN Charter and Art. 20 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966).

2. Justification for an IAEA Office for Verification in USA

Rising nuclear risks put global security pact to the test at UN Headquarters. Proceedings begin, on Monday 27 April and runs until to 22 May, 2026. Before it would be fair for the IAEA to establish a nuclear weapon inspection program for Russia, to begin correcting this intimidating list of voluntary man-slaughterers, it is necessary to legislate an International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) “Office of Verification in the USA” pursuant to the Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems raised by Atomic Energy in UN Resolution 1(1)(1946).

The International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) seems to be unable to assure the public that their Department of Safeguards Office for Verification in Iran is not used in such a way as to further any

military purpose of the US and Israel, the two worst nuclear terrorists in Putin's nightmares, the only voluntary man-slaughterer by nuclear weapons in world history and its genocidal thief/receiver of stolen US nuclear and other weapon technology, respectively in flagrant violation of the Art. II of the Statute of the IAEA (1956). The unlawfully obtained evidence and false accusations regarding the Iran civilian nuclear program must be used against US Presidential aggression, crimes against humanity and war crimes pursuant to the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors (1990). Essentially the US nuclear weapon state, and its genocidal partner Israel, must stop attacking Iran and Lebanon and repeal all the discriminated nationalities fraudulently claimed by Foreign Asset Control 31CFR§500 et seq and render all international sanctions “property of the UN”.

The Office for Verification in Iran is inconsistent with Division of Operations A - Australasia and East Asia Division of Operations B - Middle East, South Asia, Africa, and the Americas Division of Operations C - Europe, Northern and Central Asia, and some Western Asian States; Office for Verification in Iran. The Office for Verification in Iran must be abolished and prohibited because the propaganda for war clearly discriminates against nationality in violation of Art 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966). A new Office for Verification in the US to enforce the 2,200 US nuclear warhead limit is wanted to convert surplus warheads into fuel for civilian nuclear energy reactors.

3. US s-nuke Earthquake Victim Compensation Fund portion of UN Compensation Owed

The US owes an estimated \$322 billion in UN Compensation, about \$160 billion of which, nearly half, is to pay for earthquake insurance due to Biden and Trump subterranean nuking, s-nuking of heavily populated areas with the intention to kill the civilian population as a crime against humanity. After some compensation between battles with homicidal and fraudulent Iraq veterans the US owes more to Haiti, \$100 billion, than Iraq, \$88 billion. The US President is accused of voluntarily man-slaughtering more than 500,000 persons by detonating nuclear weapons since overtly killing nearly half that amount in 1945. Biden corrupted the lame duck to kill Trump's annual quota of 10,000 involuntary manslaughters a year due to refouler, voluntarily using nuclear weapons in Afghanistan, Myanmar and Philippines in 2025. Biden killed an estimated 300,000 since he first stole Obama's security clearance to nuke 220,000 casualties in Haiti in 2010, the largest single day casualty event in history. When prompted in fall of 2025 the US Energy Secretary seems to have prohibited the President's nuclear weapon homicide and the US President does not seem to be actively murdering anyone with nuclear weapons, just conventional murder under patently false accusation of Iran nuclear weapon ambition by the only official in the world who has ever murdered anyone, 10,000, with nuclear weapons.

US Earthquake Compensation 2010-2025

No.	Nation	Date	Dead	Displaced	Injured	Detainees	Cost (millions)	Homes
1	Haiti	24 Aug. 2021; Jan 2010	222,248	0	12,200	0	103,322	137,500
2	Turkey	6 Feb. 2023	50,783	2,700,000	107,204	200	14,291	160,000
3	Syria	6 Feb.	5,951	103,472	14,500	0	3,245	10,600

		2023						
4	Pakistan	July 2023	214	25,000	316	0	128	5,763
5	Morocco	8 Sep. 2023	2,946	500,000	5,674	0	2,543	78,000
6	Libya	11 Sep. 2023	4,361	44,862	0	0	237	400
7	Afghanistan	15 Oct. 2023, 31 August, 4 September, 3 November	4,533	53,400	7,197	0	485	10,000
8	China	18 Dec. 2023	149	87,000	1,000	0	441	14,000
9	Japan	1 Jan. 2024	430	62,000	1,300	0	315	4,000
10	Taiwan	3 April 2024	10	0	1,100	0	6	100
11	Myanmar	03/28/25	5,456	30,000	11,404	0	11,000	157,000
12	Philippines	October 4 & 9, 2025	79	80,000	1,271	0	18,600	185,900
Total		2010-2024	297,160	6,335,734	163,166	200	154,613	763,262

Source: United Nations Atlas, 2024 [HA-9-12-24](#) unpublished update for 2025

The US President's responsibility to pay his victims earthquake insurance begins with the Big Bang in Haiti's Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault, on January 10, 2010, a quake of 7.0 magnitude struck at a depth of 8.1 miles, causing an astounding 220,000 deaths, and again on August 14, 2021 Obama and Trump's nuclear weapon thief Biden's quake of 7.2 magnitude struck at a depth of 6.2 miles, incidental to the discovery that 100 percent of Moïse assassins were State Department International Military Education graduates, after new building codes, another 2,220 died. The January 2010 quake is due \$100 billion for the highest single day casualty count in history and is such a big deal extra service pay for refouler, arming gangs and assassinating the President is not needed.

Türkiye and Syria East Anatolian Fault, on February 6, 2023 a quake of 7.8 magnitude struck at a depth of five miles, causing 50,000 casualties, right after the US Treasury sent an official to discuss sanctions against Russia. The confirmed death toll stood at 59,259: 50,783 in Turkey and 8,476 in Syria. 107,204 injured were injured in Turkey and 14,500 in Syria. 2.7 million people were displaced in Turkey and 103,472 in Syria. Damages were estimated at US\$148.8 billion in Turkey, or nine-percent of the country's GDP, and US \$14.8 billion in Syria. Damage to persons is estimated at \$8.4 billion. Any compensation paid by negligent builders, going to jail in droves, is in addition. US disaster relief assistance in the immediate aftermath of the quake can be reduced from the bill for the US share of property damage. Casualty insurance alone is estimated at \$14.3 billion for Turkey and \$3.3 billion for Syria.

Morocco's Marrakech mountain fault between the African and Eurasian Plates on September 8, 2023 at 11:11 pm, a 6.8 magnitude quake struck at a depth of 11 miles, causing more 2,000 casualties, a crime against the proposed admission of the African Union into the G20 by India Prime Minister Modi. A total of 2,946 people died, 5,674 were injured and 500,000 were internally displaced, for total damage to persons of \$2.5 billion, plus property damage to 78,000 buildings.

Libya's Mediterranean Tropical Cyclone Daniel caused an estimated 4,361 deaths (8,500 missing) and 44,862 displaced persons, due to 7 meter high tsunami destroying two dams, on September 10 and 11, 2023, after careening through Greece, Bulgaria and Italy. Casualty insurance is estimated at \$237 million plus property damage to 400 mud buried buildings and dams.

Afghanistan was hit by a wave of earthquakes between 7th and 15th October, in a region without faults, in 2023 reaching a magnitude of 6.3, directly affecting a total of 43,400 people across six districts. According to UN figures, as of 16 October 1,500 people have been killed and over 2,000 injured, for a total of \$235 million casualty insurance, plus property damage to 2,000 buildings. There have been three earthquakes in Afghanistan, since Trump took office in 2025. In Kunar a 6.0 magnitude quake occurred on August 31, 2025 causing extreme damage. Casualties were 3,000 fatalities; 4,000 injured. Also in Kunar, on September 4, 2025 there was a magnitude 5.6 aftershock that killed 2 and injured 41. Then in Balkh on November 3, 2025 a magnitude 6.2 quake caused 31 deaths and 1,156 injuries. Casualties are estimated 3,033 dead, 5,197 injured costing \$42,384,500. Much of the population live in informal and adobe houses, that are vulnerable to earthquakes. Damage to property is estimated at \$250 million. Tens of thousands of were displaced.

Japan has been more or less compensated with reconstruction and decades of friendship subsequent to the 1946 bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Japan's, Pacific Rim Subduction Zone, on March 11, 2011 the 9.2 magnitude Tohoku earthquake struck at a depth of 15 miles along the, causing 19,759 deaths and the Fukushima meltdown that brought Obama into compliance with the NPT. Approximately 20,000 people lost their lives and over 2,500 are still officially reported as missing, while a further 6,000 suffered injuries. In total, over 470,000 people were evacuated from their homes, for a total cost of \$2.5 billion. The US is not believed to have paid any reparation or been accused. Japan is believed to be insured. The January 1, 2024 Japan quake caused 430 fatalities and over 600 were injured. 62,000 people were ordered to evacuate. Casualty insurance is estimated at \$315 million plus property damage to 4,000 homes and roads.

The China quake, on 18 December 2023, shortly before the 1 January 2024 Japan quake, was incidental to the Colorado Trump disqualification case that was believed to have been shadowed by a Presidential mission of the Colorado National Guard and Air Force Academy, the third such crime of aggression, including a drone attack on Moscow, and the Morocco quake, and Libya flood treated herein, and incidental to a visit to China by Blinken to make one of his untimely accusations of human rights abuses in Hong Kong, ie. After the wrongfully detained, non-convicted Uygur minority had been released from work camps, and terrorism had been eliminated, and then on false pretenses, the US under the influence of Pelosi, unchecked by the State Department, rudely boycotted the Olympics in China. 149 people were killed, nearly 1,000 were injured and more than 87,000 were resettled, and 14,000 homes were destroyed. Casualty insurance is estimated at \$441 million, plus damage to 14,000 buildings and roads.

California, twice on December 20, 2021 a quake of 6.2 magnitude struck the Fuca/Gorda plates at a depth of 16.8 miles, and December 20, 2022 another quake of 6.4 magnitude struck the Mendocino Fracture Zone, at a depth of 11 miles, causing two fatalities, costing Biden \$10,000, plus property. There have been other small earthquakes in the US that are suspicious.

Taiwan 7.4 magnitude quake of 3 April 2024 in Hualien County killed 10 people, with 30 people still missing and 77 trapped, injured 1,000 and damaged over 100 buildings. The quake was followed by a 6.4 M aftershock. Casualties were significantly reduced since the last major quake(s) took thousands of lives due to improvements in seismic building code. 4 of the ten casualties occurred in a national park due to rockfall. Prior quakes caused \$10 billion in damages, but this might be less than \$1 billion. \$50 million would be a fair initial payment to ensure the United States is responsible for the nuclear stockpile. Due to the success of their seismic building code enforcement since the 1999 quake, probably a Clinton rape-murder, the 2024 Taiwan quake does not significantly change the \$150 billion total due to pay UN Compensation for Biden's peculiar nuclear fault authorizing Presidential Missions to test the seismic code in violation of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1996), 2,200 nuclear warhead limit and disqualification to hold federal office 22USC§6303.

On March 2025 a 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck Myanmar, with epicenter near Mandalay, the country's second largest city. It was the most powerful since 1912. It caused \$11 billion in damage. Casualties were 5,456 fatalities, 5,352 in Myanmar and 103 in Thailand; 11,404 injured; 538 missing; at \$5,150 UN Compensation per capita that comes to \$89,599,700 to survivors and a share of property damage go to USA. Tens of thousands were displaced, adding to the 3.6 million people internally displaced by military conflict there.

The Philippines has experienced significant seismic activity recently with a 6.9 magnitude quake on October 4, 2025 and 7.4 magnitude on October 9, 2025, there were over 12,000 aftershocks. Casualties were at least 79 dead, 1,271 injured, costing \$6,952,500. 185,900 homes were damaged, at \$100,000 per home, \$18.6 billion in property damage is estimated. 80,000 people were displaced.

4. Draft US Energy Export and Explosives Tax to Finance US s-nuke Victim Compensation Fund

Chris Wright, US Energy Secretary's Nuclear Security Administration's harmless Alaska detonation has so far been successful at curing Donald J. Trump from pushing the button in 2026, after Trump voluntarily man-slaughtered 10,000 with nuclear weapons in 2025, after involuntarily man-slaughtering 10,000 a year with refoiler in Central America 2017-2020. Wright has however so far failed to prevent the only nuclear weapon killing President in world history, the Truman-Biden-Trump US President, from falsely accusing non-nuclear weapon state Iran of nuclear weapon offense to kill his 10,000 a year quota with conventional war, under the extremely painful hypocritical false pretense of unlawfully obtained evidence regarding the 'Iran civilian nuclear energy program' that must be used against the false accuser, the unlawful obtainer of evidence, who fails to correct the recurrent 'Iran nuclear weapon program typo', the US s-nuke program in excess of Obama's 2,200 nuclear warhead limit, above which US nukes get stolen, buried and maliciously detonated by the senile-demented US President and his hopefully unusual proliferation of working age elder scamming gentry. Chris Wright, Energy Secretary seems to be the perfect person to legislate both a 6 percent US energy export tax and US explosive tax, 3 percent at purchase and 3 percent at detonation, including for nuclear weapons, to provide regular financing for a US s-nuke UN Victim Compensation Fund pursuant to Secs. 500 and 600 of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 [HA-12-6-25](#).

Sec. 550 Energy Export Tax

(a) The United States has historically had a much higher success rate with export taxes than import controls. An Act for the Relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen of July 16, 1798, ch. 77, §4, [1 Stat. 606](#), imposed a 20 cent per United States seaman, per month, tax to pay for marine hospital benefits. In the *Case concerning rights of nationals of the United States of America in Morocco*, Judgment of August 27th, 1952 : I.C.J. Reports 1952, p. 176, the Court held import controls were discriminatory. The guiding principles were economic liberty without any inequality and equality of treatment in commercial matters.

(1) The objective of the energy export tax, that would finance General Fund environmental responsibility, mostly of oil tankers and warships under Art. 195 of the Law of the Sea (1982) is to be socially responsible for import substitution of energy, made in the USA, mostly from the federally hostile Republican slave states of Texas armed robbery and Louisiana poisoning, recently become the largest energy exporter in the world, to keep domestic consumer prices low and eliminate demand for energy imports. The tax induced import substitution is presumed to improve the US balance of international trade by reducing exports marginally less than imports due to volume price, and will certainly reduce the overall volume of US international trade, shipping costs and environmental liability for unregulated hydrocarbon-railcars dumped in the ocean. Currently, in general, a minimal Oil Fund Liability and Hazardous Substance Superfund excise tax is imposed on energy exports, only if, before use or exportation, no tax was imposed on such crude oil 26USC§4611(b)(1)(B). To better regulate the energy industry, and regulate the hydrocarbon heating and cooling railcars from the ocean, once and for all, it is necessary to close the tax loopholes written into 26USC§4611.

(2) In 2023 the US International Trade Administration 'US Energy Trade Dashboard' reports the energy import and export values with Harmonized Schedule (HS) coding for \$369 billion of energy and related equipment regulation. A 6 percent tax would have brought in \$22 billion (2023), doubling, customs revenues to be reported on the cover of the Department of Homeland Security budget request.

(A) The title of Subchapter A of Chapter 38 Environmental Taxes of Title 26 of the United State Code needs to be amended from 'Tax on Petroleum' to 'Tax on Energy'.

(B) A new subparagraph '(3) energy exported from the United States' needs to be inserted at 26USC§4611(a).

(C) The tax loophole in subparagraph (b) Tax on Certain Uses and Exportation needs to be repealed in its entirety at 26USC§4611(b)(1)(A)(B)(2), must be 'repealed'.

(D) A new subparagraph needs to be inserted that says, 'the export tax' at §4611(c)(1)(C).

(E) The rate of the export tax must be set at a rate determined by Congress, that is recommended to be '6 percent of wholesale value of energy exports.'

(F) The words 'by subsection (b)' is stricken and 'crude oil' is replaced with 'energy' at §4611(d)(3).

(G) A new subsection shall be added:

'(g) Disposition of Energy Export Tax Revenues.

(1) All energy export tax revenues shall be collected by the Treasury and count towards Customs duties in the budget.

(H) To definitions and special rules is appended 26USC§4612(g) Prohibition of oceanic heating and cooling pumps.

(1) Oceanic heating and cooling pumps, railcars and containers are prohibited as thermal pollution by Art. 195 of the Law of the Sea (1982).

(2) Any heating or cooling pump, railcar or container, found in may be seized, finder keeper, pursuant to the normalization of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Anomaly map.

(A) Heating pumps must be extinguished with 15 parts per million 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC), cabled out of ocean, and quickly brought to a refinery, for conversion to a safer hydrocarbon, before self-combusting hydrocarbons, such as styrene reignite in 3 months. To an equipped warship or oil tanker, removing hydrocarbon heating pumps from the ocean, finder keeper, is the most highly profitable form of oil exploration, and no subsidy is needed. Railcars removed from the ocean must be refurbished, before sold or used, to prevent bearing and axel rust from derailling railcars. Due to decades of drought and global warming, there is very little sympathy for the polar ice melting justification for the use of oceanic heating pumps, and in the absence of any public proceeding attempting to justify their use, they may be found and seized by any warship or oil tanker capable of keeping them.

(B) Used coolants have no known recycling value. It is the EPA recycling program, in particular the January 1, 2023 R410a phase-out, that wrongfully disposed of industrial quantities of used coolant in the ocean, to secretively manipulate the climate, in hostile and incompetent ways. The railcars are valuable and must be refurbished before they can be used or sold. It is lawful for states to authorize publicly informed rainmaking operations using oceanic cooling pumps to make rain to end droughts, provided these rainmaking operations are terminated before there is any weather disaster declaration, by removing the cooling pumps from the ocean.

(C) By taxing energy exports all fuel and coolant shipments leaving the United States shall be registered by container/railcar number. The location of any energy shipment should be instantly findable with GPS tracking. The buyer, seller and shipper of any shipment of any railcar or other container, found in the ocean, and seized, shall be notified of their thermal pollution violation, to prevent recurrence under Art. 195 of the Law of the Sea (1982).

Sec. 600 Explosives Excise Tax

(a) To do commerce in explosives and Bureau of Fiscal Service overestimates and certain explosion every time they receive an email, justice, it seems necessary to impose a tax on explosives, so that all explosive materials are not only accounted for, the licensed and permitted, sale, purchase, transport and possession of all explosive materials, would be immediately known to both the Treasury Alcohol and

Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) and Justice Department Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). The ATF would not need to B&E first, when speculating on explosive consumer records, that might or might not exhibit a red flag, or be faked. Explosives are currently regulated by licenses and permits issued by the Attorney General for less than \$200 27CFR§555, 18USC§841 *et seq.*

(b) All that is needed is to legislate a simple new common tax code at Subpart L 27CFR§555.225. There is hereby imposed a federal excise tax on the dollar amount of the sale of all explosives sold in the United States, including nuclear weapons purchased by the Department of Defense to be paid 6 percent at sale, 3 percent by licensed seller and 3 percent by licensed buyer and 3 percent at detonation by buyer. Ammunition is taxed 6 percent at point of sale. Transaction records attached to the excise tax will identify the licensed and/or permitted buyer, seller and shipper, as well as the serial number, type, quantity and price of the explosive material and the status of the 9 percent tax, 6 percent sale and 3 percent detonation.

(c) The United States shall not manufacture any nuclear weapons until the President has reported on compliance with the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 42USC§2122. Nuclear weapons sales will then be taxed 3 percent. All further nuclear weapons detonations will be taxed 3 percent of estimated sale value. Serial numbers of all nuclear weapons must be tabulated to determine their disposition: active, dismantled, detonated, whether or not lost or stolen. The United States President, who authorizes his personal nuclear weapons attache to detonate any nuclear weapon in the US arsenal, may be prosecuted for \$250 billion, including Iraq residuals, by 11 nations for UN Compensation on suspicion of fault regarding nuclear tests of the seismic code, other hostile environmental modification, \$100 billion for Haiti and \$88 billion Iraq war residuals, to enforce the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit.

5. UN Compensation Arrears Vote, with Supporting Documentation

Including US s-nuke Victim Compensation with UN Compensation for conventional war casualty should ultimately compensate all international victims of US violence. Current work on the 2026 UN Atlas statistics are focusing on the creation of DESA UN Economy Division and there is no time to update the UN Compensation Inclusive Arrears vote supporting documentation from United Nations Atlas, 2024 [HA-9-12-24](#). Wikipedia does a better job of reporting Fatalities related to armed conflict, by country, for from six to two years ago, and the record should be more consistent with their reporting. Compensation [HA-10-4-26](#) provides UN Compensation is the system of compensation for victims of war set forth by United Nations Security Council Compensation Commission for Iraq-Kuwait are applicable to the victims of all conflicts and disasters worldwide. The Assembly is sought to increase rates 108 percent (2.08), estimating 3 percent inflation for 36 years since 1990 without the vote of, or consultation with, the very dangerous Ambassadors to be enforced payment of UN Compensation, due victims of war, with Arrears pursuant to Art. 5 and 19 of the UN Charter.

As of the 2026 update, the nations with obligations to pay a total of \$801 billion, \$306 billion casualty insurance, in war reparations, to be formally charged Arrears to finance UN Compensation without vote are (1) Iran (\$1 billion for Arabian infrastructure and casualty and \$25 million civil war casualty); (2) Israel (>\$50 billion for Palestine, Lebanon and Iran); (3) Myanmar (\$30 billion internal and Royhingia refugees); (4) Pakistan (\$1.7 billion Afghan refouler); (5) Palestine (\$50 million Simchat Tora war); (6) Russia (>\$100 billion for Ukraine); (7) Saudi Arabia (\$24.8 billion for Yemen); (8)

Syria (\$60 billion civil war); and (9) United States of America (\$322 billion for Iraq, Iran, Israel attacks, and hostile environmental modifications and \$72 billion unpaid UN agency dues and USAID cancellation).

UN Compensation Arrears Vote 2026
(US Dollars)

Payor	Vote	Beneficiary	Estimated Arrears	Refugee and Casualty
United States of America	No	UN Compensation for Hostile Presidential Missions Worldwide Including Iraq, Iran, Israel and Disastrous Environmental Modifications, \$72 billion unpaid UN Agency dues and USAID Cancellation	322,000,000,000	31,128,700,000
Russian Federation	No	UN Compensation for Ukraine Invasion	100,000,000,000	20,435,000,000
Syria	Yes	UN Compensation for Syria	60,000,000,000	43,750,000,000
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Yes	UN Compensation for Democratic Republic of Congo	60,500,000,000	30,613,000,000
Israel	No	UN Compensation to Palestine since 1948	50000000000	11,000,000,000
Sudan	No	UN Compensation for Sudan	30,000,000,000	29,302,000,000
Myanmar	No	UN Compensation for Rohingya and Civilian Government	30,000,000,000	15,375,000,000

Saudi Arabia	No	UN Compensation for Yemen Famine Bombing	24,760,000,000	24,760,000,000
Secretary General of the United Nations	No	UN Peacekeeping (3 percent Inflation for Services) Fund	21,851,943,679	15,000
Ethiopia	Yes	UN Compensation for Ethiopia	20,490,000,000	19,410,000,000
Somalia	Yes	UN Compensation for Somalia	18,451,000,000	18,451,000,000
Nigeria	Yes	UN Compensation for Nigeria	16,000,000,000	15,768,000,000
South Sudan	Yes	UN Compensation for South Sudan	12,000,000,000	12,000,000,000
Burkina Faso	Yes	UN Compensation for Burkino Faso	11,000,000,000	10,550,000,000
Mali	Yes	UN Compensation for Mali	7,730,000,000	7,730,000,000
Iraq	Yes	UN Compensation for Iraq	6,530,000,000	6,530,000,000
Cameroon	Yes	UN Compensation for Cameroon	5,045,000,000	5,045,000,000
Pakistan	Yes	UN Compensation for Afghan Refouler	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Haiti	Yes	UN Compensation for Haiti	1,080,000,000	1,080,000,000
Iran	No	UN Compensation for Civil War and Arabian Infrastructure Bombing	1,000,000,000	50,000,000
Venezuela	No	UN Dues	122981100	0
Palestine	No	UN	50,000,000	35,000,000

		Compensation for Simchat Tora War		
Mexico	Yes	UN Compensation for Mexico	450,000,000	450,000,000
Colombia	Yes	UN Compensation for Colombia	353,000,000	353,000,000
Ecuador	No	UN Dues	2,646,990	0
Sao Tome and Principe	Yes	UN Dues	684884	0
Afghanistan	No	UN Dues	646,485	0
Bolivia	Yes	UN Dues	886,482	0
Grand Total		United Nations	801,118,789,620	305,515,715,000

Source: Currently, the following Member States, not including the United States of America who must be charged \$72 billion to pay for UN agency arrears and USAID cancellation, are in arrears and fall under the provisions of Article 19 [see documents A/80/474, A/80/474/Add.1, A/80/474/Add.2, A/80/474/Add.3: 1. Afghanistan; 2. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ; 3. Ecuador; 4. Sao Tome and Principe; 5. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). In its resolution 80/2 adopted on 14 October 2025, the General Assembly decided that the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Sao Tome and Principe would be permitted to vote in the Assembly until the end of its 80th session.

UN Compensation supporting documentation from the United Nations Atlas, 2024 [HA-9-12-24](#) follow. Globally, the UN reported the absolute number of war deaths has been declining since 1946, yet, conflict and violence have been on the rise, since COVI-19. Following 2021, which saw a 56% increase in battle-related deaths from 2020, the increase in 2022 was 142%, with more than 237,000 battle-related deaths. 2022 had the highest number of battle-related deaths in a single conflict-year since the Iraq government offensive towards Kurdistan in 1988. The preliminary estimate of total battle-deaths in 2023 reported by the news media is 177,000. This means that as the result of the imperfect ceasefire agreement in the Ethiopian war in Tigray in 2023, there were 96,000 fewer casualties there, but as the result of major war in Palestine and an uptick in the number of wars, the UN Assembly must take responsibility for counting, there were 60,000 fewer casualties than in 2022. The wars in Ukraine and Ethiopia were the primary contributors to over 237,000 battle-related deaths in 2022. High intensity conflicts in Ukraine and Ethiopia, with more than 100,000 deaths, more than doubled the number war related casualties in 2017. However, Ethiopia passed a ceasefire in 2022 and violence is much abated in 2023, and since 2022 Afghanistan is not reported to be in a state of war, and could be said to have graduated from war, there are however complaints that their summary executions rival hundreds in Iran and more than a thousand in China, annually. Non-refouler of Afghan refugees elects Pakistan a UN Observer Mission early 2024 and suggests liberation from torturous US military occupations may be an effective way to end war and begin to win UN compensation for the civilian population.

Although identifying conflicts may have been useful for Peace Research Institute of Oslo PRIO diplomacy in 2022, in 2024 the UN Assembly must vote to begin to account for current wars with more than 1,000 deaths in a year, and be willing to charge Cold War offenders arrears at affordable UN compensation at twice 1990 rates to treat their unlawful voting practices with enforcement under Arts.

5 and 19 of the UN Charter. There is a dispute regarding the number of wars in 2022 between PRIO and the Wikipedia table of Fatalities Related to Armed Conflict by Country in the List of Ongoing Armed Conflicts entry. PRIO only counts 8 wars in 2022. Wikipedia indicates there were 17 wars in 2022 and 20 wars in 2023. Whereas the Wikipedia table has been used for many years, just republished an update overnight to exclude criminal homicide in Brazil, and PRIO counting of conflicts, rather than wars, evidently results in underestimates due to non-self-incrimination by warring factions. Brazil was reported by PRIO to have seen a rise in estimated battle- and other conflict-related deaths in 2021, and violence against civilians caused as many deaths as battles, that was corroborated by Wikipedia. However, the nature of armed conflict in Brazil complex and difficult to define as war, whereas criminal homicide seems to have been found to more appropriate and Brazil is no longer historically listed as an armed conflict by Wikipedia. Approximately 57 per cent of the 2020 battle-related deaths in Brazil were attributable to violence between state forces and unidentified armed groups, or violence between police and political militias, while 42 per cent involved inter-political militia violence. Cameroon is now the smallest of 20 current wars with 1,042 deaths in 2023, up from 943 in 2022, 790 in 2021 and 1,447 in 2020.

According to the Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO), in 2022 there were a total of 137 internationally recognized armed conflicts, 55 state based and 82 non-state conflicts. Fifty-five active state-based conflicts were recorded in 38 conflict-affected countries. Eight of these 55 conflicts were classified as wars – meaning over 1,000 battle-related deaths were recorded within the calendar year - Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Mali, Nigeria, Russia and Ukraine, Somalia, and Yemen. There has been an increase in state-based conflicts in the past decade, with over 50 such conflicts each year for the past eight years. In 2022, battle-related deaths from state-based conflicts more than doubled from the previous year due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. More state-based conflict battle-related deaths took place in 2022 than any year since 1994. The only other period since 1946 when more than 50 state-based conflicts have been recorded was during the early 1990s due to the break-up of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. In the Cold War, the United States and Soviet Union often supported different sides in civil wars. However, with the end of the Cold War, the funding for civil wars dried up, and many of the conflicts related to the former Soviet Union were short lived, leading to a substantial decrease in conflict in the late 1990s and 2000s. In 2017, almost half a million people across the world were killed in homicides, far surpassing the 89,000 killed in active armed conflicts and the 19,000 killed in terrorist attacks. More than 99 per cent of all terrorist-related deaths occur in countries involved in a violent conflict or with high levels of political terror. While the number of nuclear weapons has dropped from more than 60,000 during the Cold War to around 14,000 today, nuclear weapons are more powerful today. Cold War fears were clearly re-frozen by the COVID “cold”, in which emergency more than 6 million people perished worldwide from vaccine propaganda, not necessarily telling the masses to wash their nose and take echinacea to cure COVID, RSV and flu.

In 2022 PRIO reported 55 conflicts affected 38 countries. In 2022, wars accounted for 17% of all conflicts, up from just 9% in the previous year. PRIO however seems to have difficulty counting deaths and distinguishing major wars with more than 10,000 deaths from wars of a military character with more than 1,000 deaths and alarming rates of criminal homicide. PRIO counted only eight wars with more than 1,000 casualties spanning Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Mali, Nigeria, Russia and Ukraine, Somalia, and Yemen although Wikipedia counts 17 wars in 2022 and 20 in 2023, but with fewer deaths due to a major reduction in the intensity of fighting in Tigray, Ethiopia. Notably, after several years of intense warfare between the Government of Syria and Syrian insurgents, the conflict is no longer classified as a major war and has deescalated to a war. This marks a significant change from

it being one of the two deadliest conflicts for several consecutive years. In 2021, Afghanistan and Yemen were the two most dominant conflicts, whereas in 2022 Ethiopia and Ukraine escalated to be the two conflicts with the greatest number of battle-related deaths. The war between the governments of Russia and Ukraine is one of only three interstate wars witnessed during that year, the other two being low-intensity conflicts between the governments of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and the governments of Iran and Israel.

In 2022, two major conflicts from the past decade declined in intensity: the conflict in Afghanistan is no longer classified as a war and the Syrian civil war and Houthi rebellion in Yemen have been downgraded from ‘major war’ to ‘war’. In 2021, the war between the Government of Afghanistan and the Taliban was the deadliest conflict in the world for the third consecutive year, resulting in nearly 35,000 battle-related deaths in that year alone. However, the conflict was transformed when the Taliban rapidly captured territory and eventually the capital in August 2021. Since taking control of the government, the Taliban has imposed a strict interpretation of Islamic law, barring women and girls from public spaces and effectively eliminating women’s rights. In 2022, the Government of Afghanistan was recorded in conflicts with IS, the Afghanistan Freedom Front (AFF), and National Resistance Front (NRF), which was aligned with the former government. Additionally, the Taliban government perpetrated one-sided violence during 2022. While battle-related deaths have significantly decreased in Afghanistan, this decline has not extended to other forms of violence. Amnesty International described extrajudicial killings, which are not counted by UCDP, as “widespread and systematic. Overturning the Afghan refouler wins the Pakistani election. Afghanistan is furthermore due nuclear earthquake, and Pakistan R410a phase-out flood compensation from the USA and Afghanistan is a model for ending war by ending occupation by the US, that might be more peacefully emulated by Assad’s Syria and democratically elected Iraq. The major wars in Ukraine, Palestine, Myanmar and Sudan must be treated first, before all wars are treated by descending fatality, as declared herein by the Current War Reparation table, that is based on the Wikipedia List of Ongoing Armed Conflicts.

Current War Reparation 2023
(Millions of US Dollars)

No	Nation	2023 Dead	Begin Date	Total Dead	Displac ed	Maimed	Detaine es 2023	Cost	Homes
1	Ukraine	95,088	2022	200,000	3,700,000 5,900,000 EU refuge	183,000	4,000	20,435	167,200
2	Palestin e	30,034	7 Oct 2023	27,281	2,000,000	70,336	9,460	10,535	355,000
3	Myanm ar	15,773	2021	50,000	1,950,000 960,000 Rohingy a	95,000	20,000	15,375	16,500
4	Sudan	13,225	2019	16,136	5,800,0	44,448	n/a	29,302	n/a

					00 1,500,0 00 refugees				
5	Nigeria	8,505	2010	50,005	3,100,0 00	n/a	3,672 ransom (2019)	15,768	n/a
6	Burkina Faso	8,486	2021	10,000	2,100,0 00	n/a	n/a	10,550	n/a
7	Somalia	8,342	2009	65,273	3,500,0 00	125,000	n/a	18,451	n/a
8	Mexico	7,168	2006	41,034	No refouler	n/a	50,000	450	n/a
9	Syria	6,211	2011	420,000	6,800,0 00, 5,500,0 00 refugees	1,500,0 00	30,000	43,750	150,000
10	Mali	4,285	2012	46,000	1,500,0 00 430,000 (2022)	n/a	n/a	7,730	n/a
11	Congo, Democr atic Republi c	3,902	1996 2020	6,000,0 00 22,601	6,100,0 00	n/a	n/a	60,500 30,613	n/a
12	Ethiopia	3,830	2020	162,000 - 378,000	3,600,0 00	120,000 raped	n/a	19,410 – 20,490	20,000
13	Yemen	3,169	2014	150,000 + 277,000 famine	4,000,0 00	525,000	n/a	24,760	n/a
14	Pakistan	2,116	2023	2,900	327,000 – 1,700,0 00	2,500	20,000	1,662	n/a
15	Haiti	2,014	2020	4,000	200,000	3,500	11,700	1,080	n/a
16	Columb ia	1,932	2020	5,607	60,000	5,000	n/a	353	n/a
17	Israel	1,410	1948	48,281	7,000,0 00	5,500 (2023)	254 (2023)	35	n/a
18	Iraq	1,335	2003	306,000	1,000,0 00	n/a	n/a	6,530	+ \$82 billion
19	South	1,240	2013	400,000	2,000,0	n/a	n/a	12,000	n/a

	Sudan				00				
20	Cameroon	1,042	2017	9,000	1,00,000	n/a	n/a	5,045	n/a

Source: Wikipedia – Fatalities related to armed conflict, by country 2019-2023 Table;
Table of Ongoing Armed Conflicts updated 6 Feb. 2024

Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022 is the deadliest conflict in Europe since WWII with more than 200,000 battle-deaths after nearly two years of non-stop shelling. The Ukraine invasion was the second deadliest conflict in 2022 with 109,600+ deaths and deadliest in 2023 with 95,088 deaths. With a total of more than 204,688 war deaths, 3.7 million Ukrainians are internally displaced, 5.9 million are refugees in Europe, 186,000 are maimed, 4,000 are POW, and 167,200 buildings were damaged or destroyed. An estimated 4,000 Ukrainians are still being held as prisoners of war in Russia. Nearly 2,000 of them were the "Defenders of Mariupol," a southern Ukrainian port city now occupied by Russia. Russia is believed to have recruited over 100,000 prisoners since it launched its invasion. Prisoners were initially recruited by the Wagner mercenary group, but the group's access to prisoners was revoked in early 2023, as its feud with Russia's defense ministry intensified. Only 100,000 deaths and 2 million displacements were reported in the former Yugoslavia between 1992-1995. The war between the governments of Russia and Ukraine is one of only three interstate wars witnessed during that year, the other two being low-intensity conflicts between the governments of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and the governments of Iran and Israel. Russia and Putin's ambitions in Ukraine span both territorial and governmental control. However, Ukraine has mounted a strong and sustained defense, with \$25 billion annual US military assistance, that does not need any more authorization from Congress to punish the Department of Defense for extortionate overestimation of real Army, Navy and Air Force undistributed offsetting receipts, and EU asylum displacement discount. The stalemate is hard on Ukraine who is hard on the autonomous areas where Russian forces have embedded themselves. Otherwise, Ukraine has refrained from the use of force in their international relations and the crime of aggression is all Putin's who comes to court now that the United States has been ejected for not for themselves upholding Art. IX of the Allegation of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 2022.

As of February 2024, it is estimated Russia owes \$20,485 million for death, injury and internal displacement of person, but not EU refugees, plus a to be determined amount of Ukraine property damaged or destroyed by the war, including in the autonomous region, without regards as to whether it was Russian or Ukraine who caused the damage, are to be billed at twice UN Compensation Commission rates from 1990, after 33 years of 3 percent growth, to Russian arrears under Arts. 5 and 19 of the UN Charter. For a just and lasting ceasefire agreement, Ukraine shall also pay a to be determined amount of UN Compensation to all the civilian victims in the autonomous region and administrate its reconstruction, and Russia shall reparate all Ukraine once and Russians and Ukrainians and dual nationals, shall be able to cross the border in peace pursuant to Art. 26 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969). A World Bank February 2023 Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA2) at the \$411 billion it would take to bring Ukraine per capita to the level of Russian, over the next 10 years.

Palestine has suffered more than 27,281 deaths, 2 million have been displaced, 70,336 maimed, and 9,460 detained since Hamas started a war killing 1,200 Israelis, taking 254 hostage, maiming 5,500 and

causing minor property damage on 7 October 2023. Palestine is estimated to owe \$35 million in casualty insurance, plus property, more than the initial estimate of \$24 million, including property, in Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal: Simchat Torah Memorandum [HA-4-1-24](#) due to new evidence of 5,500 maimed presented by Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in the Gaza Strip (South Africa v. Israel) 2024. Israel is estimated to owe Palestine at least \$10,535 million in casualty insurance, less than the initial \$12 billion estimate, but increasing with every ceasefire violation. Now that it is 6 February 2024 and the ICJ Cold War Presidency has left office, South Africa must again ask the court to vote on their primary request for a ceasefire and withdrawal from Gaza, that had been censored by the US President and Russian Vice-President. Failure to vote for a ceasefire has been the leading charge for the removal of US President Biden, Secretary Blinken and Speaker Johnson, from office, since the FBI delivered a relatively large keg of amphetamine to the red flagged Simchat Torah informant. Netanyahu has slain more than 75 percent of the casualties in the Palestine Israel conflict since the Nakba in 1948. Property damage shall be reduced by the real value of insured relocation of Israeli settlers from the West Bank to make those vacated settlements available on a permanent basis to Gaza refugees at no cost. Property taxes shall be levied by Palestine against any Israeli settlements. Palestine shall issue all building and zoning permits in Palestine. Israel vote for >\$50 billion UN Compensation due Palestine under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. Palestine/UNRWA vote for \$50 million UN Compensation due Simchat Tora War 2023 to repeal Annex (I) of Admission of new Members to the United Nations [A/ES-10/L.30/Rev.1](#) (2024).

In Myanmar, a total of 15,773 people were killed in 2023, a decline from a high of 20,206 in 2022, up from 11,114 at the beginning of the conflict in 2021. There are an estimated 960,000 Rohingya in need of humanitarian assistance at refugee camps in Bangladesh due compensation from the prior conflict. 20,000 political prisoners remain detained out of 25,000 arrested. Rebel groups armed by China proliferate. Several ceasefires and truces have failed and a proliferation of conflicts has reoccurred, reshaping the country's conflict landscape. The number of conflicts escalated to five in both 2021 and 2022 as several previously dormant conflicts reignited amidst the unstable situation. One conflict, between the military government and the National Unity Government of Myanmar (NUG), was classified as a war, and resulted in more than 1,200 battle-related deaths. The Sit-Tat, the military junta associated with the military government, has stated that it will subjugate anyone unwilling to live under military rule; the UCDP recorded 616 fatalities from one-sided violence by the military government of Myanmar in 2022. Consequently, the conflict resulted in 2,164 reported civilian casualties from explosive weapons in 2023, including 745 fatalities, reflecting a 121% and 155% increase in casualties and deaths, respectively, over 2022. The military is linked to 85% of these civilian casualties and 88% of the fatalities. Ammunition does not seem to be counted. Myanmar is a major war. 2023 casualties are estimated at more than 3,000 deaths and using the 190% ratio of wounded to dead casualties above, 5,714 wounded in 2023. Myanmar is identified by at least 50,000 dead and 95,000 wounded since the 2021 military coup, including at least 8,000 civilians, after the strict interpretation of the Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar) by the Secretary-General in December 2020 was interpreted by the ICJ Cold War Presidency in 2021 to censure "Myanmar's military and security forces responsible, inter alia, for killings, rape and other forms of sexual violence, torture, beatings, cruel treatment, and for the destruction of or denial of access to food, shelter and other essentials of life, all with the intent to destroy the Rohingya group, in whole or in part." Myanmar is obligated to pay an estimated \$15.4 billion in casualty insurance for civilian casualties, civilian government detained by the military coup and Rohingya refugees, plus 16,500 structures damaged since the Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The

Gambia v. Myanmar) 2019 under Art 36 of the Statute of Court

Sudan is comprised of about 578 ethnic groups, with 80 Arab majority, communicating in numerous different dialects and languages. Since 1983, a combination of civil war and famine has taken the lives of nearly two million people in Sudan. Between 1989 and 2019, a 30-year-long military dictatorship led by Omar al-Bashir ruled Sudan and committed widespread human rights abuses, including torture, persecution of minorities, alleged sponsorship of global terrorism, and ethnic genocide in Darfur from 2003–2020. Overall, the regime killed an estimated 300,000 to 400,000 people. Protests erupted in 2018, demanding Bashir's resignation, which resulted in a coup d'état on 11 April 2019 and Bashir's imprisonment. Both the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces are accused of committing war crimes. The Sudanese Armed Forces is the regular forces of Sudan and is divided into five branches: the Sudanese Army, Sudanese Navy (including the Marine Corps), Sudanese Air Force, Border Patrol and the Internal Affairs Defense Force, with 200,000 troops. Since the Darfur crisis in 2004, safe-keeping the central government from the armed resistance and rebellion of paramilitary rebel groups such as the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), the Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) have been important priorities. While not official, the Sudanese military also uses nomad militias, the most prominent being the Janjaweed, in executing a counter-insurgency war. Somewhere between 200,000 and 400,000 people have died in the violent struggles. Whereas Sudan has received humanitarian assistance from the UN and NGOs, it does not seem necessary to charge for their long history of civil war. There has been a dramatic increase in casualties since a war registered in 2021 with 1,584 deaths, declining to 1,327 in 2022, before escalating to a major war with 13,225 deaths in 2023. About 44,448 people have been severely wounded. As of 29 December 2023, over 5.8 million were internally displaced and more than 1.5 million others had fled the country as refugees, and many civilians in Darfur have been reported dead as part of the Masalit massacres. UN Integrated Transitional Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) evacuated from the nation under fire and had to destroy their property in 2023, the UN Assembly is highly forgiven to charge Sudan with \$29 billion in arrears for compensation for the war since 2021 and major war since 2023 under Arts. 5 and 19 of the UN Charter.

UN Observer Missions assess state-based reparations in impoverished developing nations with long war histories, depending on the integrity of their vote for democratic peace theory in the UN Assembly, pursuant to Art. 14 of the International Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment or Treatment (1987) pursuant to Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda) 1999-2022 and Joint Application Instituting Proceedings Concerning a Dispute under the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Canada and the Kingdom of the Netherlands v. The Syrian Arab Republic) 8 June 2023. Alphabetical is easier to compare national data in the table and the corresponding paragraph(s).

Since Burkina Faso held democratic elections in 2015 – the first in the country's history, Burkina Faso has been home to two state-based conflicts and many incidents of one-sided violence. The current conflict began with the first of two military coup d'état in 2021 and again in 2022. More than 8,486 deaths are estimated to have occurred as the result of the war in 2023. Two state-based conflicts continued between the Government of Burkina Faso and JNIM, an al-Qaida-loyal jihadist group, and between the government and IS. The conflict with JNIM has been growing in intensity since it was first recorded in 2018 and is now classified as a war, resulting in more than 1,600 battle-related deaths in 2022. The conflict between the government and IS is sustained at a low level, accounting for just over

400 battle-related deaths in 2022. Since the military takeovers began in 2021 more than 10,000 people have been killed and 2.1 million displaced, for a total cost of \$10.6 billion casualty insurance, Burkina Faso cannot afford. Perhaps these claims for compensation in developing nations could be passed to estimate roughly how much UN relief will be needed to ameliorate the damages caused by the conflict, but not be filed for arrears they are unable to pay, except on a case by case basis.

Cameroon suffered 1,042 war deaths in 2023, 943 in 2022, 790 in 2021 and 1,447 in 2020. Cameroon has faced two major violent conflicts since 2017 that must be added together to demand \$5,045 million US dollars in UN compensation for 9,000 deaths and 1 million refugees. The bigger conflict, between the government and separatists from the English-speaking minority, started in 2017 and has killed over 6,000 people. It has displaced 765,000 people, of whom over 70,000 are refugees in Nigeria. According to the UN, 2.2 million of the Anglophone regions' four million people need humanitarian support while about 600,000 children have been deprived of effective schooling because of the conflict. The country also faces a reinvigorated jihadist insurgency with deadly attacks in the Lake Chad area. The war with Boko Haram, centered in the Far North, has killed over 3,000 Cameroonians, displaced about 250,000 and triggered the rise of vigilante self-defense groups.

The Colombian conflict began in 1920s agrarian disputes. In Colombia at least three parallel and overlapping conflicts continued in 2021: between the government and the National Liberation Army (Ejército de Liberación Nacional, ELN); between the government and dissident armed groups of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo, FARC-EP); and between the ELN and the Gaitanista Self-Defence Forces of Colombia (Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia, AGC). The peace accord in 2016 between the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the government ended a five-decades-long armed conflict and brought an initial decline in violence. But conflict-related violence has since taken new forms, and abuses by armed groups, including killings, massacres, and massive forced displacement increased in many remote areas of Colombia in 2021. In Columbia there were 1,932 deaths in 2023, 2,276 in 2022, 1,399 in 2021, up from 765 in 2020 and 238 in 2019. 220,000 people have died in the conflict between 1958 and 2013, most of them civilians (177,307 civilians and 40,787 fighters), and more than five million civilians were forced from their homes between 1985 and 2012, generating the world's second-largest population of internally displaced persons. The current total is 177,307 civilians killed, 27,023 people abducted, 4,744,046 – 5,712,506 displaced and 340,000 refugees. Total dead are more than 220,000 and total casualties 450,000. The United Nations Security Council established a political mission in 2016 to monitor and verify implementation of the FARC peace accord that was successful until 2020. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported more than 60,000 people displaced between January and September 2021 in “mass displacements” of 50 or more people or 10 or more families—the highest figure recorded since 2012. Columbia is obligated to compensate for the war since 2021 that has taken 5,607 lives, wounded 5,000 and displaced

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), since 1996, conflict in eastern DRC has led to approximately six million deaths. The First Congo War (1996–1997) began in the wake of the 1994 Rwandan Genocide, during which ethnic Hutu extremists killed an estimated one million minority ethnic Tutsis and moderate Hutus in Rwanda (DRC's neighbor to the east). In 1998, the Second Congo War broke out following the deterioration of relations between Kigali and Kinshasa. Congolese forces supported by Angola (which also reversed alliances following the ascent of Laurent Kabila), Namibia, and Zimbabwe fought the Rwandan, Ugandan, and Burundi militaries, as well as various rebel groups.

The death toll of the Second Congo War and the associated humanitarian disaster may have reached over three million people by 2004. The current regime began in 2013 when the UN Security Council authorized the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) to support the Congolese army against M23. DRC is home to some of the world's largest reserves of metals and rare earth minerals used to produce advanced electronics. DRC is home to 6.1 million people who have been internally displaced. There were 3,902 deaths in 2023, down from 6,254 in 2022, 6,283 in 2021, 6,162 in 2020 and the beginning of the current conflict in 2019 when +394 died. MONUSCO charges the advanced electronics industry with 22,601 deaths, for \$113 million, including 6.1 million internally displaced persons \$30.6 billion, half the \$60.5 billion cost of 6 million deaths since 1996.

In 2020 Tigray cessation from Ethiopia resulted in a major war, with the foreign nation of Eritria intervening and many guerrilla and political groups extensively killing and raping civilians. It is estimated that since 2020 when the Tigray conflict broke out in the COVID year of 2020 to 2022 when it was the deadliest conflict in the world, 162,000-378,000 people were killed, 3.6 million were displaced, 120,000 women were raped and 20,000 homes damaged or destroyed. Ethiopian and Tigrayan authorities signed an African Union agreement on the cessation of hostilities in November 2022, but Eritria remains seized of north Tigray province and violence continues. Charging Ethiopia arrears for UN Compensation does not seem to make impoverished, but growing, Ethiopia able to repay arrears. However, compensation estimates might bring the right amount and type relief from the international community \$19.4 – 20.5 billion plus 20,000 homes damaged or destroyed. Having tried hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure COVID colds, the WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus from Ethiopia, should instruct - During a COVID outbreak the best remedy is to wash your nose, echinacea cures COVID, RSV and flu.

In Haiti, since the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in July 2021, Prime Minister Henry has led the government without a constitutional mandate, as he did not receive parliamentary approval. Parliament stopped functioning in January 2020, when former President Moïse refused to organize legislative elections. Only 3 of 12 justices of the Supreme Court of Justice continue working. Armed gangs have intensified control of strategic areas increasing violence. More than 42 percent of Haiti's population needs humanitarian assistance and up to 40 percent of the country experiences acute food insecurity. Nearly 200,000 are displaced, 70,000 precariously. Despite dire conditions, the United States and other countries repatriated almost 41,000 Haitians by air and sea from January 2021 to September 2022, and the Dominican Republic expelled almost 59,000 people to Haiti by land between February and October 2022, including people born in the Dominican Republic but considered by Dominican authorities to be Haitian. Haiti's prisons held almost three times more detainees than for which they were built. Many of the more than 11,700 detainees—84 percent of whom were awaiting trial—are living in inhumane conditions. Nationwide, BINUH reported 1,349 homicides, from January through August 2022 and 877 kidnappings. The Institute for Justice & Democracy in Haiti (IJDH), the RNDDH, and the FJKL have documented 20 massacres in Port-au-Prince since 2018, with at least 1,000 victims. There are no charges in these killings. In the first six months of 2023, there have been nearly 300 confirmed cases of kidnappings in the country, maybe 1,200 a year. The money should go to improving the conditions of 11,700 detainees. The UN Security Council has extended UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINHUH) mandate. Currently, a UN Peacekeeping Mission to Haiti by Kenyan blue helmet police officers is delayed by the reasonable requirement of the Kenya Supreme Court that the government of Haiti agree to the deployment.

Iraq had been in a constant state of war since the U.S.-led invasion in 2003. Between 280,771-315,190 have died from direct war related violence caused by the U.S., its allies, the Iraqi military and police, and opposition forces from the time of the invasion through March 2023. In 2014, the Islamic State advanced into Iraq from Syria. The United States formed an international coalition of nearly eighty countries to counter the terrorist group. Regional forces—including as many as thirty thousand Iranian troops—joined the Iraqi army, local tribes, and the Kurdish Peshmerga in operations to retake territory from the Islamic State, recapturing Tikrit in April 2015, Ramadi in December 2015, Fallujah in June 2016, and Mosul in July 2017. The Trump administration sharply escalated the U.S. presence in Iraq in early 2017 to bring a swift end to the Islamic State, and the Iraqi government declared victory over the group in December 2017. Since then, most foreign troops have withdrawn from Iraq, except for a small U.S. presence of about 2,500. Twenty years after the war with the United States and six years after the war against the Islamic State, Iraq still faces significant challenges in its recovery. Despite more than \$100 billion committed to aiding and reconstructing Iraq, many parts of the country still suffer from lack of access to clean drinking water and housing. Over one million people remain internally displaced, 4.1 million people need humanitarian assistance, and reconstruction is projected to cost at least \$88 billion.

The Government of Mali has been at war since 2012 military coup, shortly before the election. In 2023 Mali is estimated to have suffered 4,285 war deaths. Since 2012 there have been more than 46,000 deaths. About 1.5 million have fled their homes, some several times. The Armed Conflict Location & Event Dataset estimates that 3,300 people were killed during the conflict in 2012, with the number of fatalities dropping slightly in 2013 to 3,150. The French came and left in 2022. Individually the conflicts tend to not exceed 1,000 casualties, except the 2,800 killed by the French in 2020. Mali is engaged in state-based conflicts with both JNIM and IS in 2022. JNIM challenged the government for control over governmental power, while IS was engaged in conflict with the government over northern territory. The conflict with JNIM escalated in 2022 to the highest point since the conflict was first recorded in 2017, accounting for at least 1,100 battle-related deaths. Not only did the civilian government face challenges by JNIM, it also saw a military coup d'état in 2020. A military government was installed in August 2020 with the promise of elections and an 18-month transition to civilian rule. However, only nine months later in May 2021, tensions escalated between the civilian transitional government and the military, resulting in a second coup and extension of military rule. More than 1,000 casualties are assumed for 2023. Mali must be assumed to continue to host a war for which the UN Assembly is obligated to vote to charge Mali arrears for their unlawful vote to exile UN Peacekeeping, on the basis of up to date civilian and military battle deaths the UN Peacekeeping Mission, whose Dutch computer-consultant I met on the Appalachian Trail, evidently failed to keep enforceable casualty and building damage statistics under Arts. 5 and 19 of the UN Charter.

Mexico drug war estimated death toll is 7,200 for 2023. The majority of lives lost to conflict in Mexico in 2023 were from events between non-state militia – such as cartels – and civilians, which took around 5,600 lives. Analysis by ACLED ranked Mexico as having conflict of “extreme severity,” with conditions worsening between 2018 and 2022. Mexican drug war has killed more than 41,034 people in war conflicts between identified parties and a total of 350,000 to 400,000 have died from organized crime homicides since the Mexican drug war was recognized in 2006. 60,000 are missing. 121,199 cartel members were detained 2006 -2009 and 8,500 cartel members were convicted (2006-2010) plus 6,000 more cartel members are sentenced to prison every year, for maybe 50,000 cartel detainees. Mexico stands out as the country with both the greatest number of non-state conflicts and the deadliest non-state conflicts in 2022. The 17 non-state conflicts in Mexico resulted in more than

14,125 battle-related deaths during the year, involving 24 cartels or cartel factions. Six of these dyads were classified as wars by the UCDP, or conflicts resulting in more than 1,000 battle-related deaths in a calendar year. Cartels, such as the Sinaloa Cartel, Juarez Cartel, and Los Zetas, fight each other for control of drug trafficking routes and often use violence to settle disputes, as credible threats of future violence, or to coerce cooperation. Battle-related deaths increased steadily between 2007 and 2011. This is primarily due to the breakdown in the truce between the Juarez Cartel and Sinaloa Cartel in 2007, leading to more than 8,700 battle-related deaths during this period between the two cartels.

Battle-related deaths in Mexico have increased dramatically in the past five years. In fact, 75% of all the recorded battle-related deaths from non-state conflicts in Mexico are from 2018 and onwards. In addition to the spike in battle-related deaths, we've seen a proliferation in the number of cartels or cartel factions involved in dyads – from just five cartels in 2009 to 24 in 2022. Many observers point to increased militarization as one factor exacerbating the deadly situation in the country, citing increases in violence following military operations. Another factor is the need to bury all drugs seized at the US border, US deportations of dangerous criminals and Texas International Terrorism for Tattletales precedence. The Mexican drug war has been intensifying since Trump started buying Texas border walls of perished drugs and violated the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit in 2018, burying Biden in the drug seizures he loves to routinely manufacture into amphetamine with the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy FBI drug finance supplement, nearly as jealously as nuking faults, by a factor of 220,000 dead in the 2010 Haiti quake. Amphetamine washes off with water. Compensation is complicated by the common problem of state restrictions against compensating criminal non-state actors, who must in fact be obligated to pay the victims of their violent crimes, and learn their lesson at the prison cannabis farm, next to the pit to securely bury perished food and drugs seized by law enforcement, in the Mexican nation of legal marijuana, and for statistical purposes are compensated by the Ministry of Justice.

Since mid-2010, Boko Haram has terrorized northeastern Nigeria. Since 2021, the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWAP) appears more dominant than Boko Haram. In the following 12 years, according to the Council on Foreign Relations' "Nigeria Security Tracker", over 41,600 people died because of this group (as of October 2022). Millions of people fled south or to the big cities, such as Maiduguri. Nigeria is reported to have suffered 3,387 civilian deaths in 2023, 88.2 percent of the 3,787 total reported deaths, 585 civilian casualties less than 2022. Alternatively, Wikipedia list of ongoing conflicts reports deaths at 8,505. Nigeria hosted an estimated 3.1 million internally displaced people as of November 2022. Nigeria remained one of the most violent countries in Africa last year. ACLED estimates that the number of political violence events increased by 9% during this period, with approximately 3,700 events recorded in 2022. There were also an estimated 3,900 fatalities resulting from violence targeting civilians, marking a 4% decrease from the record high of 2021, when over 4,000 fatalities were recorded nationwide. These trends, however, are not uniform within Nigeria. The North West and the Middle Belt account for approximately two-thirds of overall civilian fatalities. As a result of several IS victories and territorial expansion efforts in Nigeria and the Lake Chad region in 2021, IS became the most dominant non-state actor in the region. In 2022, three state-based conflicts were recorded in Nigeria, but only one – that between IS and the government – was classified as a war, with at least 1,030 battle-related deaths. The Islamic State West Africa Province has been active in Nigeria since 2015. In an effort to counter the expansion and dominance of IS in the region, the Government of Nigeria has aligned with the governments of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. Additionally, the government was engaged in low-intensity conflicts with the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) and Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad, also known as Boko Haram. An August report by a

committee set up by the Zamfara State government to review the security situation in the state revealed that 4,983 women were widowed, 25,050 children were orphaned and 190,340 people were displaced between 2011 and 2019. The report added that over 3 billion naira (US\$6.8 million) was paid to bandits as ransom for 3,672 people abducted during this period.

Pakistan conflict often, but not always attributed with hundreds of deaths, rose to 900 deaths in 2022 and became a war with 2,116 deaths in 2023. Taliban leadership supporting the anti-Pakistan insurgency of the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) has contributed to a major increase in violence in Pakistan — leading to 2,867 Pakistani fatalities since the Taliban's takeover of Afghanistan in August 2021- November 2023. Border crossings with Pakistan contribute more than 40 percent of Afghanistan's customs revenues, which makes up nearly 60 percent of the Taliban's total revenues. Anwar ul-Haw Kakar is Pakistan's "caretaker" prime minister until the country goes through an election (now rescheduled for early 2024), he is believed to be close to Pakistan's military, and must be charged with war in 2023. Pakistan's controversial decision to expel 1.7 million undocumented Afghan refugees from Pakistan — with over 327,000 refugees having already been forced to return to Afghanistan since the expulsion decision was announced, 20,000 were deported. These 327,000 Afghan refugees are definitely due compensation by Pakistan, who must overturn this patently harmful forced relocation decision to defend against liability and violent consequence for the threatened 1.7 million person refouler in violation of Art. 3 of the Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment (1987). The estimated cost of compensation for Pakistan to reverse their discriminatory vote for the terrible Taliban resulting from Afghan refugee expulsion \$1.6 billion, for the right of return of only 327,000 Afghan refugees under Arts. 2 and 4, and 14 of the Convention against Torture. Arrears may be imposed against the nuclear power, specifically to heighten scrutiny of the voting practices of the caretaker government to be elected in early 2024 under Arts. 5 and 19 of the UN Charter. When Pakistan voting practices regarding the election of a new government, and the unlawful vote to refouler Afghan refugees is overturned, whereby the arrears might be forgiven, especially if the national assembly would swiftly convict the caretaker of war magnitude torture in regards to the right of peaceful Afghan refugees to return, prevent the killer from running on the ballot and successfully host free and fair election(s) with a hastily assembled UN Observer Mission.

South Sudan conflict caused 1,240 deaths in 2023, 1,731 in 2022, 1,986 in 2021, 2,245 in 2020, up from 519 in 2019. The movement for the independence of southern Sudan began in the 1950s when a decades long conflict broke out with Sudan. The fighting ended in 2005, when the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed between Sudanese President Omba al-Bashir and John Garang, the leader of the southern independence movement, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) with US help. A peaceful vote was held in January 2011, and the citizens of South Sudan voted overwhelmingly for independence. Within 2 years conflict broke out. Between 2013 and 2018 almost 400,000 people were killed as the result of the conflict and they continue to be killed. According to the UN, the conflict has displaced nearly four million civilians as of July 2020, half have fled to neighboring countries. South Sudan is the largest current refugee crisis in Africa. Many parts of the country are cut off from receiving adequate food aid and medical attention due to the violence. A more peaceful, just and prosperous future for South Sudan can only happen if perpetrators of mass atrocities are held accountable, victim's demands for justice are met and future atrocities are prevented.

The Somali civil war is an ongoing conflict between the government and various armed groups from 1988. Between 350,000 and 1 million people have died since 1991. 2.6 million Somalis are internally

displaced. 3.5 million Somalis, including 1.5 million children, face starvation. The Government of Somalia's fight against Al-Shabaab has been ongoing since 2008 and has – with the exception of 2013 – consistently been categorized as a war. The Somali Civil War (2009–present) is the ongoing phase of the Somali Civil War which is concentrated in southern and central Somalia. It began in late January 2009 with the present conflict mainly between the forces of the Federal Government of Somalia assisted by African Union peacekeeping troops and al-Qaeda aligned al-Shabaab militants. Al-Shabaab, an Islamist insurgency group active in Somalia and Kenya, has progressively gained control of much of rural south and central Somalia and seeks to establish a global caliphate. For the record, since 2009 there have been more than 65,273 deaths and about 125,000 seriously injured by armed conflict in Somalia. The number of fatalities has been steadily increasing, with a dramatic escalation to 6,484 in 2022 to 8,342 in 2023, from 3,532 in 2021, 2,950 in 2020 and 2,604 in 2019. To compensate Somalia for the long-time civil war and redress the current phase of the conflict with Al-Shabaab since 2009, the UN must provide humanitarian assistance to the 3.5 million Somalis, including 1.5 million children and 2.6 million internally displaced facing starvation, and compensate for 65,273 deaths and 125,000 injuries, for a total estimated cost of.

The conflict between the Government of Syria and the Syrian insurgents, that began in 2011, has abated from major war to war since 2020. To date there have been a total of about 380,000 civilian deaths as the result of the Syrian Civil War, that neglects the many deaths of arbitrarily designated combatants, increasing the total death estimate at the beginning of 2024 to 420,000. In 2019 Syrian war caused 11,244 deaths, before declining to 7,620 in 2020, 5,828 in 2021, 5,639 in 2022 before increasing to 6,211 in 2023. Since 2011, more than 14 million Syrians have been forced to flee their homes in search of safety. More than 6.8 million Syrians remain internally displaced in their own country where 70 percent of the population is in need of humanitarian assistance and 90 percent of the population live below the poverty line. Approximately 5.5 million are refugees. Tens of thousands of civilians arbitrarily detained in Syria remain forcibly disappeared, estimated at 30,000 equal to the number thought to have been executed or killed in detention during the civil war. The Government of Syria is backed by Russian military and diplomatic support. However, with the invasion of Ukraine, the Government of Russia has decreased its military presence in Syria. The United States is not authorized by the Syrian Government to be deployed there, and is highly advised to evacuate the area, and airspace, due to the unlawfulness of the US presence and Biden's Presidential missions there, and use diplomatic channels.

The Application of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Canada and the Netherlands v. Syrian Arab Republic) 2023 contends that Syria has committed countless violations of international law, beginning at least in 2011, with its violent repression of civilian demonstrations, when several juveniles were murdered in detention after they had spray-painted anti-government slogans in a public place, officially starting a civil war. The violent repression continued as the situation in Syria devolved into a protracted armed conflict between the Syrian government and militants bolstered by large numbers of disaffected soldiers. In Syria, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights observed that of the 350,209 confirmed civilian deaths in Syria between March 2011 and March 2021, 12,259 of these deaths were as a result of the “use of objects and other means” (including sexual violence, death in custody, torture, strangulation, mutilations, beheadings, and hanging), and 1,295 deaths due to the use of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons. It would seem that the torture culture of Abu Ghraib Prison in US held Iraq, spread across the border to Syria, due to the leaking of amphetamine, manufactured from large warehouses of drugs, especially the regionally popular antidepressant Captagon, to sell

methamphetamine to Lebanon, and leak dimethoxymethamphetamine (DOM), that causes a three day panic attack followed by six month recovery from severe mental illness, if not washed off with water, on the Syrian population, including, especially the Syrian armed forces. It is therefore suggested that Syria, like all nations, must destroy all drugs seized by law enforcement, including all chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons held by the Syrian government, by secure burial, to make it easy for the bruised egos of the Syrian armed service, veterans and militants, to comply with the Convention against Torture. Compensation is estimated at

In Yemen Houthi rebels overthrew the government in 2014. Subsequently, over 150,000 Yemenis have been killed in battle, including 15,000 civilians, and another 277,000 have perished from famine, for an official total of 377,000 war casualties, although that comes to 427,000. 4 million have been displaced from their homes. It is estimated that 525,000 were seriously wounded. Property damage is not accounted for. The multi-billion-dollar World Food Program runs on casualty insurance estimates. Yemen must not be sold short with promises of lousy WFP food, that is in addition to any reparation from Saudi Arabia or shipping companies. Rebuilding is not feasible until the Houthis tribes surrender to the Presidential Leadership Council and punish Red Sea and Gulf of Aden piracy and ceasefire violations until the Yemen Coast Guard is legitimate enough to accept food shipments at wholesale value and be heard when they object to the war and deprivation of food in Gaza, without any tactics of war. Saudi Arabia air forces launched more than 25,000 bombing missions without UN authorization as the wealthiest and most destructive member of a multinational force to fight the Houthis in 2015. In 2021, 23,256 battle-related deaths were recorded in the fight between the Government of Yemen and the Forces of the Presidential Leadership Council (PLC). In April 2022, the conflict parties agreed to a UN-mediated ceasefire, when the eight-member Presidential Leadership Council was formed. Following two ceasefire extensions, the ceasefire lapsed in October. Despite this, both sides have been mostly maintaining their parts of the agreement, and by the end of 2022, the conflict had resulted in 2,899 battle-related deaths, a significant decrease from the previous year. Wikipedia reports slightly higher deaths the major winding down from 16,050 in 2019, 19,561 in 2020, spiking to 31,048 in 2021, before going down to 7,133 in 2022 and 3,169 in 2023. While the conflict has significantly de-escalated, the humanitarian situation remains in a dire state, largely referred to as the world's worst humanitarian crisis, with 21.6 million people requiring some form of humanitarian assistance. The \$24.8 billion casualty estimate for the 2014-2024 decade has been nearly entirely consumed by the multibillion-dollar annual World Food Program for Yemen, where more died of starvation than war, in the largest recent famine. Food not bombs needs to bill Saudi Arabia for compensation, in whole or in part. Saudi airstrikes were not authorized by the UN. Building damage statistics are unavailable and must be studied, whereas it may ultimately cost more than double. \$24.8 billion casualty insurance estimate for Yemen must be immediately billed to Saudi Arabian arrears, with availability of a zero interest US complicity loan, by the UN Assembly under Art. 5 and 19 of the UN Charter. In addition, a reasonable toll, in cash or wholesale food, must be imposed on all shipping that passes through the Bab-el-Mandeb strait, known as the Gate of Grief or the Gate of Tears, by the UN Assembly, relevant agencies and the Presidential Leadership Council to finance Yemen and any other starving nations in the area.

Besides fatal nuclear fault, President Biden's, otherwise overruled extortionate overestimating Administration, is noted only to have relapsed on the Office of National Drug Control Policy grant administration by the White House. While the Court may believe Biden is not responsible for the crimes he commits under the influence of amphetamine, Biden is not only to be held criminally responsible for his patently deadly earthquakes, but as a co-defendant with the US President of the

International Court of Justice (2021-2024) and Secretary of State, for intoxicating other people, especially Putin and the Simchat Torah attackers, a serious crime intending to start a major war for which the intoxicated perpetrators are technically not criminally responsible, on a scale not seen since the FBI dosed the 9-11 suicide attackers to make war near Iraq in 2001. The World Customs Union does not tell whether or not to destroy the food and drugs they seize and intoxication is grounds for excluding their drug consumers from criminal responsibility for the some of the most heinous Acts in the world under Art. 31(b) of the Rome Statute. National customs agencies must declare the status of the destruction of weapons, food and drugs they seize, and therefore consider perished, to prevent corrupt recirculation and amphetamine manufacturing. Secure burial of food and drugs, in a dedicated and secure landfill is thought to be safest mode of destruction, due to incinerator emissions and residue (Luke 3:17) Post-COVID Customs Declaration [HA-15-1-24](#).

The identity theft by Interior Department law enforcement that triggered the President's antidepressant purchase from the Texas border wall to manufacture amphetamine in Oregon, exporting the national supply of amphetamine usually used to expose red flagged rampage shooters, to the Simchat Torah attackers, is noted to divert attention from nuclear weapon overproduction and extortion related to Los Alamos Parks [HA-13-10-23](#). Mass shootings and crime in the US are reported to be considerably abated thanks to Hamas taking the keg for FBI red flagged domestic rampage shooters and new rule advocating the destruction (by secure burial) of all food and drugs seized by law enforcement. Documented destruction, by secure burial, of drugs seized by law enforcement and customs is believed to be the most effective way to reduce war, uncompensated food and drug destruction by law enforcement, and other random acts of violence, suicide and severe mental illness worldwide. Compensation should be prioritized for uninsured earthquake victims, second only to the victims of declared armed conflicts.