

Hospitals & Asylums

Customs

To supplement Chapter 5 Columbia Institution for the Deaf §231-250 repealed. To amend Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee), To change Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to Customs Title 6 USC and CFR. To change Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC). To repeal the IEEPA 50USC§1701-§1706 and return stolen assets. To delete 'Waiver of' from Sovereign Immunity 11USC§106 and the body of 43USC§390uu. To delete Iran from 22USC§2227. To append Paragraph 98 of Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) No. 175 3 October 2018 to 22USC§7201, repeal §7204. To reduce tariffs 0.1%-3% from 1.6% in 2016, by 9% for industrialized countries, to 1.46% average US tariff in 2019 pursuant to the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007). To get China to reduce 0.3% from 3.6% in 2016 to 3.59% in 2019. To appreciate the yuan from 6.6 to 3.3 per dollar to make China the largest economy, with \$15,000 per capita GDP, against IMF currency stability policy, under 19USC§4421 and 22USC§5301 for elimination of agricultural tariffs. To abolish time for safeguards, prohibit trade war and upgrade annual tariff reduction algebra to calculus +/- 99.9% developing, 97% industrialized. To use high estimate of Customs outlays and revenues \$67 billion outlays and \$40 billion revenues FY 16, outlays increase 2.5% to \$72 billion FY 19 and \$73.8 billion FY 20. Abolish ICE and CIA. Repeal 28CFR§0.87. To recalculate State Department program levels from \$56.0 billion FY 16, with 2.5% annual growth for all programs, 3% for P.L. 480, to \$58.8 billion FY 19 and \$59.1 billion FY 20 including \$1 billion arrears for UNESCO and UNRWA in FY 19 under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. To produce the first annual UN budget System revenues are estimated \$55.7 billion 2019 and \$57.1 billion 2020, nations must pay their assessed share of half of the \$5.4 billion regular budget, \$2.7 billion in both 2018 and 2019, 5% growth to \$2.8 billion in 2020 and 2.5% more every year thereafter, and the already annualized \$6.7 billion peacekeeping budget July 2018- 2019 increases 3% to \$6.9 billion July 2020 – 2021. To ensure non-repetition agency program level growth is estimated 2.5% government, customs and international development, 3% services, health, education and P.L. 480 from Fiscal Year 2016, before the illegal budget cuts, 3% annual defense growth from CR 18. To automate 3% annual increase in federal minimum wage and social security COLA, 3.3% food stamps, 4% child welfare and disability, 6% retirement from the previous year, while inflation runs 2.5%-3%. To pay \$10 billion for Census 2020 driving Commerce Department spending from \$10.6 billion FY 19 to \$17.4 billion FY 20 and \$10.4 billion FY 21 + 2.5% for Annual Statistical Abstract, annual US international trade, aid and military assistance statistics boycotted, racial statistics deHispanicable, electronic Decennial Census 2030. To tax energy exports 1%-6%. To tax the rich and state employees the 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income. To ask individual and corporate taxpayers for 1-2% of income suggested UN donation. To sell regular price identification and travel documents under common Arts. 26-29 of the Conventions Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Stateless Persons (1954) less than \$10 with a free trial under the Eighth Amendment and Art. 1 Sec. 9 Cl. 1 of the US Constitution.

Be it enacted in the House and Senate assembled

1st ed. Election Day 4 November 2003, 2nd 20 December 2004. 3rd 20 September 2005, 4th 20 September 2006, 5th 6 August 2007, 6th 31 August 2009, 7th 16 September 2010, 8th 20 September 2011, 9th 20 September 2012, 10th 14 October 2015, 11th 24 July 2016, 12th 30 October 2017, 13th 8 June 2019

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Part I United States of America

Art. 1 Economy

§231 Inequality

A. The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established on February 16, 1857. An Act of Congress, that changed the institution's charter, enabling it to issue college degrees, was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) in 1864 and was codified in Chapter 5 Columbia Institution for the Deaf 24 US Code §231-250. The school for the deaf became the teaching hospital of Howard University Medical School in 1868 when the law was abolished and school renamed Gallaudet University in honor of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet (1787-1851), a notable figure in the advancement of deaf education, and is endowed as Education for the Deaf under 20USC§4357. I. King Jordan was elected President of Gallaudet University (1988-2006) amid student protests for a deaf leader in response to the only female President Elizabeth A. Zinser (1988). When the federal government again attempted to appoint a hearing female President

another student protest quickly elected deaf male President T. Alan Hurwitz in October 18 2010. Demand for a deaf woman educator to be the next President of Gallaudet University can be heard under the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) of 1979 that states, "the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields ". "Recognizing also that discrimination against any person on the basis of disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the human person" in the first comprehensive human rights treaty of the 21st century, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD) of 2006.

1. The term 'discrimination' includes depriving any person or group of persons of access to education of any type or at any level. In order to eliminate and prevent discrimination within the meaning of this Convention, the States Parties thereto undertake: To abrogate any statutory provisions and any administrative instructions and to discontinue any administrative practices which involve discrimination in education under Arts. 1(a) and 3(a) of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960). The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), while respecting the diversity of national educational systems, has the duty not only to prohibit any form of discrimination in education but also to promote equality of opportunity and treatment for all in education. The United States must cease discriminating against Palestine and pay \$1 billion arrears FY 19 under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. The United States must protect 3% annual growth in federal elementary and secondary school spending from fiscal year 2016 under Art. 50 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 Goal 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. Goal 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

2. Federal Student loans must be publicly opened to private investment by 2020, while student loan collections still exceed costs, to liberate student loan revenues from years of Attorney General defaulted student loan collections incitement of rampage shooting and Congressional misappropriation by negative subsidies under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. Hyperinflation in tuition for undergraduate education, room and board must be redressed to enable students to profit from federal student loans at public universities, as they did before the hyperinflation, and qualify the institution for 3% annual Federal Stafford Student Loan inflation. Profitable students mean smarter students and ultimately all Americans. Lower tuition means higher enrollment, more scholarships, loan forgiveness and real federal money, not single-handed responsibility for destroying the integrity of the Congressional budget process of continuing resolutions (CR) regarding agency congressional budget requests, whose total is accounted for exclusively by Hospitals & Asylums (HA) to sue the President to correct the Historical Tables of the White House Office of Management and Budget (WHOMB) Fiscal Year estimates. Over-compensated university Presidents must be billed to cover the federal cost of student lending, before opening long-term student loan investment to the public, with a 20%

grant component to cover the 11.5% default rate, loan forgiveness. Federal Student Aid (FSA) must take responsibility to ensure the irregular and imaginary costs of the federal student loan program are financed with private investment to cease distorting the federal budget with pretend payments, actually paid in secret with federal investment capital, if at all, alternating with unlawful budget cuts. By opening federal student loans to private investment, accounting for student loans off-budget. Once public universities have lowered their tuition to enable students to profit, the amount of Stafford Student Loan would increase 3% annually for low-income students to compete with consumer price inflation. It is much better to pay education programs 3% inflation, than pretend to pay \$115 billion FY 17, while federal student loan assets were highest, and then attempt to cut the federal education budget to \$64.9 billion FY 18. Congressional budget requests must begin to exclude higher education [revenues and assets] from the FY 19 education budget total, in brackets, some other notation or omission of the unnecessary, troublesome information. Congressional budget requests must amortize the total education department budget at 3% annual growth, while inflation continues to run between 2.5% and 3% since 1980, from \$74 billion FY 16, before illegal Trump budget cuts FY 17-FY 19, to \$81 billion FY 19 and \$83.4 billion FY 20. Exclusion of federal student loans from the federal budget will keep the deficit less than 3% of GDP for the entire duration of President Trump's first term FY 17 – FY 20.

3. The hypothetical FY 17 budget surplus was sabotaged by the freeze in total federal revenue growth at \$2.5 trillion due to his peculiar anti-immigrant policy perpetuated by a 2% decrease in individual income tax revenues under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA). Individual income tax growth, normally higher than 8%, is only 3% FY 19, after two years near zero. The social security payroll tax is unaffected. The poverty of the rich President requires higher scrutiny to prohibit industrial sabotage of the federal budget by a tyrant, an incompetent “robber baron” with borderline personality disorder corrupting a Cabinet of unlawful budget cutters. Few, if any, of his illegal interventions, tax cuts for the rich, trade war, military propaganda and sanctions against public official and judges, even benefit the stock market, the rich disproportionately invest in, and are not insured for consequential economic collapse under the Iron Law of Wages. To maximally sustain economic growth, environmental conservation, social progress and development, good government must be pro-poor government under Engel's law and the Law of Diminishing Returns. Sustainable Development for 2030 Goal 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

B. President Donald J. Trump must report his tax returns or equivalent accurate account to the public. White House Press Secretary Sarah Huckabee Sanders must prohibit the rest of his incompetent, racist and xenophobic actions, threatened actions and deHispanicable expressions of incognito ergo sum mostly in violation of Sec. 2, Arts. 28, 51, 54 and 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) from the mass media under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) and the XXV Amendment to the US Constitution. News releases regarding Trump Twitters are to be admitted as evidence of permanent computer literacy disability since the FBI backdoor to Windows 8 was left open,

presumably because his love of the richest American Bill Gates, former Microsoft CEO, is cheaper than an encrypted Apple laptop. The federal budget and an increasing number of statistical accounts are accurately maintained exclusively by Hospitals & Asylums (HA). The President of the United States has no more effective alternative to the extremely difficult, time consuming and absolutely essential task of learning how to accurately account for the activity of the federal government and United States of America (USA), than to nominate and confirm the author of the Message of Public Trustee and Actuarial Federal Budget Surplus of the future, Anthony J. Sanders, Public Trustee, to sign the Annual Report of Board of Trustees of the OASDI Trust Funds for Hospitals & Asylums www.title24uscode.org for a raise from Commissioner Nancy Berryhill's generous 2% Cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) of \$711 (2019), after a decade \$600-\$699, to \$2,000 (2020) a month tax free disability and 3% COLA thereafter, while inflation remains 2.5%-3% since 1980 to interpret Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§415(i) right and actually afford to buy a retirement home. Failing to purchase the copyright under the Constitution, the President may advocate for the author's father's attorney's petition to give his disabled child 50%-80% of his maximum benefit, while he continues to earn more than the maximums taxable limit after age 70 until the tax loophole is repealed. Trump must only agree to two formulas for perpetual peace: One, reduce tariffs to 0.1%-3% annually less than the 1.6% average tariff in 2016, by 9% for industrialized countries, to 1.456% average US tariff in 2019 pursuant to the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007). Two, ensure agency budgets 2.5% government and international development, 3% services, health, education and international agricultural assistance P.L. 480 spending growth from Fiscal Year 2016, before the illegal budget cuts, 3% annual defense spending increase from CR 18 and automatic 3% annual increase in federal minimum wage and social security cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), 3.3% food stamps, 4% child welfare and disability, 6% retirement, from the previous year, when retirement spending was slightly overestimated with a near 2.0% COLA (2019). Independent of their highest level of incompetence, the White House Press Secretary Sarah Huckabee Sanders, Senator Bernie Sanders and Customs and Border Protection Director John Sanders know, in their heart of hearts, their atherosclerosis, President Donald J. Trump has no alternative than to trade his borderline personality disorder, racism and xenophobia for the privilege to bring the exact Hospitals & Asylums Supplement (HAS) to Title 24 of the United States Code, written by Anthony J. Sanders, Acting Public Trustee, before Congress, while the author enjoys the statistical lowest incidence of disability age 40-44, for two more months, and will be jogging from elk lodge to city and available for comments and suggestions by email for only two weeks of forecast precipitation, before going hiking in the mountains until after the Perseid Meteor shower of Comet Swift-Tuttle (109P) on August 11, 2019.

1. Conceived in Israel, born in the Netherlands of a Jewish-American mother in 1974, moved to the United States age 6 months, naturalized US citizen age 14, Bachelor degree in International Relations, Hospitals & Asylums (HA) undertaken, and passport stolen in 2000, title 24 HA insert in title 23 Highways received from law college in 2002, wrote the Madrid Settlement for the Iraq Reconstruction Fund, the largest war reparation in world history, and clerked for Louise Arbour High Commissioner of Human Rights till the secrecy of US Canadian correspondence took a lethal turn in 2006, now she is High

Commissioner for Refugees, and a million people are dead, in perfect health since expiration of driver's license in 2010, the author is precluded from being elected President by the US Constitution. It is the rich President's fate to acknowledge that the rich and state employees are urgently being sued to pay the 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income, by repealing and amending Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430 to "There is created in the Treasury a Supplemental Security (SSI) Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030." Rather than Act out the threatened depletion of the OASDI Trust Funds and economic slowdown, this tax on the rich to end poverty, indexed with the federal budget in Hospitals & Asylums Supplement (HAS) Health and Welfare (HaW) Book 3, seems to be the only thing the rich President respects. President Trump has offended every other agency and nationality and must be more Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRAI-d) of the SSI tax, than Foreign Relations (FR-ee). The President, from New York City, is believed to be under the influence of the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) since the Customs Court (CC) Act of 1980 and his divorce. The President must stop exhibiting the revolting racist, xenophobic and anarchist borderline personality disorder associations made under the influence of unwitting exposure to aphrodisiacs, Galantamine lucid dreaming stroke risk, water-soluble dimethoxy-methylamphetamine (DOM) that causes a 3 day panic attack and six months recovery from severe mental illness, most rampage shootings and suicide bombings and other mind, mood and health altering substances. The President must either square up with HA and Customs Title 6 of the United States Code and Code of Federal Regulations, or be held liable for impeachment and electoral defeat by any lying politician or judge, but child welfare robber and rape-murderer Clinton, whose political defeat is the only inheritance of both grandmothers that is not genetic, the victory of Trump generational justice under 24USC§420.

2. Anthony J. Principi, former Veterans Affairs Secretary and Chairman of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission, is highly recommended by *Scarborough v. Principi Secretary of Veteran's Affairs* No. 02-1657 (2004), as cited by *Shinseki v. Sanders* No. 07-1209 (2009), for Secretary of Defense. The Prince of Peace will honor of the Armed Forces Retirement Home, where Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, and questionable deployment abroad of honor guards, the moment they become fathers, repeated Memorial Day 2019 under 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904. War was repealed with: The disposal, by Secretary of War, of government lots in commercial cemeteries under 24USC§298 on Oct. 31, 1951 ch. 654, §1(47), 65 Stat. 703. Principi and whoever may undertake Acting Secretary of Defense is charged with sustaining enlistment growth of 1% and redressing military propaganda in excess of 2% raise, with a 0.6% bonus the year the nuclear weapons arsenal is reduced from 6,800 to 1,700 in the stockpile, including those deployed, and 1,700 retired, awaiting civilian recycling, and declaring undistributed offsetting receipts of the three Military Department, by subtracting total outlays by the Air Force, Army and Navy from the Defense Department budget authority of 3% annually more than CR 18 under 10USC§111. 3% annual armed services growth from \$612 billion CR 18 to \$630 billion FY 19 and \$649 billion FY 20. To prevent obesity and heart disease the President is instructed to perform the age-adjusted Marine Corp Physical Fitness Test (PFT) 3 pull-ups, 40 crunches, 40 push-ups, and three mile run in 33 minutes everyday. Marine Corp

PFT: Three pull-ups or 15 second arm hang for women, 50-100 crunches, 50-100 push-ups and 3 miles in 28 minutes.

3. In response to illegal US budget cuts to United Nations (UN) assessed contributions, António Guterres, Secretary-General of the UN, has not only had to eliminate the allowance for inflation from a reduced 2018-2019 biannual budget, he has promised to produce the first annual UN budget in 2020. Total revenues of the United Nations System are estimated \$48 billion in 2015, \$49 billion in 2016 and \$53 billion in 2017 by the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination table and figure 1 in the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 2018-2019 A/72/6. In 2015 the UN received a total of \$48,159 million in revenues, \$14,519 million in assessed contributions and \$33,640 million in voluntary contributions and other revenues. UN System revenues statistics, produced by the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination are not corroborated by the Assembly, and are more than two to four times as large as the \$21.3 billion 'extra-budgetary resources' estimated for the biennium 2018-2019 in A/72/6/. The United Nations System is expected to grow rapidly, despite temporary reductions in the regular biannual programme budget due to popular demand to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. Congress is not reported by the State Department as having defended other international development assistance with their inadequate zero growth policy equally with other federal programs. Arrears are more than the United States can afford in FY 19 after depriving international development of an estimated \$11.4 billion FY 18. The State Department budget program levels must be recalculated from FY 16 total levels of \$56.0 billion, at annual 2.5% government and 3% International Agricultural Assistance P.L. 480 spending growth, to \$58.8 billion FY 19 and \$59.1 billion FY 20. To preclude lawsuits for arrears the settlement includes \$1 billion arrears for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO) and United Nations Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to redress The Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance A/73/305 of 6 August 2018, increasingly hungry State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World: Building Climate Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition 2018, and gloomy World Economic Situation and Prospects 2019. To protect the picnic from being spoiled by either the President's racism and xenophobia or Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi's torture, the principle of gender equality brings Anthony, the most common male baby name in the United States for many years, to support Queen Máxima of the Netherlands, Dutch budget surplus, legal marijuana, prostitution and steady bank enrollment growth as Special Advocate to the Secretary General for Inclusive Finance for Development, campaign for Secretary-General of the United Nations 2022.

C. In the winter of 2018-2019 the Democratic Congress delayed passing seven appropriations bills to fund a number of federal departments and agencies, resulting in 800,000 federal employees not working or working without pay Social Security and Medicare were not affected by the shutdown. The partial shutdown began on Dec. 22, 2018 amid a budget standoff between Democratic congressional leaders and President Donald Trump got stressed out and wrongly exhibited his obsession about funding for his unpopular border wall along the U.S. border with Mexico, condemned by the Advisory

Opinion Regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories ICJ No. 131 (2004) like the pending Relocation of the United States Embassy to Jerusalem (Palestine v. United States of America), instead of protecting federal civilian pay and proving to voters how torturous Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi's Democratic Party Permanent Select Intelligence Committee was. As former Miss Universe owner, President Donald J. Trump must choose a Latina Democrat to be Speaker of the House, who is not de-Hispanicable, and does not pose such a first degree murder risk as Johnson (D-TX), Clinton (D-NY), Pelosi (D-CA) or even former Independent Sanders (D-VT) under 18USC§1111. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-NY) and 2nd Circuit Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg are charged with changing the name of COITUS in New York City to Customs Court, tax US energy exports 1%-6% and the rich and state employees the 12.4% OASDI and SSI tax on all their income to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030, no Social Security 2100 Act loopholes, 2.5% annual congressional salary growth undivided by population growth, for election winners, and ownership of campaign contributions for all candidates. Try a dab of \$1 hydrocortisone crème to the chest and abdomen to cure aspergillosis, probably from moldy tobacco and peanuts respectively. It is essential that Democrats elect a pro-Hispanic Latina third, in command of the majority, to morally oppose the President's tyranny pursuant to the current split ticket 6th stage of Democratic Republican two party system development.

1. Women must be equally represented in government under Art. 8 of the UN Charter, if only to rule whether or not to sustain the misogyny allegations against Trump despite the child welfare robbery and bipolar presentations of Clinton rape murder, and credible paranoid schizophrenia regarding Pelosi torture. Hispanics have been disparately subjected to grave breeches of Sec. 2 and Art. 147 of the Fourth Geneva Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) by Trump's internationally recognized racism and xenophobia. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) needs to be abolished by non-de-Hispanicable state and federal judges under Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P. and Art. 22 of the Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990), who sell identification and travel documents sold at regular price under common articles 26-29 of the Conventions Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Stateless Persons (1954) for less than ten dollar under the Eighth Amendment and Art. 1 Sec. 9 Cl. 1 of the US Constitution, to coin a silver quarter from 1964 within an hour of apprehending the term deHispanicable. It is ICE, FBI, CIA, DEA, ONDCP, Interagency Drug and Crime Enforcement, US Sentencing Commission, Center for Tobacco Products (CTP), and National Institute for Disability, Independent Living and Rehabilitation (NIDILR), foreign military assistance, foreign military education, international narcotic control and law enforcement and non-UN peacekeeping, who need to have their budgets terminated, to safely reduce the US prison population and prohibit their peculiar torture of innocent people, slavery, first degree murder, judgment, and sanction of protected persons to engage in hostilities under Art. 54 of the Forth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) and Nuremberg Code (1949) perpetuating only the CIA World Factbook, Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), Quantico Federal Police Academy and National Forensic Laboratory, destroying the DEA drug stockpile and all food and drugs seized by the police. Congress must repeal the FBI Iron

Curtain 28CFR§0.87, Authority for Employment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Senior Executive Service under 5USC§3151-§3152 and amend federal torture statute to comply with Arts. 2, 4 and 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987) by repealing the phrase “outside the United States” (2009) from 18USC§2340A(a) and amending Exclusive Remedies at §2340B so: The legal system shall ensure that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, their dependents shall be entitled to compensation under Art. 14 the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987).

2. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Executive Branch Civilian Employment Since 1940 table reports that in 2014 the executive branch employed 2,079,000 employees. 723,000 by the Department of Defense. There were a total of 1,356,000 civilian employees. 94,000 Department of Agriculture. 141,000 Health and Human Services, Education and Social Security. 186,000 Homeland Security. 70,000 Interior. 114,000 Justice. 55,000 Transportation. 112,000 Treasury. 340,000 Veterans. 244,000 other. The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) owes all Postal Service Retiree Health contributions to pay all postal service debt. Trumps unlawful propaganda to finance excessive armed services growth with sanctions against public officials and judges is in flagrant violation of Arts. 54 and 51 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). The economy is doomed by Gresham's law that bad money drives out good. The President's bipolar presentation of military hyperinflation, tariffs and sanctions, causes immediate marginal impoverishment of the federal budget, officials, refugees, food stamp beneficiaries, and un-prohibited, future consumer price inflation and aggregate economic crash back to subsistence under the Iron Law of Wages.

Consolidated Federal Budget Table FY 16 – FY 20
(billions)

	FY 16	CR 17	CR 18	FY 19 Presiden t's Budget	HA 19	HA 20	SSI 20
Debt	18,427	13,976	14,456	21,044	14,997	15,522	15,055
Deficit	-342	-578	-453	-631.2	-563	-533.2	-505
On- budget Revenue s	2,430	2,443	2,457	2,517	2,509	2,653	2,653
On-	-2,772.3	-3,020.7	-2,909.8	-3,148.2	-3,071.5	-3,186.2	-3,158

budget Outlays							
Legislati ve Branch	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
Judicial Branch	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4
Departm ent of Agricult ure	134	138	144	140	153	157	157
Departm ent of Commer ce	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.8	9.8	17.6	17.6
Departm ent of Defense – Military Program s	565	606	612	686	630	649	649
Departm ent of Educatio n	74.0	73.9	73.9	67.6	78.2	80.5	80.5
Departm ent of Energy	29	30.1	30.0	30.6	31.6	32.4	32.4
Departm ent of Health and Human Services	1,002	1,117	1,156	1,216	1,142	1,182	1,182
Departm ent of Homela nd	66.3	68.4	70.7	74.4	71.8	73.7	73.7

Security							
Department of Housing and Urban Development	49	56.4	46.3	40.6	43.4	45.5	45.5
Department of the Interior	13.4	13.3	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Department of Justice	28.9	28.5	28.4	28.3	28.3	29.1	29.1
Department of Labor	46.5	41.1	39.6	37	42.6	43.4	43.4
Department of State and International Assistance	55.5	55.9	40.1	40.9	58.4	59.7	59.7
Department of Transportation	75.1	98.1	76.6	76.5	80.9	83	83
Department of the Treasury	540	618	484	652	598	627	627
Department of Veterans' Affairs	163.3	176.7	182.2	195.2	195.2	200	200
Corps of	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9

Engineers – Civil Works							
Environmental Protection Agency	8.1	8.3	8.0	6.2	8.7	8.9	8.9
Executive Office of the President	0.753	0.761	0.755	0.417	0.417	0.427	0.427
General Services Administration	0.631	0.253	0.243	0.522	0.255	0.261	0.261
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	19.3	19.7	19.5	19.9	20.7	21.1	21.1
National Science Foundation	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	8.1	8.3	8.3
Office of Personnel Management	49.2	50.9	53.8	55.2	55.6	58.7	58.7
Small Business Administration	0.820	0.832	0.881	0.629	0.772	0.791	0.791
Social Security Administration	58.9	58.5	60.0	62.3	66.2	68.8	0

(on-budget)							
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-240	-256	-237	-285	-235	-249	-249
Total On-budget Outlays	2,772.3	3,037.7	2,934.8	3,191.2	3,117.5	3,227.1	3,158
Total Off-budget Outlays (Trustees)	922.3	952.5	1,003	1,061.5	1,052.2	1,113.1	1,292.6
Total Off-budget Receipts	957	997	1,001	905	1,061	1,121	1,431
OASDI Trust Funds	2,848	2,892	2,890	2,911	2,911	2,873	2,931
Total Receipts	3,388	3,439	3,458	3,422	3,587	3,774	4,091
Total Outlays	-3,694.6	-3,990.2	-3,937.8	-4,252.7	-4,169.7	-4,340.2	-4,450.9
Total Surplus or Deficit	-307	-551	-480	-831	-583	-566	-360
% of GDP	1.6%	2.8%	2.4%	4.1%	2.9%	2.7%	1.7%
GDP	18,702	19,419	19,968	20,462	20,462	20,871	20,871

Source: OMB Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency FY 19; 2018 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability

3. The Commerce Secretary has assured federal workers, who were not paid during the shutdown, they are entitled to payday loans. The 30 days of pay that people will be out — there's no real reason why they shouldn't be able to get a loan against it, and we've seen a number of ads from the financial institutions doing that. Some banks and credit unions had offered low-interest loans to affected workers, and suggested that workers should be using those services rather than visiting food banks or shelters. These are basically government-guaranteed loans, because the government has committed and these folks will get their back pay once this whole thing gets settled down. Credit unions have generally offered the most generous assistance to affected federal employees. Navy Federal Credit Union, for example, will allow workers who have direct deposit to take interest-free loans of up to \$6,000 that will be automatically repaid when the shutdown ends and paychecks are being deposited again. The President must suppress his Economic Growth Overestimates (EGO) and pay for the 2020 Census. The Decennial Census is a constitutional requirement and the Department's highest priority in 2019. In 2019 major field operations for the 2020 Census will begin and the Census budget is preliminarily increased to \$3.2 billion preliminarily hiring 101,178 employees FY 19 from \$1.5 billion with 15,220 employees FY 18. The 2010 Census cost \$7.4 billion and employed 111,205, up from \$893 million and 10,670 employees in 2008. After a decade the 2020 Census is expected to employ 10% more, 122,326 and cost about 25% more \$9.25 billion FY 2020. Alternatively it can be estimated that employment should increase 1,042% and outlays 829% from FY 18, 158,592 employees at a cost of up to \$12.4 billion FY 2020. \$10 billion Census 2020 outlays. Total Commerce Department spending can be conservatively estimated to increase 15% more than \$15.2 billion FY 10, from \$9.7 billion FY 18 to \$10.6 billion FY 19 to \$17.4 billion FY 20 before stabilizing at \$10.4 billion FY 21 + 2.5% annual growth until Census 2030. To abolish the decadent home invasion and Commerce budget fluctuation of the Constitutionally required decennial Census, the Bureau must publicly investigate the possibility of utilizing data from County, Internal Revenue Service, Customs and Social Security Administration sources, where everyone, but professional representatives, are enumerated to file homeless. Although the Census claims to be confidential, and in practice the Census is the good guy, their un-litigated fascination, for instance regarding the homeless, citizenship or Hispanic ethnicity, indicates the existence a bad cop in the area, and it is not possible for a person to be used to render a place immune from military intervention under Art. 28 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). Perhaps the Constitution will be satisfied with a Decennial Statistical Abstract of the United States, for 2.5% annual Commerce spending growth, or an Annual Statistical Abstract and Decennial Census Report in 2030 for 3%?

4. The Census has clearly erred with the 22.9% under age 18 revision in 2015, that destroyed the population pyramid, and must return to a number closer to 24% under age 18 used in the 2010 Census. In 2016 there are estimated to be 77 million children under the age of 18 residing in the Social Security Area Population United States, about 23.33% of the 330 million total. 74.9 million (2015) Baby Boomers were born 1946-1964. 23.3%

of 324.5 million people believed to reside in the United States by the Census Bureau in 2016 equals 75.6 million children. (f) The U.S. Census Bureau terminated the collection of data for the Statistical Compendia program and publication of the Annual Statistical Abstract of the United States in portable document format (.pdf) effective October 1, 2011, due to budget cuts. Starting July 1, 2019 American Fact-finder will terminate and data.census.gov will be the primary source of all Census Bureau data, including upcoming releases from the 2018 American Community Survey, 2017 Economic Census, 2020 Census and more. To redress sexual discrimination the Census Bureau data State Profile Age and Sex category must disclose the percentage of the population that is male and female and furthermore the male employment rate. To redress the very severe racial discrimination against US racial statistics, by virtue of Hispanic ethnicity, Census data must prohibit the duplicitous Hispanic ethnicity method of accounting for race, and distinguish race – white, Latino, African American black, Native American, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander and two or more races under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 under 42USC§2000d *et seq.*

5. The State Department budget program levels must be recalculated from FY 16 total levels of \$56.0 billion, at annual 2.5% government and 3% International Agricultural Assistance P.L. 480 spending growth, to \$58.8 billion FY 19 and \$59.1 billion FY 20. Congress is not reported by the State Department as having defended international development assistance with their inadequate zero growth policy. Arrears are more than the United States can afford in FY 19 after depriving international development of an estimated \$11.4 billion FY 18. To preclude lawsuits for arrears this settlement includes \$1 billion arrears for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO) and United Nations Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in FY 19 under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. The FY 2019 President's Budget for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) provides \$47.5 billion in net discretionary funding and an additional \$6.7 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) is requested for response and recovery to major disasters. This is an accounting error. It is necessary for the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to report DHS total budget authority of \$72 billion and \$40 billion revenues in FY 19. Customs spending growth needs to be limited to 2.5%, taking into consideration the availability of tariff revenues, need to abolish Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and sustain 3% spending growth for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

6. Trump may not be the first President with an Economic Growth Overestimate or Omission (EGO) but ability of the federal government to publish accurate national accounts and statistics has remarkably deteriorated during the first two years of his Administration and accounting and statistical work of the federal government must be paid for. The White House has a long history of overestimating agency budgets that has resulted in a public debt that is more accurately accounted for by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) without proof of agency outlay totals. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) must remove Allowances and Other Defense Civil Programs from the Outlays by Agency table in the Historical Tables, to produce total federal outlays, based

on the revised congressional budget requests pursuant to the President's Budget in Sec. 7 of the Supplemental Security Income Tax Act of 2019. Undeclared undistributed offsetting receipts of the Departments of Agriculture, Defense and Interior, must be reported. (b) Un-annualized Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reports began to overestimate more authentic UN data beginning when Trump took office 2017. (c) Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) use of purchasing power parity GDP to calculate per capita income deprives the poorest countries from recognition of their right to receive Official Development Assistance (ODA) and per capita income should relate to real exchange rate GDP. (d) Monthly US country by country international trade balance statistics, compiled by both the US Census Bureau and Office of the United States International Trade Representative, need to be annualized for the public, for the United States to be competent to engage in international trade negotiations affecting current account balance.

7. The President must submit his/her budget to Congress after the first week of January and before the first week of February every year under 31USC§1105. Under §1106 the President must submit and supplemental or additional budgeting changes and re-appraisements to Congress before July 16th of every year. Under 1USC§105 30 September appropriations also occur for the next fiscal year. A request to enact legislation authorizing new budget authority to continue a program or activity for a fiscal year shall be submitted to Congress before May 16 of the year before the year in which the fiscal year begins. If a new program or activity will continue for more than one year, the request must be submitted for at least the first and 2nd fiscal years under 31USC§1110. To facilitate the President and Congress in the approval of the budget the head of each agency has the right to petition Congress for legislation reviewing of perceived deficiencies and supplemental requests under §1108 and shall submit to the President a yearly budget request, and designate officials to make the certifications and records that shall be kept in the agency - 1. in a form that makes audits and reconciliation easy; and 2. provide information supporting the agency's budget request for its missions 3. relate the agency's programs to its missions.

D. The President must: (a) Drop the false charge(s) of Iran association against Meng Wanzhou, Huawei Technologies Chief Financial Officer, and sue China for the release of Interpol President Meng Hongwei, Interpol President and other Canadian prisoners. It is necessary to restore confidence in the competence of the United States Ambassadors to the United Nations, in close proximity to COITUS, in New York City. Congress must adequately defend the liberty of their representation to the United Nations from severe mental illness, due to corruption from robbery as a select risk factor for first degree murder under 18USC§1111 and the abuse of mind altering substances, including the irrational belligerence of DOM. Once, when the federal government, including FBI and DEA were furloughed, there were no homicides in New York City for an unprecedented 10 days. Certain Iranian Assets (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) (2019) has brought to light that the United States must cease robbing Iran and other countries under false pretense wherefore the IEEPA 50USC§1701-§1706 must be repealed. The President must: (a) Cease falsely accusing and threatening to attack Iran since 1980 and acknowledge the US owes Iran a total of \$3.6 billion, \$2 billion now and

\$1.6 billion when Iran is certified a non-nuclear weapons state by the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA). The United States must stop spying on, lying about, interfering with, sabotaging and robbing Iranian, Venezuelan or other national energy industries. (b) Iran must be repealed from Withholding of United States proportionate share for certain programs of international organizations 22USC§2227. 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 should be appended to Definitions 22USC§7201 to protect the civilian population, commerce and economy from the harmful effects sanctions on food, medicine and civil aviation parts protecting the civilian population, commerce and economy. The termination of sanctions needs to be repealed under 22USC§7204 to remove motive to enforce, legislate and sustain sanctions against foreign and domestic public officials and judges. (c) The Court held that the US ambassadors abused sovereign immunity. Although the initial response to the unparliamentary “Waiver of’ in regards Federal ‘Sovereign Immunity’ in Harvard Briefing Paper No. 21 (2006), to repeal the FTCA, the Tucker Act, and other waivers of sovereign immunity, was thwarted by the need for monetary relief to be available against the United States. The solution is therefore not to repeal Sovereign Immunity statute, but to repeal the unparliamentary ‘Waiver of’ split personality that was unjustly written into sovereign immunity statute. 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. (e) To prevent further Presidential abuse of international organizations Congress must repeal the Definition of international organization; Authority of the president under 22USC§288. (f) Amend federal torture statute to comply with Arts. 2, 4 and 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987) by repealing the phrase “outside the United States (2011)” from 18USC§2340A(a) and amending Exclusive Remedies at §2340B so: The legal system shall ensure that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, their dependents shall be entitled to compensation under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987).

2. Discrimination occurs when the civil rights of an individual are denied or interfered with because of their membership in a particular group or class. Statutes have been enacted to prevent discrimination based on a persons race, sex, religion, age, previous condition of servitude, disability, national origin and in some instances sexual preference. A civil right is an enforceable right or privilege for an individual, which if interfered with by another gives rise to an action for injury. Commons Article 1 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976) and Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) provides: 1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. 2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of

international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. Art. 2 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) is without distinction while Art. 2 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976) is without discrimination of any kind as to race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Art. 4 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) provides emergency measures do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, color, sex, language, religion or social origin. This means that emergency declarations are presumed to discriminate against political or other opinion and national origin. Discrimination against nationality is not considered racial discrimination under Art. 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (1969) unless a State Party should discriminate against a particular nationality.

3. Domestic emergency declarations are intrinsic to Presidential claims for disaster relief. Discrimination against nationality under the false pretenses of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) of 1976 under 50USC§1701-§1706 is so revolting it needs to be repealed and its abuser, the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS), in New York City, renamed Customs Court (CC), pursuant to the Customs Court Act of 1980, that created it, with money stolen from Certain Iranian Assets (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) (2019). The original sin is that Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRAI-d) of the United States Code (1924) needs to be renamed Foreign Relations (FR-ee). Fruit of the Poisonous Tree doctrine extends the exclusionary rule to make evidence inadmissible in court if it was derived from evidence that was illegally obtained. All assets nationalized by the United States under false pretense of the IEEPA need to be returned to the nations they were taken from under Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources (1962) pursuant to the principle of sovereign equality under Art. 2 of the United Nations Charter.

4. Whoever directly or indirectly deprives, attempts to deprive, or threatens to deprive any person of any employment, position, work, compensation, or other benefit provided for or made possible in whole or in part by any Act of Congress appropriating funds for work relief or relief purposes, on account of political affiliation, race, color, sex, religion, or national origin, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both under 18USC§246. Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress by civil action for deprivation of rights under 42USC§1983.

E. Trumps unlawful propaganda to finance excessive armed services growth with sanctions against public officials and judges is in flagrant violation of Arts. 54 and 51 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). The economy is doomed by military hyperinflation, to cause immediate isolated impoverishment of federal officials and food stamp beneficiaries, and un-prohibited, future aggregate economic crash back to subsistence under the Iron Law of Wages. 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. e 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.

1. 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 WHOMB 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.

2. 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. By FY 19 and FY 20 the overestimate becomes statistically significant, increasing the deficit as % of GDP by 0.1%.

3. 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% 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.

4. 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. It is hoped that by reducing tariffs to less than 2016 rates, economists will forecast economic growth.

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

1. Nationalist populism — especially when it is adopted by ethno-nationalists, tends to limit “the people” to a particular racial, ethnic or religious group understood to be the only legitimate national group. Right-wing populists champion this ethno-nationalist conceptualization of “the people” using the increasingly multicultural nature of societies as evidence of an imminent threat against the survival and preservation of the nation. Right-wing nationalist populists regularly take the additional step of arguing that those identified as “the people” are long-suffering victims of multicultural society, and that multiculturalism itself is a driver of socioeconomic decline for “the people”. Where ethno-nationalist populism is a feature of government, those in power can begin to oversee the rewriting of national history — including to deny the Holocaust, for example — in order to reaffirm a racially, religiously or ethnically specified conception of who “the people” are. Nationalist populist rule can lead to institutionalized legal and policy measures that violate the obligations of Member States to uphold the rights to non-

discrimination and equality before the law for all. Article 1 (1) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination defines racial discrimination as “any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life”. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination underscored that States have an obligation to dismantle discriminatory structures, in addition to tackling intentional discrimination.

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

3. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Zeid Ra’ad Al Hussein, has publicly denounced a number of populist leaders who have been willing to stoke racism, xenophobia and related intolerance with little regard for the human rights of many within the borders of their countries: Norbert Hofer (Austria), Miloš Zeman (Czechia), Marine Le Pen (France), Viktor Orbán (Hungary), Geert Wilders (Netherlands), Robert Fico (Slovakia), Nigel Farage (United Kingdom) and Donald Trump (United States), among others. The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, in a 2016 report on hate crimes, highlighted the pervasive nature of violence, harassment, threats and xenophobic speech targeting asylum seekers and migrants, as well as persons with visible ethnic backgrounds, and Muslims (especially women). United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that in June 2018 alone, 1 person had died for every 7 who had crossed the Central Mediterranean, compared with 1 in 19 in the first half of 2018 and 1 in 38 in the first half of 2017. Five of 42 hate speeches were elected to parliament. In the United States, President Donald Trump’s xenophobic nationalist populist rhetoric has consistently stigmatized and vilified

migrants, refugees and racial and ethnic minorities. According to the latest official United States hate crime statistics, published for 2016, law enforcement agencies reported 6,121 hate crimes, of which 57.5% were motivated by race, ethnicity or ancestry. These numbers represent an increase since 2015. In her most recent report to the Human Rights Council, the Special Rapporteur denounced the growing number of States that have threatened to adopt, or even adopted, blanket bans against refugees and other non-nationals of particular religious affiliation or national origin, most commonly Muslims and residents of Muslim-majority countries. In the United States, such bans have been implemented by the executive orders of a President who has publicly made racist, xenophobic, Islamophobic and Latin-phobic statements against non-nationals as well as United States citizens belonging to racial and ethnic minorities. President Trump's nationalist populist agenda has also included policies separating thousands of children from their asylum-seeking families at the southern border of the United States, which have rightly drawn global condemnation. Imposing specific photo identification and other requirements that disproportionately exclude marginalized groups from voting. Nationalist populist Governments have tended to exacerbate corruption and to weaken the mechanisms of checks and balances that are intended to prevent the illegitimate usurpation of power by any one branch of government or political party.

4. *Department of Commerce v. New York* (2019) is pending before the United States Supreme Court regarding whether the district court erred in enjoining the secretary of the Department of Commerce from reinstating a question about citizenship to the 2020 decennial census on the ground that the secretary's decision violated the Administrative Procedure Act, 5USC§701 *et seq.* A person suffering legal wrong because of agency action, or adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action is entitled to judicial review thereof. An action in a court of the United States stating a claim that an agency or an officer or employee thereof acted or failed to act in an official capacity or under color of legal authority shall not be dismissed nor relief therein be denied under 5USC§702. Although the citizenship question is ostensibly legal, placing it on the Census 2020 questionnaire would be arbitrary, capricious and abuse of discretion, due to flagrant persecution of mostly Hispanic un-documents aliens by the Trump Administration in general, and Census data in particular, in regards to the location of high concentrations of Hispanics, at the expense of any data whatsoever, on the long standing discrimination against final accurate race statistics by means of Hispanic ethnicity under 5USC§706 and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 under 42USC§2000d-§2000d-7 and equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the US Constitution.

Race by Percent in United States 2017

Area	% White	% Latino	% Black	% Native American	% Asian	% Pacific Islander	% Two or More Races
United States	60.7	18.1	12.5	0.7	5.7	0.2	2.1
Alabama	65.6	4.3	26.5	0.6	1.4	0.05	1.5

Alaska	60.8	7.1	3.3	14.5	6.3	1.3	6.7
Arizona	54.8	31.4	4.3	4.0	3.3	0.2	2.0
Arkansas	72.5	7.6	15.4	1.0	1.6	0.00003	1.9
California	37.2	39.2	5.6	0.4	14.5	0.4	2.7
Colorado	68.3	21.5	4.0	0.6	3.2	0.1	2.3
Connecticut	67.0	16.1	10.2	0.3	4.7	0.04	1.7
Delaware	62.3	9.3	21.7	0.3	4.1	0.04	2.3
District of Columbia	36.8	11.0	45.5	0.2	4.2	0.05	2.2
Florida	54.1	25.6	15.6	0.3	2.8	0.06	1.6
Georgia	52.8	9.6	31.3	0.2	4.1	0.06	1.8
Hawaii	21.9	10.5	2.0	0.2	36.6	9.5	19.4
Idaho	82.0	12.6	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.2	2.0
Illinois	61.3	17.3	14.1	0.2	5.6	0.03	1.6
Indiana	79.2	7.0	9.4	0.2	2.3	0.04	1.8
Iowa	85.7	6.0	3.7	0.3	2.6	0.1	1.7
Kansas	75.9	11.9	5.8	0.8	3.0	0.1	2.5
Kentucky	84.6	3.7	8.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.8
Louisiana	58.7	5.2	32.2	0.6	1.8	0.04	1.5
Maine	93.3	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.03	1.6
Maryland	50.9	10.2	29.7	0.2	6.6	0.05	2.4
Massachusetts	72.2	11.9	7.1	0.2	6.8	0.04	1.8
Michigan	75.2	5.1	13.8	0.6	3.2	0.03	2.2
Minnesota	79.9	5.4	6.3	1.1	5.0	0.05	2.2
Mississippi	56.7	3.2	37.4	0.5	1.1	0.04	1.2
Missouri	79.5	4.2	11.6	0.4	2.0	0.1	2.1
Montana	86.2	3.8	0.5	6.1	0.8	0.07	2.5
Nebraska	79.0	11.1	4.8	0.8	2.5	0.06	1.8
Nevada	49.1	28.8	8.9	0.9	8.4	0.6	3.3
New Hampshire	90.5	3.7	1.3	0.2	2.7	0.03	1.5
New Jersey	55.1	20.4	12.9	0.1	9.9	0.04	1.5
New Mexico	37.5	48.8	1.8	8.8	1.5	0.07	1.5
New York	55.3	19.2	14.6	0.3	8.9	0.05	1.7
North Carolina	63.1	9.5	21.4	1.1	2.9	0.07	1.9
North Dakota	84.6	3.7	3.0	5.1	1.6	0.06	2.0
Ohio	79.1	3.8	12.6	0.2	2.3	0.04	2.1

Oklahoma	65.7	10.6	7.4	8.3	2.3	0.2	5.6
Oregon	75.8	13.1	1.9	1.1	4.5	0.4	3.2
Pennsylvania	76.5	7.3	10.8	0.1	3.5	0.03	1.6
Rhode Island	72.5	15.5	5.9	0.4	3.5	0.06	2.1
South Carolina	63.8	5.7	26.8	0.4	1.7	0.06	1.7
South Dakota	82.2	3.8	2.0	8.4	1.5	0.06	2.1
Tennessee	73.9	5.5	16.8	0.3	1.8	0.05	1.7
Texas	42.0	39.4	11.9	0.3	4.8	0.09	1.5
Utah	78.5	14.0	1.1	1.0	2.4	1.0	2.1
Vermont	92.9	1.9	1.3	0.3	1.8	0.03	1.8
Virginia	61.9	9.4	19.1	0.3	6.7	0.07	2.6
Washington	68.7	12.7	3.8	1.3	8.7	0.7	4.0
West Virginia	92.2	1.6	3.5	0.2	0.8	0.02	1.7
Wisconsin	81.3	6.9	6.3	0.9	2.9	0.04	1.7
Wyoming	84.0	10.0	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.07	1.7

Source: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States, States, and Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. June 2018. Three Tables combined and % calculated – (1) Total; (2) Non-Hispanic – white, black, Asian, Pacific Islanders, two or more races; (3) Hispanic – Latino - Total % within 0.2% of 100

5. Undocumented aliens require relief from the citizenship question because neither President nor Commerce Department has the mental capacity to sell them the documents they are entitled to at regular price under common articles 26-29 of the Conventions Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Stateless Persons (1954). They are obviously scheming to commit grave breeches of Sec. 2, Art. 28, Art. 54 and Art. 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). The psychiatric diagnosis of borderline personality disorder underlies racism and xenophobia and the President and his self-destructive Cabinet of budget cutters are unable to defend themselves against the allegations of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and Special Rapporteur on racism, xenophobia and related intolerance as a populist leader willing to stoke racism, xenophobia and related intolerance with little regard for the human rights of many within the borders of their countries. The only decision by the Supreme Court, that could possibly enable the Census 2020 to ask the citizenship question, without endangering the innocent, is that undocumented aliens who are cruelly treated, including those imposed upon by the Census, cannot be charged more than \$10 for valid travel and identification documents under the Eighth Amendment and Art. I Sec. 9 Cl.1 of the US Constitution. Relating to migration Goal 10.7 is Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. This is

accomplished in Goal 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration. Pursuant to common articles 26-29 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), Stateless Persons (1954) and Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961) an undocumented migrant is an innocent person with a right to purchase identity and travel documents at regular price, not more than \$10 if they are cruelly treated under the Eighth Amendment and Art. 1 Sec. 9 of the United States Constitution. To redress sexual discrimination the Census Bureau data State Profile Age and Sex category must disclose the percentage of the population that is male and female and furthermore the male employment rate. To redress the very severe racial discrimination against US racial statistics, by virtue of Hispanic ethnicity, Census data must prohibit the duplicitous Hispanic ethnicity method of accounting for race, and distinguish race – white, Latino, African American black, Native American, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander and two or more races under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 under 42USC§2000d *et seq.*

United States by Race 2017

Area	Total	White	Latino	Black, African American	Native American	Asian	Pacific Islander	Two or more Races
United States	325,719,178	197,803,083	58,946,729	40,652,365	2,403,292	18,398,646	576,773	6,938,290
Alabama	4,874,747	3,196,852	211,058	1,292,827	27,347	69,663	2,531	74,469
Alaska	739,795	449,776	52,250	24,684	107,479	46,559	9,583	49,464
Arizona	7,016,270	3,849,130	2,202,172	301,263	280,638	228,918	12,979	141,170
Arkansas	3,004,279	2,177,809	227,673	463,731	22,581	47,567	8,510	56,408
California	39,536,653	14,696,754	15,477,304	2,223,693	164,038	5,749,975	145,533	1,079,356
Colorado	5,607,154	3,827,750	1,206,724	224,168	35,926	178,901	7,288	126,397
Connecticut	3,588,184	2,404,792	578,833	363,975	7,760	169,405	1,286	62,133
Delaware	961,939	599,260	89,539	208,970	2,991	39,101	347	21,731
District of Columbia	693,972	255,387	76,526	316,013	1,405	28,853	351	15,437
Florida	20,984,400	11,343,977	5,371,385	3,269,266	53,227	590,035	13,224	343,286

Georgia	10,429,379	5,507,334	1,005,959	3,267,577	23,711	430,841	6,339	187,618
Hawaii	1,427,538	312,492	150,125	27,889	2,985	522,196	135,115	276,736
Idaho	1,716,943	1,408,294	215,392	12,382	19,135	24,600	2,976	34,164
Illinois	12,802,023	7,849,887	2,209,337	1,803,697	19,268	713,517	3,590	202,727
Indiana	6,666,818	5,280,420	466,453	626,832	15,280	154,208	2,456	121,169
Iowa	3,145,711	2,695,962	189,818	114,757	9,359	80,847	2,997	51,971
Kansas	2,913,123	2,209,748	347,459	168,442	23,194	87,606	2,547	74,127
Kentucky	4,454,189	3,768,891	163,489	362,466	9,377	68,090	2,674	79,202
Louisiana	4,684,333	2,747,730	245,135	1,505,785	30,156	84,789	1,847	68,891
Maine	1,335,907	1,246,478	22,042	19,965	8,756	16,265	394	22,007
Maryland	6,052,177	3,077,907	614,248	1,798,282	14,632	399,980	3,034	144,094
Massachusetts	6,859,819	4,953,695	813,359	489,611	12,162	466,114	2,764	122,114
Michigan	9,962,311	7,488,326	504,857	1,376,455	56,869	315,808	2,708	217,288
Minnesota	5,576,606	4,455,605	301,407	352,721	59,456	280,841	2,748	123,828
Mississippi	2,984,100	1,691,566	94,385	1,116,376	14,811	31,705	1,057	34,200
Missouri	6,113,532	4,859,227	259,154	709,852	26,443	123,841	7,607	127,408
Montana	1,050,493	905,811	39,633	5,506	64,382	8,458	753	25,950
Nebraska	1,920,076	1,516,962	210,911	91,370	16,014	48,277	1,180	35,362
Nevada	2,998,039	1,470,855	864,665	266,965	25,556	251,426	18,578	99,994
New Hampshire	1,342,795	1,215,447	49,567	17,407	2,853	36,732	364	20,425
New Jersey	9,005,644	4,962,470	1,840,433	1,160,956	12,734	890,910	3,183	134,958
New Mexico	2,088,070	783,064	1,018,349	37,933	184,669	31,231	1,382	31,442
New York	19,849,	10,972,	3,811,9	2,889,1	57,296	1,766,3	8,895	342,901

York	399	959	45	00		03		
North Carolina	10,273,419	6,486,100	972,288	2,196,003	115,576	303,064	6,688	193,700
North Dakota	755,393	639,029	28,006	22,548	38,681	11,949	422	14,758
Ohio	11,658,609	9,219,577	440,886	1,462,890	22,572	267,627	4,321	240,736
Oklahoma	3,930,864	2,581,568	417,710	292,429	326,432	88,545	5,983	218,197
Oregon	4,142,776	3,139,685	540,923	79,485	46,220	187,218	16,280	132,965
Pennsylvania	12,805,537	9,796,510	940,635	1,383,818	18,393	452,889	3,913	209,379
Rhode Island	1,059,639	768,229	164,004	62,609	4,546	37,453	681	22,117
South Carolina	5,024,369	3,203,045	286,382	1,346,633	18,624	82,983	3,057	83,645
South Dakota	869,666	714,881	32,811	17,706	72,733	12,620	474	18,441
Tennessee	6,715,984	4,963,780	366,554	1,126,692	18,814	121,425	3,519	115,200
Texas	28,304,596	11,886,381	11,156,514	3,368,473	91,652	1,366,658	23,978	410,940
Utah	3,101,833	2,434,785	434,288	34,090	29,608	75,471	29,885	63,706
Vermont	623,657	579,149	12,060	7,846	2,039	11,186	182	11,195
Virginia	8,470,020	5,241,262	795,323	1,619,082	22,519	564,713	6,207	220,914
Washington	7,405,743	5,091,370	940,792	283,735	94,770	645,599	51,434	298,043
West Virginia	1,815,857	1,674,557	29,065	63,192	3,814	14,780	406	30,043
Wisconsin	5,795,483	4,713,993	398,780	367,689	51,613	165,444	2,122	95,842
Wyoming	579,315	486,565	58,122	6,529	12,196	5,460	401	10,042

Source: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States, States, and Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017.

6. Besides having the largest military in the world, the United States detains more people than any other country in the world, including much larger nations like India and China, and there are only a few small island developing nation states with higher concentrations

of prisons. The world prison population rate, based on United Nations estimates of national population levels, is 144 per 100,000. The countries with the highest prison population rate – the number of prisoners per 100,000 of the national population – are Seychelles (799 per 100,000), followed by the United States (698), St. Kitts & Nevis (607), Turkmenistan (583), U.S. Virgin Islands (542), Cuba (510), El Salvador (492), Guam - U.S.A. (469), Thailand (461), Belize (449), Russian Federation (445), Rwanda (434) and British Virgin Islands (425). The United States prison population quintupled from 503,586 detainees (220 per 100,000) in 1980 to a high of 2,307,504 (755 per 100,000) in 2008, as the result of mandatory minimum sentencing, before quietly going down to 2,217,947 (696 per 100,000) in 2014. Mid-year 2014 there were 744,592 people detained in local jails, and 1,473,355 in state or federal prisons at year-end. The prison population rate was 693 detainees per 100,000 residents at year-end 2014 based on an estimated national population of 320.1 million at end of 2014.

7. The Obama administration assailed what it says are unfair and unduly harsh sentences for many inmates, particularly minorities and nonviolent offenders. Black Americans were incarcerated in state prisons at an average rate of 5.1 times that of white Americans, and in some states that rate was 10 times or more. The US is 63.7% non-Hispanic white, 12.2% black, 8.7% Hispanic white and 0.4% Hispanic black, according to the most recent census. In five states, the disparity rate was more than double the average. New Jersey had the highest, with a ratio of 12.2 black people to one white person in its prison system, followed by Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Vermont. Overall, Oklahoma had the highest rate of black people incarcerated with 2,625 black inmates people per 100,000 residents. Oklahoma is 7.7% black. Among black men in 11 states, at least 1 in 20 were in a state prison. Hawaii, which is 2.5% black, had the lowest incarceration rate among black people (585 per 100,000), and the lowest ratio – 2.4 black Americans to 1 white – in its prisons. The Obama administration has helped to reduce the high rates of incarceration however racial disparities among prisoners persist. In the 25-29 age group, 8.1% of black men - about one in 13 – were behind bars, compared with 2.6% of Hispanic men and 1.1% of white men. It's not much different among women. In 2005 the female population in state or federal prison increased 2.6% while the number of male inmates rose 1.9%. By year's end, 7% of all inmates were women. That percentage has increased to 9.3% of all inmates in 2013. The number of females incarcerated has increased from 55.6 detainees per 100,000 residents in 2000 to a high of 66 per 100,000 in 2006 before declining to 63.5 per 100,000 in 2010 and then increasing to 64.6 per 100,000 in 2013. The only guidance has been to eliminate mandatory minimum sentencing from the Kennedy Commission as held in *Blakely v Washington* (2004). Congress has asked the President to sign a bill to reduce the mandatory minimum sentencing for drug offenses. Congress is counseled to pass the Marijuana Justice Act to legalize the possession, cultivation, import and export of marijuana, cannabis and hemp products in, to and from the United States.

G. Racial discrimination in many forms, including in education, hiring, and pay practices, contributes to persistent earnings gaps in the United States. As of the last quarter of 2018, the median White and Asian worker made more than 30% as much as the typical Black and Latino worker. The median Black family, with just over \$3,500, owns just 2% of the

wealth of the nearly \$147,000 the median White family owns. The median Latino family, with just over \$6,500, owns just 4 percent of the wealth of the median White family. Put differently, the median White family has 41 times more wealth than the median Black family and 22 times more wealth than the median Latino family. Families that have zero or even “negative” wealth (meaning the value of their debts exceeds the value of their assets) live on the edge, just one minor economic setback away from tragedy. Black and Latino families are much more likely to be in this precarious situation. The proportion of Black families with zero or negative wealth rose by 8.5% to 37% between 1983 and 2016. The proportion of Latino families with zero or negative net worth declined by 19% over the past 30 years but is still more than twice as high as the rate for Whites. As with total wealth, homeownership is heavily skewed towards White families. In 2016, 72% of White families owned their home, compared to just 44% of Black families. Between 1983 and 2016, Latino homeownership increased by a dramatic nearly 40%, but it remains far below the rate for Whites, at just 45%. Low levels of Black and Latino wealth, combined with their growing proportion of the population, is a key factor in the overall decline in American median household wealth from \$84,111 in 1983 to \$81,704 in 2016. Between 1983 and 2016, the median black family saw their wealth drop by more than half after adjusting for inflation, compared to a 33% increase for the median white household. Black families are about 20 times more likely to have zero or negative wealth (37%) than they are to have \$1 million or more in assets (1.9%). Latinx families are 14 times more likely to have zero or negative wealth (32.8%) than they are to reach the millionaire threshold (2.3%). White families are equally likely to have zero or negative wealth (about 15%) as they are to be a millionaire (15%).

United States Housing 2017

Area	Average Commute minutes	Households	Housing Units	Home Ownership	Housing Value	Median Rent
United States	26.9	120,062,818	137,407,308	63.9%	217,600	1,012
Alabama	24.6	1,841,665	2,258,669	68.0%	141,300	750
Alaska	19.6	250,741	316,968	63.5%	273,100	1,201
Arizona	24.4	2,552,972	2,999,185		223,400	1,020
Arkansas	21.6	1,153,082	1,370,109		128,500	1,025
California	29.8	13,005,097	14,177,270	54.8%	509,400	1,447
Colorado	25.9	2,139,207	2,385,495	65.2%	348,900	1,240
Connecticut	26.4	1,356,762	1,517,495	66.2%	273,100	1,125
Delaware	26.5	357,937	432,853	70.9%	252,800	1,086
District of Columbia	30.8	281,475	314,843	42.2%	607,200	1,499
Florida	27.8	7,689,964	9,441,585	65.2%	214,000	1,128
Georgia	24.4	3,745,074	4,282,254	62.9%	173,700	958
Hawaii	27	458,078	542,955	58.5%	617,400	1,573

Idaho	21	625,135	721,818	69.7%	207,100	822
Illinois	29.1	4,808,672	5,359,416	66.2%	195,300	974
Indiana	23.6	2,557,299	2,885,342	69.0%	141,100	793
Iowa	19.4	1,257,505	1,397,739	71.6%	149,100	760
Kansas	19.1	1,128,983	1,273,776	65.9%	150,000	815
Kentucky	23.3	1,725,034	1,984,235	66.5%	141,000	724
Louisiana	25.3	1,737,123	2,061,582	65.2%	162,500	836
Maine	24	540,959	742,644	73.2%	191,200	806
Maryland	33.3	2,207,343	2,449,123	66.7%	312,500	1,337
Massachusetts	29.8	2,604,954	2,894,590	62.3%	385,400	1,208
Michigan	24.3	3,930,017	4,595,274	71.3%	155,700	835
Minnesota	23.8	2,162,211	2,437,726	71.6%	224,000	939
Mississippi	24.9	1,091,980	1,323,754	68.5%	120,200	742
Missouri	23.7	2,385,135	2,792,445	67.0%	156,700	800
Montana	18.1	423,091	510,408	69.2%	231,300	759
Nebraska	18.5	754,490	837,540	66.3%	155,800	801
Nevada	24.2	1,094,613	1,249,733	56.6%	258,200	1,051
New Hampshire	27.3	528,700	634,689	69.8%	263,600	1,072
New Jersey	32.1	3,218,798	3,615,891	63.8%	334,900	1,284
New Mexico	22.3	767,705	937,976	67.9%	171,300	813
New York	33.7	7,304,332	8,327,621	53.8%	314,500	1,226
North Carolina	24.9	3,955,069	4,622,656	65.4%	171,200	861
North Dakota	16.5	316,306	374,591	63.4%	194,700	785
Ohio	23.6	4,667,192	5,201,701	65.8%	144,200	772
Oklahoma	21.9	1,470,364	1,734,074	65.5%	137,400	780
Oregon	24.3	1,603,635	1,768,582	62.8%	319,200	1,079
Pennsylvania	27.1	5,008,751	5,694,402	68.3%	181,200	893
Rhode Island	25.1	408,748	468,266	60.8%	257,800	941
South Carolina	24.6	1,905,100	2,284,820	68.7%	161,800	848
South Dakota	17.3	344,260	392,650	67.7%	167,600	722
Tennessee	15.1	2,588,655	2,958,799	65.4%	167,500	833
Texas	26.5	9,623,874	10,933,375	62.0%	172,200	987

Utah	22	975,448	1,084,685	69.9%	275,100	986
Vermont	23.2	256,629	335,248	69.5%	226,300	950
Virginia	28.6	3,120,880	3,512,917	66.6%	273,400	1,179
Washington	27.9	2,840,377	3,103,263	62.8%	339,000	1,216
West Virginia	26	715,308	892,240	72.5%	119,800	690
Wisconsin	22.2	2,350,293	2,695,303	66.6%	178,900	819
Wyoming	17.6	225,796	276,733	70.8%	214,300	832
Puerto Rico		1,191,305	1,561,802			
United States	26.9	121,254,123	138,969,110	63.9%	217,600	1,012

U.S. Census Bureau terminated the Annual Statistical Compendia program effective October 1, 2011. American Factfinder is terminating July 1, 2019 data. census.gov will be the primary source of all new Census Bureau data, including upcoming releases from the 2018 American Community Survey, 2017 Economic Census, 2020 Census and more.

1. Men make up an overwhelming majority of top earners across the U.S. economy, even though women now represent almost half of the country's workforce. Women comprise just 27% of the top 10%, and their share of higher income groups runs even smaller. Among the top 1%, women make up slightly less than 17% of workers, while at the top 0.1% level, they make up only 11%. Fewer than one third of managers are women, although they are likely to be better educated than their male counterparts. The report shows generally that education is not the main reason for lower employment rates and lower pay of women, but rather that women do not receive the same dividends for education as men. Over the past decade nursing school has gone from 96% female to 92% female. Nursing school costs less, but the pay is far less than a physician or surgeon, but nurses make up the vast majority of health professionals. Primary and to a lesser extent secondary education females outnumber males to such an extent higher salaries are justified to retain male teachers. Girls get better grades than boys. Women get more secure employment and work less to give birth and care for their children.

United States Income and Poverty 2017

Area	Population 2017	Median Household Income	Median Female Earning	Median Male Earning	Poverty Rate	Children under 18 in poverty
United States	325,719,178	60,336	41,453	51,284	13.4%	18.4%
Alabama	4,874,747	48,123	35,414	48,199	16.9%	24.6%
Alaska	739,795	73,181	47,472	57,943	11.1%	14.9%
Arizona	7,016,270	56,581	39,675	46,681	14.9%	20.8%
Arkansas	3,004,279	45,869	34,154	43,266	16.4%	22.5%
California	39,536,65	71,805	46,783	52,487	13.3%	18.1%

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Colorado	5,607,154	69,117	44,733	54,869	10.3%	12.0%
Connecticut	3,588,184	74,168	52,120	62,976	9.6%	12.6%
Delaware	961,939	62,852	47,052	41,453	13.6%	18.5%
District of Columbia	693,972	82,372	66,679	74,877	16.6%	25.6%
Florida	20,984,400	52,594	36,746	42,261	14.0%	20.3%
Georgia	10,429,379	56,183	38,958	47,114	14.9%	21.0%
Hawaii	1,427,538	77,765	41,664	51,594	9.5%	11.5%
Idaho	1,716,943	52,225	34,665	46,241	12.8%	15.3%
Illinois	12,802,023	62,992	43,149	55,585	12.6%	17.0%
Indiana	6,666,818	54,181	37,167	50,782	13.5%	18.4%
Iowa	3,145,711	58,570	39,658	50,295	10.7%	12.3%
Kansas	2,913,123	56,422	37,931	49,267	11.9%	14.8%
Kentucky	4,454,189	48,375	36,487	46,289	17.2%	22.4%
Louisiana	4,684,333	46,145	34,708	50,445	19.7%	28.0%
Maine	1,335,907	56,277	40,618	49,476	11.1%	13.1%
Maryland	6,052,177	80,776	52,381	61,263	9.3%	12.0%
Massachusetts	6,859,819	77,385	54,646	65,939	10.5%	13.5%
Michigan	9,962,311	54,909	40,453	51,749	14.2%	19.7%
Minnesota	5,576,606	68,388	45,798	55,812	9.5%	11.8%
Mississippi	2,984,100	43,529	32,441	42,287	19.8%	26.9%
Missouri	6,113,532	53,578	37,339	47,436	13.4%	18.6%
Montana	1,050,493	53,386	35,964	45,616	12.5%	14.7%
Nebraska	1,920,076	59,970	38,726	50,293	10.8%	14.1%
Nevada	2,998,039	58,003	37,880	45,439	13.0%	18.5%
New Hampshire	1,342,795	73,381	46,044	57,966	7.7%	10.3%
New Jersey	9,005,644	80,088	51,538	64,497	10.0%	13.9%
New Mexico	2,088,070	46,744	35,523	42,690	19.7%	27.2%
New York	19,849,399	64,894	48,901	41,453	14.1%	19.7%
North Carolina	10,273,419	52,752	38,784	41,453	14.7%	21.2%
North Dakota	755,393	61,843	40,964	41,453	10.3%	10.9%

Ohio	11,658,609	54,021	39,774	41,453	14.0%	20.1%
Oklahoma	3,930,864	50,051	35,488	46,114	15.8%	21.5%
Oregon	4,142,776	60,212	41,572	50,965	13.2%	16.5%
Pennsylvania	12,805,537	59,195	41,929	52,111	12.5%	17.0%
Rhode Island	1,059,639	63,870	46,146	55,183	11.6%	16.6%
South Carolina	5,024,369	50,570	35,142	41,453	15.4%	22.6%
South Dakota	869,666	56,521	35,424	46,170	13.0%	16.6%
Tennessee	6,715,984	51,340	36,812	45,032	15.0%	21.2%
Texas	28,304,596	59,206	40,236	49,414	14.7%	20.9%
Utah	3,101,833	68,358	37,252	52,249	9.7%	10.7%
Vermont	623,657	57,513	41,976	48,924	11.3%	13.8%
Virginia	8,470,020	71,535	45,692	57,690	10.6%	14.0%
Washington	7,405,743	70,979	47,681	60,893	11.0%	14.3%
West Virginia	1,815,857	43,469	35,078	47,425	19.1%	25.9%
Wisconsin	5,795,483	59,305	40,930	51,346	11.3%	14.5%
Wyoming	579,315	60,434	40,200	51,948	11.3%	13.3%
Puerto Rico	3,337,177	19,343			44.4%	57.8%
United States	332,393,532	60,336	41,453	51,284	13.4%	18.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau terminated the Annual Statistical Compendia program effective October 1, 2011. American Factfinder is terminating July 1, 2019 data.census.gov will be the primary source of all new Census Bureau data, including upcoming releases from the 2018 American Community Survey, 2017 Economic Census, 2020 Census and more.

2. Over the past five decades, the top 1% of American earners have nearly doubled their share of national income. Since 1979, the before-tax incomes of the top 1% of America's households have increased more than seven times faster than bottom 20% incomes. Meanwhile, the official poverty rate for all U.S. families has merely inched up and down. The official poverty rate understates the number of people in the world's richest country who have trouble making ends meet. An estimated 43.5% of the total U.S. population (140 million people) are either poor or low-income. The Congressional Budget Office defines after-tax income as "before-tax income minus federal taxes." After taxes, top 1% incomes were already increasing faster than for other Americans. This gap will likely grow even wider as a result of the 2017 Republican tax cuts, which disproportionately benefit the wealthy. According to the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, the

richest 1% of Americans are expected to receive 27% of the benefits of the tax cuts in 2019.

3. The higher the U.S. income group, the larger the share of that income is derived from investment profits. By contrast, Americans who are not among the ultra-rich get the vast majority of their income from wages and salaries. This disparity has contributed significantly to increasing inequality because of the preferential tax treatment of long-term capital gains. Currently, the top marginal tax rate for the richest Americans is 37%, while the top rate for long-term capital gains is just 20%. Between 1979 and 2007, paycheck income for those in the richest 1% and 0.1% exploded at average annual growth of 12%. The wage and salary income for these elite groups dipped after the 2008 financial crisis but have nearly regained their pre-crisis value. Meanwhile, the bottom 90% of earners have seen little change in their average income, with just a 22% increase from 1979 to 2017, 0.6% average annual increase. With 2.5%-3% average annual inflation the bottom 90% of Americans have seen their purchasing power erode by 1.9% - 2.4% annually. 884,000 Americans who work full-time at the current federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour in 2019. Rounded to the nearest nice nickel the \$7.25 an hour federal minimum wage since the Great Recession needs to be amended to \$7.50 in 2019, \$7.75 in 2020, \$8.00 in 2021 and 3% more every year thereafter.' in one final sentence at 29USC§206(a)(1)(D).

4. Productivity has increased at a relatively consistent rate since 1948. But the wages of American workers have not, since the 1970s, kept up with this rising productivity. Worker hourly compensation has flat-lined since the mid-1970s, increasing just 23 percent from 1979 to 2017, while worker productivity has increased 138 percent over the same time period. One factor in the widening income divide is the decline of U.S. labor unions. As the share of the workforce represented by a union has declined to less than 11 percent since their peak in the 1940s and 1950s, those at the top of the income scale have increased their power to rig economic rules in their favor, further increasing income inequality. CEO pay has been a key driver of rising U.S. income inequality. Corporate executives head about two-thirds of America's richest 1% of households. With U.S. unions playing a smaller economic role, the gap between worker and CEO pay has exploded since the 1970s. In 2017, the CEO-worker pay gap was nearly nine times larger than in 1980. According to the AFL-CIO, S&P 500 firm CEOs were paid 361 times as much as average U.S. workers in 2017. CEO pay averaged \$13.94 million, compared to average worker pay of \$38,613. In 1980, the average big company CEO earned just 42 times as much as the average U.S. worker. In 2018, publicly held U.S. corporations were required to report the ratio between their CEO's compensation and the firm's median worker pay. Thirty-three firms reported pay gaps larger than 1,000 to 1, including Walmart, McDonald's, and many other highly profitable corporations.

United States Business Statistics 2017

Area	Employment Rate	Females Employed	Median Age	Employer Establishments	Firms	Retail Sales
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United States	59.5%	55.2%	38.1	7,757,807	27,626,360	4,219,821,871
Alabama	52.9%	48.5%	38.9	499	374,153	58,564,965
Alaska	60.2%	59.1%	34.5	118	68,032	10,474,275
Arizona	56.1%	51.5%	37.7		499,926	84,716,542
Arkansas	54.6%	51.2%	38.1	372	231,959	36,815,256
California	59.5%	54.0%	36.5	1,183	3,548,449	481,800,461
Colorado	64.6%	60.0%	36.8	733	547,352	67,815,200
Connecticut	61.4%	58.0%	40.9	540	326,693	51,632,467
Delaware	55.8%	52.3%	40.1	287	73,418	14,456,001
District of Columbia	65.3%	63.6%	34	23,177	63,408	4,439,933
Florida	54.9%	50.8%	42		2,100,187	273,867,145
Georgia	59.1%	54.7%	36.8	228,330	929,864	119,801,495
Hawaii	59.0%	56.8%	39.2		118,454	18,901,745
Idaho	59.2%	54.5%	36.3	45,826	146,642	20,444,278
Illinois	60.8%	56.7%	38	319,605	1,135,017	166,634,514
Indiana	60.4%	55.9%	37.7	650	479,059	85,857,962
Iowa	64.8%	60.9%	38.3	393	259,121	44,905,624
Kansas	63.0%	58.3%	36.7	494	239,118	38,276,461
Kentucky	55.6%	52.1%	38.9	92,000	331,546	54,869,978
Louisiana	54.7%	51.7%	36.8	532	414,291	61,396,364
Maine	60.3%	58.0%	44.6	41,178	139,570	21,521,714
Maryland	63.8%	60.4%	38.7	580	531,953	76,379,707
Massachusetts	63.6%	60.0%	39.5	651	607,664	92,915,380
Michigan	57.8%	54.0%	39.8	220,412	834,087	119,302,046
Minnesota	66.9%	63.6%	37.9	628	489,494	78,898,182
Mississippi	52.2%	49.1%	37.5	353	235,454	37,053,190
Missouri	59.8%	56.3%	38.5	607	491,606	90,546,581
Montana	61.3%	58.0%	40	252	112,419	15,623,573
Nebraska	67.4%	67.4%	36.5	354	164,089	30,470,717
Nevada	59.6%	55.1%	38	64,815	227,156	38,234,170
New Hampshire	65.1%	61.7%	43.2	37,868	131,638	26,018,201
New Jersey	61.8%	56.9%	39.8	231,974	792,088	133,665,728

New Mexico	52.6%	49.6%	37.7	43,771	151,363	25,179,274
New York	59.6%	55.6%	38.7	544,073	2,008,988	251,167,736
North Carolina	58.0%	54.4%	38.8	227,347	805,985	120,691,007
North Dakota	67.9%	63.6%	35.4	195	68,270	15,519,816
Ohio	59.6%	59.6%	39.3	252,201	904,814	153,553,997
Oklahoma	57.2%	52.7%	36.6	93,232	327,229	50,256,231
Oregon	59.1%	55.2%	39.3	489	339,305	49,481,054
Pennsylvania	59.0%	55.0%	40.8	945	975,453	178,794,945
Rhode Island	61.3%	57.3%	39.5	28,685	94,642	12,063,865
South Carolina	56.1%	52.8%	39.4	599	367,726	58,093,824
South Dakota	65.1%	61.3%	36.9	199	81,314	13,791,827
Tennessee	58.1%	58.1%	38.6	656	550,453	91,641,605
Texas	60.7%	54.6%	34.7	1,387	2,356,748	356,116,376
Utah	66.0%	58.6%	31	77,504	251,419	38,024,486
Vermont	62.8%	60.9%	42.6	21,174	75,827	9,933,751
Virginia	61.1%	57.7%	38.2	199,548	653,193	110,002,385
Washington	60.6%	55.8%	37.7	186,164	541,522	118,924,049
West Virginia	48.8%	45.1%	42.4	36,607	114,435	22,637,923
Wisconsin	63.9%	60.5%	39.5	542	432,980	78,201,822
Wyoming	61.9%	57.5%	37.5	20,966	62,427	9,446,043
Puerto Rico	36.2%		41.4			
United States	59.5%	55.2%	38.1	7,757,807	27,626,360	4,219,821,871

Source: U.S. Census Bureau terminated the Annual Statistical Compendia program effective October 1, 2011. American Factfinder is terminating July 1, 2019 data.census.gov will be the primary source of all new Census Bureau data, including upcoming releases from the 2018 American Community Survey, 2017 Economic Census, 2020 Census and more.

5. The CEO pay explosion contrasts sharply with trends at the bottom end of the U.S. wage scale. Congress has not passed a raise in the minimum wage for more than a decade. The federal minimum wage for restaurant servers and other tipped workers has

been frozen at just \$2.13 per hour since 1991. Twenty-four states have raised their tipped minimum, while retaining this two-tier system, and eight states have eliminated the sub-minimum tipped wage altogether. But in 18 states, the tipped minimum is still \$2.13. While employers are technically supposed to make up the difference if workers don't earn enough in tips to reach the \$7.25 federal minimum, this rule is largely unenforced. Since the mid-1990s, tax and transfer systems have tended to become less redistributive in OECD countries, largely because benefits have become less generous, eligibility rules have been tightened and transfers to lowest income groups haven't kept up with earnings. The reason being is that since the 1980s tax treatment of top earners has become more generous. Even without increasing the top tax-rate, there is room for many nations to scale back tax deductions, credits and loopholes that tend to benefit high earners disproportionately.

United States Social Statistics 2017

Area	Veterans	Foreign Born	Language other than English	Health Uninsured	Disability	High School Graduate
United States	7.3%	13.7%	21.8	8.7%	12.7%	88%
Alabama	8.9%	3.5%	5.1%	9.4%	16.5%	86.5%
Alaska	11.9%	7.9%	15.9%	13.7%	12.6%	91.7%
Arizona	9.05	13.2%	27.4%	11.1%	13.0%	83.7%
Arkansas	8.9%	4.7%	7.5%	7.9%	18.0%	88.0%
California	5.2%	26.9%	44.4%	7.2%	10.6%	83.3%
Colorado	8.7%	9.8%	16.9%	7.5%	10.9%	91.6%
Connecticut		14.8%	22.4%	5.5%	11.1%	90.4%
Delaware	8.5%	10.2%	13.9%	5.4%	11.4%	90.6%
District of Columbia	4.9%	14.7%	17.6%	3.8%	13.4%	90.2%
Florida	8.6%	20.9%	29.7%	12.9%	13.6%	88.4%
Georgia	7.9%	10.2%	14.1%	13.4%	12.2%	87.0%
Hawaii	9.8%	18.6%	25.8%	3.8%	10.8%	92.3%
Idaho	8.7%	5.9%	10.6%	10.1%	14.2%	90.8%
Illinois	5.8%	14.3%	23.5%	6.8%	11.1%	89.1%
Indiana	7.6%	5.3%	8.8%	8.2%	13.9%	88.6%
Iowa	7.4%	5.3%	8.1%	4.7%	11.3%	92.1%
Kansas	8.0%	6.9%	11.9%	8.7%	13.1%	91.0%
Kentucky	7.7%	3.8%	5.6%	5.4%	17.5%	86.3%
Louisiana	6.7%	4.1%	8.1%	8.4%	14.8%	85.1%
Maine	9.7%	3.4%	5.8%	8.1%	16.5%	92.3%
Maryland	7.9%	15.3%	19.1%	6.1%	11.1%	89.9%
Massachusetts	5.5%	16.9%	24.0%	2.8%	11.8%	90.8%
Michigan	7.1%	7.1%	9.9%	5.2%	14.1%	90.9%

Minnesota	7.1%	8.7%	11.9%	4.4%	11.2%	93.1%
Mississippi	7.3%	2.2%	3.7%	12.0%	16.8%	84.4%
Missouri	8.7%	4.2%	6.2%	9.1%	14.9%	89.7%
Montana	10.6%	2.2%	4.3%	8.5%	13.7%	93.0%
Nebraska	8.1%	7.5%	11.9%	8.3%	12.0%	91.3%
Nevada	8.8%	19.9%	31.1%	11.2%	12.2%	86.8%
New Hampshire	8.6%	6.2%	8.0%	5.8%	13.0%	93.1%
New Jersey	4.6%	22.8%	31.8%	7.7%	10.3%	89.9%
New Mexico	9.3%	9.4%	33.0%	9.1%	15.7%	86.1%
New York	4.5%	22.9%	30.9%	5.7%	11.6%	86.6%
North Carolina	8.3%	8.1%	11.8%	10.7%	13.3%	87.8%
North Dakota	8.0%	4.1%	5.9%	7.5%	10.3%	92.9%
Ohio	7.9%	4.5%	7.2%	6.0%	14.0%	90.3%
Oklahoma	9.1%	5.7%	10.2%	14.2%	16.5%	88.1%
Oregon	8.5%	9.9%	15.3%	6.8%	14.0%	91.0%
Pennsylvania	7.3%	7.0%	11.5%	5.5%	14.1%	90.6%
Rhode Island	6.2%	13.9%	22.9%	4.6%	13.5%	88.3%
South Carolina	9.3%	4.9%	7.2%	11.0%	14.8%	87.4%
South Dakota	9.0%	3.4%	6.4%	9.1%	11.6%	91.7%
Tennessee	8.3%	5.2%	7.1%	9.5%	15.4%	87.8%
Texas	7.0%	17.1%	35.6%	17.3%	11.4%	83.6%
Utah	5.7%	8.7%	15.6%	9.2%	9.6%	92.1%
Vermont	7.4%	4.5%	5.6%	4.6%	14.4%	92.6%
Virginia	10.6%	12.5%	16.5%	8.8%	11.9%	89.7%
Washington	9.4%	14.3%	19.6%	6.1%	12.9%	91.3%
West Virginia	8.8%	1.6%	2.4%	6.1%	20.2%	87.1%
Wisconsin	7.3%	5.0%	8.6%	5.4%	11.8%	92.4%
Wyoming	10.2%	3.5%	8.2%	12.3%	14.4%	92.9%
Puerto Rico	2.7%	43.5%	94.3%		21.6%	
United States	7.3%	13.7%	21.8	8.7%	12.7%	88%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau terminated the Annual Statistical Compendia program effective October 1, 2011. American Factfinder is terminating July 1, 2019 data.census.gov will be the primary source of all new Census Bureau data, including upcoming releases from the 2018 American Community Survey, 2017 Economic Census, 2020 Census and more.

6. Redistributive policies and social security arrangements help people to cope with poverty. They are the only reliable mechanism for eradicating poverty by enabling the poor to benefit from fast, steady economic growth that outpaces consumer price inflation. The rich and state employees must be billed for the 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income, by repealing and amending Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430, to create in the Treasury a Supplemental Security Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030. The consumer economy should enjoy sustained growth, the rich will get richer, minority citizens and refugees will get their entitlement, and the poor should actuarially cease to be poor at some date the future, because their wages and benefits increase faster than inflation. Benefits must pay extra to insure minorities against poverty caused by generations of racial discrimination. To effectively reduce child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030 the Department of Labor must support SSI tax poverty reduction with 3% annual increase in federal minimum wage and benefits, for people with incomes temporarily and permanently below the poverty line, to compete with 2.5%-3% inflation since 1980 and actuarially not be poor at some date in the future. Rounded to the nearest nice nickel the \$7.25 an hour federal minimum wage since the Great Recession needs to be amended to \$7.50 in 2019, \$7.75 in 2020, \$8.00 in 2021 and 3% more every year thereafter.' in one final sentence at 29USC§206(a)(1)(D). The Labor Department must furthermore ratify three ILO Conventions to ensure the costs of childbirth and childcare are dealt with exactly in accordance with the law, there is no allowance for paternalism due to the extraordinarily high child poverty and maternal mortality rates and need to authorize unemployment compensation for (a) Three weeks annual Holidays with Pay Convention (Convention 132) of 1970, (b) Workers with Family Responsibilities (Convention 156) of 1981 under Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 Pub.L. 103-3 and (c) 14 weeks unemployment compensation under Maternity Protection (Convention 183) of 2000.

§232 Trade

A. The United States has the world's largest trade deficit. It's been that way since 1975. The deficit in goods and services was \$621 billion in 2018. Imports were \$3.1 trillion and exports were only \$2.5 trillion. In 2018, the U.S. trade deficit in goods alone was \$891 billion. The United States exported \$1.672 trillion in goods. The biggest categories were commercial aircraft, automobiles, and food. It imported \$2.563 trillion. The largest categories were automobiles, petroleum, and cell phones. Trump's protectionist measures include a 25% tariff on steel imports and a 10% tariff on aluminum. China, the European Union, Mexico, and Canada have announced retaliatory tariffs, hurting U.S. exports. Typical analyses find that tariffs tend to benefit domestic producers and government at the expense of consumers, and that the net welfare effects of a tariff on the importing country are negative. Import tariffs hurt domestic consumers more than domestic

producers are helped. The trade and budget deficits have increased despite the trade war initiated by President Donald Trump. One reason is that the dollar strengthened between 2014 and 2016, according to the U.S. dollar index. It weakened a bit in 2017 but strengthened again in 2018. A strong dollar makes imports cheaper and exports more expensive. Another is that the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) enforces the the law of diminishing returns.

1. Tariff hikes, and threatened hikes, depress the stock market and trade between the United States and China. Mexico and Vietnam have stepped in to enable importers to avoid tariffs with a minimum of inflation. Vietnamese trade surplus with America increased 45.5% over the previous year. Imports from China decreased and imports from Mexico increased by \$850 million. Threatened tariffs against Mexico are a violation of the recent United States Mexican and Canada Agreement (USMCA) updating the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Analysts worry that Trump has started a trade war that will hurt international trade. Although Trump tariffs affect the free association of all countries, American and Chinese consumers are suffering in the form of price rises. The Presidents of the United States and China must reduce tariffs to a rate that is less than 2016, as annually reduced 0.1% for developing nations and 3% for industrialized nations, by the World Trade Organization (WTO) Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions to end the trade war straining US-Chinese Relations under 22USC§6901 *et seq.* Trump advocates to make China the largest economy in the world by appreciating the yuan from 6.6 per dollar to 3:3 to 1:1 through 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. The currency appreciation experiment is however opposed by International Monetary Fund (IMF) advocacy for stable currencies, and Trump's incompetent twitters about tariffs sabotage good faith attempt to redress income inequality on the worker wage platform. Monthly and year-to-date, May 2018 and May 2019 international trade statistics, unprofessionally impose the work of producing annual international trade balance estimates on the public. Trump tariff increase propaganda is prohibited under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976). Trump is obligated to pay both the US Census Bureau and Office of the United States International Trade Representative to publish historically accurate, annual US country by country international trade balance statistics, up to the previous year.

B. American trade policy works toward opening markets throughout the world to create new opportunities and higher living standards for families, farmers, manufacturers, workers, consumers, and businesses. The United States is party to numerous trade agreements with other countries, and is participating in negotiations for new trade agreements with a number of countries and regions of the world. Until the early 1960s, the Department of State was responsible for conducting U.S. trade and investment diplomacy and administering the President's trade agreement program. In the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Congress called for the President to appoint a Special Representative for Trade Negotiations to conduct U.S. trade negotiations. The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) is responsible for developing and coordinating U.S. international trade, commodity, and direct investment policy, and overseeing

negotiations with other countries. The head of USTR is the U.S. Trade Representative, a Cabinet member who serves as the president's principal trade advisor, negotiator, and spokesperson on trade issues. USTR is part of the Executive Office of the President. Through an interagency structure, USTR coordinates trade policy, resolves disagreements, and frames issues for presidential decision. USTR also serves as vice chairman of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), is on the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, is a non-voting member of the Export-Import Bank Board of Directors, and a member of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies.

1. USTR provides trade policy leadership and negotiating expertise in its major areas of responsibility, including: 1. Bilateral, regional and multilateral trade and investment issues. 2. Expansion of market access for American goods and services. 3. International commodity agreements. 4. Negotiations affecting U.S. import policies. 5. Oversight of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and Section 301 complaints against foreign unfair trade practices, as well as Section 1377, Section 337 and import relief cases under Section 201. 6. Trade, commodity, and direct investment matters managed by international institutions such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). 7. Trade-related intellectual property protection issues. 8. World Trade Organization (WTO) issues. The U.S. Congress established the private sector advisory committee system in 1974 to ensure that U.S. trade policy and trade negotiation objectives adequately reflect U.S. commercial and economic interests.

2. The United States Mexico and Canada Agreement (USMCA), replaces the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement with a 21st Century, high standard new agreement to support mutually beneficial trade leading to freer, fairer markets, and to robust economic growth; to recreate a free trade area consistent with Article XXIV of the GATT 1994 and Article V of the GATS. Parties recognize their inherent right to regulate and protect legitimate public welfare objectives, such as health, safety, environmental protection, conservation of living or non-living exhaustible natural resources, integrity and stability of the financial system, and public morals. It includes 10 years of data protection for biologic drugs. *Ex officio* authority for law enforcement officials to stop suspected counterfeit or pirated goods. National treatment for unauthorized disclosure of trade secrets, including by government officials. It raises the *de minimis* shipment value levels. Canada will raise its *de minimis* level for the first time in decades, from C\$20 to C\$40 for taxes. Canada will also provide for duty free shipments up to C\$150. Mexico will continue to provide USD \$50 tax free *de minimis* and also provide duty free shipments up to the equivalent level of USD \$117. Shipment values up to these levels would enter with minimal formal entry procedures, making it easier for more businesses, especially small- and medium-sized ones, to be a part of cross-border trade. Canada will also allow a period of 90 days after entry for the importer to make payment of taxes. There is grave concern that communications to the United States from Canada have resulted in numerous alleged suicides and unexplained deaths of Canadians detained in the United States similar to Avena and other Mexican Nationals (Mexico v. United States of America) (2003-2004), LaGrand (Germany v. United States of America) (1999-2001),

and Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (*Paraguay v. United States of America*) (1998). Highly disappointed with the Parliament that allows Canada, former refuge for escaped slaves, to conspire with a New York Court to falsely accuse, arrest and detain Meng Whanzou CFO of Huawei Technologies, in contempt 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 and Certain Iranian Assets (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) (2019) compensated \$2 billion now and \$1.6 billion when certified a non-nuclear weapons state by the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA).

3. U.S. financial services firms provide services critical to every sector of the economy, including small- and medium-sized businesses. The United States exported about \$115 billion in financial services in 2016, generating around a \$41 billion surplus in trade in financial services, it provides national treatment, to ensure that U.S. financial service suppliers receive the same treatment as local suppliers. To support North American jobs, the deal contains new trade rules of origin to drive higher wages by requiring that 40-45% of auto content be made by workers earning at least USD \$16 per hour. The Environment chapter includes the most comprehensive set of enforceable environmental obligations of any previous United States agreement, including obligations to combat trafficking in wildlife, timber, and fish; to strengthen law enforcement networks to stem such trafficking; and to address pressing environmental issues such as air quality and marine litter. Environment obligations include: Prohibitions on some of the most harmful fisheries subsidies, such as those that benefit vessels or operators involved in illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. New protections for marine species like whales and sea turtles, including a prohibition on shark-finning and commitment to work together to protect marine habitat. Obligations to enhance the effectiveness of customs inspections of shipments containing wild fauna and flora at ports of entry, and ensure strong enforcement to combat IUU fishing. First-ever articles to improve air quality, prevent and reduce marine litter, support sustainable forest management, and ensure appropriate procedures for environmental impact assessments.

C. The rapid expansion of national income and wealth and their equitable distribution among all members of society are fundamental to all social progress, and they should therefore be in the forefront of the preoccupations of every State and Government. The improvement in the position of the developing countries in international trade resulting among other things from the achievement of favorable terms of trade and of equitable and remunerative prices at which developing countries market their products is necessary in order to make it possible to increase national income and in order to advance social development under Art. 7 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969). In 2016 the US tariffs averaged 1.6% and Chinese tariffs 3.6%. China is encouraged to totally eliminate agricultural tariffs on food Art. 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). World Tariff Profiles 2018 provides comprehensive information on the tariffs and non-tariff measures imposed on agricultural and industrial products by over 170 countries and customs territories. Tariffs on food are a common practice outlawed by 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.

1. The past 50 years have seen an exceptional growth in world trade. Merchandise exports grew on average by 6% annually. Total trade in 2000 was 22-times the level of 1950. GATT and the WTO have helped to create a strong and prosperous trading system contributing to unprecedented growth. In February 1997 agreement was reached on telecommunications services, with 69 governments agreeing to wide-ranging liberalization measures that went beyond those agreed in the Uruguay Round. In the same year 40 governments successfully concluded negotiations for tariff-free trade in information technology products, and 70 members concluded a financial services deal covering more than 95% of trade in banking, insurance, securities and financial information. In 2000, new talks started on agriculture and services. These have now been incorporated into a broader agenda launched at the fourth WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar, in November 2001. The work program established in the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), adds negotiations and other work on non-agricultural tariffs, trade and environment, WTO rules such as anti-dumping and subsidies, investment, competition policy, trade facilitation, transparency in government procurement, intellectual property, and a range of issues raised by developing countries as difficulties they face in implementing the present WTO agreements. The Doha round of trade talks unanimously agreed to a simple Swiss formula with two co-efficients. On a line-by-line basis the formula returns fair results that favors least developed nations by around 1% over developed nations but is very gradual reducing tariffs by 0.1-3% annually.

2. Moves by the United States to increase import tariffs have sparked retaliations and counter-retaliations. Global trade growth has lost momentum, although stimulus measures and direct subsidies have so far offset much of the direct negative impacts on China and in the United States. Considerable uncertainty surrounds the monetary policy adjustment path in the developed economies, particularly the United States. Against a backdrop of a highly pro-cyclical expansion and an increase in import tariffs, a strong rise in inflationary pressures could prompt the United States Federal Reserve to raise interest rates at a much faster pace than currently expected, triggering a sharp tightening of global liquidity conditions. Trade tensions, led to a fall in global trade levels in 2018, from 5.3% in 2017, to 3.8%. As a result of the United States-China uncertainty, the expectation is that trade volumes in 2019 “will be lower” still. Government subsidies have to some extent softened the impact of the tariff hikes in the US and China – whose growth is expected to decrease from 6.6% in 2018 to 6.3% this year – but the risk is that developing economies may suffer the fallout too, unless the dispute is settled.

3. Estimates of global industrial production and merchandise trade growth have been tapering since the beginning of 2018, especially in trade-intensive capital and intermediate goods sectors. The annualized expansion of global industrial production slowed to 3.0% in the first 9 months of 2018, compared to 3.5% growth in 2017. World merchandise trade growth averaged 3.7% in the 9 months to September, compared to 4.7% growth in 2017. Global economic growth is expected to remain steady at 3.0% in

2019 and 2020, after an expansion of 3.1% in 2018. Growth in the United States is projected to decelerate 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. 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.

D. The United States President's Wharton School of Business BS degree, exhibited in his book *Time to Get Tough (2011)*, predates the World Trade Organization (WTO). It is held that Republican President Trump, from New York City, his Secretaries of State and Commerce, are under the influence of the revolting date rape drugs - eg. Aphrodisiacs, three day panic attack and six months of severe mental illness from water soluble dimethoxymethyl-amphetamine (DOM), lucid dreaming stroke risk from Galantamine) abused by the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS), in New York City, who needs to change its name to Customs Court (CC). The Customs Court Act of 1980 signed by Democratic President Jimmy Carter when Iran was first robbed under false pretense of the duplicitous International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) of 1976 that needs to be repealed to cease falsely personating United Nations sanctions, lawful safeguards under Art. XII of the General and Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (1994) and discriminating against nationality under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) since the US first began running the largest trade deficit in the world. COITUS perpetuates Title 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) that needs to be changed to Foreign Relations (FR-ee).

1. Annual balance of US international trade statistics by country are concealed by monthly and 'year to date' data by both the United States International Trade Representative and Census Bureau. This sustains an online industry for fees for Virtual Private Network international trade data tools for analysts and reporters. It is reminiscent of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) World Fact-book abuse of purchasing power parity Gross Domestic Product (GDP), sky high under Trump, to calculate per capita income that must use exchange rate GDP to distribute official Development Assistance (ODA), and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) un-annualized abuse of quarterly economic growth overestimates (EGO) since Trump took office. To be competent make economic decisions on a rational basis, Trump must redress Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) economic growth overestimates (EGO), US country by country international trade balance statistics, compiled by both the US Census Bureau and Office of the United States International Trade Representative, and remove Allowances and Other Defense Civil Programs from the Outlays by Agency table in the

Historical Tables of the White House Office of Management and Budget, to be publicly accounted for on an annual basis in a single downloadable file.

E. Trade liberalization (free trade) in the United Kingdom from 1846 onwards was the first example of large-scale liberalization after the Industrial Revolution and was initiated by the dominant economy. In 1860 that free trade made a real breakthrough in continental Europe with the Cobden-Chevalier Treaty signed by Napoleon III. That agreement was the first of a series which Britain would establish with several European countries, known as the "Cobden agreements": the Franco-Belgian treaty was signed in 1861 and between 1861 and 1866 almost all European countries joined the Cobden treaty. Only a few countries on the continent had adopted a truly liberal trade policy before 1860: the Netherlands, Denmark, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and Belgium. The decades that followed were not a period of growth and prosperity, but on the contrary they were likened to "the Great Depression. The Great European Depression began around 1870-1872 at the height of free trade in Europe between 1866 and 1877 and ended with the return to protectionism around 1892. In Europe, the slowdown in GNP growth was mainly the result of the decline in agricultural production growth; European tariff barriers were not completely eliminated on manufactured products, whereas they were totally eliminated on agricultural products in all countries. In France, which was an agrarian economy, wheat imports, which reached 0.3% of national production in 1851/1860, rose to 19% in 1888/1892. In Belgium, this percentage rose from 6% around 1850 to more than 100% around 1890.

1. Protectionism was an American tradition: the United States was "the homeland and bastion of modern protectionism" since the end of the 18th century and until after World War II. The intellectual leader of the high tariff movement was Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States (1789-1795). In the Report on Manufactures which is considered the first text to express modern protectionist theory, he called for customs barriers to allow American industrial development and to help protect infant industries, including bounties (subsidies) derived in part from those tariffs. Hamilton explained that despite an initial "increase of price" caused by regulations that control foreign competition, once a "domestic manufacture has attained to perfection... it invariably becomes cheaper". The Tariff Act was the second bill of the Republic signed by President George Washington allowing Congress to impose a fixed tariff of 5% on all imports, with a few exceptions. The main purpose was to provide revenue to fund the national government. In 1812, all tariffs were increased to 25% due to the war. There was a brief episode of free trade from 1846 but the panic of 1857 eventually led to higher tariff demands than President James Buchanan, signed in 1861 (Morrill Tariff). In the 19th century, statesmen such as Senator Henry Clay continued Hamilton's themes within the Whig Party under the name "American System. Before 1860 they were always defeated by the low-tariff Democrats. After the United States overtook European industries in the 1890s, the argument for the McKinley tariff was no longer to protect the "infant industry" but rather to maintain workers' wage levels, improve protection of the agricultural sector and the principle of reciprocity. From 1871 to 1913, the average U.S. tariff on dutiable imports never fell below 38% and gross national product (GNP) grew 4.3% annually, twice the pace in free trade Britain and well above the U.S. average in the

20th century. In the 20th century however, the WTO has reaffirmed the conviction, call money aside, the primary cause of the Great Depression is the signing of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act by President J. Edgar Hoover in 1929. The stock market began to give up its gains of the spring and by the fall, the banks were beginning to fail in growing numbers. In 1929 total global trade had amounted to \$36 billion, in 1932 it was about \$12 billion. American exports had been \$5.241 billion in 1929, in 1932 they were a mere \$1.161 billion.

2. In his book *Time to Get Tough* (2011) Donald J. Trump writes: Oil is the axis on which the world's economies spin. When the price of oil or tariffs goes up, so does the price of just about everything else. Oil prices \$85 a barrel \$3-\$5 a gallon. The answer to the oil crisis must get tough with OPEC, free our domestic oil companies to their job and drill and not release our strategic reserve. Recommendations include a lawsuit against Oil Producing Exporting Countries (OPEC). The US non-oil trade deficit in non-oil products (dominated by trade in manufactured goods) reached \$732 billion in 2017 (3.8% of GDP). Between 2001 and 2017, the trade deficit eliminated 3.2 million jobs in the US manufacturing sector. The United States' cumulative trade deficit with China between 2002 and 2017 was \$4.2 trillion and resulted in the loss of 2.5 million manufacturing jobs. In the United States, the share of labour compensation in national income fell to 51.6% in 2006 - its lowest historical point since 1929 - from 54.9% in 2000. For the period 2000-2007, the increase in the median real wage was only 0.1 %, while the median household income fell by 0.3% per year in real terms. The reduction was greater for the poorest households. During the same period, the poorest 20% of the population saw their income fall by 0.7% per year. Since 2000, the increase in hourly wages has not kept pace with productivity gains. In the United States in 2011, competition with workers from low-wage countries facilitated by free trade reduced the wages of the 100 million American workers without university degrees by about \$1,800 per year per full-time worker. Appreciation of the Chinese yuan, not tariffs, is the right answer.

F. The rapid expansion of national income and wealth and their equitable distribution among all members of society are fundamental to all social progress, and they should therefore be in the forefront of the preoccupations of every State and Government. The improvement in the position of the developing countries in international trade resulting among other things from the achievement of favorable terms of trade and of equitable and remunerative prices at which developing countries market their products is necessary in order to make it possible to increase national income and in order to advance social development under Art. 7 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969). The downside of the export industry is that the competition can increase domestic scarcity and prices, wherefore countries specialize in the export of commodities in which domestic producers of a trade surplus enjoy a comparative advantage with foreign producers. It is far easier for an industrialized nation with a strong currency to get export credit for official development assistance (ODA) than industrial subsidies and tariffs harmful to consumer prices.

1. Notwithstanding that No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State under Art. 1 Sec. 9 Clause 5 of the US Constitution; In general there is a tax on exportation of petroleum if any domestic crude oil is used in or exported from the United States, 'and 26USC§4611(b)(1)(B). The 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, for the General Fund in pursuit of offsetting all customs outlays with duties and fees, in any given fiscal year. The name of Subchapter A of Chapter 38 Environmental Taxes could be amended from Tax on Petroleum to Tax on Energy. In their report on the cleanup after the Deepwater Horizon oil-spill, National Geographic supported an excise tax on energy exports when the Highway Trust Fund was struggling with low gas prices. Off-shore oil-wells are exempt from the tax on petroleum. It seems to be in the national security interest to close the loopholes to taxing all aspects of energy transportation and export for several reasons. The energy export industry needs to be required to pay the public for the costs of cleaning up oils spills, and other environmental disasters, like normal fuel excise taxes, without any loopholes, to stop seeking asylum from oil industry nationalization and discrimination. Perhaps an Anti-Trust lawsuit can gain the United States full membership as a Oil Producing Exporting Counties (OPEC) country, now that the US declares it is a net energy exporter. Energy export market forces might initially tip the US energy balance of trade, back into net importer, when a 1% - 6% export tax is imposed, but the message is clear, the United States is both the largest consumer of energy and an oil producing and exporting country. Conversion to renewable energy would help US energy exports.

2. The richest 10% of the population emits 50% of total Green House Gas (GHG) emissions, while the poorest 50% emit only 10%. The carbon budget for limiting global warming below 2°C will be 80% depleted by 2030. Atmospheric concentrations of GHGs have increased from around 277 parts per million (ppm) in 1750 to 403.3 ppm in 2016. The growth in atmospheric CO₂ was 6.0 ± 0.2 gigatons in 2016 (2.85 ± 0.09 ppm), well above the 2007-2016 average of 4.7 ± 0.1 gigatons a year. The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen a global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further, to 1.5°C. In order to achieve the Paris temperature target, the carbon budget that remains after deducting past emissions is between 150 and 1,050 gigatons CO₂. At the current annual emission rates, the lower limit of this range will be crossed in four years and the midpoint (600 gigatons CO₂) in 15 years. Although Trump may think that the Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994) is hot air, so are his sanctions, propaganda, racism and xenophobia. Goal 13 of the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 requires that Trump acknowledge the Framework Convention as the pre-eminent treaty on climate change. To do climate change justice Trump must independently order that all slash piles be destroyed the working day they are created. Submarine robotic application of 15 parts of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC) per million is theoretically needed to extinguish styrene and other self-combusting isomers for three months, so that the hypothetical submerged railcars can be cabled out of the Atlantic Ocean, by warship

or oil tanker, and sold to the finder at market prices to a refinery for conversion to a more stable hydrocarbon under the supervision of the Departments of Energy and Commerce. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Sea-Surface Temperature Anomaly Maps who are encouraged to declare the Polar Code of January 1, 2017 a success at eliminating artificial oceanic warming in the Arctic winter of 2018-2019.

G. The Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariffs Reductions (2007) provides the mathematical formula for the World Trade Organization (WTO) to know annual tariff decreases and tariff elimination are right and tariff increases are wrong. While the mathematical formula for annual tariff reductions may need solved - 0.1% for developing and 3% for industrialized nations. To ensure the United States President redresses his tariff increases, and other nations do not also resort to protectionism, the WTO must repeal the time-limits for nations to experiment with protectionist safeguards under Art. XII or discriminate under Art. XIII of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (1994) and prohibit tariff increases immediately, pursuant to the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007). In 2016 the United States had an average tariff rate of 1.6% and China 3.6%. Therefore, so that it would be as if the illegal tariff increases, beginning in 2017, had never distorted tariff profiles, the US by 3% and China 0.1% annually, must reduce their average tariffs from 2016 rates to 1.456% for the US and 3.59% respectively in 2019, through application of the Swiss Formula. To earn the appreciation of the yuan from 6.6 per dollar to 3.3, and become the largest economy in the world China is highly advised to eliminate agricultural tariffs, to reduce increasing hunger in Asia, by 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. World Tariff Profiles 2018 indicates agricultural tariffs are a common cause of consumer price inflation in food.

1. Engel's Law is that with rising incomes, the share of expenditures for food and other products declines. The Iron Law of Wages is that if wages rise above subsistence level, they produce inflation, which in turn forces wages down to subsistence level again. States and employers from annually make estimates as to the minimum living wage to keep the standard of living of the population above the poverty line despite inflation. The Abrahamic formula: In the land of Uz there lived a man whose name was Job. This man was blameless and upright; he feared God and shunned evil (Job 1:1). However, he says that what is right is wrong and what is wrong is right; that black is white and white is black; bitter is sweet and sweet is bitter (Isiah 5:20). Love is patient, love is kind. It does not envy, it does not boast, it is not proud. It does not dishonor others, it is not self-seeking, it is not easily angered, it keeps no record of wrongs (1 Corinthians 13:4-5). Let there arise out of you a nation who invites to goodness and enjoins what is right and forbids what is evil: They are the one's to attain felicity (Sura 3:104). The legal formula to identify the sanctions of protectionism to the Court, exhibited in the first Congress of President Donald J. Trump's first term, are comprehensive under the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). Dues to discrimination against Palestine, under Art. 2(7) of the United Nations Charter, the formula is to ensure the United States acts in the good faith of sovereign equality to redress inequality under Art. 2, trade Art. 7 and nuclear non-proliferation Art. 27 of the

Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969). Sustainable Development Goal 10a is the principle of special treatment for developing countries; Goal 2b correct trade restrictions and distortions and 12c sustain a tax energy exports not less than 1% or more than 6%.

2. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969) provides: Art. 2 Social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice, which requires: (a) The immediate and final elimination of all forms of inequality, exploitation of peoples and individuals, colonialism and racism, including nazism and apartheid , and all other policies and ideologies opposed to the purposes and principles of the United Nations; (b) The recognition and effective implementation of civil and political rights as well as of economic, social and cultural rights without any discrimination. Art. 7 The rapid expansion of national income and wealth and their equitable distribution among all members of society are fundamental to all social progress, and they should therefore be in the forefront of the preoccupations of every State and Government. The improvement in the position of the developing countries in international trade resulting among other things from the achievement of favourable terms of trade and of equitable and remunerative prices at which developing countries market their products is necessary in order to make it possible to increase national income and in order to advance social development. Art. 27 (a) The achievement of general and complete disarmament and the channelling of the progressively released resources to be used for economic and social progress for the welfare of people everywhere and, in particular, for the benefit of developing countries; (b) The adoption of measures contributing to disarmament, including, inter alia , the complete prohibition of tests of nuclear weapons, the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the prevention of the pollution of oceans and inland waters by nuclear wastes.

3. Sustainable Development Goal 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements. Goal 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round. Goal 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities. A 1% to 6% tax on energy exports is the only environmentally justifiable source of customs duties that would not be subjected to the diminishing returns of the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007).

§321b Nuclear Non-Proliferation

A. In its very first resolution, unanimously adopted on 24 January 1946, the General Assembly established a Commission to deal with “the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy” (resolution 1 (I) of 24 January 1946; this Commission was dissolved in 1952 when the first United Nations Disarmament Commission, mentioned above, was established). As early as 1954, the General Assembly also called for a convention on nuclear disarmament (resolution 808 (IX) A of 4 November 1954) and has repeated this call in many subsequent resolutions. Following extensive negotiations in the 1960s, in which both nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States participated, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was opened for signature on 1 July 1968. It entered into force on 5 March 1970 and was extended indefinitely in 1995. Review conferences have been held every five years since its entry into force, pursuant to Article VIII, paragraph 3, of the NPT. One hundred and ninety-one States have become parties to the NPT; on 10 January 2003, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea announced its withdrawal. The General Assembly called on the the International Court of Justice to draft the Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons ICJ No. 95 (1996).

1. The NPT’s grand bargain rests on three pillars: nonproliferation, the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and disarmament. *Nonproliferation*: Under Article I of the NPT, nuclear-weapon states pledge not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices to any recipient or in any way assist, encourage or induce any non-nuclear-weapon state in the manufacture or acquisition of a nuclear weapon. Under Article II of the NPT, non-nuclear-weapon states pledge not to acquire or exercise control over nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and not to seek or receive assistance in the manufacture of such devices. Under Article III of the Treaty, non-nuclear-weapon states pledge to accept IAEA safeguards to verify that their nuclear activities serve only peaceful purposes. *Peaceful Uses*: NPT Article IV acknowledges the right of all Parties to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and to benefit from international cooperation in this area, in conformity with their nonproliferation obligations. Nuclear applications in food security, disease prevention, medicine, water resources, and environmental management improve the lives of people around the world every day. Nuclear power reactors in over 30 countries supply nearly 15% of the world’s electricity, a figure poised to grow as over 50 power reactors were under construction at the end of 2009. More than 60 countries are currently considering new civil nuclear power programs, and efforts to help these states develop their infrastructure through civil nuclear cooperation have expanded in response. *Disarmament*: Under Article VI of the NPT, all Parties undertake to pursue good-faith negotiations on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race, to nuclear disarmament, and to general and complete disarmament.

B. The United States conducted its first nuclear test explosion in July 1945 and dropped two atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 killing more than 40,000 people. The 1946 U.S.-sponsored Baruch Plan sought to outlaw nuclear weapons and internationalize the use of nuclear energy. The Soviet Union conducted its first nuclear test explosion in 1949. The 1950s and early 1960s saw U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower’s Atoms for Peace initiative, the creation of the International Atomic

Energy Agency (IAEA), the development of IAEA safeguards, and the expansion of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The United Kingdom (1952), France (1960), and China (1964) followed. Seeking to prevent the nuclear weapons from expanding further, these five nuclear weapons states negotiated the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1968 and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996. Under non-nuclear weapons states (NNWS) requirements four states India, Israel, and Pakistan never signed the NPT yet possess nuclear arsenals. Iraq initiated a secret nuclear program before the 1991 Persian Gulf War. North Korea announced its withdrawal from the NPT in January 2003 and has tested nuclear devices since that time. Iran and Libya have pursued secret nuclear activities in violation of the treaty's terms, and Syria is suspected of having done the same. Still, nuclear non-proliferation successes outnumber failures. At the time the NPT was concluded, the nuclear stockpiles of both the United States and the Soviet Union/Russia numbered in the tens of thousands. Beginning in the 1970s, U.S. and Soviet/Russian leaders negotiated a series of bilateral arms control agreements and initiatives that limited, and later helped to reduce, the size of their nuclear arsenals. The United States nuclear arsenal must be reduced to 6,800 from a 2012 low of 1,700-2,200 under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and high of more than 10,000 in 2002 under Art. 2 (7) and Chapter VII of the United Nations and Arts. 2, 7 and 27 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969). The United States is an arms race with Russia who is estimated to have 7,000 nuclear warheads, North Korea has 10-20, Pakistan, India, China, Israel, United Kingdom and France had 100-200 nuclear warheads January 2018. With an estimated 8-20 warheads North Korea is the newest and smallest nuclear program of the nine nuclear powers.

1. At the time the NPT was concluded, the nuclear stockpiles of both the United States and the Soviet Union/Russia numbered in the tens of thousands. Beginning in the 1970s, U.S. and Soviet/Russian leaders negotiated a series of bilateral arms control agreements and initiatives that limited, and later helped to reduce, the size of their nuclear arsenals. Trump and Putin have reversed on the 1,700- 2,200 warhead limit for 2011 reportedly achieved by the Obama administration pursuant to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. There are several problems with the NPT. The non-nuclear weapons states (NNWS) requirements, excludes India, Israel, Pakistan and North Korea from membership. Accounting by the United Nations and Atomic Heritage Foundation is therefore unequal due to discrimination against non-member states under Art. 2 (6) of the UN Charter and Arts. I, II and III of the NPT as well as discrimination against superpowers by the International Court of Justice in *Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. United Kingdom, India and Pakistan)* 5 October 2016. The Arms Control Association and Ploughshares Fund account for the nuclear arsenals of all nuclear weapons states as of 2018. Historical records of all nuclear warheads cannot be easily reconciled using data readily available on the Internet. The key terms are deployed, stockpiled and retired. The US, Russia, France and the United Kingdom are reported to be the only countries who actively deploy nuclear weapons on missiles, bombers and submarines. "Deployed" means warheads placed on missiles or located on bases with operational forces. Other warheads are held in reserve, awaiting dismantlement or that require some preparation (e.g., assembly or loading on launchers) before they become fully operationally available.

In addition to strategic warheads, this figure includes nearly 200 non-strategic (tactical) nuclear weapons deployed in Europe. The practice of “deploying” land-based missiles in foreign countries has reportedly been discontinued. The practice of deploying nuclear warheads on submarines and bombers outside national territorial waters and airspace, may also be completely eliminated under Art. I of the NPT. Stockpiled weapons are ready to be used and the statistic includes both deployed nuclear warheads and those that have been dismantled and components moved to another geographic location for storage, but they can be easily put back together. Retired weapons have been dismantled, and are largely intact, but not complete without at least some remanufacturing. Total nuclear warheads is the total number of stockpiled nuclear weapons and retired nuclear warheads. NWS agreed at the 2000 NPT Review Conference, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, non-members also tend to agree, and it is not difficult to come to unilateral agreement regarding the obligation for nuclear warhead reductions, with special regard for the bilateral reduction of the nuclear weapons arsenals of the two superpowers, the US and Russia.

World Nuclear Forces, January 2013 and 2018

Country	Year of First Nuclear Test	Warhead Stockpile 2013	Other Warheads 2013	Total Inventory 2013	Warhead Stockpile 2018	Other Warheads 2018	Total Inventory 2018
United States	1945	2,150	5,550	7,700	4,000 / 1,350 deployed	2,550	6,550
Russia	1949	1,800	6,700	8,500	4,350 / 1,444 deployed	2,500	6,850
United Kingdom	1952	160	65	225	215	0	215
France	1960	290	10	300	300	0	300
China	1964	250	0	250	280	0	280
India	1974	90-100	0	90-100	135	0	135
Pakistan	1998	100-120	0	100-120	145	0	145
Israel		80	0	80	80	0	80
North Korea	2006	6-8	0	6-8	15	0	15

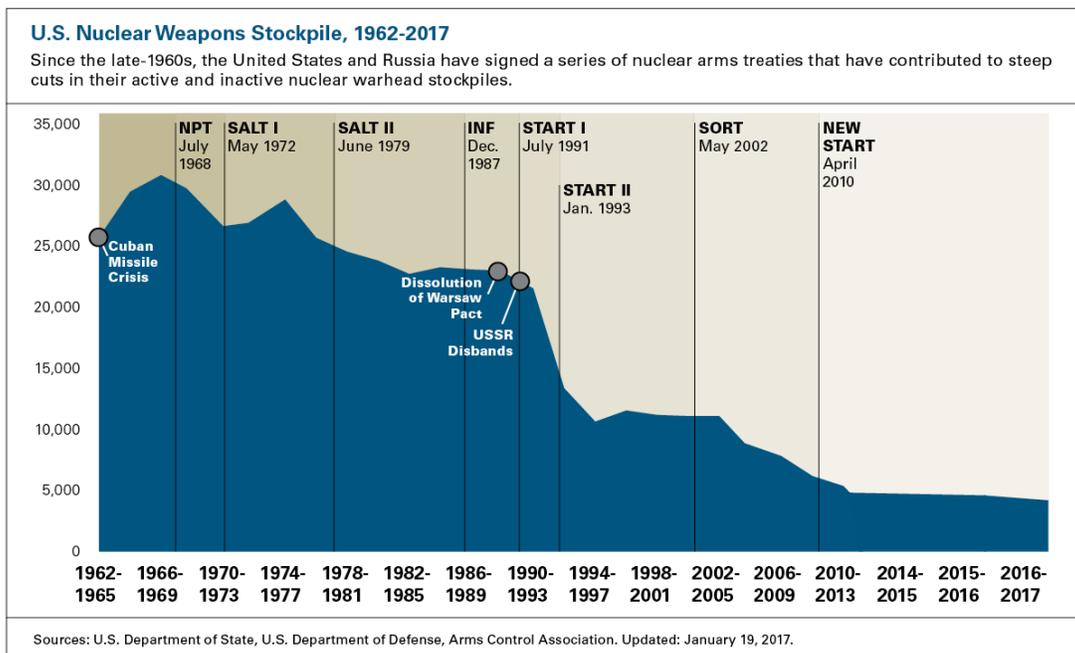
Source: Application Instituting Proceedings Obligations Concerning Negotiations Relating to Cessations of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament 24 April 2014

C. The Doomsday Clock has moved to 2 minutes till midnight from five minutes till. The closest the world has been to nuclear holocaust since one minute till midnight during the Cuban Missile Crisis. The world's nuclear-armed states possess a combined total of roughly 15,000 nuclear warheads, more than 90% belong to Russia and the United States. Approximately 9,600 warheads are in military service with the rest awaiting dismantling. Stockpiled warheads are assigned for potential use on military delivery vehicles, including active and inactive warheads. Strategic deployed warheads are on ballistic missiles and at bomber bases. Retired warheads are no longer in the stockpile but remain intact as they await dismantlement and recycling. The United States Department of Defence nuclear stockpile of c. 4650 warheads including 700 warheads for nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs) in overhaul and bombers, 2000 non-strategic nuclear weapons for use by short-range naval, air force and air defence forces, and another c. 3000 retired warheads awaiting dismantlement. The Russian Federation holds a military stockpile of c. 4500 nuclear warheads and another c. 4000 retired warheads await dismantlement. The New START declaration of the United States is that 1,350 strategic nuclear warheads deployed on 652 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers. FAS estimates approximately 4,000 stockpiled warheads and 2,550 retired warheads for a total of 6,550 warheads as of February 2018. The New START declaration for the Russian Federation is 1,444 strategic warheads deployed on 527 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers. The Federation of American Scientists (FAS) estimates approximately 4,350 stockpiled warheads and 2,500 retired warheads for a total of roughly 6,850 warheads, as of early 2018. To estimate the complete sovereign equality of bilateral nuclear weapons reduction negotiations between the US and Russian Federation, it is necessary to hold the US responsible for the secret 80-100 nuclear weapons and actions of the Israeli Defence Force against Palestinian civilians under Art. 2 (7) of the UN Charter and Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 2017.

1. Israel is widely believed to possess nuclear weapons, but has never confirmed the existence of its nuclear program. Estimates range from 1965 to 1968; the most commonly cited date is 1967. Modern Israeli nuclear policy includes the Begin Doctrine, which supports military action to prevent its enemies from acquiring nuclear weapons. Israel today is believed to possess an arsenal of at least 80 nuclear warheads and enough materials for over 100 additional bombs. It maintains a classic nuclear triad to ensure deterrence: fighter jets, submarine-launched cruise missiles (SLCMs), and Jericho missiles, including intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). The Israeli government has never acknowledged its nuclear capabilities and it continues the policy of amimut. The bilateral US-Russian reduction in Cold War hostilities can be extended to the abolition of the KGB, and Israeli Mossad intelligence service, in sympathy with the repeal of the Authority for Employment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Senior Executive Service under 5USC§3151-§3152. The reason for the abolition of the INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service) is that Immigration and Customs Enforcement must be abolished as an unwarranted method of collective deportation under Art. 22 of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990) and Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P. FBI

surveillance of Iron Curtain cultural exchange must be repealed under 28CFR§0.87. Without further guidance from the NPT: The US must reduce their nuclear warheads from 6,800 to 1,700. Russia must reduce their arsenal from 7,000 to 1,800, agreed upon in 2010 and believed to have been achieved in 2012 by the US, under Art. VI of the NPT. Bilateral United States and Russian Federation nuclear warhead reductions are necessary to end an arms race under Art. VI of the NPT. The superpowers need to reduce nuclear weapons stockpiles, including both deployed and dismantled weapons, to less than 1,700 for the United States and 1,800 for the Russian Federation, and develop a program of recycling for civilian energy use, or destroying retired nuclear warheads, so that there is no possibility of use as nuclear weapons, so total nuclear warhead statistics goes down.

2. In 2002 the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists estimated that there are more than 10,600 nuclear warheads in the U.S. stockpile. Almost 8,000 of these are active or operational; nearly 2,700 inactive. The Natural Resources Defence Council (NDRC) reported that in 2005 the US maintained 480 nuclear weapons stored in eight air bases in six European countries. Oral arguments were also been introduced as to the existence of nuclear warheads on a US military base in Turkey. The US is reported to have desisted in the practice of transferring and stationing nuclear warheads abroad under Art. I of the NPT. The 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) were held in New York 2-27 May 2005. More than 180 nations convened to review the nonproliferation treaty with hearings for Iran and North Korea, America, Russia and others to move toward a world free of the nuclear threat. In the opening of the month long conference Secretary-General Kofi Annan said all nations must work toward, "a world of reduced nuclear threat and, ultimately, a world free of nuclear weapons. Ultimately, the only way to guarantee that they will never be used is for our world to be free of such weapons."



3. President Obama laid out an ambitious U.S. agenda on disarmament in Prague: to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in U.S. national security strategy, reduce U.S. and Russian weapons and stockpiles by concluding a new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START), pursue U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and seek a new treaty that verifiably ends the production of material for use in nuclear weapons. The U.S. Nuclear Posture Review, released April 6, 2010, provides concrete steps for reducing the role of nuclear weapons in U.S. national security strategy by: Declaring that the United States will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states that are party to the NPT and in compliance with their nuclear nonproliferation obligations; affirming that the United States will not conduct nuclear explosive tests, develop new nuclear weapons, or pursue new military missions or capabilities for nuclear weapons; and promoting strategic stability with Russia and China and improving transparency and mutual confidence, thereby helping to create the conditions for moving toward a world without nuclear weapons. President Obama and Russian President Medvedev signed the New START Treaty in Prague April 8, 2010 reducing nuclear arms by one-third over the levels agreed in 2002. The President committed the United States, at the 2010 NPT Review Conference, under Article VI of the NPT... to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. The US made good faith reductions in the arsenal sufficient to comply with the 2,200 warhead limit in 2012 under Art. VI of the NPT. Without further guidance from the NPT: The US must reduce their nuclear warheads from 6,800 to 1,700. Russia must reduce their arsenal from 7,000 to 1,900, agreed upon in 2010 and achieved in 2012 by the US, under Art. VI of the NPT.

4. The Korb Report argued for limiting the nuclear arsenal to less than 1,000. Of the 6,000 operational nuclear weapons in the American arsenal. About 5,000 of these weapons are classified as strategic or intercontinental while the other 1,000 are tactical or battlefield weapons deployed in Europe. Since each of these nuclear weapons has on average 20 times the destructive power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, which killed 140,000 people immediately and 240,000 people eventually, the number of weapons is far in excess of what the United States needs to deter any current or prospective nuclear power from launching an attack on the United States, its allies or its interests. Fielding a deployed arsenal of 600 warheads and holding another 400 in reserve, eliminating all the tactical or battlefield weapons, and not developing any new weapons will not undermine deterrence in any way and would save more than \$8 billion. The Trump Administration has negotiated closely with North Korea. The \$4 billion provided for a 'missile defense system' by CR 18 was misleading to United States property and foreign commerce regarding use of weapons of mass destruction under 18USC§2332a and this constitutes to unauthorized tampering with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 under 42 USC§2284(b). This constitutes abuse of executive privilege regarding acts of nuclear terrorism under 18USC§2332i, harbor and concealment of terrorists under §2339 and provision of material support to terrorists under §2339. This \$4 billion dollars is believed to pay for the maintenance costs for re-deploying stockpiled weapons and in particular re-machining retired nuclear weapons into the stockpile. Anthony J. Principi for Defense

Secretary, for 3% annual military spending increase from CR 18., 2% pay-raise, 1% enrollment growth, with 2.6% nuclear non-proliferation bonus the year US nuclear warheads are reduced from 6,800 to a goal of 1,700 pursuant to the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty 2010 Review Conference, reportedly achieved in 2012. It is important that this means a 1,700 limit on US nuclear warheads stockpile, including all warheads, deployed or stockpiled, and that retired warheads are destroyed or converted to civilian energy use, under the same 1,700 limit for retired and stockpiled warheads.

D. France became the fourth country to possess nuclear weapons after its first test in 1960. France is also notable for its development of nuclear power, and today still generates the majority of its electrical energy from nuclear power plants. The first French nuclear test, codenamed Gerboise Bleue (meaning blue jerboa, after the first color of the French flag and the desert rodent found in the Sahara) took place at 7:04 AM on February 13, 1960. Detonated on top of a 336-foot-high tower, the bomb had a yield of 60-70 kilotons, four times more powerful than the Little Boy bomb dropped on Hiroshima. President de Gaulle declared, "Hooray for France! Since this morning, she is stronger and prouder." French atomic bombs would be operational for military use by 1964. Soon after the tests began, the French military quickly established a 150km "contaminated zone" around Reggane. France would continue testing in Algeria until 1966, almost four years after Algerian independence. Three more atmospheric tests were conducted at Reggane, sparking condemnation and protests from a number of African countries. A subsequent series of underground tests were thus conducted near the village of In Eker in southern Algeria. The Reggane testing site was not returned to Algerian control until January 15, 1967. Between 1961 and 1966, France conducted 13 underground tests. By 1960, President de Gaulle was aware that France was going to lose Algeria, and began looking for a suitable testing site elsewhere. Construction of testing sites began soon after at the Tuamotu atolls of Mururoa and Fangataufa in the South Pacific, and the first test was conducted on July 2, 1966. France would go on to conduct 192 additional tests in French Polynesia. Nevertheless, the entirety of French Polynesia received at least some nuclear fallout. The island of Tahiti alone received 500 times the maximum allowed dose of radiation exposure during a test in 1974. Medical studies in recent years have concluded that testing can account for the rise of cancer in island inhabitants. After a brief moratorium on nuclear testing in the early 1990s, President Jacques Chirac announced on June 13, 1995 that underground testing would resume in French Polynesia. The decision was condemned by countries across the globe and sparked mass protests across Tahiti. After six tests, the French testing program was officially halted in January 1996. The final French testing series provoked international protest and boycotts of French products because they conducted these tests during negotiations of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The CTBT was a multilateral treaty that would ban the use of all nuclear explosions, for both civilian and military purposes. The UN General Assembly adopted the Treaty on September 10, 1996, but it has not been enforced because eight states have not ratified the Treaty. However, in 1998, France became one of the first countries to sign the CTBT, and they then closed all of their test sites. The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) conducted studies to determine the effects of fallout. The Béryl Test in Algeria

serves as an example. This test occurred on May 1, 1962. Fallout, in this instance, spread when lava, aerosols and gaseous products were released into the atmosphere.

1. As a result of testing in the French Polynesian atolls, fallout spread by rain-out. The rain was formed by the particles of nuclear explosions. The French medical research institution, Inserm, concluded that thyroid cancer increased for those living within 1,300 km of the nuclear tests. The testing also affected marine life in the atolls, causing biodiversity to decline and leading to the disappearance of some reptiles and birds. In Moruroa, nuclear waste, including wood and metal scraps, were stored. When a cyclone occurred in 1981, it caused this waste to spread throughout the surrounding atolls. In 1983, scientists discovered that plutonium-239 concentrations in the air in the testing atolls were four times greater than in continental France. Underground testing triggered landslides, tsunamis, and earthquakes. In 2008, the French veterans' organization Avenir, conducted a survey with atomic testing veterans. This survey concluded that 35 percent of the polled veterans had one or more types of cancer, and nearly one in five were infertile. Blood cancer and cardiovascular problems were common among nuclear project veterans. Their children and grandchildren face similar health issues. France currently maintains the third-largest nuclear arsenal in the world with roughly 300 operational warheads. It deploys submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) as well as fighter aircraft capable of delivering a bomb.

2. In 1964, China became the fifth country to possess nuclear weapons following the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and France. In June 1958, a Soviet delegation led by E. A. Negin arrived in Beijing to explain to Chinese scientists "how a nuclear weapon is made". Soviet engineers also helped construct the fledgling Chinese nuclear complex, most notably the Northwest Nuclear Weapons Development Base in Haiyan, a research facility built as a replica of the Soviet closed city Arzamas-16. Other important sites included the Lanzhou uranium enrichment plant, the Jiuquan plutonium reactor, and the Lop Nur test site. In May 1959, Khrushchev decided, "Under no circumstances should the Soviet Union continue to transfer atomic secrets to the Chinese" On October 16, 1964, China successfully tested its first atomic bomb. The uranium implosion device exploded with 22 kilotons of force atop a 330 foot steel tower. As with the bomb project in general, the test was codenamed "596," although United States intelligence also referred to it as "CHIC-1." On October 25, 1966, China tested its first nuclear missile. Beginning in 1960, Chinese scientists also began to develop thermonuclear weapons. China tested its first H-bomb bomb on June 17, 1967, with a force of 3.3 megatons. China acquired thermonuclear weapons only 32 months after its first atomic bomb test, much faster than the United States (over 7 years after its first test) and the Soviet Union (almost 4 years after its first test) took to build their respective hydrogen bombs. Although China never signed the Limited Test Ban Treaty, it nonetheless began to conduct underground nuclear tests in 1969, probably because they were more difficult for neighboring countries to detect. In total, China conducted 45 nuclear tests, all at Lop Nur, with the last one on July 29, 1996. China acceded to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1992, entering the agreement as a nuclear weapon state (NWS) along with the four other members of the UN Security Council (the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, and France). Beijing also joined the Nuclear

Suppliers Group (NSG) in 2004, which limits the export of nuclear materials to countries who support non-proliferation. Today, China has approximately 260 nuclear warheads, including 50-60 ICBMs and four nuclear submarines.

3. British Strategic Defense Review in 1998 reduced their arsenal from 300 warheads to 200. Strategic Defense Review 2010 reaffirmed the United Kingdom's commitment to a submarine-launched nuclear weapons system while reducing from 225 warheads to no more than 180 by the mid-2020s. India conducted its first test in 1974 when it exploded a plutonium fission device in what it described as a "peaceful nuclear explosion experiment". At the time of that test the Atomic Energy Commission of India stated that "India had no intention of producing nuclear weapons". By 1986- 1988, India is believed to have had nuclear bombs deliverable by aircraft. In 1998, India conducted nuclear weapon test explosions, of various types, including thermonuclear. India has conducted no further tests. As of 2013, India was estimated to have 90-110 nuclear warheads..India has stated: "Nuclear weapons are an integral part of our national security and will remain so, pending the global elimination of all nuclear weapons on a universal, non-discriminatory basis." Regarding the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), India is one of the 44 Annex II countries that must ratify the Treaty for it to enter into force. India has not joined the NPT as an NNWS, the only option open to it under the terms of the Treaty. One non-governmental estimate is that India's nuclear weapons spending in 2010 was \$4.1 billion, and that in 2011, the spending increased to \$4.9 billion. In April 2012, India conducted a test-launch of a land based ballistic missile, the Agni V, with a range reportedly greater than 5,000 km enabling coverage of any target in China. In January 2013, India conducted its first publicly announced test of a ballistic missile suitable for launch from a submarine. India supports the commencement of negotiations on complete nuclear dis- armament in the Conference on Disarmament. It also votes for United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for negotiation of a Nuclear Weapons Convention, including "Follow-up to the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, and a resolution newly ordered in 2013 following up on the High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament.

4. Pakistan's nuclear weapons program dates back to its defeat in the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war and the 1974 Indian detonation of a "peaceful" nuclear device. It built centrifuges for enrichment of uranium based on designs stolen from the European consortium URENCO by A. Q. Khan. Reportedly, Pakistan fielded its first deliverable nuclear weapon around 1986. After India conducted nuclear weapons explosive tests on 11 May 1998, Pakistan conducted at least two such tests on 28 and 30 May 1998. Pakistan has conducted no further such tests. As of 2013, Pakistan was estimated to have 100 to 120 nuclear warheads. The arsenal has grown from an estimated two warheads in 1998. Pakistan has released no official doctrine regarding possible use of nuclear weapons. It has refused to adopt a no first-use policy. Regarding the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Pakistan is one of the 44 Annex II countries that must ratify the Treaty for it to enter into force. Regarding a Fissile Materials Cut-o Treaty (FMCT), since 2009 Pakistan has been blocking consensus in the Conference on Disarmament on commencing negotiations on such a treaty. One estimate is that

Pakistan spends about 0.5 per cent of its gross domestic product on its nuclear weapons program, including health and environmental costs, which for 2011 is about \$2.4 billion. Pakistan has been producing highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons since the 1980s and producing plutonium for weapons since the late 1990s. Pakistan has two operating plutonium production reactors and one plutonium reprocessing facility, and is building two additional production reactors and a second reprocessing facility. Over the next 10 years Pakistan's nuclear weapons stockpile could potentially reach 150-200 warheads. Pakistan has not joined the NPT as an NNWS, the only option open to it under the terms of the Treaty. Pakistan further maintains that commitments and calls made in conferences of NPT States parties do not apply to it, in particular rejecting calls made by NPT States parties, as well as the General Assembly and the Security Council, for it to join the NPT as an NNWS. However, Pakistan has consistently voted for the General Assembly resolution welcoming the Court's conclusion regarding the disarmament obligation. Pakistan also contends it is not contributing to the further spread of nuclear weapons. Regarding nuclear disarmament, in addition to its position in the Conference on Disarmament, Pakistan votes for resolutions in the United Nations General Assembly calling for commencement of negotiations on a convention prohibiting and eliminating nuclear weapons. It also voted for the resolution establishing the Open-Ended Working Group on taking forward proposals for multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations⁵⁹, and participated in 2013 Working Group meetings.

E. E. By resolution 21 of 2 April 1947, the United Nations Security Council placed a group of Pacific Islands, including those making up the present-day Marshall Islands, under the trusteeship system established by the United Nations Charter, and designated the United States of America as the Administering Authority. Between 1946 and 1958, the United States conducted 67 nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands. The U.S. conducted 23 of these tests at Bikini Atoll, and 44 near Enewetak Atoll, but fallout spread throughout the Marshall Islands. The Marshallese filed a complaint with the UN, but this did not prevent U.S. nuclear testing. This was the worst radiological disaster in U.S. history and caused worldwide backlash against atmospheric nuclear testing. Many Marshallese have suffered from forced relocation, burns, birth defects, and cancers. In 2005, the National Cancer Institute reported that the risk of contracting cancer for those exposed to fallout was greater than one in three. Many adults developed cancerous thyroid nodules, two or three decades after the testing ended. In 2010, the National Cancer Institute reported, "As much as 1.6% of all cancers among those residents of the Marshall Islands alive between 1948 and 1970 might be attributable to radiation exposures resulting from nuclear testing fallout." They also suggested that up to 55% of all cancers in the northern atolls are a result of nuclear fallout.

1. The Marshall Islands became the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) in 1979. In 1986, the U.S. and the RMI signed the Compact of Free Association, which granted the RMI political independence and allows Marshallese citizens to work and go to school in the U.S. The U.S. also is responsible for the defence of the RMI, and is permitted to conduct military manoeuvres and testing on Kwajalein Atoll. The Compact also ensures that the U.S. provides medical care for the remaining 176 Marshallese directly affected by the Castle Bravo test. The Marshall Islands Nuclear Claims Tribunal was designed

under the Compact to award compensation for cancers and other serious health effects, such as burns and birth defects, attributed to nuclear testing. The U.S. established a \$150 million compensation trust fund for those affected. This included individual trust funds for Bikini, Enewetak, Rongelap, and Utirik. The trust funds help cover health and property damages. The U.S. Embassy website today explains that the U.S. government is “committed to a full and open collaboration with the Republic of the Marshall Islands in radiological monitoring, rehabilitation of affected atolls, and nuclear related health care assistance.” The Embassy in Majuro states on its website: “The U.S. never intended for Marshallese to be hurt by the tests.” In the 1990s, the Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments (ACHRE), with the use of available government documents and witness interviews, concluded that there was no evidence “to support the claim that the exposures of the Marshallese, either initially or after resettlement, were motivated by research purposes.” By resolution 683 of 22 December 1990, the Security Council terminated the Trusteeship Agreement concerning the Marshall Islands. By General Assembly resolution 46/3 of 17 September 1991, the Marshall Islands was admitted to membership in the United Nations. According to a 2016 Columbia University study, radiation levels in some areas of the Marshall Islands are almost double of what is deemed safe for human habitation. The Marshall Islands invokes conduct in declining to co-operate with certain diplomatic initiatives, in failing to initiate any disarmament negotiations, and in replacing and modernizing its nuclear weapons in re: Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. United Kingdom, India and Pakistan) 5 October 2016. The Marshall Islands relies on the statement made at the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament, on 26 September 2013 by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, “urging all nuclear weapons states to intensify efforts to address their responsibilities in moving towards an effective and secure disarmament”. The statement made by the Marshall Islands at the Nayarit conference on 13 February 2014 goes further than the 2013 statement, in that it contains a sentence asserting that “States possessing nuclear arsenals are failing to fulfill their legal obligations” under Article VI of the NPT and customary international law.

Art. 2 Foreign Service

§234 State Department

A. The State Department budget is so long the totals rarely add-up. The high estimate for International Affairs (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300) is generally accepted to mean total federal outlays. The FY 19 budget overestimates FY 17 at \$59 billion, although when added is \$55.2 billion -0.6% less than the previous year, whereas the FY 17 budget grew 0.7% to \$55.9 billion. \$6 billion can be saved by abolishing foreign military finance, international military education, international narcotics control and law enforcement grants and non-UN peacekeeping. The arbitrary division by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) between State Department and International Assistance, does not add up. The State Department budget total should not be erroneously divided by White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Outlay by Agency Table into State Department and International Assistance. The State

Department budget should also report State Department revenues from passports and visas, and any other revenues. Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations, Function 150 and 300, are not generally accepted accounting practices (gaap). Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)/Global War on Terrorism spending arbitrarily and capriciously complicates State and Defense Department budgets under Sec. 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 under 2USC§901 and must be abolished.

1. FY18 and FY19 State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs budgets were undone by the oil industry. The State Department budget must be recalculated from FY 16 levels of \$56.0 billion, at annual 2.5% government and 3% International Agricultural Assistance P.L. 480 spending growth proposed, to \$58,754 million FY 19 and \$59,057 million FY 20 including \$1 billion arrears for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO) and United Nations Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The Secretary of State is on probation regarding his ability to satisfactorily compensate for the \$12.5 billion shortfall to CR 18, left by his predecessor, including \$11.4 billion international assistance programs managed by USAID, the most of any agency in the federal government, because they were reported to have been entirely undefended by CR 18. The shortfall in planned international assistance spending increases to \$18.5 billion FY 19. There is a \$503 million shortfall in contributions to international organizations, plus \$550 million arrears, plus \$85.7 million FY 19 dues and 2.5% growth thereafter for the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural (UNESCO) and \$450 million arrears and 2.5% annual growth for United Nations Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) under Art. 19 of the UN Charter and Art. 36 of the Statute of the Court. Paying only \$443 million for the UN Regular Budget, the US owes an estimated \$151 million arrears for the \$594 million US assessment for the UN regular budget in FY 19. Whereas, UN regular budget arrears do not equal or exceed the annual assessment, over a two year period, the United States vote in the General Assembly is not jeopardized under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. In response to US budget cuts for international programs the United Nations Secretary General has been forced to promise to produce the first annual UN budget in 2020. In regards to damages incurred to claimants regards their property, rights and interest and person; it was held that the essential principle contained in the actual trial of an illegal act is non-repetition and that reparation must, as far as possible, wipe out all the consequences of the illegal act and re-establish the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if that act had not been committed Interpretations of Paragraph 4 of the Annex following Article 179 of the Treaty of Neuilly of 29 November 1919 (Greek Republic v. Kingdom Bulgaria) by the Permanent Court of Justice in No. 3 (12/9/1924) cited by Advisory Opinion regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory No. 131 on 9 July 2004.

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

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
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International Affairs (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	55,988,509	55,419,589	41,612,406	41,350,486	58,753,552	59,057,322
International Affairs (Function 150 Account Only)	55,865,809	55,292,289	41,493,606	41,233,186	58,621,552	58,922,022
Total-State Department and USAID (including 300)	50,144,509	50,008,589	38,959,406	39,159,486	52,769,552	53,467,322
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}
Administration 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 Operation	4,890	5,046	4,503	4,416	5,257	5,388

s						
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
Emergencies in the Diplomati	11.9	7.9	7.4	7.9	12.8	13.1

c and Consular Services						
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	0.130	0.155	0.140	0.185	0.140	0.143

Eastern Western Dialogue						
Eisenhow er Exchange Fellowshi p Program	0.189	0.156	0.158	0.190	0.203	0.208
Israeli Arab Scholarshi p Program	0.047	0.058	0.065	0.068	0.51	0.052
Internatio nal Chancery Center	0.743	1.320	0.743	0.743	0.799	0.819
Foreign Service Retiremen t and Disability Fund}	{158.9}	{158.9}	0	{158.9}	{158.9}	{158.9}
Internatio nal Commissi ons (Function 300)	{122.7}	{127.3}	{118.8}	{117.3}	{132}	{135.3}
Internatio nal Boundary and Water Commissi on (IBWC) Salaries and Expenses	45.3	48.1	44.8	45.2	48.7	49.9
IBWC Constructi on	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}
Internatio nal Joint Commissi	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.1	8.3

ons						
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
Broadcasting Board of Governors	{750}	{787}	{685}	{666}	{806}	{826}
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	{1,527}	{1,633}	{1,412}	{1,378}	{1,644}	{1,686}

Development						
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 programs - USAID	2,981	3,088	1,506	1,928	3,208	3,289
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	30	30	0	0	31.5	32.3

Fund (CCF)						
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 Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50	50	0	0	53.8	55.2
Independent Agencies	{1,364}	{1,368}	{1,211}	{1,230}	{1,482}	{1,518}
Peace Corps	410	410	398	396	441	452
Millennium Challenge	901	905	800	800	984	1,008

Corporation						
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 Operation}	600	659	301	291	646	662

s (PKO)}						
{International Military Education and Training (IMET)}	108	110.3	100	95	95	95
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	34	32.4	32.4	32.4	36.6	37.5

Developm ent Bank						
African Developm ent Fund	176	214.3	171	171.3	189	194
Asian Developm ent Bank	5.6	0	47.4	0	6	6.2
Asian Developm ent Fund	105	99.2	0	47.4	113	116
Inter- American Developm ent Bank	102	21.9	0	0	110	113
Global Environm ent Facility (GEF)	168	147	102	68.3	181	185
Clean Technolo gy Fund	171	0	0	0	184	189
Strategic Climate Fund	60	0	0	0	0	0
North American Developm ent Bank	10	0	0	0	10.8	11.0
Internatio nal Fund for Agricultur al Developm ent	31.9	30	30	0	34.3	35.2
Global Agricultur e and Food Security Programs	43	23	0	0	46.3	47.3
Export & Investmen t	{454}	{170}	{946}	{556}	{486}	{501}

Assistance						
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 Corporation (OPIC)	(235)	(252)	(306)	0	(253)	(259)
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
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% UN Peacekeeping	{49,863}	{49,260}	{36,859}	{36,423}	{54,081}	{54,433}
% of GDP	0.26	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.26	0.26
ODA w/ \$30 billion Private Development Assistance	{79,863}	{79,260}	{66,859}	{66,423}	{84,081}	{84,433}
ODA % 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.

B. The Department of State is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency within the Executive Branch and the lead institution for the conduct of American diplomacy. Established by Congress in 1789 and headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Department is the oldest executive agency of the U.S. Government. The State Department and the Foreign Service of the United States that was established under the Act of May 24, 1924 (commonly known as the Rogers Act). Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) needs to be amended to Foreign Relations (FR-ee). Authorization was continued by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 and the Department of State is established by Chapter 52 of Title 22 Foreign Relations. The United States maintains the largest system of embassies in the world. Foreign service employees of USAID and the US Department of

State work in 260 diplomatic missions in 163 foreign countries. US Consular offices abroad process an estimated 7 million visa applications annually.

1. The US Secretary of State is the chief of State. The Secretary of State engages in diplomatic negotiations with other heads of state and foreign ministers. The Secretary of State may acquire by purchase or exchange, building and grounds of the United States in foreign countries and to alter, repair, and furnish such buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States, or for the purpose of consolidating within one or more buildings, the embassies, legation, consulates, and agency for international development under 22USC§292. The Secretary is authorized to provide temporary assistance to citizens of the United States and to dependents of citizens of the United States, if they are identified by the Department of State as having returned, or been brought, from a foreign country to the United States because of the destitution of the citizen of the United States or the illness of such citizen or any of his dependents or because of war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis renders them eligible for asylum or refugee status under Sec. 1113 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1313. The Department of State is organized under a Secretary of State and Deputy Secretary of State under 22USC§2651a. There shall be no more than 6 under secretaries, including an, 1. Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security; 2. Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy; and no more than 24 Assistant Secretaries including; 3. Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

2. The Foreign Service represents the interests of the United States in relation to foreign countries and international organizations under §3901. The members of the Foreign Service should be representative of the American people, aware of the principles and history of the United States and informed of current concerns and trends in American life, knowledgeable of the affairs, cultures, and languages of other countries. Admission to the Foreign Service is through successful completion of probationary assignments, such as, but not necessarily, passing the Foreign Service exam, effective career development, advancement and retention of the ablest. Foreign service employees of USAID and the US Department of State work in 260 diplomatic missions in 163 foreign countries listed in US Embassies. US Consular offices abroad process an estimated 7 million visa applications annually. The Foreign Service has the responsibility to protect the rights of US citizens abroad to guarantee that they enjoy the same rights and privileges that they would have in the United States. US citizens accused of crimes and/or imprisoned or otherwise hospitalized in foreign nations are entitled to the representation of the US consulates with consideration for their release into the custody of the United States in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and Reception of eligible persons at ports of entry or debarkation under 24USC§322. The State Department shall use foreign credits and judgments owed to and owed by the United States to determine the amount of their federal budget request under 22USC§1306.

C. Consular offices must be permitted to visit, communicate with and appoint legal counsel for any prisoners from their country held in a foreign jail. If the consular office so requests, the state in which they are posted must send their office information regarding the arrest and imprisonment of any of their nationals under Article 36 of the

Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963). When a citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, the President may be contacted and he shall forthwith demand of that government the reasons of such imprisonment; and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the United States shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war and not otherwise prohibited by law, as the President may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate the release; and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congress under 22USC§1732.

1. The US Treasury pays Tort claims to the victims of foreign government actions determined to be legitimate under 22USC§1626. USAID Office of General Counsel and Foreign Mission Legal Ethics Advisers pay Tort claims and victim compensation to the foreign victims of the United States actions. General Counsel must consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, compromise, and settle any claim for money damages against the United States for injury or loss of property or personal injury or death caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee of the United States while acting within the scope of his office or employment, under circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred. USAID must be specifically authorized by the Attorney General to pay claims exceeding \$25,000 under 28USC§2672. Claims against foreign governments by US citizens for property, personal damages and losses including unnecessary death are heard by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the Department of Justice under 22USC§1623. The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission will sue the foreign government for the reimbursement for the full price of the claim and demand reforms needed to remedy the breach in internationally recognized human rights.

2. The State Department issues travel advisories for each country of the world. Level 1 - Exercise Normal Precautions: This is the lowest advisory level for safety and security risk. There is some risk in any international travel. Conditions in other countries may differ from those in the United States and may change at any time. Level 2 - Exercise Increased Caution: Be aware of heightened risks to safety and security. The Department of State provides additional advice for travelers in these areas in the Travel Advisory. Conditions in any country may change at any time. Level 3 - Reconsider Travel: Avoid travel due to serious risks to safety and security. The Department of State provides additional advice for travelers in these areas in the Travel Advisory. Conditions in any country may change at any time. Level 4 – Do Not Travel: This is the highest advisory level due to greater likelihood of life-threatening risks. During an emergency, the U.S. government may have very limited ability to provide assistance. The Department of State advises that U.S. citizens not travel to the country or to leave as soon as it is safe to do so. The Department of State provides additional advice for travelers in these areas in the Travel Advisory. Conditions in any country may change at any time. Travel Advisories at Levels 2-4 contain clear reasons for the level assigned, using established risk indicators and specific advice to U.S. citizens who choose to travel there. These are: C – Crime:

Widespread violent or organized crime is present in areas of the country. Local law enforcement may have limited ability to respond to serious crimes. T – Terrorism: Terrorist attacks have occurred and/or specific threats against civilians, groups, or other targets may exist. U – Civil Unrest: Political, economic, religious, and/or ethnic instability exists and may cause violence, major disruptions, and/or safety risks. H – Health: Health risks, including current disease outbreaks or a crisis that disrupts a country’s medical infrastructure, are present. The issuance of a Centers for Disease Control Travel Notice may also be a factor. N - Natural Disaster: A natural disaster, or its aftermath, poses danger. E - Time-limited Event: Short-term event, such as elections, sporting events, or other incidents that may pose safety risks. O – Other: There are potential risks not covered by previous risk indicators. Read the country’s Travel Advisory for details. K – Kidnapping or Hostage Taking: Criminal or terrorist individuals or groups have threatened to and/or have seized or detained and threatened to kill, injure or continue to detain individuals in order to compel a third party (including a governmental organization) to do or abstain from doing something as a condition of release.

D. The State Department manages 216 missions. (i) The Department of State has 78 missions to Europe, Eurasia and Caucuses. (a) 7 international missions (1) U.S. Mission to NATO, (2) U.S. Mission to the EU, (3) U.S. Mission to the UN-Geneva, (4) U.S. Mission to the UN-Rome, (5) U.S. Mission to the OSCE, (6) U.S. Mission to International, (7) Organizations in Vienna. (b) 36 missions to Western Europe (1) Vienna, Austria, (2) Brussels, Belgium, (3) Copenhagen, Denmark, (4) Helsinki, Finland, (5) Paris, France, (6) Bordeaux, France, (7) Lille, France, (8) Lyon, France, (9) Rennes, France, (10) Toulouse, France, (11) Marseille, France, (12) Strasbourg, France, (13) Berlin, Germany, (14) Düsseldorf, Germany, (15) Frankfurt, Germany, (16) Hamburg, Germany, (17) Leipzig, Germany, (18) Munich, Germany, (19) Reykjavik, Iceland, (20) Dublin, Ireland, (21) Rome, Italy, (22) Florence, Italy, (23) Milan, Italy, (24) Naples, Italy, (25) Luxembourg, (26) Floriana, Malta, (27) The Hague, Netherlands, (28) Amsterdam, Netherlands, (29) Oslo, Norway, (30) Lisbon, Portugal, (31) Madrid, Spain, (32) Barcelona, Spain, (33) Stockholm, Sweden, (34) Bern, Switzerland, (35) London, United Kingdom, (36) The Vatican. (c) 28 missions to Eastern Europe (1) Tirana, Albania, (2) Minsk, Belarus, (3) Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina, (4) Sofia, Bulgaria, (5) Zagreb, Croatia, (6) Tallinn, Estonia (7) Prague, Czech Republic, (8) Athens, Greece, (9) Thessaloniki, Greece, (10) Budapest, Hungary, (11) Riga, Latvia, (12) Vilnius, Lithuania, (13) Skopje, Macedonia, (14) Chisinau, Moldova, (15) Warsaw, Poland, (16) Krakow, Poland, (17) Bucharest, Romania, (18) Moscow, Russia, (19) St. Petersburg, Russia, (20) Vladivostok, Russia, (21) Yekaterinburg, Russia, (22) Belgrade, Serbia & Montenegro, (23) Podgorica, Serbia & Montenegro, (24) U.S. Office Pristina, Kosovo, (25) Bratislava, Slovakia, (26) Ljubljana, Slovenia, (27) Kiev, Ukraine, (28) Nicosia, Cyprus. (d) 7 missions to Turkey, and the Caucuses (1) Yerevan, Armenia, (2) Baku, Azerbaijan, (3) Tbilisi, Georgia, (4) Ankara, Turkey, (5) Istanbul, Turkey, (6) Adana, Turkey.

ii. 36 missions in Sub-Saharan Africa (1) Africa Regional Services - Paris, (2) Luanda, Angola, (3) Cotonou, Benin, (4) Gaborone, Botswana, (5) Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso,

(6) Yaounde, Cameroon, (7) Praia, Cape Verde, (8) Ndjamena, Chad, (9) Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, (10) Abidjan, Côte D'Ivoire, (11) Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, (12) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, (13) Libreville, Gabon, (14) Accra, Ghana, (15) Conakry, Guinea, (16) Nairobi, Kenya, (17) Maseru, Lesotho, (18) Monrovia, Liberia, (19) Antananarivo, Madagascar, (20) Lilongwe, Malawi, (21) Bamako, Mali, (22) Port Louis, Mauritius, (23) Maputo, Mozambique, (24) Windhoek, Namibia, (25) Niamey, Niger, (26) Abuja, Nigeria, (27) Kigali, Rwanda, (28) Dakar, Senegal, (29) Freetown, Sierra Leone, (30) Pretoria, South Africa, (31) Mbabane, Swaziland, (32) Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, (33) Lome, Togo, (34) Kampala, Uganda, (35) Lusaka, Zambia, (36) Harare, Zimbabwe.

iii. 34 US missions to South East Asia, Oceania and Indian Sub-continent. (a) (1) Canberra, Australia, (2) Melbourne, Australia, (3) Perth, Australia, (4) Sydney, Australia, (5) Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, (6) Phnom Penh, Cambodia, (7) Beijing, China, (8) Chengdu, China, (9) Guangzhou, China, (10) Shanghai, China, (11) Shenyang, China, (12) Hong Kong and Macau, (13) Suva, Fiji, (14) Jakarta, Indonesia, (15) Tokyo, Japan, (16) Fukuoka, Japan American Center, (17) Nagoya, Japan, American Center, (18) Osaka, Japan, American Center, (19) Sapporo, Japan, (20) Naha, Okinawa, (21) Seoul, Republic of Korea, (22) Vientiane, Laos, (23) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, (24) Kolonia, Federated States of Micronesia, (25) Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, (26) Wellington, New Zealand, (27) Auckland, New Zealand, (28) Manila, Philippines, (29) Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands, (30) Singapore, (31) Bangkok, Thailand, (32) Chiang Mai, Thailand, (33) Hanoi, Vietnam, (34) Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. (b) 7 missions to the Indian Sub-continent (1) New Delhi, India, (2) Calcutta, India, (3) Chennai, India, (4) Mumbai, India, (5) Dhaka, Bangladesh, (6) Kathmandu, Nepal, (7) Colombo, Sri Lanka.

iv. 41 missions in the Americas (1) Buenos Aires, Argentina, (2) Nassau, Bahamas, (3) Bridgetown, Barbados, (4) Belize City, Belize, (5) La Paz, Bolivia, (6) Brasilia, Brazil, (7) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, (8) São Paulo, Brazil, (9) Ottawa, Canada, (10) Toronto, Canada, (11) Winnipeg, Canada, (12) Santiago, Chile, (13) Bogota, Colombia, (14) San Jose, Costa Rica, (15) U.S. Interests Section, Havana, Cuba, (17) Santo Domingo, (18) Dominican Republic, (19) Quito, Ecuador, (20) Guayaquil, Ecuador, (21) San Salvador, El Salvador, (22) Guatemala City, Guatemala, (23) Georgetown, Guyana, (24) Port-au-Prince, Haiti (25) Tegucigalpa, Honduras, (26) Kingston, Jamaica, (27) Mexico City, Mexico. (28) Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, (29) Guadalajara, Mexico, (30) Monterrey, Mexico, (31) Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, (32) Tijuana, Mexico, (33) Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, (34) Managua, Nicaragua, (35) Panama City, Panama, (36) Ascuncion, Paraguay, (37) Lima, Peru, (38) Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago, (39) Montevideo, Uruguay, (40) Caracas, Venezuela, (41) U.S. Mission to the UN - New York.

v. 27 missions to the Middle East and Central Asia. (a) 22 mission to Middle East and Central Asia (1) Manama, Bahrain, (2) Cairo, Egypt, (3) Tel Aviv, Israel, (4) Jerusalem, (5) Amman, Jordan, (6) Kuwait City, Kuwait, (7) Beirut, Lebanon, (8) Rabat, Morocco, (9) Muscat, Oman, (10) Doha, Qatar, (11) Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, (12) Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, (13) Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, (14) Damascus, Syria, (15) Tunis, Tunisia, (16) Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, (17) Dubai, United Arab Emirates, (18) Sana'a, Yemen,

(19) Kabul, Afghanistan, (20) Islamabad, Pakistan, (21) Lahore, Pakistan, (22) Karachi, Pakistan. (b) 5 missions to Central Asia (1) Almaty, Kazakhstan, (2) Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, (3) Dushanbe, Tajikistan, (4) Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, (5) Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

§234a International Commissions

A. The U.S. Agency for Global Media (formerly Broadcasting Board of Governors) is both the name of the independent federal agency that oversees all U.S. civilian international media and the name of the board that governs those broadcasts. The International Broadcasting Bureau (IBB) is responsible for the agency's strategic planning and oversight, including U.S. international media's innovation strategy, transmission, marketing, and program placement services for all USAGM networks, including the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, the Middle East Broadcasting Networks (Alhurra TV and Radio Sawa), Radio Free Asia, and the Office of Cuba Broadcasting (Radio and TV Martí). The BBG mission is to inform, engage, and connect people around the world in support of freedom and democracy. BBG radio, television, internet, digital, and mobile programs reach more than 278 million people each week in 61 languages. The BBG was formed in 1994 with the passing of the International Broadcasting Act. On October 1, 1999, the BBG became an independent agency through the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act. Despite this change, the act maintained that the BBG would remain under the supervision of the Inspector General of the State Department and the Foreign Service.

1. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) was forced to cut Lifeline cellphone minutes in the beginning of 2017 incidental to proposed budget cuts for the Broadcasting Board of Governors and International Broadcasting Operations. The FY 17 budget anticipated a total of \$1,546 million in funding from the Department of State to the FCC, actual spending went down to \$1,492 million under CR 17 and is projected to go down further to \$1,365 million FY 18. The FCC has done nothing wrong and requires an additional \$200 million FY 18. Lifeline Assistance is a program of the FCC that helps over 10 million Americans who cannot afford a phone and service, in order to help them keep in contact with employers, family, and medical and emergency services. The Lifeline program is funded by the Universal Service Fund fees that are required by law to be collected by telecommunications companies. A household is eligible for a free government cell phone if a member of the household participates in any of the following public assistance programs: Food Stamps (SNAP), Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), The National School Lunch Program (Free Lunch Program), Federal Public Housing Assistance (Section 8), Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). A household is also eligible if the total household income is at or below 135% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for that state. Arizona, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island and Texas. California, Nevada and Vermont allow 150%.

2. The cell phone companies receive \$9.95 for each subscriber (higher for Tribal) in order to provide the cell phone and service free to the subscriber. The program is free in nearly

every state, but some states require very small monthly fees (\$1 per month in Oklahoma, \$1 from some companies in Alaska, and a \$5 monthly fee was proposed but rejected in Georgia). Lifeline began under the Reagan administration to help low-income Americans afford their landline phone service, and was updated during the Bush administration to include mobile phones. Lifeline was nicknamed Obamaphone since the popularity of the program exploded under the Obama Administration. Obamaphones are available from companies in 49 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. U.S. citizenship is not a requirement to receive an Obamaphone. Only one Lifeline phone per household is allowed. There are over 50 companies offering Obamaphones. The largest company, Safelink Wireless, has 3.6 million customers, and is owned by Tracfone, a company owned by the richest man in the world, Mexico's Carlos Slim. Most companies offer 250 to 350 minutes of talk and text a month. After initial cuts morale needs to be boosted back up to at least 200 minutes.

International Commissions FY 16 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
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	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7

Commission						
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
Broadcasting Board of Governors	{750}	{787}	{685}	{666}	{806}	{826}
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

Source: State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs FY 17 & 18

B. The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is a treaty-based binational commission comprised of U.S. and Mexican Sections. The Sections exercise respective national rights and obligations under U.S.-Mexico boundary and water treaties and related agreements to develop binational solutions to boundary and water problems arising along the 1,952-mile border. The FY 2017 request provides \$7.5 million for the International Joint Commission (IJC). This funding will support the activities of the U.S. Section staff in Washington, DC, and a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada. The IJC was established by the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty as a cornerstone of U.S.-Canadian relations in the boundary region. Under the treaty, the IJC provides oversight on uses, obstructions, or diversions of boundary waters in one country

that affect water levels and flows on the other side, provides advice to the governments and conducts studies on critical issues of mutual concern, assesses progress in restoration of water quality in the Great Lakes, and assists in efforts to prevent trans-boundary air pollution and to improve air quality. The primary mission of the IBC is to maintain an effective (accurately delineated and marked) boundary between the United States and Canada as prescribed by the 1925 Treaty of Washington. Maintaining such a boundary ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly establishing where one’s rights and responsibilities end, and the other’s begin, thus virtually eliminating the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes. The budget funds IBC operations and six boundary maintenance projects along the 5,525-mile boundary. The IBC maintains more than 5,500 land boundary monuments and more than 2,800 reference monuments and provides for mapping and maintenance of a Geographical Information System.

1. The Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC), a binational institution created in 1993, works to improve health and environmental conditions for the U.S.-Mexico border region by strengthening cooperation among interested parties and supporting sustainable projects. The BECC assists border communities in developing environmental infrastructure projects that meet certification requirements to be eligible to receive funding from the North American Development Bank or other institutions. These certifications help ensure that projects are technically feasible, affordable, and provide environmental and health benefits.

C. Commercial and recreational fisheries managed by the International Fishery Commissions (IFC) generate income of \$12 billion to \$15 billion annually and support thousands of jobs for the U.S. The budget funds the U.S. share of operating expenses for ten international fisheries commissions, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Arctic Council, the Antarctic Treaty, international shark and sea turtle conservation initiatives. These levels also include travel expenses of the U.S. Commissioners, and compensation payments to non-government employees for the days worked as U.S. Commissioners to the Pacific Salmon Commission. The request does not include the additional funding provided by Congress for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

Fisheries Commission FY 16 – FY 20

(thousands)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,881	1,928
Great Lakes	24,660	24,149	21,040	21,040	26,510	27,172

Fishery Commission (GLFC)						
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	4,200	4,150	4,200	4,395	4,515	4,628
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,060	3,450	3,450	3,255	3,290	3,372
Other Marine Conservation Organizations (Subtotal)	3,011	3,112	3,431	3,466	3,464	3,546
Budget Total	36,681	36,611	33,871	33,984	39,660	40,646
Arctic Council	120	108	125	125	129	132
Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS)	61	61	62	140	66	67
Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	100	110	125	125	128	131
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	142	140	140	140	153	156
Int'l	280	290	290	290	301	309

Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna						
Int'l Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	200	250	255	225	215	220
International Sea Turtle Conservation Program	200	200	200	200	215	220
International Shark Conservation Program	100	100	100	100	108	110
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	125	174	178	178	134	138
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Org. (NASCO)	43	44	45	45	46	47
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commissions (NPAFC)	190	180	180	155	204	209
North Pacific Fisheries	0	0	100	100	103	105

Commission (NPFC)						
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	127	125	131	131	137	140
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	230	230	250	240	247	253
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO)	0	0	100	100	103	105
Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	1,093	1,100	1,150	1,250	1,175	1,204
Other Marine Conservation Organizations (Subtotal)	3,011	3,112	3,431	3,544	3,464	3,546

Source: Congressional Budget Justification. State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 2018 Pg. 202

1. In 2008, over 8 billion pounds of seafood was harvested in the United States earning over \$4.4 billion. Species that contributed the most to this revenue include shrimp, Pacific salmon, pollock and lobster. There are approximately 115,000 harvesters in the United States using a variety of different fishing gear and vessels. Commercial fishing is one of the most dangerous occupations in the United States. Many commercial fishing

operations are characterized by hazardous working conditions, strenuous labor, long work hours and harsh weather. During 2000-2010, an annual average of 46 deaths occurred (124 deaths per 100,000 workers), compared with an average of 5,466 deaths (4 per 100,000 workers) among all U.S. workers. 545 commercial fishermen died while fishing in the U.S. More than half of all fatalities (279, 51%) occurred after a vessel disaster. Another 170 (31%) fatalities occurred when a fisherman fell overboard without a life-vest. Another 56 (10%) fatalities resulted from an injury onboard. The remaining 40 (7%) fatalities occurred while diving or from onshore injuries. The United States is not party to the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea and should be. The Torremolinos International Convention for the safety of fishing vessels in 1977 of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) established uniform principles and rules regarding design, construction and equipment for fishing vessels 24m (79 feet) in length and over. Other IMO codes and guidelines include the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design, Construction and Equipment of Small Fishing Vessels (1980) and the Code of Safety for Fishermen and Vessel Design and Construction (1975). The Secretary of State is required to reimburse fishing and commercial vessels for any fines or license fees they are required to pay in order to secure the prompt release of ship and crew from foreign seizure under 22USC§1973.

2. Fishermen who wear Personal Floatation Devices are far more likely to survive vessel sinking or capsizing. Vessels that maintain emergency equipment such as life rafts, electronic beacons, and immersion suits in good working order help to ensure the survival of their crew. Since the Commercial Fishing Vessel Industry Safety Act of 1988, safety show a decrease in fatalities and vessels lost. Technology has been able to help many fishermen in European and North American areas to obtain more accurate weather forecasts and to avoid hazardous fishing areas. Life-vests are required for everyone onboard and exposure suits are required for every fisherman north of 32 degrees North latitude in the Atlantic Ocean or north of 35 degrees North latitude in all other waters amongst other safety standard set forth in 46USC§4502. An individual may not be employed or serve in a position that is required by law or regulation, to hold a license, certificate of registry, merchant mariner's document, transportation worker identification credential, and/or merchant mariner credential, unless the person has the credential required under 46CFR§15.401. The United States Coast Guard is the primary agency tasked with the enforcement of vessel and fishery laws. The amendments to Shipping regulations in Title 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations and United States Code of the Commercial Fishing Vessel Industry Safety Act of 1988 are extensive and scattered and the Proceedings of the International Fishing Industry Safety and Health Conference in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, October 23-25, 2000, is 496 pages long.

3. From 1989 to 1994 the world catch declined by 5 percent, probably due in part to the fact that an estimated 70% of the world's fish stocks are overfished. The decline in some whale stocks due to commercial fishing preceded the trends in marine fish. Whalers had nearly exterminated Atlantic populations of the northern right whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), bowhead whale (*Balaena mysticetus*), and Atlantic gray whale (*Eschrichtius robustus*) by 1800, with the latter now extinct. Populations of all species of marine turtles have declined due to excessive exploitation of meat, eggs, leather and ornamental

turtle shells. Fisheries operating in coastal marine waters have caused wide-ranging losses and alterations of biodiversity. Globally, rehabilitation of overexploited stocks could raise sustainable yields by perhaps 20 million metric tons annually above the current world catch. The harvest for food from inland fisheries has also increased during the twentieth century, reaching more than 14.4 million metric tons in 1990, or approximately 17% of the marine take. Habitat degradation from pollution, dams, dredging, and other factors has caused decline in many inland fisheries, most notably on streams and populations of Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and purely fresh water species, during the twentieth century.

4. There are four basic population patterns among stocks in marine fisheries: steady, cyclical, irregular, and spasmodic. Steady populations show little fluctuation, with variations generally within 20-30% of the long-term average. Examples of such stocks include the Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) and the Georges Bank haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) prior to 1965. Cyclical stocks show periods of high and low catches repeatedly at regular intervals, similar to the cycles of northern furbearers. Examples include the Bay of Fundy scallop (*Placopecten magellanicus*) and saffron cod (*Eleginus gracilis*) in the Sea of Japan. Irregular stocks show wide fluctuations in numbers often from year to year, without any clear pattern. Examples include the Norwegian juvenile herring (*Clupea harengus*) and the Georges Bank scallop. Pacific salmon stocks illustrate a combination of cyclical and irregular fluctuations, as exemplified by the sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*). The sockeye displays both regular five-year population cycles caused by the return of different stocks each year, with one strong stock reappearing every five years, and longer-term, largely unpredictable fluctuations caused by climate induced changes in the ocean ecosystem. Spasmodic stocks are characterized by periods of abundance alternating with collapse or rarity of the resource, often lasting years or decades. During periods of abundance, these stocks represent some of the largest individual wild species resources in the world. Examples include the Japanese sardine (*Sardinops melanosticta*), the Pacific sardine (*Sardinops sagax*), and the Peruvian anchovies (*Engraulis ringens*). These species have short life cycles (life spans of four to eight years), and may collapse to virtual extinction for decades or centuries without any apparent regularity. Estimates led to overexploitation in the decline in the catch of Atlantic menhaden (*Brevoortia tyrannus*) from 785,000 tons in 1956 to 178,000 tons in 1969 and that of North Atlantic haddock from 155,000 metric tons in 1965 to 12,000 tons in the early 1970s.

5. To reduce the price of seafood to consumers, increase yield and decrease overexploitation, it is highly advised that the United States and other nations develop programs to sell edible bycatch at low prices, locally and on the national and international markets, or develop a program to sort and package bycatch for market. The incidental harvest, or bycatch, of nontarget species is massive in some marine fisheries, with an estimated 27 million metric tons of marine species discarded annually during 1988-1990. Most discards die from the physiological stress of being brought to the surface. Shrimp fisheries are the most problematic, with 5.2 metric tons of discard for every 1 metric ton of shrimp caught, accounting for 35 percent of the global marine fisheries discards. The annual discard of 30,000 metric tons by shrimp trawlers in the northern Australian prawn

fishery includes more than 240 species, including seventy-five families of fish, eleven of sharks, and several of crustaceans and mollusks. Shrimp fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico discarded an estimated 5 billion croakers (*Microprogonias undulatus*), 19 million red snappers, and 3 million mackerels (*Scomberomorus* spp.) in 1989. Discards from bottom fisheries in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska total nearly 1 billion animals annually; not including discards from inshore salmon and herring fisheries and offshore crab fisheries. More than 300 million pollocks (*Theragra chalcogramma*) were discarded in the Bering Sea fishery in 1992, but this was only 1.6 percent of the estimated harvestable number. The decline of the once-abundant common skate (*Raha bais*) in the Irish Sea appears attributable to its incidental catch in groundfish fisheries. Discards also provide more abundant food for many species, such as birds, sharks, dolphins, and other marine mammals that commonly scavenge discards from fisheries. Bottom-fishing equipment can greatly alter benthic habitats and disturb benthic species. Trawl ground gears can penetrate as far as six centimeters and otter boards as far as thirty centimeters into bottom sediments. Every square meter of the Dutch continental shelf is dragged by commercial beam trawls, which penetrate to a depth of 4-8 centimeters, an average of once or twice a year. As a result the slow-growing bivalves are disappearing and replaced by worms. Trawls used in a new scallop fishery in the Bass Strait of Australia were suspected of crushing or damaging four to five times as many scallops as were caught, and surviving scallops were decimated by infection caused by decomposing remains. In the United States in 1989 the discard from recreational fisheries totaled 1.035 billion fish, whereas the landed catch was 651.8 million fish, for a ratio of discards to retained fish of 1.5.

Worldwide By-catch from Marine Fisheries 1988-1990
(in Metric Tons)

Species Group	Mean Discard Weight	Landed Catch Weight	Ratio of Discard to Landed Weight
Shrimps, prawns	9,511,973	1,827,568	5.20
Redfishes, basses, congers	3,631,057	5,739,743	0.63
Herrings, sardines, anchovies	2,789,201	23,792,608	0.12
Crabs	2,777,848	1,117,061	2.49
Jacks, mullets, sauries	2,607,748	1,117,061	2.49
Cods, hakes, haddocks	2,539,068	12,808,658	0.20
Miscellaneous marine fishes	992,436	1,257,858	0.75
Flounders, halibuts, soles	946,436	1,257,858	0.75
Tunas, bonitos, billfishes	739,580	4,177,653	0.18
Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses	191,801	2,073,523	0.09

Lobsters, spiny rock lobsters	113,216	205,851	0.55
Mackerels, snooks, cutlassfishes	102,377	3,722,818	0.03
Salmons, trouts, smelt	38,323	766,462	0.05
Shads	22,755	227,549	0.10
Eels	8,359	9,975	0.84
Total	27,012,098	76,999,942	0.35

Source: Freese, Curtis H. Wild Species as Commodities: Managing Markets and Ecosystems for Sustainability. World Wildlife Fund. Island press. Covelo, California. 1998: pg. 153 Table 6-2

6. The most common management interventions in fisheries involve the release of genetically altered or distinct stocks of native species and the introduction of exotic species. Releases of hatchery stocks as a tool to augment levels of native populations are particularly common in freshwater fisheries and for anadromous species such as salmon. Genetic problems posed by the release of hatchery stocks stem from two factors: (1) the hatchery stock may not be the same as the stock that inhabits the river into which it is introduced; (2) regardless of the origin of the stock, because of the small effective breeding populations retained by hatchery managers there is a potential for rapid genetic drift in the hatchery population. In Norway, for example, the artificial reproduction and release into rivers of Atlantic salmon that began around 1850 to enhance recreational fishing has created large declines in native stocks. Escaped salmon outnumber wild salmon in many Norwegian rivers, and all remaining wild populations are threatened by this trend. Oysters are one of several marine animal and plant species that are attracting increasing attention for aquacultural production. Aquaculture grew at a rate of 16 percent annually from 1984 to 1990 in Southeast Asia. Fish culture techniques range from fully self-contained and isolated land-based rearing tanks to various types of interventions in natural systems. Coastal marine waters are increasingly popular for aquaculture. In coastal areas of the Mediterranean Sea, for example, mussels are grown on long lines, oysters on racks or rafts, and fish in submerged and floating cages, with various forms of food and other supplements often provided. The additional nutrient loads lead to eutrophication of shallow coastal lagoons that are subject to little tidal flushing. In 1990, the 7,500 hectare lagoon Étang de thau, along the Mediterranean coast of France, had 1,324 hectares devoted to mollusk culture, with 2,816 racks producing 34,000 metric tons of primarily Mediterranean mussel (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*), and the introduced Pacific oyster. Another 25 metric tons of sea bass were produced in cages. Construction of artificial reefs is another physical intervention employed to increase the production of fish in coastal waters. Spat of clam and oyster may be captured in one place and sown elsewhere in high densities. Along the coast of the Matang Mangrove Reserve in Malaysia, spat of the blood clam (*Anadara granosa*) are removed by wire mesh from spatfall grounds and sown on mudflats at the rate of 900-2,160 kilograms per hectare, or roughly 4.5-10.8 million spat per hectare. In 1993, blood clam farming covered more than 5,040 hectares of mudflats along the western coast of the Malay Peninsula. Shrimp aquaculture accounted for 25 percent of global shrimp production and 50 percent of

international trade by the late 1980s. More than 600,000 hectares of shrimp aquaculture jeopardize the mangrove ecosystems and shrimp populations.

7. At least 1,354 introductions of 237 species of fish in 140 countries have occurred since the middle of the nineteenth century. In North America (Canada, the United States and Mexico) at least 140 species of freshwater fish have had their ranges expanded through introductions, with an array of negative effects on native species and ecosystems. For example, although introduction of the brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) and rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) have benefited recreational fisheries, they have displaced the ecologically similar cutthroat trout (*Salmo clarki*) throughout much of the Great Basin of western North America. Global aqua-cultural production increased in volume by 9% annually between 1985 and 1990, when it totaled 11.5 million metric tons (excluding algae), divided roughly equally between freshwater and marine systems. Between 1984 and 1993, aquaculture's contribution to the total amount of fish available for human consumption grew from 12% to 22%. More than an estimated 450,000 square kilometers of shallow areas in the periphery of the world's oceans could be used for aquaculture, with potential total production of 40-50 million metric tons of fish and shellfish (equal to roughly half the world's current marine catch). Fisheries yield more kilocalories of protein per kilocalories input than farm animal production, and are comparable to some field crops.

8. In 2016 59.6 million people worked in capture fisheries and aquaculture. Eighty five percent of the workforce was in Asia, followed by Africa (10%), and Latin America and Caribbean (4%). Fisheries yield the second most important wild species commodity in the world, with global revenues from marine food fisheries exceeding \$70 billion per year. Like timber harvesting, fisheries are highly subsidized and extremely dangerous enterprises. Commercial fishing is the second most dangerous profession in the United States. The total annual operating cost of the global fishing fleet was \$92.2 billion in 1989, resulting in an operating deficit of \$22 billion without accounting for the cost of capital and a deficit of \$54 billion including the cost of capital. Approximately half of the total fishing revenues come from exports, with the global value of fish and fish product exports increasing sixty-three-fold from \$571 million in 1950 to more than \$36 billion in 1990. Exports from developing countries is nearly equal exports from developed countries in total economic value. Globally, food fisheries employ 15-21 million fishers, of whom more than 90% are small-scale operators who use traditional equipment and small boats. In the United States there are an estimated 80,000 fishing boats of less than 10 meters in length, and among the Pacific Islands there are over 40,000 small-scale fishermen at work. Ninety percent of fishery landings in tropical developing countries come from shallow coastal waters, providing 40-95% of national animal protein consumption. Worldwide, fish account for 19% of the total human consumption of animal protein. In the United States recreational fishers spent \$24 billion on their sport in 1991. The fishing license creates a barrier that increases domestic retail price. The harvest of marine fish increased from roughly 3 million metric tons at the turn of the 20th century to a peak of 86 million metric tons in 1989. The Developing nation portion reached nearly 60% in 1991.

D. The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is an American federal institution tasked with promoting conflict resolution and prevention worldwide. It provides research, analysis, and training to individuals in diplomacy, mediation, and other peace-building measures. Following years of proposals for a national "peace academy", the USIP was established in 1984 by Congressional legislation signed into law by President Ronald Reagan. Created by Congress in 1984, the U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent, nonpartisan institution charged with increasing the nation's capacity to prevent, mitigate, and help resolve international conflict without violence. It is officially nonpartisan and independent, receiving funding only through congressional appropriation to prevent outside influence. The Institute is governed by a bipartisan Board of Directors with fifteen members—which must include the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the President of the National Defense University—who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Institute's headquarters is in the Foggy Bottom neighborhood of Washington, D.C., situated at the northwest corner of the National Mall near the Lincoln Memorial and Vietnam Veterans Memorial. It currently employs around 300 personnel and has trained more than 65,000 professionals since its inception.

§234b Agency for International Development

A. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is an Agency of the Department of State. USAID was created by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 that elected Fowler Hamilton first Administrator of USAID. The Administer supervises ten Assistant Administrators who are all appointed by the President with Senate Confirmation under ADS Series 103. USAID and related international assistance programs are accounted for in the State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Organizations Fiscal Year budget request. There has been an unlawful decline in funding for international assistance programs since FY 17 that must be re-estimated at a rate of 2.5% annual growth for all programs except 3% annual growth for P.L. 480 International Agricultural Assistance from FY 16. International assistance programs are the only programs that were not defended against budget cut proposals by CR 18. 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.

International Assistance Programs FY 16 - FY 20
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Foreign Operations	{39,519}	{37,341}	{28,095}	{28,334}	{41,376}	{41,802}
ODA	{31,578}	{29,004}	{21,682}	{21,721}	{34,408}	{34,818}
US	{1,527}	{1,633}	{1,412}	{1,378}	{1,644}	{1,686}

Agency for International Development						
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 programs - USAID	2,981	3,088	1,506	1,928	3,208	3,289
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 Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50	50	0	0	53.8	55.2
Independent Agencies	{1,364}	{1,368}	{1,211}	{1,230}	{1,482}	{1,518}
Peace	410	410	398	396	441	452

Corps						
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	885	971	678	690	953	976

(NADR)						
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	{600}	{659}	{301}	{291}	{646}	{662}
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	{108}	{110.3}	{100}	{95}	{95}	{95}
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	1,197	1,197	1,097	1,097	1,288	1,321

Associatio n (IDA)						
African Developm ent Bank	34	32.4	32.4	32.4	36.6	37.5
African Developm ent Fund	176	214.3	171	171.3	189	194
Asian Developm ent Bank	5.6	0	47.4	0	6	6.2
Asian Developm ent Fund	105	99.2	0	47.4	113	116
Inter- American Developm ent Bank	102	21.9	0	0	110	113
Global Environm ent Facility (GEF)	168	147	102	68.3	181	185
Clean Technolo gy Fund	171	0	0	0	184	189
Strategic Climate Fund	60	0	0	0	0	0
North American Developm ent Bank	10	0	0	0	10.8	11.0
Internatio nal Fund for Agricultur al Developm ent	31.9	30	30	0	34.3	35.2
Global Agricultur e 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 Corporation (OPC)	(235)	(252)	(306)	0	(253)	(259)
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}

e						
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

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

B. US development cooperation policy and international relations should emphasize five principal goals; (1) the alleviation of the worst physical manifestations of poverty among the world's poor majority; (2) the promotion of conditions enabling developing countries to achieve self-sustaining economic growth with equitable distribution of benefits; (3) the encouragement of development processes in which individual civil and economic rights are respected and enhanced; (4) the integration of the developing countries into an open and equitable international economic system; and (5) the promotion of good governance through combating corruption and improving transparency and accountability under 22USC§2151 *et seq.* No assistance may be provided to the government of any country which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, including torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges, causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons, or other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, and the security of person, unless such assistance will directly benefit the needy people in such country under 22USC§2151n.

1. The Grant procedure is; 1. Registration with USAID or missions; 2. Program review; 3. Formal interview with USAID sending OMB circulars to the petitioner; 4. Receipt of award by receiver who must remain communicable with USAID. The United States will approve grants to Foreign Nations and Non-governmental organizations as long as the Transfer Authorization is signed by the cooperating USAID sponsor and is appended to an Operational Plan as directed in 22CFR§211.12. No person shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program delegated by the Administrator of the Agency for International Development under 22CFR§209.1. When issuing international development assistance the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate or the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives must require the Administrator, to submit in writing information demonstrating that... 1. such assistance will directly benefit the needy people in such country; 2. the people want the relief; 3. the state is competent to administer it in a transparent pattern; 4. explains the dollar amounts of such assistance; 5. explains how such assistance will directly benefit the needy people in the country. Grants and loans may be administrated by USAID when;

1. The individual or organization designated as the borrower/grantee establishes credit with USAID, a foreign mission of the United States or opens an account with an International Development Bank and meets the development objectives of AID; 2. The Borrower/grantee must have the recommendation of the government of any country, or any regional agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof, whereupon USAID may directly make funds available by loan, grant or payroll. 3. The Borrower/grantee must acquire at least 20% of their funding from a source other than the United States Government. The borrower/grantee must consent to maintain records regarding the arrival and disposition in the cooperating country of any commodities, money or missions financed by USAID, and permit the audit and inspection of all records, documents and commodities by the public and/or USAID representative under 22CFR§201.41.

C. Nearly 800 million people suffered from chronic hunger and more than 3.1 million children die from undernutrition every year in 2015. By 2050, the world's population is projected to increase to more than 9 billion, requiring at least a 60% increase in agricultural production. Seventy-five percent of the world's poor live in rural areas in developing countries, where most livelihoods are directly reliant on agriculture. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World: Building Climate Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition 2018 monitors progress towards the targets of ending both hunger (SDG Target 2.1) and all forms of malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2). New evidence continues to signal a rise in world hunger and a reversal of trends after a prolonged decline. In 2017 the number of undernourished people is estimated to have increased to 821 million – around one out of every nine people in the world. While some progress continues to be made in reducing child stunting, levels still remain unacceptably high. Nearly 151 million children under five – or over 22% – are affected by stunting in 2017. Wasting continues to affect over 50 million children under five in the world and these children are at increased risk of morbidity and mortality. Furthermore, over 38 million children under five are overweight. Adult obesity is worsening and more than one in eight adults in the world – or more than 672 million – is obese. The absolute number of people in the world affected by undernourishment, or chronic food deprivation, is now estimated to have increased from around 804 million in 2016 to nearly 821 million in 2017. The situation is worsening in South America and most regions of Africa; likewise, the decreasing trend in undernourishment that characterized Asia until recently seems to be slowing down significantly.

1. It is the policy of the United States to use its abundant agricultural productivity to promote the foreign policy of the United States by enhancing the food security of the developing world through the use of agricultural commodities and local currencies accruing under this chapter to - 1. Combat world hunger and malnutrition and their causes; 2. Promote broad-based, equitable, and sustainable development, including agricultural development; 3. Expand international trade; 4. Develop and expand export markets for United States agricultural commodities; 5. Foster and encourage the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries under 7USC§1691. Countries are eligible for emergency food assistance if a country has a famine and is recognized as a least developed country with an agricultural deficit evidenced by, 1. That the daily per capita calorie consumption of the country is less than

2300 calories. 2. Food security requirements are that the country cannot meet its food security requirements through domestic production or imports due to a shortage of foreign exchange earnings. 3. Child mortality rate of children under 5 years of age in the country is in excess of 100 per 1000 births under 7USC§1727a.

D. The Global Health Programs account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The programs focus on three key areas: Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths; Creating an AIDS-free Generation; and Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases. The Department of State produces a list of recommended and required immunizations when traveling to specific countries. Together with country partners, international organizations, and non governmental organizations from around the globe, the United States is working towards targets that will truly represent an end to preventable child deaths – with all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births and fewer than 50 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2035. Achieving these goals will save an additional 5 million children’s lives each year and decrease by 75 percent the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy on an annual basis. Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Funding supports programs that work with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery systems to help ensure the long-term sustainability of these programs.

1. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries. Family Planning and Reproductive Health funding will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. An estimated 222 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 53 million unintended pregnancies annually. Family planning (FP) is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality (through preventing unintended pregnancy), healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will be directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number, timing, and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Vulnerable Children funding for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) supports projects that strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children, strengthen national child protection systems, and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children and institutionalized children.

2. Creating an AIDS-free Generation The goal of achieving an AIDS-free generation is a shared responsibility; neither the United States nor any other single entity can accomplish this goal alone. The United States has made an unwavering commitment, in support of the global 90-90-90 goals set forth by the United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), to work with partner governments and other stakeholders to turn the tide on HIV/AIDS, by targeting efforts programmatically and geographically. The GHP account

is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR and this account is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy. The request includes support for country-based HIV/AIDS activities; technical support, strategic information, and evaluation support for international partners; and oversight and management. PEPFAR implementation is a broad interagency effort that involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, as well as local and international non-governmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments. Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs, also known as the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), is the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease, continues to work towards achieving ambitious HIV prevention, care, and treatment goals while strengthening health systems. International Partnerships will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs. Funds support UNAIDS and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

3. Tuberculosis (TB) funding will support programs that address a disease that is the leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.5 million people die annually from TB, and there are 9 million new cases of TB each year. There are also approximately 480,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB each year, which are difficult to cure and are often deadly. USAID program efforts focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of the disease to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority is given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and MDR-TB, consistent with the goals and objectives of the Administration's National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the global Stop TB Strategy will continue to be a focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support the delivery of priority health services such as Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV co-infection, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address MDR-TB and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures. USAID collaborates with PEPFAR, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

4. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. The fight against malaria is making historic gains across sub-Saharan Africa. In countries where insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs), indoor residual spraying (IRS), improved diagnostic tests, and highly effective antimalarial drugs have been scaled up, mortality rates in children under five years of age have fallen markedly. According to the World Health Organization's (WHO's) 2014 World Malaria Report, in Africa, between 2000 and 2013, the estimated number of malaria cases in all age groups decreased from 174 million to 163 million. The

U.S. government's financial and technical contributions, through PMI, have been key in this remarkable progress. In the nearly 10 years since it was launched, PMI has garnered recognition as a highly effective program that successfully combines solid support at the country level with global leadership on malaria prevention and control with other funding and technical partners. In 17 of the 19 PMI countries (Angola, Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia) where at least two data points are available from national household surveys, significant declines in all-cause mortality rates among children under five have been observed – ranging from 18 percent (in both Liberia and Nigeria) to 55 percent (in Zambia).

5. More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) that cause severe disability, including permanent blindness, and hinder growth, productivity, and cognitive development. USAID focuses the majority of its NTD support on scaling-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs - schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths. USAID programs use an agency-tested and WHO-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. Through USAID partnerships with pharmaceutical companies, the vast majority of drugs are donated, valued at close to \$1 billion each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support the acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course and standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

6. There has been significant progress in health since 2000 and especially since 2005. Three out of the eight MDGs are about health: Goal 4 reducing child mortality, Goal 5 maternal mortality and Goal 6 Halt and Reverse the Spread of AIDS. The MDGs have made a very big difference. Many organizations in academia, private foundations (such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, businesses, and international agencies worked together to develop and disseminate new technologies and business models for success. There were specific funding mechanisms attached to achieve the health MDGs. Most important was the arrival of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), which was established in 2001, just one year after the MDGs were adopted, and put into motion in 2002. The US government adopted the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in 2003 and put billions of dollars into the fight against AIDS in poor countries. In 2005 the US government adopted the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). The health MDGs succeeded in those areas because of monitoring, measurement, evaluation, and feedback to program design. There has not been a global fund for clean water and sanitation along the same lines. Achieving the SDGs will require a lot of new investment: new infrastructure in water, energy, and transport; new educational systems; new health care; and other critical areas.

E. Education is a pillar of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, as laid out in USAID's "Vision for Ending Extreme Poverty," and it plays a key role in USAID's mission to partner to end extreme poverty and to promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing our security and prosperity. Yet we find ourselves in the midst of a global learning crisis. In 2013, over 59 million children of primary school age and about 65 million adolescents of lower secondary school age were out of school. Of those who do attend school, some 250 million do not learn the basic skills required to be competitive economic actors in a globalized world. Drop-out rates remain high and too few students, particularly adolescent girls, continue studies beyond the primary level. While important gains in primary school enrollment have been achieved across the developing world and the gender gap in access to primary education has been narrowed or closed in many countries, access to education remains inequitable and the quality of education remains poor.

1. Education and cultural exchange promotes mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. Exchange programs greatly assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic and peaceful international relations. The United States has a particular interest in securing exchange programs with nations that are making the transition from totalitarian rule to democratic governance for mutual assistance. International co-operation for educational and cultural advancement strengthens the ties which unite us with other nations and increases the contributions being made toward a peaceful and more fruitful life for people throughout the world. To promote exchange programs 22USC§2452, authorizes government expenditures to finance international educational exchanges in co-operation with the Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs - a. for American citizens and nationals to study in foreign countries, and b. for citizens and nationals of foreign countries to study in American schools c. by financing visits and interchanges between the United States and other countries of teachers, instructors, and professors fund schools, libraries and hospitals founded in foreign countries by the US or its citizens under 22USC§2174.

2. The Peace Corp is an independent agency founded under Chapter 34 of the Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse to promote world peace and friendship. The Peace Corp is organized under Title 22CFR§302.2 In the Peace Corp Charter for the 21st Century in Title IX of S.2144 Foreign Affairs Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2005 Congress makes the following findings: The Peace Corps was established in 1961 to promote world peace and friendship through the service of United States volunteers abroad. The Peace Corps has sought to fulfill three goals, as follows: 1. To help people in developing nations meet basic needs. 2. To promote understanding of America's values and ideals abroad. 3. To promote an understanding of other peoples by Americans. The three goals, which are codified in the Peace Corps Act, have guided the Peace Corps and its volunteers over the years, and worked in concert to promote global acceptance of the principles of international peace and nonviolent coexistence among peoples of diverse cultures and systems of government. Since its establishment, approximately 165,000 Peace Corps volunteers have served in 135 countries. After more than 40 years of operation, the Peace Corps remains the world's premier international service organization dedicated to promoting grassroots development. The Peace Corps remains committed to

sending well trained and well supported Peace Corps volunteers overseas to promote peace, friendship, and international understanding. The Peace Corps operates in 70 countries with 7,000 Peace Corps volunteers. The Office of Food for Peace, authorizes assistance under 7USC§1691. Private/Voluntary Cooperation is established with American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, to register organizations and authorize grants for these organizations, for the Peace Corp and US Department of Defense to transport food under 10USC§402.

F. USAID has a total of 82 missions to foreign countries. 31 USAID mission to the Sub-Saharan Africa. 27 bilateral missions and 4 regional organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa (a) 2 Regional Economic Development Support Offices for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA), West African Support Program (WARP) and the Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA). (b) (1) Angola, (2) Benin, (3) Burundi, (4) DR Congo, (5) Eritrea, (6) Ethiopia, (7) Ghana, (8) Guinea, (9) Kenya, (10) Liberia, (11) Madagascar, (12) Malawi, (13) Mali, (14) Mozambique, (15) Namibia, (16) Nigeria, (17) Rwanda, (18) Senegal, (19) Sierra Leone, (20) Somalia, (22) South Africa, (23) Sudan, (24) Tanzania, (25) Uganda, (26) Zambia, (27) Zimbabwe.

i. 18 USAID missions in Europe and the Caucuses. (a) Europe Regional administration of USAID has 14 missions (1) Albania, (2) Bosnia and Herzegovina, (3) Bulgaria , (4) Croatia , (5) Cyprus, (6) Ireland , (7) Kosovo, (8) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia , (9) Romania (10) Serbia, (11) Montenegro, (12) Moldova , (13) Russia , (14) Ukraine. ii. The Caucus administration of USAID has 4 missions (1) Armenia , (2) Azerbaijan, (3) Belarus, (4) Georgia that has been recognized as Eurasia Regional. (b) Caucus administration of USAID has 4 missions (1) Armenia , (2) Azerbaijan, (3) Belarus, (4) Georgia.

USAID has 10 missions to East Asia and a budget of roughly \$825 million; they are;

(1) Burma, (2) Cambodia, (3) China, (4) East Timor, (5) Indonesia, (6) Laos, (7) Mongolia, (8) Philippines, (9) Thailand, (10) Vietnam.

ii. 16 USAID mission to Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as operations in non-presence countries including Cuba. These USAID missions are located within the United States Embassy in; (1) Bolivia, (2) Brazil, (3) Colombia, (4) Cuba, (5) Dominican Republic, (6) Ecuador, (7) El Salvador, (8) Guatemala, (9) Guyana, (10) Haiti, (11) Honduras, (12) Jamaica, (13) Mexico, (14) Nicaragua, (15) Panama, (16) Paraguay, (17) Peru.

iii. 23 USAID missions in the Middle East and Central Asia. (a) 10 in the core (1) Afghanistan, (2) Pakistan, (3) Egypt, (4) Israel, (5) Jordan , (6) Lebanon , (7) Morocco , (8) West Bank and Gaza, (9) Yemen , (10) Iraq. 4 in the Indian Sub-continent (1) India, (2) Bangladesh, (3) Nepal, (4) Sri Lanka. (b) The Central Asia Republics Regional administration of USAID has 5 missions (1) Kazakhstan (2) Kyrgyzstan , (3) Tajikistan, (4) Turkmenistan , (5) Uzbekistan.

§234c International Security Assistance

A. International security and military affairs has always been important international relations. The military assistance policy of the United States is to achieve international peace and security through Chapters VI and Chapter VII of the UN Charter so that armed force shall not be used except for individual or collective self-defense authorized by the Security Council under Chapter VII by 22USC§2301. While Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining and related programs (NADR) is legitimate, all \$6 billion finance for Foreign Military Finance, International Military Education, International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement grants and non-UN Peacekeeping must be subject to a prohibition of terrorism finance under 18USC§2339C for human rights abuses driving the resurgence of Guatemalan refugees and corrupting the two largest beneficiaries of international military assistance, Israeli Defense Force against Palestinians and execution of political prisoner by Egypt under 22USC§2304.

State Department International Security Spending FY 16 - FY 20
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18 2.5%	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
International Security Assistance, Total	8,231	7,628	7,931	6,790	7,041	6,797	7,060	7,083
Sustained International Security Assistance Total	8,231	7,628	7,931	6,790	7,041	690	953	976
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLB)	1,212	1,138	1,138	892	892	892	892	892
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	108	108	108	100	100	95	95	95

Foreign Military financing	6,021	5,714	5,714	5,120	5,120	5,120	5,120	5,120
Subtotal Prohibition	7,341	6,960	6,960	6,112	6,112	6,107	6,107	6,107
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining and related programs (NADR)	885	668	971	678	929	690	953	976
Global Security Contingency Fund	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NADR Sustained International Security Assistance Subtotal	8,231	7,628	7,931	6,790	7,041	690	953	976

Source: State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Organizations FY 17 & FY 18

1. Countries receiving military aid shall participate in collective measures requested by the United Nations for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and security, or for the purpose of assisting foreign military forces in less developed countries, or the voluntary efforts of personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States in such countries to construct public works and to engage in other activities helpful to the economic and social development of the country under 22USC§2302. Gross violations of internationally recognized human rights includes mass murders, killing prisoners of war, torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges and trial, causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons, and other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of person. Countries determined to be in gross violation of human rights are not eligible for military assistance from the United States. Nor are United States Armed Forces permitted to commit such aforementioned violations of internationally recognized human rights under 22USC§2304. In 2007, of 67 nations receiving US foreign assistance in 2007, 64%, 43, received military assistance. 26 nations, 39%, received US foreign military assistance in excess of \$3 million allowed by the Arms Export Control Act of 1976 22USC§ 2751 *et seq.*

Nations Receiving Foreign Military Finance in Excess of \$3 million FY 2007 & 2017

Country	Military Assistance 2007	% of Total	Military Assistance 2017	Country	Military Assistance 2007	% of Total	Military Assistance 2017
Iraq	4,143	32%	150	Turkey	18	0.1%	0
Afghanistan	3,642	28%	0	Romania	16	0.1%	5.4
Israel	2,340	18%	3,100	Morocco	14	0.1%	12
Egypt	1,301	10%	1,300	Ukraine	11	0.08%	47
Oman			4	Lebanon			84.1
Bahrain			7.5	Moldova			11.25
Pakistan	312	2.4%	265	Georgia	11	0.08%	30
Sudan	254	2%	124.4	Bosnia & Herzegovina	10	0.08%	4
Jordan	211	1.6%	385	El Salvador	9	0.07%	1.6
Russia	112	0.9%	0	Indonesia	9	0.07%	14
Kosovo			4.4	Vietnam			10.75
Colombia	87	0.7%	27	Azerbaijan	5	0.03%	1.7
Liberia	56	0.4%	13.8	Kazakhstan	4	0.03%	0.8
Philippines	43	0.3%	50	Albania	4	0.03%	2.4
Tunisia			30	Mexico			4.7
Poland	31	0.2%	9	Macedonia	4	0.03%	4
Honduras			3.1	Nepal			3.8
Bulgaria	24	0.2%	5	United States	13,025	100%	5,900

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. U.S. Foreign Economic and Military Aid by Recipient Country 2000 to 2007. Table 1263, Kerry, John. Congressional Budget Justification. State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs FY 2017 pg. 193-195

B. In recent years the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 50USC§1801 *et seq.* authorizing the wholesale wiretaps by the 50,000 people employed by the National Security Agency and wire interception investigations against individuals by 36,000 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents, has been criticized for their censorship of civil liberties under 50USC§3029. Should international correspondence be censored in peacetime, as though the entire United States is a prison? FISA continues to be re-authorized despite counsel to abolish the NSA, lay-off its 50,000 workers, and sell or transfer its headquarters to a different military or civilian federal government agency. The Attorney General is responsible for the confiscation of NSA and FBI wire and oral communication intercepting devices under 18USC§2513. The Attorney General has been recommended to institute minimization procedures that are reasonably designed in light

of the purpose and technique of the particular surveillance, to minimize the acquisition and retention, and prohibit the dissemination, of non-publicly available information concerning un-consenting United States persons consistent with the need of the United States to obtain, produce, and disseminate foreign intelligence information under 50USC§1801(h).

1. Since 2001 the number of names entered in the NSA supercomputer has risen tenfold from 15,000 to 150,000. The NSA has pled guilty to armed attacks against civilians in Europe. Since 2006 NSA interception of every wire communications leaving the United States has been associated with international and domestic violence that constitutes terrorism under 50USC§1801(c) to such a degree that international emails must be singularly isolated and domestic email lists limited to less than a dozen trusted readers, from untroubled email lists numbering in the tens of thousands before 2006. Since 2013 information has been even more compromised by FBI sabotaged Windows computers, time and money it takes to adapt to this crisis the federal government complacently continues to use insecure Microsoft computers and produce intellectually insipid, often tampered, literary works under §1801(d) without even publishing any information regarding any potential attacks, sabotage, international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities under §1801(e).

2. The FISA Court is located on the top-floor of Justice Department headquarters. Over the past four decades, the FISA court has only rejected about four out of millions of wiretap applications. Every international cable is tapped, usually by a secret office in the corporate office, but the US Navy has a boat that is able to tap into the transatlantic cable, and cellular transmissions are intercepted. Due to the ever-present danger of being targeted for random armed attack against groups and individuals by NSA or FBI associates using global positioning system (GPS) hardwired into cell-phones, it is recommended to use airplane mode when not in use, such as anywhere near home, with its relatively secure landline, ever, and advised to remove the GPS function from standard cell phones. The Office of Intelligence Policy and Review (OIPR), under the direction of the Counsel for Intelligence Policy, is responsible for advising the Attorney General on all matters relating to the 50,000 employees of the National Security Administration. The Office prepares and files all applications for electronic surveillance and physical search under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, assists Government agencies by providing legal advice on matters of national security law and policy, and represents the Department of Justice on variety of interagency committees such as the National Counterintelligence Policy Board. The Office also comments on and coordinates other agencies' views regarding proposed legislation affecting intelligence matters. The Office serves as adviser to the Attorney General and various client agencies, including the Central Intelligence Agency, (exclude the Federal Bureau of Investigation), Defense and State Departments, concerning questions of law, regulation, and guidelines as well as the legality of domestic and overseas intelligence operations.

C. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was created in 1947 by the signing of the National Security Act by President Truman. The National Security Act (NSA) charged the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) with coordinating the nation's intelligence

activities and correlating, evaluating and disseminating intelligence which affects national security. The NSA members of the National Security Council counsel such people as the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense. The Director of Central Intelligence and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff participate as advisors. In 1949, the Central Intelligence Agency Act was passed permitting the Agency to use confidential fiscal and administrative procedures and exempting CIA from many of the usual limitations on the expenditure of federal funds. It provided that CIA funds could be included in the budgets of other departments and then transferred to the Agency without regard to the restrictions placed on the initial appropriation. Following allegations of wrongdoing by U.S. intelligence agencies, the Senate established the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI) on 19 May 1976. Assassination is specifically prohibited. The House of Representatives followed suit on 14 July 1977 by creating the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI). It is hoped that CIA analysts will focus on keeping the Factbook up to date.

1. The CIA is an independent agency, responsible for providing national security intelligence to senior US policymakers explained in the CIA Intelligence Fact Book. The CIA finishes 2,200 intelligence products annually. Moreover, CIA officials and analysts provide more than 1,200 substantive briefings a year to members of Congress, congressional committees, and their staffs. In addition, the Office of Congressional Affairs provides annually an average of 150 notifications to oversight committees; and responds to approximately 275 Committee Directed Actions, including preparation of Annual Reports; and prepares responses to nearly 500 oral and written inquiries. The aggregate intelligence budget was \$26.6 billion in fiscal year 1997 and \$26.7 billion for fiscal year 1998. The budget was reported to have risen to \$40 billion in 2004. The source of these funds is concealed, and is believed to be financed by the Defense and State Departments, witness fees and Fact Book sales, and is extrinsic to the federal budget total.

a. The first classified CIA World Factbook was published in August 1962, and the first unclassified version was published in June 1971. The NIS program was terminated in 1973 except for the *Factbook*, map, and gazetteer components. The 1975 *Factbook* was the first to be made available to the public with sales through the US Government Printing Office (GPO). The fact book is the most comprehensive international atlas that updates key international statistics annually. The Central Intelligence Agency publishes and updates the online directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments weekly. The directory is intended to be used primarily as a reference aid and includes as many governments of the world as is considered practical, some of them not officially recognized by the United States. Public opinion has made it clear that MK Ultra hallucinogen experiment in the 1950s and 60s was a failure and the CIA World Fact Book was a success. The CIA however assassination an Italian judge detaining a CIA agent distributing LSD in Italy, who was released by the relieving judge because the CIA cannot be detained. The CIA needs to better protect their secrecy of international correspondence against libel as a "spy agency", and ensure their agency is not engaged in the illicit drug trade, torture or the terrorism finance of military and paramilitary activity such as foreign military education and foreign military finance. Abuses of a Secretary of

State, who was a former CIA Director, indicate that the CIA is a bad influence on the World Factbook and must be abolished. The *principle of non-intervention* codified at Art. 2 (7) of the UN Charter ensures that nothing shall authorize the United Nations or its members to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. Wherefore every sovereign State and responsible government has the right to conduct its affairs, without outside interference. Intervention is wrongful when it uses methods of coercion, particularly force, either in the direct form of military action or in the indirect form of support for subversive activities in another State. Upholding this principle, no state shall finance, instigate or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities attempting to overthrow the government of another state in Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America) No. 70 (1986).

2. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) was created to take the fall for drug crimes in 1974 and was joined in by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1982 under 28CFR§0.85. Now the FBI and DEA have poisoned hundreds of thousands with fentanyl alone, taken hostages, robbed, arsoned, lie in wait behind the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Microsoft, and Iron Curtain under 28CFR0.87, that needs to be repealed, to prevent incompetent interventions by a serious public health and first degree murder risk under 18USC§1111. The FBI claims responsible for unlawfully obtaining evidence under 18USC§793 (e) and is believed to disclose the identity of CIA informants, and others, to Chinese armed forces with the intent to injure the United States, Canada and Interpol under §793(d). The Authority for Employment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Senior Executive Service under 5USC§3151-§3152 must be repealed to spare innocent public officials and judges sanctions and grave breeches of Art. 54 and Art. 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). The Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (1988) provides three helpful legal principles for overruling false arrest Principle 2 Only Under the Law, Principle 21 Prohibition of Corrupt Investigation and Principle 27 Inadmissibility of Evidence Improperly Acquired. Prohibition of foreign political campaign contributions under 52USC§30121 supersedes Special Counsel and FBI interference with elections under 18USC§593. J. Edgar Hoover warned the bureau of the danger of politicization and now it is time for the FBI and DEA to be abolished. Abuses of a Secretary of State, who was a former CIA Director, indicate that the CIA is a bad influence on the World Factbook and must be abolished. The Democratic Speaker of the House cannot rule by the exclusion of torture victims of her Permanent Select Intelligence Committee, nor continue to poison Democrats and bills of Congress with Dimethoxymethylamphetamine (DOM) rampage shootings by association with the FBI and DEA. The CIA, FBI, DEA, White House Office of Drug Control Policy and Interagency Drug and Crime Task Force must all be abolished. The World Factbook, Uniform Crime Report, Quantico National Forensic Laboratory and Federal Police Academy are all that need to be protected. Congress must amend federal torture statute to comply with Arts. 2, 4 and 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987) by repealing the phrase “outside the United States” from 18USC§2340A(a) and amending Exclusive Remedies at §2340B

so: The legal system shall ensure that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, their dependents shall be entitled to compensation under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987).

§234d United Nations Contributions

A. 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. 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 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 Assembly. 3. The 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. 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.

United States Assessment of United Nations Contributions FY 16 – 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	10,751	10,751	10,015	9,399	9,399	9,635

UN Budget						
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

2. 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. 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 have with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) since 2017.

B. 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 Peacekeeping Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	13,949	9,378	16,339	5,298	14,655	15,022	14,236
UN Disengagement 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 Referend	18,445	9,030	15,734	8,453	15,734	16,206	15,284

um in West Sahara (MINURSO)							
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia	7,132	1,022	1,780	Milan Babic	Slobodan Milosic	Lee Jong Wook	0
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	11,464	6,581	11,467	6,150	11,467	11,811	11,139
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 (MINUSTAH)	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	0	101,070	176,099	79,090	176,099	181,382	171,062

Office to AMISOM (UNSOS)							
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 ABYEI (UNISFA)	131,839	46,315	80,697	47,339	80,697	83,118	78,389
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	503,120	185,989	324,057	220,707	324,057	333,779	314,789
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	318,767	181,995	317,098	211,003	317,098	326,611	308,029
UN Multidim	268,518	153,307	267,113	156,923	267,113	275,126	259,474

ensional Integrate d Stabilizat ion Mission in CAR (MINUS CA)							
Mission Monitori ng / Effective ness 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- Applicati on of Credits to Reduce Amounts Payable	-120,659	0	0	0	0	0	
UN Auto- Applicati on of Credits in Excess of Appropri ations Cap	-655	0	0	0	0	0	0
UN Applicati on of Additiona l Credits in Excess of the Appropri ations	-1,928	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cap							
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 Carryforward Funds	2,244,787	1,490,812	2,198,511	1,196,108	2,011,051	1,949,888	2,021,551

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

1. 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.

2. 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.

C. 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 Organizations and Programs) UNRWA	337,000	(333,000)	0	0	362,912 + 354,061 = 716,973	371,985
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	16,926	16,622	16,254	16,809	18,196	18,650

Organizational						
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 Telecommunication Union	10,076	9,854	10,191	10,203	10,832	11,084
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 Meteorological Organization	14,378	14,715	14,980	14,415	15,456	15,843
Organization for the	18,965	19,191	21,509	21,509	20,387	20,897

Prohibition of Chemical Weapons						
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 Organization (PAHO)	64,486	65,286	65,286	32,643	69,323	71,056
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 Organization	131,207	133,418	133,625	79,267	145,018	148,644

ons						
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	242	236	272	280	260	267

on Private International Law						
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 Coffee Organization	618	411	449	0	664	680
International Copper Study Group	34	28	31	32	37	38

(ICSG)						
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 Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	310	287	279	279	333	342
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	18,015	(18,015)	0	0	0	0

Missions in Afghanistan and Libya						
Bureau of International Expositions Arrears	0	120	0	0	0	0
Total International Organizations, exc. UNRWA	1,466,892	1,400,639	1,456,686	995,101	2,099,142	1,587,176
Total International Organizations, 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

C. It is sickening that the United States ceased paying United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2011. By the end of FY 17, when the US pulled out of UNESCO Dec. 31, 2017, the unpaid U.S. bill for UNESCO amounted to \$550 million, plus \$85.7 million in 2018, for an extra year in 2019, whereas it does not seem to have gone through in 2018, plus 3% annually beginning in 2020. The State Department said it would like to remain involved as a nonmember observer state. Whereas the United States Congress has defended international organization spending growth at or near zero, against even larger threatened Presidential budget cuts, the United States must be charged with program levels estimated 2.5% annual growth since FY 16, for all agencies plus \$1 billion arrears for UNESCO since FY11 and United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East since FY 18 this FY 19, as a sign of good faith under Art. 2(2) of the UN Charter.

1. 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).

2. 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. 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.

3. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action under Art. 2(5) of the UN Charter. Withholding of United States proportionate share for certain programs of international organizations provides: Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this part shall be available for the United States proportionate share for programs for Burma, North Korea, Syria, Iran,

Cuba, or the Palestine Liberation Organization or for projects whose purpose is to provide benefits to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it, or at the discretion of the President, Communist countries listed in section 2370(f) of this title under 22USC§2227. It is 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.

4. Iran needs to be repealed from 22USC§2227 if §2227 is not repealed in its entirety. Iran should not be under any form of sanction by the United States, derogating their most favored nation status under Art. I of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), except in regards to Art I of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968). Iran released their hostages pursuant to United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (United States of America v. Islamic Republic of Iran) (1979-1981). As part of the Iran-Contra scandal Iran was then falsely accused of bombing a Marine Corp barracks in Lebanon in 1983 that Iran denied. Nonetheless, the United States unlawfully seized and distributed \$3.6 billion in Iranian assets, \$2 billion that must be immediately returned pursuant to Certain Iranian Assets (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) (2019) and another \$1.6 billion when Iran is certified a non-nuclear weapons state by the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA). 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) in Relocation of the United States Embassy to Jerusalem (Palestine v. United States of America) (2019).

5. 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, pursuant to Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) No. 175 (2018). 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. 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, it is advised to repeal the congressional entrapment regarding the termination of sanctions

under 22USC§7204. Although sanctions against Taliban controlled territory and other state sponsors of international terrorism might be just, it might be time to forgive the 'Taliban', those sanctions with respect to the export of agricultural commodities, medicine, or medical devices to the Government of Syria or to the Government of North Korea, or to any other entity in Syria or North Korea, are specially protected under 22USC§7205(a)(2). When the Soviet food program was discontinued in 1996 six million North Korean starved to death or committed suicide, the land border with South Korea is toxic and obstructed by the De-Militarized Zone (DMZ) and it was about a decade, after the market system took root in Chinese agricultural assistance, before Americans were even informed of the totalitarian famine.

Art. 3 Customs Service

§235 Department of Homeland Security

A. Congress has a duty to change the name of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to Customs in Title 6 of the US Code and Code of Federal Regulations. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296), dated November 25, 2002, as an executive department of the U.S. Federal Government. On March 1, 2003 the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) inherited the professional workforce, programs and infrastructure of the Coast Guard, Customs Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), and the Transportation Security Administration, 22 agencies in all. The Office of the Secretary, Management, Analysis and Operations, Office of the Inspector General, Office of Health Affairs, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Science and Technology Directorate, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, and Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction cost less than a billion dollars and do not require extra explanation.

1. The FY 2019 President's Budget for DHS claims to provides \$47.5 billion in net discretionary funding and an additional \$6.7 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) is requested for response and recovery to major disasters. This is an accounting error. It is necessary for the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to report DHS total budget authority of \$72 billion and \$40 billion revenues in FY 19. OMB must exactly report Total Budget Authority from the Budget-in-brief as outlays, if they are to report Total Custodial Revenues from the Agency Financial Report, in Tables 4.1 and 2.5 of the Historical Tables. OMB has been underestimating outlays and consequently overestimating customs revenues. Unpopular migration policy instantly caused zero federal revenue growth FY 17 & 18 and must be redressed. FEMA must charge a higher premium and/or people are going to have to stop building in flood zones. FEMA is advised to solicit the Small Business Administration (SBA) strategy of matching funds from local government permits, wherever flood insurance premiums are paid, to double the economic benefit of premium revenues in time of disaster, without raising consumer flood insurance rates. Tripling flood insurance revenues might be solicited from construction loans after a disaster.

Homeland Security FY16 - FY20

(millions)

	FY16 Revised Enacted	FY17 Annualized CR	FY 17 Enacted	FY 18 President's Budget	FY 19 President's Budget	FY19 2.5%	FY 20
Office of the Secretary	145	134	137	130	129	157	161
Management	937	962	674	769	1,083	1,009	1,034
Analysis and Operations	265	266	264	252	253	285	293
Office of the Inspector General	162	181	175	134	138	175	179
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	13,254	13,940	14,440	16,388	16,690	14,273	14,630
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	6,154	6,230	6,770	7,942	8,817	6,627	6,793
Transportation and Security Administration	7,440	7,589	7,771	7,582	7,726	8,012	8,212
U.S. Coast Guard	10,984	10,322	10,671	10,673	11,652	11,829	12,124
U.S. Secret Service	2,198	2,156	2,311	2,208	2,416	2,367	2,426
National	3,079	3,045	3,270	3,278	3,348	3,316	3,399

Protection and Programs Directorate							
Office of Health Affairs	125	0	124	111	0	134	138
Federal Emergency Management Agency 3%	13,985	14,169	16,232	15,552	16,071	15,282	15,740
FEMA Grant Programs 3%	2,590	2,371	0	0	0	2,830	2,915
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service 3%	3,610	4,018	4,179	4,442	4,720	3,945	4,063
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	245	243	243	273	382	264	270
Science and Technology Directorate	787	759	782	627	583	848	869
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNTO)	347	342	353	330	0	0	0

Counteri ng Weapon s of Mass Destruct ion	0	0	0	0	429	429	440
Total Budget Authorit y	66,307	66,727	68,396	70,691	74,437	71,782	73,686
Less Mandato ry Fees and Trust Funds	13,084	14,557	13,492	14,198	14,725	14,725	15,314
Gross Discreti onary Budget Authorit y	53,223	52,170	54,904	56,493	59,712	57,057	58,372
Less Discreti onary Offsettin g Fees	4,040	4,966	4,118	5,040	5,236	5,236	5,445
Net Discreti onary Budget Authorit y	49,183	47,204	50,786	51,453	54,479	51,821	52,927
Less FEMA Disaster Relief – Major Disaster Cap Adjustm ent	6,713	6,709	6,713	6,793	6,652	6,652	6,652
Less – CHIMP Funding	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Less: USCG – OCO Funding	0	0	163	0	0	0	0
Less: Rescissions to Prior Year Balances	1,049	1,049	1,484	593	300	300	100
Adjusted Net Discretionary Budget Authority	43,515	41,540	45,390	45,249	48,120	45,465	46,371

Source: Kelly, John; Nielson, Kirstjen Department of Homeland Security Budget-in-brief FY 18 & FY 19; Table 2.5 Composition of Other Receipts and Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency OMB Historical Tables FY 17 and FY 19

2. Customs revenue growth has very slow, 0.3% FY 15 – FY 16. New revenues from tariff hikes against China have either not been reported or were so offset by reduction in other tariffs or taxable imports and exports, that total Customs revenues are reported to be \$40 billion in FY 18, the same as in FY 16, the last year for which specialized statistics are available. Tariffs must be reduced to 0.1% annually less than the average 1.6% tariff rate in 2016, so that the average tariff would be 1.46% in 2019 pursuant to the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions. DHS Budget in Brief FY 19 reports \$40 billion customs duties, fees and other revenues from CBP. This means that even with an increase in tariffs against China, the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions has resulted in lower total revenues. Only \$26.6 billion - \$27.1 billion in revenues can be accounted for by subtracting Adjusted Net Budget Authority from Total Budget Authority FY 18 CBP 2016 Performance and Accountability Report. CBP Collections by Major Processing Port Locations reports a total of \$44.8 billion FY 16 in revenues on page 170. The entire Department of Homeland Security reports only \$40.1 billion FY 16 Custodial Revenues on page 47 of the FY 2017 Agency Financial Report. Pg. 47 goes on to explain that of \$40.1 billion in revenues \$26.1 billion went to the General Fund, ostensibly to pay for the agency, and distributed all the rest, \$14.0 billion, to other federal and non-federal agencies FY 16. It is not lawful for OMB to report total customs revenues and total DHS outlays adjusted downward by the use of these revenues by Customs. To be legal Customs outlays and revenues must be expressed by OMB either as \$41 billion outlays and \$14 billion revenues or preferably \$67 billion outlays and \$40 billion revenues FY 16.

Customs Expenditures and Revenues Estimates FY 16 – FY 20

(millions)

	FY16 Revised Enacted	FY17 Annualized CR	FY 17 Enacted	FY 17 2.5%	FY 18 President's Budget	FY 18 2.5%	FY 19 President's Budget	FY19 2.5%	FY 20
Outlays	66,307	66,727	68,396	68,067	70,691	69,872	74,437	71,782	73,686
Revenues	40,075	40,198	40,198	40,198	40,319	40,319	40,440	40,440	40,452

Source: OMB Historical Tables 2.5 and 4.1 FY 17 & FY 19; DHS FY 2017 Agency Financial Report; FY19 Budget-in-brief.

B. President Donald J. Trump has been cited a nationalist populist leader willing to stoke racism, xenophobia and related intolerance with little regard for the human rights of many within the borders of their countries by the High Commissioner of Human Rights in paragraphs 21 and 29 the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance A/73/305 6 (2018). The border wall is condemned by the Advisory Opinion regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory No. 131 of 9 July 2004. Now it is used by Israeli snipers to shoot, maim and kill unarmed Palestinian protestors. The construction of the Great Wall of China ultimately failed to prevent the Mongolian conquest and may have undermined diplomatic efforts to pacify the northern barbarians. The Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) along the 38th Parallel in Korea is toxic wasteland in which 6 million North Koreans starved to death before relatives in the South got the news. Customs is not associated with being the only thing that helps the President sleep at night. The name of the Homeland Security must be prohibited as nationalist populist propaganda under Art. 20 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976). Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) must be abolished as an unwarranted collective method of deportation under Art. 22 of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990) and Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P.

1. The U.S. Court of International Trade was constituted by the Customs Court Act of 1980 at 28USC§251-258 to employ 12 presidential appointed judges who hear claims against the United States under 28USC§581-1585. The 1930 Tariff Act, 1974 Trade Act and the Customs Courts Act of 1980 grant the Court a residual grant of exclusive subject matter jurisdictional authority to decide any civil action against the United States, its officers, or its agencies arising out of any law pertaining to international trade, tariffs and customs. The Court operates in accordance with the Rules of Court and in co-operation with the Civil Division of the Department of Justice. COITUS is obscene needs to be changed to Customs Court (CC). It is held that the President, from New York City, is under the influence of the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) since the Customs Court (CC) Act of 1980 and his divorce. The President must stop exhibiting the revolting racist, xenophobic and anarchist borderline personality disorder

associations made under the influence of unwitting exposure to aphrodisiacs, Galantamine lucid dreaming stroke risk, water-soluble dimethoxymethylamphetamine (DOM) that causes a 3 day panic attack and six months recovery from severe mental illness, most rampage shootings and suicide bombings and other mind, mood and health altering substances. Changing the name of Homeland Security to Customs in Title 6 of the United States Code and Code of Federal Regulation, Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC) and Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRAI-d) is Department's highest priority

2. Border walls are condemned by the Advisory Opinion Regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories ICJ No. 131 (2004). less than \$10 under the Eighth Amendment and Art. 1 Sec. 9 Cl. 1 of the US Constitution and free. Many aliens who enter illegally have committed a misdemeanor criminal offense in violation of 8USC§1325. Immigration proceedings are civil proceedings and immigration detention is not punishment; see *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 609 (2001). 8USC§1325 fails as a misdemeanor whereas the burden of proving illegal entry is that the State must sell regular price identification and travel documents under common Arts. 26-29 of the Conventions Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Stateless Persons (1954). Detention and deportation constitute grave breeches of Sec. 2 and Art. 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). It is cruel and unusual to arrest and detain undocumented aliens, in lieu of making a good faith effort to sell migrant workers valid travel and identification documents, under the Eighth Amendment. Wherefore illegal entrants shall be given the traditional free trial and be sold travel and identification documents at a reduced cost, not to exceed \$10 under Art. 1 Sec. 9 Cl. 1 of the US Constitution.

3. Application for a Travel Document USCIS Form I-131 provides travel document to refugees, asylees and childhood arrivals. It needs to be amended to provide travel documents for undocumented US citizens 1a, permanent or conditional resident applying for travel documents to come and go 1b, refugee, asylee and childhood arrival 1c and stateless, undocumented person from a foreign country 1d. After filing Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, and receiving a favorable determination, the applicant receives an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) and within seven days thereafter a social security card, even if they previously had a social security number. The unique social security number indicates their country of origin and enables them to the legally work, report their income and pay taxes to the United States government. An EAD is not necessary for lawful permanent residents. A Green Card Form I-551 Permanent Resident Card or a nonimmigrant visa authorizing the immigrant to work for a specific employer, for example, H-1B, L-1B, O, or P visas are evidence of employment authorization. The 30 to 180 day spell of unemployability caused by the delay in processing can be avoided by filing in advance. Sustainable Development Goal 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. Goal 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

§235a Citizenship and Immigration Service

A. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was abolished by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 that created the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) to process immigration and naturalization proceedings and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) left to perpetuate the collective deportation function separately. USCIS processes more than six million immigration benefits applications annually, only 51% of which are approved. The USCIS is responsible for the administration of immigration and naturalization adjudication functions of US Embassies and establishing immigration services policies and priorities to fundamentally transform and improve the delivery of immigration and citizenship services, while enhancing our nation's security. These functions include: (a) Adjudication of immigrant visa petitions; (b) Adjudication of naturalization petitions; (c) Adjudication of asylum and refugee applications; (d) Adjudications performed at the service centers, and (e) All other adjudications formerly performed by the INS. The Justice Department retains an Executive Office of Immigration Review, Board of Immigration Review and Chief Judge to review immigration actions.

1. The Constitution gave to Congress the power in Article I Section 8 Clause 4 'To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States'. Article 1 Section 9 Clause 1 appraises, 'The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person'. The Equal Protection section of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that states, 'All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws'.

2. Non-immigrant visas are issued without delay at the border, immigrant visas on the other hand are processed within 30 days of filing, and should be completed within 180 days, by US Citizenship and Immigration Service under 8USC§1184. Immigrant Visas may be issued in accordance with current quotas for foreign immigrants who have applied and meet the basic criteria of; 1. having completed at least a high school education; 2. having completed at least two years of work in a field that requires experience; 3. not attempting to flee a felony conviction in a foreign country. Expedited immigration visas are given to those people who are; 1. spouses or children of a person who has received an immigrant visa; 2. aliens with exceptional abilities in the arts, education, sciences or business that plan to continue to use their ability in the United States; a. with a tenured position with a university or equivalent research position; b. by continuing to serve an international corporation or legal entity in the USA; c. professionals willing to work in a location where there is determined to be a need for such professionals in the USA; a college diploma is not sufficient evidence; d. a person investing at least \$1 million in a region in the USA with levels of unemployment over

150% of the national average of 5% under 8USC§1153. The Asylum policy of the United States is that refugees with a legitimate claim for relief from political persecution shall be; (i) granted sufficient resources for employment training and placement in order to achieve economic self-sufficiency among refugees as quickly as possible; (ii) provided with the opportunity to acquire sufficient English language training to enable them to become effectively resettled as quickly as possible; (iii) insured that cash assistance is made available to refugees in such a manner as not to discourage their economic self-sufficiency under 8USC§1158 and 8USC§1522.

3. Immigrants are given a unique social security number indicating their country of origin and enabling them to the legally work, report their income and pay taxes to the United States government. After filing Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, and receiving a favorable determination, the applicant receives an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) and within seven days thereafter a social security card, even if they previously had a social security number. An EAD is not necessary for lawful permanent residents. A Green Card Form I-551 Permanent Resident Card or a nonimmigrant visa authorizing the immigrant to work for a specific employer, for example, H-1B, L-1B, O, or P visas are evidence of employment authorization. The 30 to 180 day spell of unemployability caused by the delay in processing can be avoided by filing in advance. The primary reason given by aliens residing in the United States for their undocumented status was the high price, \$2,500 to apply for work visa, with no guarantee of actually getting the visa or their money back, exceeds the ability of low income workers to pay, and the price has been reduced to \$495, \$410 plus \$85 for biometrics, free for some applicants. Canada reduced the price of their work visa to \$500 in 2007, the United States followed suit.

B. Demographers express a wide range of views about the future course of immigration for the United States. Some believe that net immigration will increase substantially in the future. Others believe that potential immigrants may be increasingly attracted to other countries, that the number of potential immigrants may be lower due to lower birth rates in many countries, or that changes in the law or enforcement of the law will reduce immigration. Legal immigration is estimated by adding lawful permanent residents (LPR) in and adjustment of status. Adjustment of status adds to LPR in and subtracts from the Other than LPR in. Lawful permanent resident (LPR) immigration are persons who enter the Social Security area and are granted LPR status, or who are already in the Social Security area and adjust their status to become LPRs. Legal emigration: LPRs and citizens who leave the Social Security area population. Other-than-LPR immigration: Persons who enter the Social Security area and stay to the end of the year without being granted LPR status, such as undocumented immigrants, foreign workers and students entering with temporary or tourist visas. Other-than-LPR emigration are other-than-LPR immigrants who leave the Social Security area population. Net LPR immigration is the difference between LPR immigration and legal emigration. Net other-than-LPR immigration is the difference between other- than-LPR immigration and other-than-LPR emigration. Total net immigration refers to the sum of net LPR immigration and net other-than-LPR immigration.

Migration Estimates 2001-2017
(thousands)

Year	LPR in	LPR out	Adjustment of status	Net legal	Other-in	Other out	Adjustments of status	Net other	Total net immigration
2001	517	265	542	794	1,322	122	542	658	1,453
2002	483	243	487	728	1,259	112	487	660	1,388
2003	414	192	354	575	1,139	123	354	662	1,237
2004	466	250	533	749	1,304	108	533	662	1,411
2005	561	290	597	869	1,791	52	597	1,141	2,010
2006	639	303	573	910	1,450	76	573	801	1,710
2007	584	267	482	800	883	328	482	72	872
2008	635	278	478	835	672	948	478	-754	81
2009	633	277	475	832	752	170	475	106	938
2010	622	262	426	786	678	199	426	53	838
2011	647	264	408	791	606	263	408	-66	725
2012	621	255	401	766	776	131	401	244	1,011
2013	589	249	409	748	939	184	409	346	1,094
2014	627	256	398	769	1,073	364	398	311	1,080
2015	689	271	395	813	1,082	324	395	364	1,177
2016	776	296	408	888	1,450	192	408	849	1,737
2017	700	288	450	863	1,450	231	450	769	1,632

Source: 2018 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund. 2018. LPR – legal permanent resident.

1. The United States of America was populated by waves of immigrants fleeing religious persecution and potato famine in Europe. Legal immigration increased after World War II to around 300,000 persons per year and remained around that level until shortly after 1960. With the Immigration Act of 1965 and other related changes, annual legal immigration increased to about 400,000 and remained fairly stable until 1977. Between 1977 and 1990, legal immigration once again increased, averaging about 580,000 per year. The Immigration Act of 1990, which took effect in fiscal year 1992, restructured the immigration categories and increased significantly the number of immigrants who may legally enter the United States. Legal immigration averaged about 780,000 persons per year during the period 1992 through 1999. Legal immigration increased to about 900,000 in 2000 and about 1,060,000 in 2001 reflecting primarily an increase in the number of

persons granted LPR status as immediate relatives of U.S. citizens, the only category of legal immigration that is not numerically limited. However, after the terrorist attacks of 9-11 and creation of the Department of Homeland Security in the Homeland Security Act of 2003, legal immigration declined to less than 800,000 by 2003 as the number of pending applications increased. From 2003 to 2006, legal immigration increased until it reached about 1,200,000 for 2005 and 2006. For 2007 through 2009, legal immigration decreased to about 1,100,000. For 2010 through 2012 legal migration decreased to slightly more than 1 million. In 2013 legal migration decreased to less than 1 million before rebounding above 1 million in 2014 and 2015 to nearly 1.2 million in 2016 before slightly declining to 1,150,000 in 2017.

2. The number of undocumented immigrants residing in the Social Security area population is estimated to have been about 8.9 million persons as of January 1, 2000, increasing to about 13.5 million persons as of January 1, 2007. During the recession, the other-immigrant population is estimated to have decreased and reached a level of 12.6 million persons as of January 1, 2009. The net other immigration declined from 2007-2010 for two reasons. One, the step-up of deportations to remove undocumented aliens and two, more importantly the economic recession drove many to emigrate to other nations. The number of illegal entrants into the United States through the Southwest border was estimated to exceed one million people a year, but that number is thought to have declined as border enforcement and deportations increased, the economy became depressed and the statistical term other than legal permanent resident (LPR) was explained to include people who overstay temporary visas, and students. In 2015 Net immigration and undocumented immigration rose to the highest levels since 2006 when net immigration declined to less than a million until 2012. Since 2001 the high is net immigration of 2,010,000, with 869 legal immigrants and 1,141 other immigrants. The low is net immigration of 81,000 in 2008 with 835,000 legal immigrants and net deportation of -754,000 other immigrants. With legal immigration remaining steady at 795,000 and undocumented migration increasing swiftly to 762,000, net immigration was estimated at 1,557,000 in 2015.

3. The intermediate alternative assumes that ultimate annual LPR immigration, which includes residents who adjust their status to become LPRs, will be 1,050,000 persons for 2019 and later. Under the intermediate alternative, by combining the ultimate annual LPR immigration and legal emigration assumptions, ultimate annual net LPR immigration is about 788,000 persons. For the low-cost and high-cost scenarios, ultimate annual net LPR immigration is 1,000,000 persons and 595,000 persons, respectively. The ultimate levels of other-than-LPR immigration are unchanged from last year's report: 1,350,000 persons for alternative II, 1,650,000 persons for alternative I, and 1,050,000 persons for alternative III. Under the intermediate assumptions, the total annual number of other-than-LPR immigrants who leave the Social Security area averages about 424,000 through the 75-year projection period. Under the intermediate assumptions, the projected average annual level of net other-than-LPR immigration over the 75-year projection period is about 484,000 persons. For the low-cost and high-cost assumptions, projected average annual net other-than-LPR immigration is about 607,000 persons and 356,000 persons, respectively. The projected average annual level of total net

immigration (LPR and other- than-LPR, combined) is about 1,272,000 persons per year during the 75-year projection period under the intermediate assumptions. For the low-cost and high-cost assumptions, projected average annual total net immigration is about 1,607,000 persons and 952,000 persons, respectively. In the same month President Donald Trump attempted to declare a national emergency in order to build a border wall, 76,103 immigrants without the needed documentation to enter the U.S. either presented themselves at legal ports of entry or were apprehended by Border Patrol between ports of entry. The proportion of immigrants crossing illegally by going between ports of entry, rather than presenting themselves at legal ports of entry, also increased, making up 87% of all undocumented immigrants stopped by CBP. Opposition defiance disorder is a significant factor on both sides of the borderline personality disorder. The illegal immigrant statistics are the highest total for February since 2007. It is also the highest single month total since Trump was elected in November 2016, right after crossings hit 66,842 in October 2016, just before Trump's election. Still, February did not set an overall record for border traffic. Before 2008, monthly border crossings were consistently over 100,000, and were higher than 200,000 per month in 2000.

C. English language learner (ELL) is an individual who, has sufficient difficulty speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language to be denied the opportunity to learn successfully in classrooms where the language of instruction is English or to participate fully in the larger U.S. society. Such an individual (1) was not born in the United States or has a native language other than English; (2) comes from environments where a language other than English is dominant; or (3) is an American Indian or Alaska Native and comes from environments where a language other than English has had a significant impact on the individual's level of English language proficiency. Students who are identified as English language learners (ELLs) can participate in language assistance programs to help ensure that they attain English proficiency and meet the same academic content and achievement standards that all students are expected to meet. English as a second or foreign language is the use of English by speakers with different native languages. Language education for people learning English may be known as English as a second language (ESL). English as a foreign language (EFL) means the teaching of English in a non-English-speaking region. EFL needs to improve in Latin American secondary schools so migrants would not be detained at the U.S. border for want of the high school education required for immigrant visas under 8USC§1153. English may be the most widely understood language in the world, with four large countries of 500 million native speakers, plus more than a billion people who study the English language from the beginning of secondary school, including as the common language in India. English is easier than Chinese.

1. The percentage of public school students in the United States who were ELLs was higher in fall 2015 (9.5%, or 4.8 million students) than in fall 2000 (8.1%, or 3.8 million students). In Fall of 2015 the eleven most commonly reported home language of ELL students was Spanish (3,741,066), Arabic (114,371), Chinese (101,347), Vietnamese (81,157), English (80,333), Somali (34,813), Hmong (34,813), Russian (33,057), Haitian Creole (30,232), Tagalog (27,277), Korean (27,268). Comprising 77.1% of ELL students Spanish speakers make up 7.6% of total enrollment. Arabic speakers are the second most

populous group comprising 2.4% of ELL students and only 0.2% of total enrollment. English was the fifth most commonly reported home language for ELL students (80,300 students), which may respect students who live in multilingual households or students adopted from other countries who were raised speaking another language but currently live in households where English is spoken. The number of ELLs who reported that their home language was Nepali or a Karen language more than quadrupled between fall 2008 and fall 2015 (from 3,200 to 14,100 students for Nepali and from 3,000 to 12,800 students for Karen languages). California reported the highest percentage of ELLs among its public school students, at 21.0%, followed by Texas and Nevada, each at 16.8%. Nineteen states and the District of Columbia had percentages of ELL students that were 6.0% or higher but less than 10.0%, and 14 states had percentages that were 3.0% or higher but less than 6.0%. The percentage of students who were ELLs was less than 3.0% in nine states, with Mississippi (2.0%), Vermont (1.6%), and West Virginia (1.0%) having the lowest percentages. In fall 2015, some 713,000 ELL students were identified as students with disabilities, representing 14.7% of the total ELL population enrolled in U.S. public elementary and secondary schools.

2. Hispanic high school drop-outs rates are 164% higher than average. In statistical studies by race, the term Hispanic and ELL are somewhat interchangeable because of the large majority of Spanish speakers studying ELL. As a race or ethnicity, Hispanic ELL students have the lowest education attainment levels in the United States. On average 11.2% of the US population drops out of high school. Of those dropouts, 10.5% are white, 11.3% are black and 29.5% are Hispanic. The rates vary according to age. Students who are in grades 9-10 (ages 14-16) drop out at the following rates: 5.9% of whites, 7.4% of blacks, and 15.8% of Hispanics. The Hispanic drop out rate increased from 12.5% in 1980 to a high of 19% in 1990. In 1978 whites still made up 80% of America's population, including almost three-fourths of those under 18. But minorities now constitute more than 36% of the total population and are on track to become a majority of the youth population before 2020. Federal figures show that nonwhites comprised 47% of the 2011 class entering higher education, up from one-third in 1996. From 1994 to 2006 African-American and Hispanic students increased from one-fifth to one-third of the enrollment at community colleges, and from one-sixth to two-fifths at the four-year schools rated least selective. Yet in the upper-rung universities considered very or most competitive, the combined black/Hispanic share remained stuck at only about 12%. For fiscal year 2016 the U.S. Department of Education categorized 415 institutions as eligible Hispanic-Serving Institutions. these institutions are eligible to apply for a number of grant programs through the Hispanic-Serving Institutions Division in the Department's Office of Postsecondary Education. Eligible institutions meet various program criteria and have at least 25% Hispanic student enrollment.

3. The General Educational Development (GED) certificate was created in 1942. Each year, more than 700,000 adults in the United States take the battery of tests comprising the GED exam. Since the program's inception in 1942 more than 18 million adults have passed the GED tests. About 40% of dropouts (who typically left school at 16 or 17 years old) had obtained a GED by age 29 years whereas only 2.79% of GED holders had earned an associate's degree by age 29. Only 23% of GED holders were enrolled in a

postsecondary institution for as little as a single semester. Approximately 10% of Hispanic dropouts obtained a GED credential, which is a far lower rate than the nearly 20% of African American dropouts and 30% of White dropouts. The GED credential is often considered to be the equivalent of a high school diploma for students who do not graduate from high school. A GED credential can expand opportunities in the labor market and in postsecondary education for those who obtain it. Nearly all postsecondary institutions (98%) that require high school diplomas for application purposes also recognize the GED credential as sufficient to meet minimum educational requirements of the American Council on Education. While roughly 72% of all students who take the test pass it, half of whites, less than a quarter of Latinos and about one in five African Americans earn passing grades. Among white and Hispanic candidates, the lowest initial pass rates occur among candidates who are age 19-21 years when they take the tests, and the highest pass rates are for candidates who are thirty and older. However, among black GED candidates, the highest pass rates are among the youngest candidates, those who were 16–18 when they took the tests, and the lowest initial pass rates were among those who were age thirty and over. There was no substantial gender differences in initial pass rates. In the GED system, candidates who fail the GED exams may retake the tests. (Different states have different guidelines regarding the timing of test retakes.) About 65% of whites who fail on their initial attempt, retake the exams within three years, while about 60% of blacks and Hispanics retake the test. GED certificate holders had lower earnings than those who earned a regular high school diploma regardless of sex, race and ethnicity or age.

4. English language training programs enroll F-1 students who want to pursue an English language training course of study. The Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) defines two types of English language training programs. A “stand-alone” English language training program is an SEVP-certified institution whose officials have indicated on the school's Form I-17, “Petition for Approval of School for Attendance by Nonimmigrant Student,” that the school offers only English language training programs of study. A “combined” English language training program is an SEVP-certified institution whose officials have indicated on the school's Form I-17 that the school offers an English language training program of study, as well as other programs of study. SEVP regulation prohibits the issuance of a Form I-20 based on conditional admission. DSOs can only issue a Form I-20 when students have met all standards for admission for the program of study listed on the Form I-20. These standards for admission include any English proficiency requirements.

5. International students in the United States are considered nonimmigrants because their sole purpose for being in the country is to complete a program of study at a Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP)-certified school. All English language training students must enroll in either 18 clock hours per week if the majority of the program consists of classroom instruction or 22 clock hours per week if the majority of the program consists of lab instruction. Online courses cannot count toward a full course of study for an English language training student. Specifically, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security manages two different categories of students: F-1 nonimmigrant: an international student in the United States to pursue a full course of academic or

professional study (including a language training program) at an SEVP-certified school. An F-2 nonimmigrant is a foreign national who is the spouse or qualifying child of an F-1 student. M-1 nonimmigrant: an international student in the United States to pursue a full course of study at an SEVP-certified vocational or other recognized nonacademic institution. An M-2 nonimmigrant is a foreign national who is the spouse or qualifying child of an M-1 student. F and M students may be eligible for certain benefits while they study in the United States. These include applying for a driver's license, taking advantage of practical training opportunities and, under certain circumstances, working. F students must depart the United States within 60 days of their program end date and M students must depart within 30 days. In accordance with the Accreditation of English Training Programs Act, all SEVP-certified English language training must possess accreditation from a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education under 8CFR§214.3.

§235b Coast Guard

A. A few armed vessels, judiciously stationed at the entrances of our ports, might at a small expense be made useful sentinels of the laws — Alexander Hamilton, Founder. The Coast Guard is a military service and branch of the U.S. Armed Forces, a federal law enforcement agency, a regulatory body, a first responder, member of the U.S. Intelligence Community, and is financed by the Department of Homeland Security. The Coast Guard serves on the front line for a Nation whose economic prosperity and national security are inextricably linked to vast maritime interests. *Semper Paratus – Always Ready.* The Coast Guard is the lead Federal maritime law enforcement agency for securing and managing the Nation's maritime borders, and enforcing national and international law on the high seas, outer continental shelf, and inland from the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to inland navigable waters, including the Great Lakes. The Coast Guard budget is not financed by the military, it is the responsibility of the Department of Homeland Security. Proposed FY 19 termination of funding for Reserve Training, Environmental Compliance and Restoration and Medicare Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution (MERHCFC) may be overruled by Congress on its merits. There is some concern that the 2.6% military pay raise may result in reduced Coast Guard employment whereas manpower was not reported by the Coast Guard. Homeland Security reported, there are 41,700 active-duty military; 7,800 reserve military part-time employees; 8,300 civilian full-time employees; and 31,000 civilian auxiliary volunteers employed by the United States Coast Guard (USCG) in 2017. In 2019 DHS estimates there will be 40,863 active duty military; 7,000 part-time military reserve, 7,780 civilian and 32,000 auxiliary. The FY 2019 Budget 'increases the workforce by 109 positions to support Coast Guard activities across six mission programs' is a deceptive statement. The net reduction in full time employment (FTEs) is far greater than the 1,000 increase in auxiliary.

Coast Guard; Net Budget Authority, Breakout by Statutory Mission FY17 – FY20
(thousands)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
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Aids to Navigation	1,347,180	1,283,614	1,418,384	1,460,935
Defense Readiness	406,751	599,748	593,160	610,955
Drug Interdiction	1,366,883	1,479,440	1,414,807	1,457,251
Ice Operations	386,863	186,136	259,436	267,219
Living Marine Resources	888,026	896,369	934,106	962,129
Marine Environmental Protection	207,244	217,744	260,574	268,391
Marine Safety	568,322	549,718	703,796	154,078
Migrant Interdiction	785,747	874,666	927,195	955,011
Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	117,433	112,287	114,833	118,278
Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	1,678,786	1,756,284	2,142,068	1,861,661
Search and Rescue	871,150	803,901	929,998	957,898
Net Discretionary	8,624,385	8,759,907	9,698,357	9,073,806
Retired Pay	1,666,940	1,690,824	1,734,844	1,786,889
Boat Safety	113,049	118,416	114,682	118,122
Maritime Oil Spill Program	101,000	101,000	101,000	101,000
Gift Fund	2,829	2,864	2,864	2,864
Mandatory Funding	1,883,818	1,913,104	1,953,390	2,002,225
OSLTF Contribution	[45,000]	[45,000]	[45,000]	[45,000]
Overseas Contingency Operations	162,692	0	0	0
Total Budget	10,670,895	10,673,011	11,651,747	11,082,681

Authority				
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Source: Zukunft, Paul F. Admiral. Commandant of the Coast Guard. United States Coast Guard FY 2019 Posture Statement, 2019 Budget Overview and 2017 Performance Highlights. 2018

1. The Maritime Transportation System (MTS) supports over \$4.6 trillion of annual economic activity, is a conduit for nearly 90% of U.S. trade by volume, and accounts for more than 23 million U.S. jobs. Our Nation’s waterways support \$4.6 trillion in economic activity for the United States. In 2017, the Coast Guard played a critical role in facilitating the safe transport of goods and services within the Maritime Transportation System by performing maintenance on 29,295 buoys and beacons and responding to more than 7,700 aids to navigation infrastructure discrepancies. To help protect the American people from maritime security threats, the Coast Guard conducted 17,667 waterborne patrols of critical maritime infrastructure, escorted over 3,552 high-capacity passenger vessels, and conducted 4,468 security boardings in and around U.S. ports during 2017. On any given day, 11 cutters, two maritime patrol aircraft, five helicopters, two specialized boarding teams, and an entire Port Security Unit are supporting Combatant Commanders on all seven continents. 40% of Cutter fleet were assigned to support Combatant Commanders in 2017.

2. On an average day, the Coast Guard: Conducts 44 search and rescue cases; saves 12 lives; assists 60 people in distress, saves over \$1.2M in property; seizes 1,221 pounds of cocaine and 85 pounds of marijuana; conducts 48 waterborne patrols of critical maritime infrastructure; interdicts 7 illegal migrants; escorts 9 high-capacity passenger vessels; conducts 12 security boardings in and around U.S. ports; screens 329 merchant vessels for potential security threats prior to arrival in U.S. Ports; conducts 15 fisheries conservation boardings; services 80 buoys and aids to navigation; investigates 34 pollution incidents; completes 23 safety examinations on foreign vessels; conducts 107 marine inspections; investigates 50 marine casualties involving commercial vessels; facilitates movement of \$12.6 B worth of goods and commodities through the Nation’s Maritime Transportation System. Between 2015 and 2017 the Coast Guard increased the amount of cocaine and decreased the amount of marijuana seize and is escorting more commercial vessels, and investigating significantly more commercial vessel deaths, and conducting fewer searches. In 2017, the Coast Guard once again surpassed its annual record, interdicting over 223 metric tons of cocaine from the maritime domain and detaining 708 suspected smugglers for prosecution. The wholesale value of narcotics removed in 2017 was \$6.6 billion. In 2017, the Coast Guard interdicted 2,510 undocumented migrants attempting to illegally enter the United States by maritime routes and repatriated 1,532 Cuban migrants, 451 Dominican migrants, and 1,442 Haitian migrants back to their country of origin. The Coast Guard conducted 5,500 fisheries boardings on U.S. vessels and cited 158 significant fishery violations. The Coast Guard detected 136 illegal incursions by foreign flagged fishing vessels into the U.S. EEZ and interdicted 31 vessels, protecting the Nation’s sovereignty and natural resources.

3. By mobilizing more than 2,900 personnel, 66 helicopters, 28 fixed wing aircraft, 29 cutters, and 115 shallow water assets, the Coast Guard rescued or assisted nearly 12,000

people. The Service responded to 16,069 Search and Rescue (SAR) cases in 2017, assisted 22,004 people, saved 4,228 lives, and protected approximately \$76 million in property loss. In 2017, the Service conducted over 25,000 container inspections and monitored 1,000 oil, hazardous substance, or explosive transfers to ensure security of the maritime domain. The Coast Guard also inspected more than 16,000 marine facilities for compliance with safety and environmental protection regulations. In addition, the Coast Guard investigates commercial marine casualties to determine causal factors and provide recommendations to prevent future incidents. In 2017, the Coast Guard conducted more than 3,300 incident investigations, after having initiated more than 18,600 preliminary investigations, and partnered with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) to investigate 27 major marine casualties involving public interest vessels. The Coast Guard also regulates recreational boating. In 2017, the Coast Guard boarded over 41,800 recreational vessels and conducted over 2,500 recreational boat manufacturer inspections to ensure compliance with federal regulations. The Coast Guard minimizes security risks to the homeland through activities to prevent incidents in the maritime domain, to the global supply chain, or to the maritime transportation system. In 2017, the Service conducted over 5,300 security-related inspections at Maritime Transportation Security Act regulated facilities to identify potential port security risks. The Coast Guard also visited more than 50 maritime trading partner countries to assess the effectiveness of anti-terrorism measures in over 150 foreign port facilities.

B. The United States Coast Guard is the primary agency tasked with the enforcement of vessel and fishery laws. The amendments to Shipping regulations in Title 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations and United States Code of the Commercial Fishing Vessel Industry Safety Act of 1988 are extensive and scattered and the Proceedings of the International Fishing Industry Safety and Health Conference in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, October 23-25, 2000, is 496 pages long. Globally, of about 85,000 vessels, excluding fishing vessels, about 25 are lost annually. In the U.S. marine deaths dropped in 2012, from 803 to 706. The vast majority of the fatalities, (651), occurred in recreational boating. In 2012, the Coast Guard counted 4,515 accidents that involved 651 deaths, 3,000 injuries and approximately \$38 million dollars of damage to property as a result of recreational boating accidents. The fatality rate was 5.4 deaths per 100,000 registered recreational vessels. This rate represents a 12.9% decrease from last year's fatality rate of 6.2 deaths per 100,000 registered recreational vessels.

1. In 2008, over 8 billion pounds of seafood was harvested in the United States earning over \$4.4 billion. Species that contributed the most to this revenue include shrimp, Pacific salmon, pollock and lobster. There are approximately 115,000 harvesters in the United States using a variety of different fishing gear and vessels. Commercial fishing is one of the most dangerous occupations in the United States. Many commercial fishing operations are characterized by hazardous working conditions, strenuous labor, long work hours and harsh weather. During 2000-2010, an annual average of 46 deaths occurred (124 deaths per 100,000 workers), compared with an average of 5,466 deaths (4 per 100,000 workers) among all U.S. workers. 545 commercial fishermen died while fishing in the U.S. More than half of all fatalities (279, 51%) occurred after a vessel disaster. Another 170 (31%) fatalities occurred when a fisherman fell overboard without a lifevest.

Another 56 (10%) fatalities resulted from an injury onboard. The remaining 40 (7%) fatalities occurred while diving or from onshore injuries. Fishermen who wear Personal Floatation Devices are far more likely to survive vessel sinkings or capsizings. Vessels that maintain emergency equipment such as life rafts, electronic beacons, and immersion suits in good working order help to ensure the survival of their crew.

2. Since the Commercial Fishing Vessel Industry Safety Act of 1988, statistics show a decrease in fatalities and vessels lost. Technology has been able to help many fishermen in European and North American areas to obtain more accurate weather forecasts and to avoid hazardous fishing areas. Life-vests are required for everyone onboard and exposure suits are required for every fisherman north of 32 degrees North latitude in the Atlantic Ocean or north of 35 degrees North latitude in all other waters amongst other safety standard set forth in 46USC§4502. The Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels in 1977 of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) established uniform principles and rules regarding design, construction and equipment for fishing vessels 24m (79 feet) in length and over. Other IMO codes and guidelines include the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design, Construction and Equipment of Small Fishing Vessels (1980) and the Code of Safety for Fishermen and Vessel Design and Construction (1975).

C. Opportunistic state actors like Russia and China are building military and technological capabilities to exploit emerging regions and erode our military advantage. Escalating competition is evident in the Arctic, where Russia's militarization and China's economic investments have accelerated, effectively challenging U.S. sovereignty and threatening regional stability. Coast Guard polar icebreakers can ensure year-round access to both Polar Regions. The U.S. faces growing military and economic competition in the Arctic, as melting ice provides greater access to the region's resources. Coast Guard domestic icebreakers conducted more than 5,300 hours of icebreaking to facilitate the movement of \$1.5 billion of dry bulk and liquid cargoes through ice-impeded waters of the Great Lakes and Eastern Seaboard, providing critical supplies and materials to American manufacturers. Domestic Coast Guard icebreaking cutters kept connecting Tier One Waterways in the Great Lakes and Eastern Seaboard open to vessel transits during the 2017 icebreaking season. 'The surge in drug consumption and its ancillary effects in the U.S., to include more than 66,000 drug overdose deaths in 2017, exacerbate the challenge, as TCOs (transnational criminal organizations) and subsidiary networks continue to exploit illicit pathways to bring drugs and other contraband to the U.S. market' is a deceptive statement. The exploitation of 66,000 drug overdose deaths in 2017 from fentanyl, a FDA approved drug manufactured in the United States, continues illicit pathways for drugs and other perishable agricultural products that must be destroyed if seized by the police, or Coast Guard.

1. The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has primary federal responsibility for the Federal Water Pollution Act of 1972 33USC§1251 et seq. President Ronald Reagan rejected the Law of the Sea treaty (LOST) in 1982. Three autonomous international organization were established by the United Nations Division on Ocean Affairs the Law of the Sea when the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the

Sea entered into force with the 1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI. (a) The International Seabed Authority, which has its headquarters in Kingston, Jamaica, came into existence on 16 November 1994, upon the entry into force of the 1982 Convention. (b) The Tribunal of the Law of the Sea came into existence following the entry into force of the Convention on 16 November 1994. After the election of the first judges on 1 August 1996, the Tribunal took up its work in Hamburg on 1 October 1996. The official inauguration of the Tribunal was held on 18 October 1996. (c) The Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf established a subsidiary body – the Standing Committee on provision of scientific and technical advice to coastal States, in June 1997, at its first session. In 1998, as part of the United Nation's International Year of the Ocean, the Department of Commerce and Department of the Navy cohosted the National Ocean Conference in Monterey, California. The participants found the United States should, join the 1982 U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea and the accompanying 1994 Agreement to implement Part IX of the Convention on the Law of the Sea (incorrectly remembered by the U.S. as the Seabed Mining Agreement) to address issues such as military and commercial navigation, fishing, oil and gas development, offshore mining, and scientific research. The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended U.S. accession to the treaty in a unanimous vote in March 2004. As an active member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Coast Guard shares a global responsibility to facilitate safe and secure maritime commerce. Through the Port State Control program, the Coast Guard conducted over 9,100 safety examinations on foreign commercial vessels, resulting in 75 operational control restrictions reportable to the IMO.

2. Thermal pollution from hydrocarbon heating pumps has clearly prohibited in the Arctic Ocean by the Polar Code (2017). Submarine robotic application of 15 parts of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC) per million is theoretically needed to extinguish styrene and other self-combusting isomers for three months, so that the hypothetical submerged railcars can be cabled out of the Atlantic Ocean, from the Potomac to Nova Scotia, by warship or oil tanker, and sold to the finder at market prices to a refinery for conversion to a more stable hydrocarbon under the supervision of the Departments of Energy and Commerce. Use of the new Coast Guard ice-breaker under the Agreement on arctic cooperation between the United States and Canada, that was signed at Ottawa on 11 January 1988, is limited by the Agreement on Cooperation on Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue in the Arctic and Arctic Coast Guard Forum. US-Russia Bilateral Agreement on Polar Bear Conservation to protect the shared Alaska-Chukotka polar bear population become effective on September 23, 2007. The agreement calls for the active involvement of native people in both countries in managing the polar bear population. The treaty contains specific protections for females with cubs and cubs less than one year old. The United States and Russia concluded this agreement in 2000 and the U.S. Senate ratified it in 2003. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of State are the principal U.S. implementing agencies. The application of the first Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program's State of the Arctic Marine Biodiversity Report to the Arctic Protected Area Indicator Report will help implement the Framework for a Pan-Arctic Network of Marine Protected Areas to strengthen marine ecosystem resilience and to foster the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources.

3. The Coast Guard continues to build unity of effort with the Department of State and other Federal and international partners in support of the U.S. Chairmanship of the Arctic Council, advance the Arctic Coast Guard Forum and support the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) ratification. Use new US Coast Guard icebreaker in Arctic waters is regulated by the International Maritime Organization who has adopted the International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (Polar Code) and related amendments to make it mandatory under both the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL). The Polar Code entered into force on 1 January 2017. The Polar Code is intended to cover the full range of shipping-related matters relevant to navigation in waters surrounding the two poles – ship design, construction and equipment; operational and training concerns; search and rescue; and, equally important, the protection of the unique environment and eco-systems of the polar regions. The treaty was upheld by the Fairbanks Declaration 2017: On the Occasion of the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the Arctic Council Reaffirming our commitment to the well-being of the inhabitants of the Arctic, especially including the indigenous, to sustainable development and to the protection of the Arctic environment. The 2018 – 2019 winter was so cold in the northern hemisphere, the Polar Code of January 1, 2017 is believed by the Australian meteorological agency map to to have been successful at eliminating nearly all sea surface temperature warming anomalies in the Arctic Ocean, while the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) drew a blank regarding the thermo-dynamics of the Arctic Ocean in the full-global map, during the government shutdown, that has not swiftly been filled in. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Sea-Surface Temperature Anomaly Maps who are encouraged to declare the Polar Code of January 1, 2017 a success at eliminating artificial oceanic warming in the Arctic winter of 2018-2019.

§235c Customs and Border Protection

A. The creation of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in 2003 began a process that brought together previously disparate organizations. CBP's rich history of service to America dates back to July 4, 1789, when the First Congress established a system of tariffs on imported goods, which led to the creation of the U.S. Customs Service. Since that time, there have been many organizational and institutional changes that addressed the myriad demands of customs inspections, revenue collection, border security, and Federal law enforcement. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, there was a clear requirement and demand to unify customs agencies across the Federal Government. Following the legislation to establish the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, CBP was established by merging the legacy organizations of U.S. Customs Service, major elements of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, including the Immigration Inspections Program, the U.S. Border Patrol, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Later, CBP added the Air and Marine Operations Division from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and most recently, select elements of the former DHS, U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT). CBP enforces laws to secure the country's borders, international trade and travel.

1. Customs is responsible for protecting the national transportation systems and supervising the entry of people and goods into the United States. Customs is responsible for protecting the movement of international trade across US borders, maximizing the security of the international supply chain, and for engaging foreign governments and trading partners in programs designed to identify and eliminate security threats before these arrive at US ports and borders. Customs agents welcome a total of 500 million people, 330 million of whom are foreigners, into the US every year. More people enter the United States as tourists, scientists, scholars, immigrants and businessmen every year, than the 280 million total population of the United States. It is estimated that US households and firms have roughly \$6 trillion invested abroad. 730 million people travel on commercial aircraft each year and that there are now more than 700 million pieces of baggage being screened for explosives each year. Additionally, there are 11.2 million trucks and 2.2 million rail cars that cross into the US each year. Also, 7,500 foreign flagships make 51,000 calls in US ports annually. Customs receives 16 million shipping containers to the United States every year. US foreign trade has accounted for roughly a quarter of the nation's dramatic economic growth in the years since the Marshall Plan.

2. With more than 60,000 employees and a budget of \$15.1 billion U.S. Customs and Border Protection, CBP, is one of the largest law enforcement organizations in the world, charged with keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the U.S. while facilitating lawful international travel and trade. CBP safeguards America's borders to protect the public from dangerous people, materials and tariffs. CBP is responsible for 7,000 miles of land border, 5,000 miles of border with Canada, 1,900 miles of border with Mexico; and in partnership with the U.S. Coast Guard, approximately 95,000 miles of shoreline, through 328 air, land, and maritime ports of entry, reconnaissance patrols, sign-cutting and tracking, unmanned aircraft system (UAS) flights, and routine interaction with security partners within local communities. In 2014, CBP processed more than \$2.4 trillion in trade and almost 375 million passengers. CBP collected \$44.6 billion in customs revenue FY 16 under 19USC§58c and 8USC§1356. Total assets held by CBP FY 16 were \$16.0 billion, \$9.3 billion net position after \$13.9 billion in operations costs and total budgetary resources of \$19.3 billion. As of September 30, 2016, total assets were \$16.0 billion, a 1 percent decrease from FY 2015. Total liabilities were \$6.7 billion, a decrease of 1 percent over FY 2015. The ruling ending trade war with China is that US tariff must be reduced to 0.1% annually less than the average 1.6% tariff rate in 2016, so that the average tariff would be 1.3% in 2019 pursuant to the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions. China would eliminate agricultural tariffs to reduce their average tariff rate from an estimated 3.6% to 1.6% to redress consumer price inflation in Asia pursuant to 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.

3. The men and women of CBP are responsible for enforcing hundreds of U.S. laws and regulations. On a typical day, CBP welcomes nearly one million visitors, screens more than 67,000 cargo containers, arrests more than 1,100 individuals, and seizes nearly 6 tons of illicit drugs. Annually, CBP facilitates an average of more than \$3 trillion in legitimate trade while enforcing U.S. trade laws. In 2016 CBP processed more than 32.4 million trade entries and seized 2 million pounds of illegal narcotics under 19USC§2484

and 21USC§812. The Marijuana Justice Act proposes to legalize the export of marijuana in national and subnational states where marijuana is legal and legalize the transport of personal and licensed commercial amounts of marijuana through both northern and southern borders with Canada and Mexico, respectively under Art. 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949).

4. Out of 390 million pedestrians and passengers and 116 million conveyances, processed, CBP apprehended 415,816 illegal aliens between ports of entry, 274 821 inadmissible aliens were interdicted at ports of entry. 12.3% of people apprehended had been apprehended multiple times along the Southwest border. 1,772,372 prohibited plant and animal materials were seized at ports of entry. 169,648 agricultural plants and pests were intercepted at ports of entry. \$28.9 million in currency was seized at ports of entry 661 smuggled outbound weapons and 86,300 rounds of ammunition were seized at ports of entry. To stop the illegal traffic of firearms and gangs from the United States to Mexico and Central America, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) must be abolished to cease their collective measures of deporting immigrants when they are released from prison, without specifically being requested to remove the criminal alien by a state and/or federal judge under Art. 22 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990) and Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P.

B. Revenue collection of lawfully owed duties, fees and trust funds is one of the most important and oldest functions of Customs and Border Protection (CBP). CBP has accounts dedicated to Immigration Inspection User Fee, Immigration Enforcement Fines, Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee, Land Border Inspection Fee, COBRA Customs Fees, COBRA FTA, Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Fees, Global Entry Fee, Puerto Rico Trust Fund, Virgin Islands Deposit Fund, User Fee Facilities, Customs Unclaimed Goods, 9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account. Accounting for customs revenues must be prioritized in the DHS budget and financial reports in order to promote legal trade and migration and communicate to OMB the exact amount of Customs revenues and outlays. The ruling ending trade war with China is that US tariff must be reduced to 0.1% annually less than the average 1.6% tariff rate in 2016, so that the average tariff would be 1.3% in 2019 pursuant to the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions. Unless Congress closes energy export tax loopholes to enable Customs to account for 1%- 6% energy export tax, complying with unilateral tariff reductions is certain to result in reduction to total customs revenues when unlawful tariff increases against China in FY 17, and against any other trading partner terminate FY 19.

Custodial Customs Revenue FY 16 – FY 17
(millions)

Sources	FY 16	FY 17	Distribution	FY 16	FY 17
Duties	35,142	34,835	USDA	10,733	10,681
User Fees	1,402	1,504	General Fund	26,169	26,192
Excise Taxes	3,631	3,430	USACE	1,310	1,388

Fines and Penalties	65	97	Other Federal	40	44
Interest	22	23	Non-federal	87	136
Miscellaneous	195	186	Refunds and Drawbacks	1,867	1,823
Accrual Adjustments	-181	-78	To be transferred	-131	-66
Total Revenues Collected	40,075	40,198	Total Disposition of Custodial Revenues	40,075	40,198
	FY 16	FY 17		FY 16	FY 17
Gross Revenues	40,075	40,198	Net Federal Revenues	13,906	14,006
Federal Outlays	66,307	68,396	Federal Outlays	43,515	45,390
Margin	-26,232	-28,198	Margin	-29,609	-31,384

Source: US Customs and Border Protection. 2016 Performance and Accountability Report. CBP Collections by Major Processing Port Locations. pg. 170. Duke, Elaine. Acting Secretary. Department of Homeland Security. FY 2017 Agency Financial Report. pg. 47

1. Notwithstanding that No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State under Art. 1 Sec. 9 Clause 5 of the US Constitution; In general there is a tax on exportation of petroleum if any domestic crude oil is used in or exported from the United States, 'and 26USC§4611(b)(1)(B). The 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, for the General Fund in pursuit of offsetting all customs outlays with duties and fees, in any given fiscal year. The name of Subchapter A of Chapter 38 Environmental Taxes could be amended from Tax on Petroleum to Tax on Energy. In their report on the cleanup after the Deepwater Horizon oil-spill, National Geographic supported an excise tax on energy exports when the Highway Trust Fund was struggling with low gas prices. Off-shore oil-wells are exempt from the tax on petroleum. It seems to be in the national security interest to close the loopholes to taxing all aspects of energy transportation and export for several reasons. The energy export industry needs to be required to pay the public for the costs of cleaning up oils spills, and other environmental disasters, like normal fuel excise taxes, without any loopholes.

C. The core values of CBP are vigilance, service to country and integrity. The principal operational requirements can be summarized within three distinct and mutually

supporting themes: Protect the American people; Protect the national economy; and Safeguard and manage the U.S. air, land, and maritime borders. Conspiracies CBP must content with include terrorism, the importation of counterfeit or unsafe goods, drug smuggling, human smuggling and trafficking, as well as the outbound transfer of prohibited weapons and illicit bulk currency. Despite the unfair drug laws, CBP remains committed to developing and promoting global standards through working with international organizations such as the World Customs Organization that provide flexible and dynamic capabilities for a secure, efficient, and resilient global supply chain. Enhancing the ability to recover from a disruption or exploitation of the supply chain will improve the international community's ability to absorb shock, save lives, and reduce the time, cost, and overall impact of an event. Establishing common processes and procedures as well as increasing mutual recognition and harmonization between countries will enable global supply chain participants to move their legitimate cargo faster and at reduced costs, which will enhance enforcement by focusing limited enforcement resources on the cargo representing the highest risk. CBP's commitment to risk-informed, intelligence-driven operations allows the Agency to focus its finite resources on the threats that present significant risk. As detailed previously, CBP faces a wide array of diverse and asymmetric threats ranging from networks of terrorism and transnational crime to individuals attempting illegal immigration; from the illicit movement of weapons of mass destruction to the introduction of agricultural pests and diseases; from trafficking in drugs, weapons, and human slavery to the transit of prohibited, restricted, and unsafe goods. One of CBP's key initiatives is the Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) comprised of four programs - Northern Border Crossing System (NEXUS), Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI), Fast and Secure Trade (FAST), and Global Entry. Applicants apply online through CBP's Global Online Enrollment System (GOES) and undergo a background check, biometrics collection, and an interview with a CBP officer. Participation in these fee-based programs is voluntary, and membership is good for five years. Once an applicant is enrolled in a program, CBP runs law enforcement checks every 24 hours to ensure the members maintain a low-risk status. In FY 2016, CBP produced more than 1.5 million TTP cards. This is a production increase of 28.6 percent over FY 2015.

1. Recruitment efforts for CBP officers and Border Patrol agents meet congressionally appropriated staffing levels of 23,861 CBP officers and 21,370 Border Patrol agents. HRM accomplishes this through effective recruitment strategies and management of the Agency's frontline hiring pipeline. Through the Advanced Hiring Hub Program and other hiring initiatives, HRM conducted over 4,400 recruitment events and processed over 272,000 applications during FY 2016. From October 1, 2015 through September 1, 2016, 651 CBP officers, 623 Border Patrol agents, and 25 AMO officers were hired through these and other recruitment events. The Advanced Hiring Hub Program also leveraged existing CBP facilities for processing, which reduced overall costs and reduced CBP's hiring time by over 57 percent. The low, 0.5%, rate of hiring, 1,299 out of 272,000 applicants was attributed to a 75% lie detector failure rate regarding whether or not they had ever used illegal drugs. CBP contributes 7 percent of base pay for regular employees, and 7.5 percent for law enforcement agents, for Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS). Employees hired after December 31, 1983 are automatically covered by

the Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS) and Social Security. A primary feature of FERS is that it offers a savings plan to which CBP automatically contributes 1 percent of base pay and matches any employee contributions up to an additional 4 percent of base pay. For the FERS basic benefit for employees hired after December 31, 2012, CBP contributes 11.9% of base pay for regular employees and 28.4% for law enforcement agents.

§235d Federal Emergency Management Administration

A. FEMA offers assistance in major disasters that cause loss of life, human suffering, loss of income, and property loss and damages and have been declared an emergency by the President. FEMA renders aid, assistance, and emergency services, and the reconstruction and rehabilitation of devastated areas, as necessary under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 100-707 under 42USC§5170B-3. On April 1, 1979, President Jimmy Carter signed the executive order that created the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). President Carter's 1979 executive order merged many of the separate disaster-related responsibilities into the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Among other agencies, FEMA absorbed: The Federal Insurance Administration, The National Fire Prevention and Control Administration, The National Weather Service Community Preparedness Program, The Federal Preparedness Agency of the General Services Administration, The Federal Disaster Assistance Administration activities from HUD, and Civil defense responsibilities were also transferred to the new agency from the Defense Department's Defense Civil Preparedness Agency. On March 1, 2003, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) became part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). As of April, 2014, FEMA has 14,844 employees across the country – at headquarters, the ten regional offices, the National Emergency Training Center, Center for Domestic Preparedness/Noble Training Center and other locations. The Federal Emergency Management Agency coordinates the federal government's role in preparing for, preventing, mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made, including acts of terror.

1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 100-707, was signed into law November 23, 1988; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Public Law 93-288 as codified at 42USC§5121-5206 . It created the system in place today by which a presidential disaster declaration of an emergency triggers financial and physical assistance through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This Act constitutes the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs. The President is authorized to provide to any individual unemployed as a result of a major disaster such benefit assistance for the weeks of such unemployment under 42USC§5177. The Governor of every state shall estimate needs that the Federal Government will cover no less than 75% of under 42USC§5191. Essential assistance programs are categorized as follows; (A) debris removal; (B) search and rescue, emergency medical care, emergency mass care, emergency shelter, and provision of food, water, medicine, and other essential needs, including movement of supplies or persons; (C) clearance of roads and

construction of temporary bridges necessary to the performance of emergency tasks and essential community services; (D) provision of temporary facilities for schools and other essential community services; (E) demolition of unsafe structures which endanger the public; (F) warning of further risks and hazards; (G) dissemination of public information and assistance regarding health and safety measures; (H) provision of technical advice to State and local governments on disaster management and control; and (I) reduction of immediate threats to life, property, and public health and safety under 42USC§5170B-3.

Federal Emergency Management Administration Budget FY 16 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY16 Revised Enacted	FY17 Annuali zed CR	FY 17 Enacted	FY 18 Presiden t's Budget	FY 19 Presiden t's Budget	FY19 2.5%	FY 20
Federal Emergen cy Manage ment Agency 3%	13,985	14,169	16,232	15,552	16,071	15,282	15,740
FEMA Grant Program s 3%	2,590	2,371	0	0	0	2,830	2,915
FEMA Total	16,575	16,540	16,232	15,552	16,071	18,112	18,655

Source: Department of Homeland Security Budget in Brief FY 17 & FY 19

B. In FY 17 the Trump Administration attempted to eliminate the \$2.4 billion FEMA grant program by increasing the FEMA budget and save \$200 million. After further \$680 million budget cuts in FY 18, a -4.2% reduction, the FY 19 budget increases 3.3% but is \$2 billion less than 2.5% annual growth needed to provide humanitarian assistance and benefits competitive with 2.7% average annual inflation. The Trump Administration must stabilize FEMA and FEMA grant spending at 2.5% annual growth from FY 16 before unlawful Trump budget cuts. By the end of FY 18 FEMA declared shortfalls in the Flood Insurance Fund. FEMA is advised to solicit for matching funds from local government building permits, wherever flood insurance premiums are paid, to double the economic benefit of premium revenues in time of disaster, without raising consumer flood insurance rates. Tripling flood insurance revenues might be solicited from construction loans after a disaster.

Disaster Relief FY 90 – FY 17
(millions)

Year	Relief	Year	Relief
2004	\$7,558	1990	\$2,095
2005	\$37,157	1991	\$323
2006	\$31,944	1992	\$3,482
2007	\$5,451	1993	\$2,499
2008	\$21,365	1994	\$7,881
2009	\$2,743	1995	\$45,773
2010	\$6,029	1996	\$3,866
2011	\$2,475	1997	\$10,280
2012	\$7,075	1998	\$4,726
2013	\$11,488	1999	\$2,700
2014	\$6,221	2000	\$470
2015	\$7,033	2001	\$4,203
2016	\$7,375	2002	\$1,454
2017	\$4,100	2003	\$1,852
2002-2013 Budget Authority	\$136,591	1990-2001 Budget Authority	\$88,298
Low (FY 2003)	\$1,852	Low (FY 1991)	\$323
High (FY 2005)	\$37,157	High (FY 1995)	\$45,773
Average	\$9,750	Average	\$4,202

Source: Lew, Jacob J. OMB Report on Disaster Relief Funding to the Committees on Appropriations and the Budget of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate. Director, Office of Management and Budget. September 1, 2011. Disaster Relief Fund FY 2014- FY2016, Disaster Relief and Recovery Supplemental Appropriation FY 2017

1. The total budget authority appropriated for disaster relief the ten year period 2001-2011 was \$130,756 billion. The low value was \$1,852 in FY2003. The high value was \$37,157 billion in FY2005 for Hurricane Katrina. The average funding provided for disaster relief over the 10 years 2001-2011 (excluding the highest and lowest years) is \$11.5 billion for fiscal year 2011, and \$11.3 billion for fiscal year 2012. During FY 2011 and FY 2012, Lew and OMB Director and then Treasurer, seems to have been able to pay for the disaster relief using the Deepwater Horizon Overpayment. On October 29, 2012, shortly after the beginning of FY2013, Hurricane Sandy made landfall in New Jersey. According to wire service reports a month afterwards, the storm killed at least 125 people in the United States and had \$62 billion in damage attributed to it. Ultimately the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) administrated \$8,444 million for Hurricane Sandy. FEMA must charge a higher premium and/or people are going to have to stop building in flood zones.

Major Disaster, Emergency and Fire Management Declarations 1953- 2016

Year	Major Disaster Declarations	Emergency Declarations	Fire Management Assistance Declarations (Prior to 2003: Fire Suppression Authorizations)	Total
2016	45	7	49	101
2015	35	1	27	63
2014	45	6	33	84
2013	62	5	28	95
2012	47	16	49	112
2011	99	29	114	242
2010	81	9	18	108
2009	59	7	49	115
2008	75	17	51	143
2007	63	13	60	136
2006	52	5	86	143
2005	48	68	39	155
2004	68	7	43	118
2003	56	19	48	123
2002	49	0	70	119
2001	45	11	44	100
2000	45	6	63	114
1999	50	20	40	110
1998	65	9	54	128
1997	44	0	3	47
1996	75	8	75	158
1995	32	2	4	38
1994	36	1	20	57
1993	32	19	7	58
1992	45	2	6	53
1991	43	0	2	45
1990	38	0	5	43
1989	31	0	1	32
1988	11	0	5	16
1987	23	1	7	31
1986	28	0	1	29

Year	Major Disaster Declarations	Emergency Declarations	Fire Management Assistance Declarations (Prior to 2003: Fire Suppression Authorizations)	Total
1985	27	0	9	36
1984	34	4	4	42
1983	21	1	2	24
1982	24	3	0	27
1981	15	0	3	18
1980	23	6	2	31
1979	42	10	7	59
1978	25	14	2	41
1977	22	34	5	61
1976	30	8	7	45
1975	38	6	1	45
1974	46	5	2	53
1973	46	0	9	55
1972	48	0	0	48
1971	17	0	3	20
1970	17	0	2	19
1969	29	0	0	29
1968	19	0	0	19
1967	11	0	0	11
1966	11	0	0	11
1965	25	0	0	25
1964	25	0	0	25
1963	20	0	0	20
1962	22	0	0	22
1961	12	0	0	12
1960	12	0	0	12
1959	7	0	0	7
1958	7	0	0	7
1957	16	0	0	16
1956	16	0	0	16
1955	18	0	0	18

Year	Major Disaster Declarations	Emergency Declarations	Fire Management Assistance Declarations (Prior to 2003: Fire Suppression Authorizations)	Total
1954	17	0	0	17
1953	13	0	0	13

Source: FEMA

2. The initial First Response to a disaster is the job of local government's emergency services with help from nearby municipalities, the state and volunteer agencies. In a catastrophic disaster if the governor requests, federal resources can be mobilized through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for search and rescue, electrical power, food, water, shelter and other basic human needs. It is the long-term Recovery phase of disaster which places the most severe financial strain on local or state government. Damage to public facilities and infrastructure, often not insured, can overwhelm even a large city. A governor's request for a major disaster declaration could mean an infusion of federal funds, but the governor must also commit significant state funds and resources for recovery efforts. A Major Disaster can be a result of hurricanes, earthquakes, flood, tornados or major fires; the President then determines warrants supplemental federal aid. The event must be clearly more than state or local governments can handle alone. If declared, funding comes from the President's Disaster Relief Fund, managed by FEMA and disaster aid programs of other participating federal agencies. A Presidential Major Disaster Declaration puts into motion long-term federal recovery programs, some of which are matched by state programs and designed to help disaster victims, businesses and public entities. An Emergency Declaration is more limited in scope and without the long-term federal recovery programs of a Major Disaster Declaration. Generally, federal assistance and funding are provided to meet a specific emergency need or to help prevent a major disaster from occurring.

B. FEMA can trace its beginnings to the Congressional Act of 1803. This act, generally considered the first piece of disaster legislation, provided assistance to a New Hampshire town following an extensive fire. In the century that followed, ad hoc legislation was passed more than 100 times in response to hurricanes, earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters. By the 1930s, when the federal approach to disaster-related events became popular, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was given authority to make disaster loans for repair and reconstruction of certain public facilities following an earthquake, and later, other types of disasters. In 1934, the Bureau of Public Roads was given authority to provide funding for highways and bridges damaged by natural disasters. The Flood Control Act of 1965, which gave the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers greater authority to implement flood control projects, was also passed. This piecemeal approach to disaster assistance was problematic. Accordingly, it prompted legislation to

require greater cooperation between federal agencies and authorized the President to coordinate these activities. The 1960s and early 1970s brought massive disasters requiring major federal response and recovery operations by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, established within the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). These events served to focus attention on the issue of natural disasters and brought about increased legislation. In 1968, the National Flood Insurance Act created the Federal Insurance Administration and made flood insurance available for the first time to homeowners. The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 made the purchase of flood insurance mandatory for the protection of property located in Special Flood Hazard Areas. In the year following, President Nixon passed into law the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, firmly establishing the process of Presidential disaster declarations. However, emergency and disaster activities were still fragmented. When hazards associated with nuclear power plants and the transportation of hazardous substances were added to natural disasters, more than 100 federal agencies were involved in some aspect of disasters, hazards and emergencies. Many parallel programs and policies existed at the state and local level, simplifying the complexity of federal disaster relief efforts. The National Governor's Association sought to decrease the many agencies with which state and local governments were forced work. They asked President Carter to centralize federal emergency functions with a full Description of Disaster Assistance Programs:

1. Aging Services: Services are available to meet the needs of the elderly who have been directly affected by a declared disaster (i.e., transportation, meals, home care, etc.).
2. Agricultural Aid: The USDA Rural Development may make emergency loans to farmers and ranchers (owners or tenants) who were operating and managing a farm or ranch at the time of the disaster. These loans are limited to the amount necessary to compensate for actual losses to essential property and/or production capacity. Farmers and ranchers may also apply for cost sharing grants for emergency conservation programs such as debris removal from crop/pasture lands, repairs to land/water conservation structures, and permanent fencing. Further information is available from the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA).
3. Assistance From Financial Institutions: Banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Federal Reserve System (FRS), or the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB) may permit early withdrawal of time deposits, without penalty. Contact your financial institution to see if they have obtained a waiver from their regulatory agency.
4. Business Loan Program: Disaster loans through the Small Business Administration (SBA) are available to businesses to repair or replace destroyed or damaged business facilities, inventory, machinery, or equipment. The maximum loan amount is \$ 1,500,000. If you have been referred to this program you will be receiving an application package in the mail. For more information or help in completing this form, refer to your SBA application package or the SBA website at www.sba.gov.

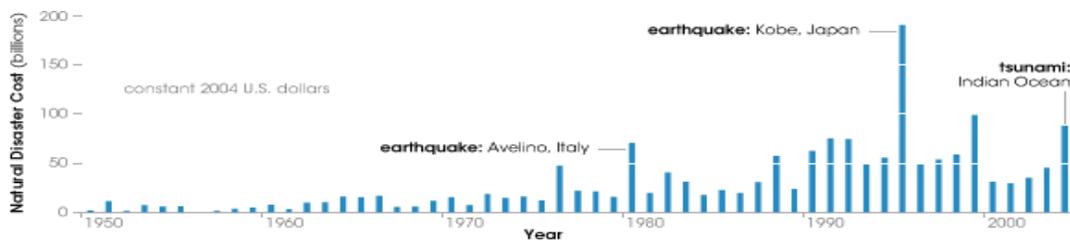
5. Consumer Services: Counseling is available on consumer problems such as non-availability of products and services needed for reconstruction, price gouging, disreputable business concerns and practices, etc.
6. Crisis Counseling: Referral services and short-term intervention counseling is available for mental health problems caused or aggravated by the disaster.
7. Disaster Unemployment Assistance: This assistance provides weekly benefit payments to those out of work due to the disaster, including self-employed persons, farm and ranch owners, and others not covered under regular unemployment insurance programs.
8. Emergency Assistance: Emergency food, clothing, shelter, and medical assistance may be provided to individuals and families having such needs as a result of the disaster. The American Red Cross (ARC), the Salvation Army, church groups, and other voluntary organizations can provide assistance.
9. Hazard Mitigation: You may receive funds to prevent future damage to your major utilities (i.e., furnace, water heater, electrical service) by either elevation or relocation of these utilities in your home.
10. Home and Personal Property Loan Program: Disaster loans through the Small Business Administration (SBA) are available to homeowners and renters for restoring or replacing disaster damaged real and personal property. The maximum real estate portion of the loan is \$200,000 and for personal property is \$40,000. The loan amount is limited to the amount of uninsured
11. SBA verified losses. If you have been referred to this program you will find more information in the "Application Summary" on the back of the Disaster Assistance Application Form. Insurance Information: Help and/or counseling is available on insurance problems and questions, which may include obtaining copies of lost policies, claims filing, expediting settlements, etc. If you have not been able to resolve your problem with your insurance company you may contact your State Insurance Commissioner. For flood insurance inquiries, contact the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
12. Legal Services: Free or reduced legal services, including legal advice, counseling, and representation may be provided to low-income disaster victims.
13. Social Security: Help is available from the Social Security Administration (SSA) in expediting delivery of checks delayed by the disaster and in applying for Social Security disability and survivor benefits.
14. Federal Tax Assistance: The federal tax laws allow the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to grant relief to taxpayers who are victims of a Presidentially declared disaster. This relief includes postponing tax deadlines to provide you with extra time to file and pay before you will be assessed any penalty, additional amount, or addition to the tax, or

abating your interest for periods for which you received an extension of time to file tax returns and pay taxes because you were located in a Presidentially declared disaster area. Generally, qualified disaster relief payments are not required to be reported in gross income. Qualified disaster relief payments include payments received from any source to pay reasonable and necessary personal, family, living, or funeral expenses incurred as a result of a Presidentially declared disaster. The IRS may allow casualty losses that were suffered on home, personal property, and household goods to be deducted on the income tax return if they are not covered by insurance. Taxpayers may also file an amended return to receive an early tax refund. More information, forms and publications can be found on the IRS website.

15. Other Tax Assistance: County tax assessors may provide information and assistance on possible property tax relief.

16. Veteran's Benefits: The Veterans Administration (VA) can expedite delivery of information about benefits, pensions, insurance settlements, and VA mortgage loans.

Annual Global Cost of Natural Disasters 1948-2003



D. Globally, an event must meet at least one of the following criteria to be classified as a natural disaster: economic loss of \$50 million insured loss of 25 million, 10 fatalities, 50 injured or 2,000 homes or structures damaged. Worldwide disasters during 2011 cost as much as \$435 billion. In total, \$107 billion of that cost was insured, according to the Annual Global Climate and Catastrophe Report for 2011, which was published by Impact Forecasting. Overall, the top-10 disasters around the world during the year comprised more than 80% of the total damage costs. Total insured losses were over two and a half times the losses from 2010 - which in turn were almost double the losses from 2009.

1. In 2013, there were 296 separate natural disaster events that produced total economic losses of \$192 billion – four percent below the 10-year average of \$200 billion, but above the average 259 events. The natural disasters caused total insured losses of \$45 billion – their lowest since 2009 and 22% below the 10-year average of \$58 billion. In a reversal from 2012, the largest global events of 2013 were heavily concentrated in Europe and Asia, rather than in the United States. However, despite just 16% of all economic losses occurring in the U.S., the country accounted for 45% of all insured losses globally due to its greater insurance penetration. Flood events accounted for 35% of all global economic losses during the year, which marked their highest percentage of aggregate losses since 2010. Notable events included major flooding in Central Europe, Indonesia, the Philippines, China, and Australia. Meanwhile, severe drought conditions contributed to

billion-dollar losses in Brazil, China, New Zealand, and the U.S. The number of human fatalities caused by natural disasters in 2013 was approximately 21,250; eight of the top ten events occurring in Asia. The other two events occurred in Africa. Although 2013 saw a notable uptick in natural disaster-related fatalities from those sustained in 2012, that number was 81% lower than the 2003-2012 average of 109,000. Although 2013 saw a notable uptick in natural disaster-related fatalities from those sustained in 2012, that number was 81% lower than the 2003-2012 average of 109,000. In the last ten years, major singular events (such as earthquakes in Haiti (2010), China (2008), and Indonesia (2004), Cyclone Nargis' landfall in Myanmar (2008), and the major heatwave in Europe (2003) have skewed the annual average.

§235e Immigration and Customs Enforcement

A. In March 2003, the Homeland Security Act created U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), as one of three DHS agencies charged with administering the nation's immigration system. ICE employs more than 20,000, with a presence in all 50 states and 48 foreign countries. ICE'S mission is to protect America from the cross-border crime and illegal immigration that threaten national security and public safety. ICE deportations of immigrants convicted of crimes in state and federal courts without specific authorization of the punishment by the sentencing judge are unlawful under Art. 22 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990) and Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P. Deportations from the United States are the major source of the criminal gangs terrorizing Central America. The majority of firearms used by these gangs are also from the United States. Although the Bureau for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) took the fall for Operation Fast and Furious, whereby felons were used to smuggle firearms from the United States to the Mexican drug war, ICE seems primarily responsible for the corrupt practice of using, causing and enabling foreign criminals under their protection, to commit the murders in the United States, Mexico and Central America, ICE agents to commit themselves. The basic finding is that ICE needs to be abolished under Art. 1 of the Slavery Convention of 1927 and Art. 22 of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990), whereby the US Marshal would be warranted by a federal judge to deport criminal aliens under Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P.

1. ICE special agents, officers and attorneys enforce more than 400 federal statutes, focusing on smart immigration enforcement, preventing terrorism and combating the illegal movement of people and goods. Immigration enforcement is the largest single area of responsibility for ICE. While certain responsibilities and close cooperation with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and others require significant ICE assets near the border, the majority of immigration enforcement work for ICE takes place in the country's interior. ICE special agents strive to help businesses secure a lawful workforce and enforce immigration laws against those who encourage and rely on unauthorized workers, sometimes taking advantage of their situation to offer low pay and inadequate conditions. Multiple programs help ICE focus and improve on stated priorities to find and remove illegal aliens who are criminals, fugitives or recent arrivals. Immigration enforcement entails cracking down on those who

produce fraudulent documents to enable unlawful activity. Additionally, several robust efforts seek to continue improving the safe and humane detention and removal of persons subject to those actions. Several offices identify dangerous persons before they enter the U.S. or finding them as they violate immigration or customs laws.

2. ICE consists of three directorates to accomplish the agency's mission, including Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) and Management and Administration (M&A). The total ICE FY 12 enacted budget was \$5.82 billion with total salaries and expenses of \$5.5 billion. \$1.94 billion FY 12 went to ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) to enforce trade and immigration laws through the investigation of activities, persons and events that may pose a threat to the safety or security of the United States and its citizens. \$1.71 billion for domestic investigations, \$114.9 million for international investigations, \$29.5 million for Visa Security Program, \$81.5 million HSI intelligence. HSI's Domestic Investigations investigates illegal trafficking in weapons (including weapons of mass destruction), the smuggling of narcotics and other contraband, human smuggling and trafficking, money laundering and other financial crimes, fraudulent trade practices, identity and benefit fraud, child pornography, child sex tourism, employers that hire illegal and undocumented workers, and health and public safety dangers. HSI made more than 4,800 criminal arrests in national anti-gang operations. ICE seized approximately 7,000 pounds of heroin and more than 2,300 pounds of fentanyl, a drug so deadly, just a few grams can be lethal. HSI's Office of International Investigations conducts investigative efforts in 69 Attaché offices in 47 foreign locations. The office works with foreign counterparts to identify and combat criminal organizations before they can adversely impact the United States, including the Visa Security Program, which focuses on high-risk visa-issuance locations to identify and interdict potential threats before they enter the United States.

3. \$2.9 billion went to ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) that are responsible for ensuring that every alien who has been ordered removed departs the United States through fair enforcement of the nation's immigration laws. ERO also coordinates with foreign governments to ensure destination countries will accept aliens removed from the United States. \$2.02 billion went to custody operations, \$154.6 million fugitive operations, \$196.7 million criminal alien program, \$72.4 million alternatives to detention, \$276.6 million transportation and removal programs, and \$184.1 million Secure Communities/ Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens (SC/CIRCA). SC/CIRCA uses technology to share information between law enforcement agencies and by applying risk-based methodologies to focus resources on assisting all local communities in the removal of those criminal aliens representing the greatest threat to community safety.

4. \$648.4 million FY 12 went to Headquarters Management & Administration (HQ M&A) Salaries and Expenses. ICE Management and Administration (M&A) resources provide for top-level agency-wide management in the following Offices: \$237.8 million for the Office of the Director; State, Local, and Tribal Coordination (OSLTC) and the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO); Acquisition Management (OAQ); and Professional Responsibility (OPR). \$194.7 million for the Chief Information Officer (OCIO). The

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), with an FY 12 budget of \$215.9 million, provides the legal advice, training and services required to support the ICE mission. OPLA attorneys handle a variety of immigration-related issues that range from contested removals to custody determinations to applications for administrative relief, as well as legal advice in customs-related enforcement actions and matters involving commercial and administrative law. The DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) receive complaints and investigate allegations, each within their domain. \$13.9 million was spent on the Automation Modernization Program that allows ICE to improve information sharing with DHS and other partner organizations.

5. In 2012 ICE collected immigration inspection user fees of \$116.9 million. The ICE immigration user fee account is a repository for fees collected from passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S. air and sea ports of entry. These fees are used to recover costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate and remove passengers who are inadmissible to the U.S. under the Immigration and Nationality Act or who attempt to avoid immigration inspection at air and sea ports of entry and enter the United States unlawfully. Most ICE programs receive some user fees. \$75 million FY 12 was deposited into the Breached Bond Detention Fund are used by ICE ERO for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds, bond management, litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in meeting their obligations, and for expenses associated with the detention of criminal and illegal aliens. Monies deposited in the fund are used for detention beds and related costs such as healthcare and compliance oversight. \$120 million FY 12 went into the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) enhances national security by collecting, maintaining and providing reliable information on foreign students, exchange visitors, and the schools and exchange programs that host them.

B. Over the past decade ICE has increase its presence on the southwest border and strengthened relationships with law enforcement partners, prioritizing criminal aliens and those who pose a threat to the nation. The Criminal Alien Program placed 239,523 detainees, made 219,477 arrests of which 123,457 were criminal aliens, and screened over 400,000 individuals. ICE also successfully removed 392,862 individuals, of which 195,772 were convicted criminal aliens. The number of convicted criminal alien removals increased by nearly 44 percent over FY 2009. The removal of criminal and other illegal aliens from the United States reached record levels. Any alien who is convicted of an aggravated felony at any time after admission is deportable. An alien may also voluntarily leave at their own expense. All aliens subject to detention under 8USC§1226(c) and §1231(a) whereby, when an alien is ordered removed, the alien shall be removed from the United States within a period of 90 days; All inadmissible or deportable aliens subject to proceedings under §1228. So many criminal aliens were removed that the national penal population went down without any legal reforms pertaining to 'no arbitrary arrest, detention or exile' and the federal Bureau of Prison accounts for immigration offenders detained. There was a disparity between Hispanics compared to white prison populations of 1.4 to 1.3 to 1 on average. Apprehensions for immigration violations peaked at 1.8 million in 2000 but dropped to 516,992 in 2010—

the lowest level since 1972. The most common immigration offense charged in U.S. district court in 2010 was illegal reentry (81%), followed by alien smuggling (12%), misuse of visas (6%) and illegal entry (1%). Eighty-one percent of immigration defendants who were convicted in U. S. district court received a prison sentence in 2010. The median prison term imposed was 15 months. In 2012, five federal judicial districts along the U.S.-Mexico border accounted for 60% of federal arrests, 53% of suspects investigated, and 41% of offenders sentenced to prison.

1. President Donald J. Trump issued Executive Order 13,768, Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States, on January 25, 2017, which set forth the Administration's immigration enforcement and removal priorities. The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) February 20, 2017 memorandum, Enforcement of the Immigration Laws to Serve the National Interest(implementation memorandum) provided direction for the implementation of the policies set forth in the EO. The EO and implementation memorandum expanded ICE's enforcement focus to include removable aliens who (1) have been convicted of any criminal offense; (2) have been charged with any criminal offense that has not been resolved; (3) have committed acts which constitute a chargeable criminal offense; (4) have engaged in fraud or willful misrepresentation in connection with any official matter before a governmental agency; (5) have abused any program related to receipt of public benefits; (6) are subject to a final order of removal but have not complied with their legal obligation to depart the United States; or (7) in the judgment of an immigration officer, otherwise pose a risk to public safety or national security. The Department has directed that classes or categories of removable aliens are no longer exempted from potential enforcement. In FY2017, ICE ERO conducted 143,470 overall administrative arrests, which is the highest number of administrative arrests over the past three fiscal years. Of these arrests, 92% had a criminal conviction, a pending criminal charge, were an ICE fugitive or were processed with a reinstated final order. With 143,470 administrative arrests in FY2017, ICE ERO recorded its greatest number of administrative arrests as compared with the past three fiscal years, there were 33,366 more administrative arrests in FY2017 than in FY2016, representing a 30 percent increase. An administrative arrest of a criminal alien is the arrest of an alien with a known criminal conviction. ICE remains committed to targeting such aliens for arrest and removal. ERO arrested 105,736 criminal aliens in FY2017, resulting in a 12 percent (10,985) increase over FY2016. Out of 143,470 total arrests, 105,736 had criminal convictions (73.7%), 22,256 pending criminal charges (15.5%) and 15,478 no known criminal charges or convictions (10.8%). Of non-criminal aliens arrested in FY2017, 59% had unresolved criminal charges at the time of their arrest, 57% were processed with a notice to appear, and 23% were ICE fugitives or subjects who had been previously removed and served an order of reinstatement.

2. A detainer is a request that the receiving law enforcement agency both notify DHS as early as practicable, at least 48 hours, if possible, before a removable alien is released from criminal custody, and also maintain custody of the alien for a period not to exceed 48 hours beyond the time the alien would otherwise have been released to allow DHS to assume custody for removal purposes. ICE issues detainers to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies only after establishing probable cause to believe that the subject is

an alien who is removable from the United States. Although not legally required, as a matter of policy, all detainers issued by ICE must be accompanied by either: (1) a properly completed Form I-200 (Warrant for Arrest of Alien) signed by a legally authorized immigration officer; or (2) a properly completed Form I-205 (Warrant of Removal/Deportation) signed by a legally authorized immigration officer. ERO issued 112,493 detainers in the time period beginning with the new Administration, as opposed to 62,192 during the same time period from the previous fiscal year, an 81 percent increase. The rise in detainers issued shows a more active approach to interior enforcement, particularly for those aliens involved in criminal activity, despite continued opposition from some state and local jurisdictions. ICE records a detainer as declined when a law enforcement agency fails to maintain custody of an alien for up to 48 hours, as requested on Form I-247A (Immigration Detainer – Notice of Action), and instead releases the alien into the community. In FY2017, law enforcement agencies declined 8,170 ERO detainers, a 67% increase, compared with 3,623 in FY2016. While ICE initial book-ins declined in FY2017, the proportion of those book-ins resulting from ICE's interior enforcement efforts increased in FY2017. ICE book-ins since the new Administration were 42 percent higher in FY2017 than during the same time period in FY2016, rising from 75,946 to 108,077. Border enforcement book-ins dropped 25 percent in FY2017 compared to FY2016, while book-ins from ICE arrests increased 29 percent.

3. ICE's detention capacity from fewer than 7,500 beds in 1995 to over 30,000 today. ICE operates the largest detention and supervised release program in the country. Every detention facility is required to provide four programs services in addition to medical care. They are 1) Law Library and Other Activities affording Access to the Court; 2) Recreation; 3) Family Contact including Visitation and Communication by Mail and Telephone; and 4) Religious Activities and Observances. A total of 378,582 aliens from 221 countries were in custody or supervised by ICE in FY 2008; activities in 2009 remain at a similar level. On September 1, 2009, ICE had 31,075 aliens in detention at more than 300 facilities throughout the United States and territories, with an additional 19,169 aliens in Alternative to Detention programs. The medical care at these locations is provided by the Division of Immigration Health Services (DIHS). Of the aliens in detention on September 1, 66 percent were subject to mandatory detention and 51 percent were felons, of which, 11 percent had committed violent crimes. The majority of ICE detention capacity is located in the San Antonio (14%), Phoenix (9%), Atlanta (8%), Houston (7%), Miami (6%), and New Orleans (6%) field offices areas, and there is perceived to be shortage in California. 50 percent of the population is detained primarily in non-dedicated or shared-use county jails through IGSA. These facilities, approximately 240 in number, also house county prisoners and sometimes, other inmates. Fewer than 50 of these jails detain on average 100 or more aliens daily. Females are assigned to approximately 150 jails, with about half of the women in 18 locations. Currently, 38 families with minor children are detained in two family residential facilities (FRF); last month. Approximately 1,400 non-criminal asylum seekers are detained daily. The majority of the population is characterized as low custody, or having a low propensity for violence. As a matter of law, Immigration Detention is unlike Criminal Incarceration. With only a few exceptions, the facilities that ICE uses to detain aliens were originally built, and currently operate, as jails and prisons to confine pre-trial and sentenced felons.

Many aliens who enter illegally have committed a misdemeanor criminal offense in violation of 8USC§1325. ICE does not have authority to detain aliens for that criminal violation while criminal proceedings are pending. Instead, the Department of Justice holds that authority. Although ICE has no criminal detention authority, ICE has administrative authority pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act to detain aliens during the removal process. Immigration proceedings are civil proceedings and immigration detention is not punishment; see *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 609 (2001). 8USC§1325 fails as a misdemeanor whereas the Constitution requires that the tax on migration not exceed \$10 under Art. 1 Sec. 9 Cl. 1 and this reduced price for travel and identification documents is what is enforced, whereas it is cruel and unusual to arrest and detain undocumented aliens at the border, without having made or making a good faith effort to sell them the travel documents under the Eighth Amendment.

4. ICE removals include removals and returns where aliens were turned over to ICE for removal efforts. This includes aliens processed for Expedited Removal (ER) or Voluntary Return (VR) that are turned over to ICE for detention. While total removals declined from 240,255 in FY2016 to 226,119 in FY2017, the proportion resulting from ICE arrests increased from 65,332, or 27 percent of total removals in FY2016 to 81,603, or 36 percent of total removals in FY2017. Despite the 6 percent decline in overall removals as shown in Figure 14, ICE removed 25 percent more aliens arrested during interior enforcement activities in FY2017 compared to the previous year. This surge in interior removals nearly offset the 17 percent decline in border removals, which mirrored the trend of fewer book-ins of border apprehensions and expedited removal. The number of countries who do not cooperate in the return of their nationals was reduced from 12 in April 2017, to just nine by the end of the year. Furthermore, the number of countries who are at risk of being labeled uncooperative has fallen from 47 to 36.

5. In fiscal year 2017, ICE arrested 20,201 people across California. Of those, 81% had criminal convictions. Still, dozens had no criminal histories. Although the raids prioritized people who pose a threat, anyone violating immigration laws was subject to arrest. The Trump administration went to federal court to invalidate three California sanctuary laws. Administration officials say the three laws in question, all passed by the Legislature last year, blatantly obstruct federal immigration law and thus violate the Constitution's supremacy clause, which gives federal law precedence over state measures under Article VI Clause 2 of the United States Constitution. ICE sweeps are unconstitutional under Article IV and the Fourth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments. ICE sweeps are are cruel and unusual because immigration laws do not constitute a crime, and the judges of courts of competent jurisdiction, where the crime occurred and the defendant resides, have not found for deportation. California sanctuary laws make it a crime for business owners to voluntarily help federal agents find and detain undocumented workers, prohibit local law enforcement from alerting immigration agents when detainees are released from custody, and create a state inspection program for federal immigration detention centers. For some cities, the sanctuary movement consists simply of encouraging people without legal status to get more involved in government. San Francisco declared itself a sanctuary city in 1989, and city officials strengthened the stance in 2013 with its Due Process for All ordinance. The law declared that local

authorities could not detain immigrants for federal immigration officials if the immigrant had no violent felonies on their record and did not currently face charges. ICE deportations of immigrants convicted of crimes in state and federal courts without specific authorization of the punishment by the sentencing state and/or federal judge are unlawful and ICE must be abolished as a collective method of deportation under Sec. 2 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) and Art. 22 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990) and Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P.

§235f National Protection and Programs Directorate

A. The National Protection and Program Directorate (NPPD) was established in 2007 to leads efforts to protect the Nation's critical infrastructure against cyber and physical threats, including terrorist attacks, cyber incidents, natural disasters, and other catastrophic incidents. In 2017 NPPD employed 3,477 to protect 9,000 federal facilities and conduct 100 million biometric identity transactions. NPPD conducted over 2,000 facility security assessments, 106,000 cyber incident reports, trained 90,000 online in active shooter preparedness, covers 95% of federal civilian workforce with advanced cyber protection and supported 100% of national special security events in 2017. In FY 19 NPPD has a budget of \$3.4 billion, 2.2% more than the previous year.

1. NPPD is organized: Federal Protective Service (FPS), Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM), Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA), Office of Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C) and Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP).
a. FPS is responsible for ensuring that the federal workforce and workplace are safe, secure and resilient across the homeland against acts of violence and other hazards. b. OBIM provides accurate and timely biometric identity information across DHS, Departments of Justice, State, and Defense, state and local law enforcement, the Intelligence Community, and foreign country partners, while also protecting the privacy and civil liberties of individuals. c. OCIA assists federal, state and local partners in understanding the all-hazards consequences to the nation's critical infrastructure through integrated analysis, infrastructure prioritization, modeling and simulation. d. CS&C enables timely response and recovery by coordinating national cybersecurity and emergency communication, as well as preparedness planning and provisioning for the Federal Government, critical infrastructure owners, operators and stakeholders. e. IP leads the coordinated national effort to reduce the risks to critical infrastructure and help respond and quickly recover after terrorist attacks, natural disasters or other emergencies.

B. In 2014 the executive branch employed 2,079,000 employees, 723,000 by the Department of Defense. There were a total of 1,356,000 civilian employees, 94,000 Department of Agriculture, 141,000 Health and Human Services, Education and Social Security, 186,000 Homeland Security, 70,000 Interior, 114,000 Justice, 55,000 Transportation, 112,000 Treasury, 340,000 Veterans and 244,000 other. The partial shutdown began on Dec. 22, 2018 amid a budget standoff between paranoid schizophrenic Democratic congressional leaders and President Donald Trump's borderline personality disorder over funding for his proposed border wall along the U.S.

border with Mexico. Congress has yet to pass seven appropriations bills to fund a number of federal departments and agencies, resulting in 800,000 federal employees not working or working without pay. Social Security and Medicare are not affected by the shutdown. The Commerce Secretary suggested that federal workers take out government guaranteed loans against their backpay. The Navy Federal Credit Union, for example, will allow workers who have direct deposit to take interest-free loans of up to \$6,000 that will be automatically repaid when the shutdown ends and paychecks are being deposited again. The federal government shutdown constitutes discrimination against public officials and judges under Art. 54 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949).

1. Current accounts: Tariffs must be reduced to a level that is 0.1% - 3% annually less than 2016 levels, 1.3% 2019. The federal government, has an annual deficit limit of \$500 billion, less than 3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), whether or not the President and Congress are able to perform their work or appoint their disabled accountant Public Trustee to tax them, the rich and state employees, the 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income, to create a Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030. Present revenues are sufficient to re-estimate budget levels at 2.5% government and international development, 3% services annual growth from FY 16, 3% Defense, 3.3% food stamp and 4% veterans and temporary assistance for needy families benefit growth from CR 18 and pay nearly \$1 billion in arrears to the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in FY 19 under Art. 19 of the United Nations Charter. The Trump tax haven stalled federal revenues out at \$2.5 trillion FY 17 – FY 18 nudging out a slight budget surplus predicted for FY 17. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) reduced individual income tax rate growth an estimated 2% and unlawful anti-migrant worker policies are estimated to have reduced individual income tax growth another 3% under Sec. 2 of the 4th Geneva Convention. 8% average annual individual income tax growth was reduced to 1% FY 17 and FY 18 but is projected to increase to 3% FY 19. Taxing the rich to end poverty should sustain consumer economic growth and a balanced federal budget will be in sight.

§235g Secret Service

A. The United States Secret Service is a federal law enforcement agency under the Department of Homeland Security charged with conducting criminal investigations and protecting the nation's leaders. The Secret Service employs 7,000 employees, 3,200 special agents, 1,300 Uniformed Division officers, more than 2,000 other technical, professional and administrative support personnel, has 20 overseas offices and a budget of +/- \$2.4 billion FY 19. On the evening of April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth, a famous actor and Confederate sympathizer, assassinated President Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. On July 5, 1865 the Secret Service was founded as a branch of the Treasury Department in Washington D.C. It was originally created to combat the counterfeiting of U.S. currency - a serious problem at the time. Following the Civil War, it was estimated that one-third to one-half of the currency in circulation was

counterfeit. In 1901, following the assassination of President William McKinley in Buffalo, New York, the Secret Service was first tasked with its second mission: the protection of the president. Today, the Secret Service's mission is two-fold: protection of the president, vice president and others; and investigations into crimes against the financial infrastructure of the United States.

1. By law, the Secret Service is authorized to protect: the president, the vice president, (or other individuals next in order of succession to the Office of the President), the president-elect and vice president-elect. The immediate families of the above individuals. Former presidents, their spouses, except when the spouse re-marries. Children of former presidents until age 16. Visiting heads of foreign states or governments and their spouses traveling with them, other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States, and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad. Major presidential and vice presidential candidates, and their spouses within 120 days of a general presidential election. Other individuals as designated per Executive Order of the President and National Special Security Events, when designated as such by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. In 1965, Congress authorized the Secret Service (Public Law 89-186) to protect a former president and his/her spouse during their lifetime, unless they decline protection.

2. In order to maintain a safe environment for the president and other protectees, the Secret Service calls upon other federal, state and local agencies to assist on a daily basis. The Secret Service Uniformed Division, the Metropolitan Police Department, and the U.S. Park Police patrol the streets and parks nearby the White House. The Secret Service regularly consults with experts from other agencies in utilizing the most advanced security techniques. The military supports the Secret Service through the use of Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams and communications resources. When the president travels, an advance team of Secret Service agents works with the host city, state and local law enforcement, as well as public safety officials, to jointly implement the necessary security measures.

3. Candidate and nominee protection was expanded to include major candidates for president and vice president in 1968: Major candidates and their spouses began receiving protection after the assassination of Robert Kennedy in 1968. PL-90-331 was passed June 6, 1968. Prior to this event, candidates and their families did not receive Secret Service protection. Protection of a candidate/nominee is designed to maintain the integrity of the democratic process and continuity of government. In regard to presidential campaign, the Secret Service is authorized under 18USC§3056 to protect: Major presidential and vice presidential candidates and their spouses within 120 days of a general presidential election. As defined in statute, the term "major presidential and vice presidential candidates" means those individuals identified as such by the Secretary of Homeland Security after consultation with an advisory committee. The Secret Service provides protection for major candidates, unless declined. The Secret Service has no role in determining who is to be considered a major candidate. The Secretary of the Homeland Security determines who qualifies as a major candidate and when such protection should commence under 18USC§3056. This determination is made in consultation with an

advisory committee comprised of the following individuals: Speaker of the House, House Minority Whip, Senate Majority Leader, Senate Minority Leader and one additional member chosen by the committee.

B. The Secretary of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for designating events as NSSEs. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-5) grants the Secretary this authority. The Secretary is assisted in the NSSE designation process by the NSSE Working Group, comprised of interagency subject matter experts and co-chaired by the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The NSSE Working Group is responsible for conducting an assessment of each event being considered for NSSE designation. Following the NSSE designation by the Secretary, the USSS assumes its mandated role as the lead agency for the design and implementation of the operational security plan. Title 18 USC 3056 (e) and Presidential Policy Directive 22 (2013) designate the USSS with the responsibility and authority as the lead agency for planning, coordinating, and implementing security operations at NSSEs. Credentialing is a critical element in the coordination and implementation of the security operations for a NSSE.

1. Although the USSS issues credentials for NSSE venues, the process begins with vetting by an event's host committee, which approves the participants from a particular group or organization, such as media or service industries. Once the host committee approves the participants from a particular group or organization to attend the event, the USSS begins its background checks. Operational security plans must be developed for each individual event regardless of whether they appear to be similar in nature or if participants were credentialed for previous NSSEs. The USSS operational security plan is developed in partnership with event stakeholders including federal, state and local law enforcement, public safety agencies, as well as municipal, venue, and host representatives. Each participating agency is tasked based on its jurisdiction and particular area of expertise. This is accomplished through the formation of subcommittees whose collective responsibility is to plan for every possible security matter. For example, every NSSE has an established Transportation and Traffic subcommittee with the responsibility of developing and executing vehicular access control to all necessary personnel.

2. Only those participants, who have a role, responsibility, and/or function within the NSSE, will be afforded a USSS credential application. If other invited guests, who do not require access to USSS protectees or USSS innermost perimeters and zones, will be offered an invitation/ticket by the respective host committee for that particular NSSE event or venue. The USSS works in collaboration with the host committee responsible to develop the framework of the event. The event purpose and program type will impact the credentialing plan for each NSSE. The USSS, in conjunction with the host committee will develop the innermost secure perimeters that will be designated as credentialing zones. Often times, these zones are designated by colors such as red and blue and those designations determine levels of access.

3. The credentialing for most NSSEs involves participants, who might require access into the innermost USSS secure zones. The determination for those requiring access into these zones is directly related to the participant's role, responsibility, and function at the event. Typically, the host committee (organizers/staff), host city (organizers/staff), volunteers, vendors, media, service industries, and law enforcement/emergency responders are issued credentials for NSSE events. Background checks for NSSE credentials, similar to those for standard Presidential and Vice Presidential visits, are conducted by the USSS. In an effort to enhance credentialing capabilities for large events that entail credentialing large volumes of participants requiring access into these events, and specifically within the USSS secure perimeters, the USSS currently has a contract with Ardian Group, Inc. This contractor only captures the Personally Identifiable Information (PII) for credentialing production and formats the information so the USSS can conduct required checks. Ardian Group does NOT manage the name check process and is required to remove the data it obtains upon completion of its work. Ardian Group, Inc. is an event management company, which has worked with the USSS since 2011. It supported the credentialing process for nearly every NSSE within that timeframe, to include: the 2014 Africa Leaders' Summit, the 2015 visit of Pope Francis to the United States, and the March 2016 Nuclear Security Summit.

C. The Secret Service is interested in legitimate information relating to threats, plans or attempts by individuals, groups or organizations to harm Secret Service protectees. However, the agency does not desire or solicit information pertaining to individuals or groups expressing legitimate criticism of, or political opposition to, the policies and decisions of the government or government officials. The Secret Service has primary jurisdiction to investigate threats against Secret Service protectees as well as financial crimes, which include counterfeiting of U.S. currency or other U.S. Government obligations; forgery or theft of U.S. Treasury checks, bonds or other securities; credit card fraud; telecommunications fraud; computer fraud, identify fraud and certain other crimes affecting federally insured financial institutions.

1. Agents and officers of the United States Secret Service can: Carry firearms. Execute warrants issued under the laws of the United States. Make arrests without warrants for any offense against the United States committed in their presence, or for any felony recognizable under the laws of the United States if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed such felony. Offer and pay rewards for services and information leading to the apprehension of persons involved in the violation of the law that the Secret Service is authorized to enforce. Investigate fraud in connection with identification documents, fraudulent commerce, fictitious instruments and foreign securities. Perform other functions and duties authorized by law. The Secret Service works closely with the United States Attorney's Office in both protective and investigative matters under 18USC§3056.

2. Counterfeit Detection Act of 1992, Public Law 102-550, under 31CFR§411 permits color illustrations of U.S. currency, provided: The illustration is of a size less than three-fourths or more than one and one-half, in linear dimension, of each part of the item illustrated. The illustration is one-sided. All negatives, plates, positives, digitized

storage medium, graphic files, magnetic medium, optical storage devices, and any other thing used in the making of the illustration that contain an image of the illustration or any part thereof are destroyed and/or deleted or erased after their final use. Black and white reproductions of currency and other obligations are permitted, provided such reproductions meet the size requirement under 18USC§504.

D. When a new President of the United States moves into the White House, he enters a dwelling that is home, office and goldfish bowl all in one. Every President arrives at the Executive Mansion with fresh hopes and ambitions. The Secret Service has been responsible for the safety of the President since 1901. To get past the 13 gatehouses set at the various entrances, visitors must have a pass or official clearance. Secret Service men guard these posts day and night, and special agents remain close to the President and his family at all times. When the President's House was new, the river flowed much closer to the south grounds. With the felling of trees upstream, the Potomac began to silt up. By the 1840s, reeking mud flats had formed, giving rise to gossip, after President Taylor's death in 1850, that their fumes were responsible. The constant dampness from the stream and the chills and fevers suffered by White House residents, forced various Presidents to flee to rented houses in hot weather. Van Buren leased a summer home in a summer home in nearby Georgetown. Buchanan accepted the loan of a cottage at the Soldiers' Home as did Abraham Lincoln, where he wrote the Emancipation Proclamation. The unwholesome swamps were finally drained and filled in the 1890s.

1. 270 votes to win reports the 2016 elections results - Donald Trump with 304 electoral votes and 62,980,160 popular votes defeated Hillary Clinton with 227 electoral votes and 65,845,063 popular votes. While Clinton received about 2.9 million more votes nationwide, a margin of 2.1% of the total cast, Trump won a victory in the Electoral College, winning 30 states with 306 pledged electors out of 538, and overturned the perennial swing states of Florida, Iowa and Ohio, as well as the "blue wall" of Michigan, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, which had been Democratic strongholds in presidential elections since the 1990s. In the Electoral College vote on December 19, seven electors voted against their pledged candidates: two against Trump and five against Clinton. A further three electors attempted to vote against Clinton but were replaced or forced to vote again. Ultimately, Trump received 304 electoral votes and Clinton garnered 227, while Colin Powell won three, and John Kasich, Ron Paul, Bernie Sanders, and Faith Spotted Eagle each received one. Gary Johnson the Libertarian candidate received 4,488,931 votes, Jill Stein of the Green party 1,457,050 votes and Evan McMullin of the Independent party received 728,830 votes. Trump will be the fifth person in U.S. history to become president despite losing the nationwide popular vote. He will be the first president without any prior experience in public service, while Clinton was the first woman to be the presidential nominee of a major American party.

2. Benjamin Harrison's election in 1888 is thought to be a clearcut instance in which the Electoral College vote went contrary to the popular vote. This happened because the incumbent, Democrat Grover Cleveland, ran up huge popular majorities in several of the 18 States which supported him while the Republican challenger, Benjamin Harrison, won only slender majorities in some of the larger of the 20 States which supported him (most

notably in Cleveland's home State of New York). Even so, the difference between them was only 110,476 votes out of 11,381,032 cast -- less than 1% of the total. The United States Presidential Election of 1888 was held on November 6, 1888. The tariff was the main issue in the election of 1888. Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate, opposed tariff reduction. Neither Cleveland nor the Democratic Party waged a strong campaign. Cleveland's attitude toward the spoils system had antagonized party politicians. His policies on pensions, the currency, and tariff reform had made enemies among veterans, farmers, and industrialists. Even with these enemies, Cleveland had more popular votes than Harrison. However, Harrison received a larger electoral vote and won the election. Benjamin Harrison of the Republican party received 233 electoral college votes and 5,439,853 popular votes. Grover Cleveland of the Democratic party got 168 electoral college votes and 5,540,309 popular votes.

3. The nation has grieved for eight Presidents who died in office – four of them, Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Kennedy, at the hands of assassins. Until Donald Trump was elected President William Harrison, hero of the Indian battle on the Tippecanoe River, was the oldest man ever to achieve the Presidency candidate of the Whig ‘Log Cabin and Hard Cider’ Party, won the 1840 Presidential election handily. At 68, “Old Tippecanoe” felt fit enough to ride horseback to the Capitol where, coatless and hatless in icy wind, he delivered the longest inaugural oration in American history. Soon after, he developed a cold that turned into pneumonia. One month after taking office, he was dead. Harrison’s wife Anna never reached the Executive Mansion, the only First Lady to miss the experience. In the hushed East Room of the White house, on April 7, 1841, lay the body of William Henry Harrison – the first President to die in office. Among the mourners sat the new President John Tyler. The last half of the catchy campaign slogan “Tippecanoe and Tyler too” had become the first Vice-President to move up to the top post as a result of his predecessor’s death. President John Tyler is not to be confused with President Zachary Taylor who died 16 months after his inauguration. On July 4, 1850, the President sat under a blazing sun at an Independence Day celebration on the grounds of the unfinished Washington Monument. Returning to the White House, he became ill of what was then called cholera morbus – the result, according to legend, of his having consumed quantities of iced milk and raw cherries (or cucumbers depending on the story). In five days he was dead, and handsome, robust, Vice President Millard Fillmore had succeeded to the highest office. Millard Fillmore's anti-immigrant platform quickly resulted in the dissolution of both Whig and Know Nothing Parties.

4. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-TX) is incriminating information regarding the assassination of John F. Kennedy by suspected assassin Lee Harvey Oswald and of the suspect by vigilante Jack Ruby in Texas, and Robert Kennedy, by the architect of the unjust Vietnam War and War on Poverty. Secret Service agents and bodyguards have reported that the Clintons made clinically depressing claims to have sex with people, kill them and dispose of the body, under their protection. The Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator has been abolished and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) must be abolished to prevent blatant corruption of Secret Service protection of the White House. Due to unlawful accounting measures regarding the fictitious Allowances and Other Defense Civil Programs rows and failure to admit to the

congressional review of agency budget requests, the President and Congress must not be allowed to commit financial crimes such as excessively finance military or immigration enforcement propaganda, shutdown the government, cut civilian agency budgets or, while the actual deficit is less than 3% of GDP under Art. 54 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949).

§235h Transportation Security Administration

A. Transportation Security Administration (TSA) was created to be an administration of the Department of Transportation, by the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, passed by the 107th Congress, signed November 19, 2001 under 49USC§114(a). The TSA nationalized a myriad private security contractors after the 9-11 suicide attacks. The TSA has been administrated by the Department of Homeland Security since it was transferred to the Department of Homeland Security in the Homeland Security Act (HSA) of 2002, (Pub.L. 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135, enacted November 25, 2002). The TSA workforce of approximately 60,000 employees, including the Federal Air Marshal Service, is responsible for security operations at nearly 450 airports throughout the United States. and shared security for highways, railroads, ports, mass transit systems and pipelines. TSA's mission is to protect the nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce. An estimated 730 million people travel on commercial aircraft each year and that there are more than 700 million pieces of baggage screened for explosives each year. TSA employees 51,000 screeners, and about 33,000 work on any given day. The percentage of TSA airport screeners missing work has hit 10% as the partial government shutdown stretches into its fifth week, compared to 3.1% on the comparable Sunday in 2018. TSA says the national average waiting time in airport checkpoint lines is within the normal limit of 30 minutes, but there are longer lines at some airports. TSA screened 1.78 million passengers, and only 6.9%— roughly 120,000 people — had to wait 15 minutes or longer to get through security.

Transportation Security Administration FY 16 - FY 20
(millions)

	FY16 Revised Enacted	FY17 Annualized CR	FY 17 Enacted	FY 17 2.5%	FY 18 President's Budget	FY 18 2.5%	FY 19 President's Budget	FY19 2.5%	FY 20
Transportation and Security Administration	7,440	7,589	7,771	7,626	7,582	7,817	7,726	8,012	8,212

Source: DHA FY 19 Budget-in-brief

B. Part of the TSA budget comes from a \$2.50 per-passenger tax. The Obama administration had proposed tripling this fee by 2019. The TSA requires that passengers show a valid ID at the security checkpoint before boarding their flight. Valid forms of identification include passports from the U.S. or a foreign government, state-issued photo identification, or military ID. Passengers that do not have ID may still be allowed to fly if their identity can be verified through an alternate way. Passenger names are compared against the No Fly List, a list of about 21,000 names (as of 2012) of suspected terrorists who are not allowed to board. The number of passengers who have been detected bringing firearms onto airplanes in their carry-on bags has increased in recent years, from 976 in 2009 to 1,813 in 2013. On March 21, 2017, the TSA banned electronic devices larger than smartphones from being carried on flights to the U.S. from 10 specific airports located in Muslim-majority countries. The order cited intelligence that "indicates that terrorist groups continue to target commercial aviation and are aggressively pursuing innovative methods to undertake their attacks, to include smuggling explosive devices in various consumer items". The restrictions were ended in July following changes in screening procedures at the specified airports.

1. Beginning in November 2010, TSA added new enhanced screening procedures. Passengers are required to choose between an enhanced pat-down allowing TSOs to more thoroughly check areas on the body such as waistbands, groin, and inner thigh or instead to be imaged by the use of a full body scanner (that is, either backscatter X-ray or millimeter wave detection machines) in order to fly. TSA encouraged flyers to choose scanners by emphasizing the "intrusive" nature of the "enhanced" patdown. These changes were said to be made in reaction to the Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab bombing attempt. The new pat-down procedures, which were originally not made public, routinely involve the touching of buttocks and genitals" as well as breasts. These procedures were controversial, and in a November poll, 50% of those polled felt that the new pat-down procedures were too extreme, with 48% feeling them justified. A number of publicized incidents created a public outcry against the invasiveness of the pat-down techniques, in which women's breasts and the genital areas of all passengers are patted. Pat-downs are carried out by agents of the same gender the passenger presents at the screening. In November 2010, the TSA began putting backscatter X-ray scanners and millimeter wave scanners machines into airports. The TSA refers to these two technologies as Advanced Imaging Technologies, or AIT. Critics sometimes refer to them as "naked scanners". Passengers are directed to hold their hands above their heads for a few seconds while front and back images are created. If the operator sees an anomaly on the scanner, or if other problems occur, the passenger will also have to receive the pat-down. Concerns were raised as to the constitutionality of the new screening methods by organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union. As of April 2011, at least six lawsuits were filed. A CBS telephone poll of 1137 people published on November 15, 2010 found that 81% percent of those polled approved TSA's use of full-body scans.

C. A 2013, GAO report showed a 26% increase in misconduct among TSA employees between 2010 and 2012, from 2,691 cases to 3,408. TSA agents sometimes cut locks off instead of opening them, and TSA received over 3500 complaints in 2011 about locks

being tampered with. The TSA has been criticized for an increase in baggage theft after its inception. Reported thefts include both valuable and dangerous goods, such as laptops, jewelry guns, and knives. Such thefts have raised concerns that the same access might allow bombs to be placed aboard aircraft. In 2004, over 17,000 claims of baggage theft were reported. As of 2004, 60 screeners had been arrested for baggage theft, a number which had grown to 200 screeners by 2008. 11,700 theft and damage claims were reported to the TSA in 2009, a drop from 26,500 in 2004, which was attributed to the installation of cameras and conveyor belts in airports. A total of 25,016 thefts were reported over the five-year period from 2010 to 2014. As of 2011, the TSA employs about 60,000 screeners in total (counting both baggage and passenger screening) and approximately 500 TSA agents have been fired or suspended for stealing from passenger luggage since the agency's creation in November 2001. The airports with the most reported thefts from 2010 to 2014 were JFK, followed by LAX and MCO. In 2008, an investigative report by WTAE in Pittsburgh discovered that despite over 400 reports of baggage theft, about half of which the TSA reimbursed passengers for, not a single arrest had been made.

1. The TSA does not, as a matter of policy, share baggage theft reports with local police departments. In September 2012, ABC News interviewed former TSA agent Pythias Brown, who has admitted to stealing more than \$800,000 worth of items during his employment with the agency. Brown stated that it was "very convenient to steal" and poor morale within the agency is what causes agents to steal from passengers. The TSA has also been criticized for not responding properly to theft and failing to reimburse passengers for stolen goods. For example, between 2011 and 2012, passengers at Hartsfield–Jackson Atlanta International Airport reported \$300,000 in property lost or damaged by the TSA. The agency only reimbursed \$35,000 of those claims. Similar statistics were found at Jacksonville International Airport – passengers reported \$22,000 worth of goods missing or damaged over the course of 15 months. The TSA only reimbursed \$800. The TSA's critics frequently cite the agency as "ineffective, invasive, incompetent, inexcusably costly, or all four" as their reasons for seeking its abolition. Those seeking to abolish the TSA have cited the improved efficacy and cost of screening provided by qualified private companies in compliance with federal guidelines.

D. Boeing has offered fixes for 747 MAX software (and any hi-jackable, laser radiation emitting CD ROM Drive). The Manoeuvring Characteristics Augmentation System (MCAS), designed to keep the plane from stalling, reacts to sensors which detect whether the jet is climbing at too steep an angle. An investigation of the Lion Air flight last year suggested the system malfunctioned, and forced the plane's nose down more than 20 times before it crashed into the sea killing all 189 passengers and crew. The US Federal Aviation Administration says there are similarities between that crash and the Ethiopian accident on 10 March that took the lives of 157 people. The United Nations News Service reported that the Boeing airliner bound for the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, took off at 8:44 am local time, losing contact with air traffic control at Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa, just six minutes later, according to news reports. The plane was reportedly carrying passengers from more than 35 different countries. Mr. Guterres conveyed his "heartfelt sympathies and solidarity to the victims' families and loved ones,

including those of United Nations staff members, as well as sincere condolences to the Government and people of Ethiopia”. According to the UN Department of Safety and Security in Kenya, 19 UN staff perished in the crash. The World Food Programme (WFP) lost seven staff, the Office of the High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) lost two, as did the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Sudan, World Bank and UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) each lost one staff member. Six staff from the UN Office in Nairobi (UNON) were also tragically killed. The disaster happened on the eve of the UN Environment Assembly when Heads of State, environment ministers and thousands of others will convene for five days in the Kenyan capital. A Southwest Airlines 737 Max 8 made an emergency landing Tuesday in Orlando, Florida. This comes as Boeing continues to work on a software update following two deadly crashes. Boeing is minimally responsible for costs replacing the MCAS and disk drive with a reliable civil aviation part for the 737 MAX that is not vulnerable to remote disruption, like CD ROM disk drive warning labels, or laser radiation, and can be turned off by manual control for free pursuant to 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.

Art. 4 Protection

§236 Asylum

A.. The essential justification of asylum lies in the imminence or persistence of a danger to the refugee according to the Judgment of 20 November 1950 of the International Court of Justice. Asylum granted by a State, in the exercise of its sovereignty under article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that provides (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The granting of Asylum is a peaceful and humanitarian act and that, as such, it cannot be regarded as unfriendly by any other State under the Declaration on Territorial Asylum 2312 (XXII) of 14 December 1967. Art. 1 (1) Asylum granted by a State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to persons entitled to invoke Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including persons struggling against colonialism, shall be respected by all other States. (2) The right to seek and to enjoy asylum may not be invoked by any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes. (3) It shall rest with the State granting asylum to evaluate the grounds for the grant of asylum under Art. 1. Where a State finds difficulty in granting or continuing to grant asylum, States individually or jointly or through the United Nations shall consider, in a spirit of international solidarity, appropriate measures to lighten the burden on that State under Art. 2(2).

1. The Asylum Case (Colombia / Peru) Judgment of 20 November 1950 provided: Asylum may be granted on humanitarian grounds in order to protect political offenders against the violent and disorderly action of irresponsible sections of the population. It is not permissible for States to grant asylum to persons accused or condemned for common crimes. In principle, asylum cannot be opposed to the operation of justice. An exception to this rule can occur only if, in the guise of justice, arbitrary action is substituted for the rule of law. Such would be the case if the administration of justice were corrupted by measures clearly prompted by political aims. Asylum protects the political offender against any measures of a manifestly extra-legal character which a government might take or attempt to take against its political opponents. The word "safety" determines the specific effect of asylum granted to political offenders, means that the refugee is protected against arbitrary action by the government, and that he enjoys the benefits of the law. On the other hand, the safety which arises out of asylum cannot be construed as a protection against the regular application of the laws and against the jurisdiction of legally constituted tribunals. Asylum as practiced in Latin America is an institution which, to a very great extent, owes its development to extra-legal factors. The good-neighbor relations between the republics, the different political interests of the governments, have favored the mutual recognition of asylum apart from any clearly defined juridical system. The practice of asylum may arise from agreements between interested governments inspired by mutual feelings of toleration and goodwill. In the case of extradition, the refugee is within the territory of the State of refuge. A decision with regard to extradition implies only the normal exercise of the territorial sovereignty. The refugee is outside the territory of the State where the offense was committed, and a decision to grant asylum in no way derogates from the sovereignty of that State. In the case of diplomatic asylum, the refugee is within the territory of the State where the offense was committed. A decision to grant diplomatic asylum withdraws the offender from the jurisdiction of the territorial State and constitutes an intervention in matters which are exclusively within the competence of that State.

B. Asylum is a protection granted to foreign nationals already in the United States or at the border who meet the international law definition of a refugee. Every year people come to the United States seeking protection because they have suffered persecution or fear that they will suffer persecution due to race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion. People who are eligible for asylum, their spouse and children, may be permitted to remain in the United States. Asylum requests have increased nearly 70%. Customs and Border Protection officers typically review 40 to 100 asylum requests a day, which significantly slows down the legal process of non-immigrant visas. In previous administrations Homeland Security allowed more than 90% of asylum-seekers who had proven they have a "credible fear" of returning to their home country to be released in the U.S. to await their final hearing before an immigration judge. Since President Donald Trump took office, those rates plummeted to 8% in Los Angeles, 2% in Detroit, and 0% in El Paso, Philadelphia and Newark. where the plaintiffs are being held. District Judge James Boasberg in the District of Columbia ordered the department to stop making blanket determinations against most asylum-seekers and resume the long-standing practice of deciding each applicant's detention status on a case by case basis. To apply for Asylum, file a Form I-589, Application for Asylum and for

Withholding of Removal, within one year of arrival to the United States. There is no fee to apply for asylum.

1. The Asylum policy of the United States is that refugees with a legitimate claim for relief from political persecution shall be; (i) granted sufficient resources for employment training and placement in order to achieve economic self-sufficiency among refugees as quickly as possible; (ii) provided with the opportunity to acquire sufficient English language training to enable them to become effectively resettled as quickly as possible; (iii) insured that cash assistance is made available to refugees in such a manner as not to discourage their economic self-sufficiency under 8USC§1158 and 8USC§1522. The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) bars an alien from obtaining refugee status in this country if he “assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion” under 8USC§1101(a)(42). This so-called “persecutor bar” applies to those seeking asylum or withholding of removal, but does not disqualify an alien from receiving a temporary deferral of removal under the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) pursuant to *Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Aguirre-Aguirre*, 526 U.S. 415 (1999) and *Negusie v. Holder*, 555 U.S. 511 (2009).

2. The number of credible fear cases has skyrocketed since the procedure was implemented—in FY 2009, USCIS completed 5,523 cases. In Fiscal Year 2017, USCIS found 60,566 individuals to have a credible fear, out of 79,977 case completions. In FY 2016, the most recent year with available data, 20,455 individuals were granted asylum: 11,729 affirmatively and 8,726 defensively. Total annual asylum grants averaged 23,669 between FY 2007 and FY 2016. These individuals, many of whom were detained during this screening process, will be afforded an opportunity to apply for asylum defensively and establish that they meet the refugee definition. Case completions reached an all-time high in FY 2016 at 92,071 and decreased to 79,977 in FY 2017. As of March 2018, there were more than 318,000 affirmative asylum applications pending with USCIS.

Federal Immigration Expenditures FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Customs							
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	13,940	13,940	14,289	14,289	16,388	16,388	16,798
U.S. Immigration & Customs	6,230	6,230	6,386	6,386	7,942	6,546	6,709

Enforce ment							
Subtotal, Enforce ment	20,170	20,170	20,675	20,675	24,330	22,934	23,507
U.S. Citizens hip and Immigra tion Service	4,018	4,018	4,119	4,119	4,442	4,442	4,575
Subtotal, Homela nd Security	24,188	24,188	24,794	24,794	28,772	28,772	29,514
State Departm ent							
Migratio n and Refugee Assistan ce (MRA)	3,364	3,366	2,746	3,219	3,450	3,554	3,660
U.S. Emerge ncy Refugee and Migratio n Assistan ce (ERMA)	49.9	50	0	51	0	53	54
Subtotal, State Departm ent	3,414	3,416	2,746	3,270	3,450	3,607	3,714
Adminis tration for Children and Families (ACF)							
Refugee	2,141	2,141	1,663	2,205	1,692	2,271	2,339

and Entrant Assistance, Subtotal ACF							
Subtotal, Refugee Assistance	5,555	5,557	4,409	5,475	5,142	5,878	6,053
Total Outlays	29,743	29,745	29,203	30,269	33,914	33,254	34,135

Source: Homeland Security FY 18, State Department, Foreign Operation and Related Organizations FY 19, and Administration for Children and Families FY 19

3. Both State Department and Administration for Children and Families provide nearly \$6 billion for programs of assistance for migrants and refugees FY 19. The State Department spends \$3.5 billion on Migration and Refugee Assistance and Emergency Migration and Refugee Assistance. The ACF provides \$2.3 billion for Refugee and Entrant Assistance. Refugee assistance ensures full respect and protection for the human rights and fundamental freedoms, and obligations under international law to the special needs of all people in vulnerable situations who are traveling within large movements of refugees and migrants, including women at risk, children, especially those who are unaccompanied or separated from their families, members of ethnic and religious minorities, victims of violence, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons who are discriminated against on any basis, indigenous peoples, victims of human trafficking, and victims of exploitation and abuse in the context of the smuggling of migrants. Respect for the institution of asylum and the right to seek asylum and principle of non-refoulement are reaffirmed. 60% of refugees world-wide are in urban settings rather than camps. Humanitarian assistance is provided to refugees so as to ensure essential support in key life-saving sectors, such as health care, shelter, food, water and sanitation. Community-based development programs that benefit both refugees and host communities should be supported. Quality primary and secondary education in safe learning environments for all refugee children, within a few months of the initial displacement, will be provided.

C. USAID and Foreign Service employees of the embassies shall be competent to make recommendations and referrals for foreigners interested in seeking asylum, citizenship or an immigration visa to the United States in accordance with the forms and fees of the Bureau for Citizenship Immigration and Naturalization. Any alien who is physically present in the United States or who arrives in the United States on a 3 month tourist visa or is indicted and taken into custody by the United States in international waters may apply for asylum if they can prove that they have a legitimate fear of persecution under 8USC§1225(b) and that the alien's life or freedom would be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion if

he/she were returned to their country of origin under 8USC§1158. An alien seeking asylum shall have access to a full and fair procedure for determining a claim to asylum or temporary protection. Refugees shall be; a. granted sufficient resources for employment training and placement in order to achieve economic self-sufficiency among refugees as quickly as possible; b. provide refugees with the opportunity to acquire sufficient English language training to enable them to become effectively resettled as quickly as possible; c. insure that cash assistance is made available to refugees in such a manner as not to discourage their economic self-sufficiency under 8USC§1522 .

1. Immigrant Visas may be issued in accordance with current quotas for foreign immigrants who have applied and meet the basic criteria of; 1. having completed at least a high school education; 2. having completed at least two years of work in a field that requires experience; 3. not attempting to flee a felony conviction in a foreign country. Expedited immigration visas are given to those people who are; 1. spouses or children of a person who has received an immigrant visa; 2. aliens with exceptional abilities in the arts, education, sciences or business that plan to continue to use their ability in the United States; a. with a tenured position with a university or equivalent research position; b. by continuing to serve an international corporation or legal entity in the USA: c. professionals willing to work in a location where there is determined to be a need for such professionals in the USA; a college diploma is not sufficient evidence; d. a person investing at least \$1 million in a region in the USA with levels of unemployment over 150% of the national average of 5% under 8USC§1153

2. It is the policy of the USA to require that immigrants are self sufficient and guarantee that they do their utmost to secure employment in the field stated on their visa under 8USC§1601 ; however low income foreigners legally residing in the USA meeting the requirements of State welfare administrations are entitled to all the benefits of US citizens as it is not fair for them to live in abject poverty nor is that the best interest of the US government to permit foreigners to suffer the worst scourges of poverty in the USA; wherefore foreigners legally residing in the USA may be permitted all the benefits they are entitled to; such as, but not limited to; 1. emergency medicine and vaccinations paid by Medicare under 42USC§1396; 2. temporary assistance to low income families under 42USC§601; 3. rental and rural assistance under 42 USC§1437a & §1471. Disability and retirement benefits shall be disbursed to aliens legally residing in the United States who have contributed to the OASDI Trust Funds for a specified period of time under 42USC§402 & §423. Some welfare programs of the United States require the co-operation of foreign countries to be effective in their administration to US citizens abroad or foreigners legally residing in the United States; Child support garnishment can pay custodial parents abroad or garnish an absentee parent's wages who is working abroad under 42USC§659a; or the The President may enter into agreements with foreign countries regarding social security programs under 42USC§433.

3. The Secretary is authorized to provide temporary assistance to citizens of the United States and to dependents of citizens of the United States, if they are identified by the Department of State as having returned, or been brought, from a foreign country to the United States because of the destitution of the citizen of the United States or the illness of

such citizen or any of his dependents or because of war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis renders them eligible for asylum or refugee status under Sec. 1113 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1313. Alien nationals are not generally eligible for social security benefits. Generally, a non-citizen may be eligible for SSI if lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and have a total of 40 credits of work in the United States, a spouse's or parent's work may also count. Not more than 4 credits may be granted any given year. For purposes of determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits of an individual who is an alien, the income and resources of any person who executed an affidavit of support or similar agreement with respect to such individual, and the income and resources of the sponsor's spouse, shall be deemed to be the income and resources of such individual for a period of 3 years after the individual's entry into the United States. Any such income deemed to be income of such individual shall be treated as unearned income of such individual under Sec. 1621 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1382j.

D. Reaffirming the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants of 2016, the 23 Objectives of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration of 2018 are: (1) Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies. (2) Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin. (3) Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration. (4) Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation. (5) Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration. (6) Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work. (7) Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration. (8) Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants. (9) Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants. (10) Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration. (11) Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner. (12) Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral. (13) Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives. (14) Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle. (15) Provide access to basic services for migrants. (16) Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion. (17) Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration. (18) Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences. (19) Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries. (20) Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants. (21) Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration. (22) Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits. (23) Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration.

1. The Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration was held in Marrakech, Morocco, 10 and 11 December 2018 reaffirmed the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants A/Res/71/1 3 October

2016. Today, there are over 258 million migrants around the world living outside their country of birth, more than 3.6% of the total world population. This figure is expected to grow as a result of a number of factors including overall population growth, increasing connectivity, trade, rising inequality, demographic imbalances and climate change. Some people move in search of new economic opportunities and horizons. Others move to escape armed conflict, poverty, food insecurity, hyperinflation, persecution, terrorism, or human rights violations and abuses. Still others do so in response to the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters (some of which may be linked to climate change), or other environmental factors. Many move, indeed, for a combination of these reasons. More people than ever before live in a country other than the one in which they were born. Migrants are present in all countries in the world. Most of them move without incident. In 2015, their number surpassed 244 million, growing at a rate faster than the world's population. However, there are roughly 65 million forcibly displaced persons, including over 21 million refugees, 3 million asylum seekers and over 40 million internally displaced persons. Large movements of refugees and migrants have political, economic, social, developmental, humanitarian and human rights ramifications, which cross all borders. Greater international cooperation is needed to assist host countries and communities. A comprehensive and predictable response to large-scale refugee movements, based on the principles of international cooperation and on burden- and responsibility-sharing, is needed to better protect and assist refugees and to support the host States and communities involved.

2. The number of refugees and migrants who have left Venezuela worldwide has now reached three million, since the death of Hugo Chavez. Most of the 3 million are currently hosted by countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, accounting for about 2.4 million refugees and migrants from Venezuela. Colombia has the highest- number with over one million, followed by Peru with half a million, Ecuador with some 220,000, and Argentina with 130,000. In addition to South American countries, countries in Central America and the Caribbean also recorded increasing arrivals of refugees and migrants from Venezuela. Panama, for example, is now hosting 94,000 Venezuelans. Venezuela has been mired in a socio-economic and political crisis since 2012 and has witnessed hyperinflation in consumer prices in excess of 200,000% causing the overall economy to contract. The numbers leaving Venezuela have increased dramatically from 2017, and now, an average of 5,500 are crossing the border every day. In regards to the hyperinflation, they spoke of “hunger, lack of access to medical care, insecurity, threats, fear”. They are families, women alone, children, young boys and girls, all in conditions of extreme vulnerability. All of them saw no other option than to leave their country – sometimes walking for days – seeking to live in dignity and to build a future. \$738 million is needed in 2019 by receiving countries, targeting 2.7 million people spread across 16 countries. More legislation is needed to stabilize consumer price inflation at 2.5% - 3% annually, as has been the norm worldwide, since the oil crisis was finally resolved in 1980. If tariffs in excess of 6% constitute trade war, 200,000% hyperinflation is a civil trade war. United States sanctions did not do 200,000% inflation justice, nor did Venezuela's impromptu response to the United Nations, but the food program is reported to be financed and a civilian government is to be encouraged.

3. The Caravans of pedestrians entering the United States from Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala seem to be protesting high homicide rates in Central America. For a time, Honduras had the highest homicide rate in the world. Central Americans are willing to walk thousands of miles to risk dying young drinking municipal tap-water in North America, to reduce their average homicide victimization risk from more than 24 to 5.3 per 100,000. The Central American refugees are not blaming Venezuelan refugees for the gang violence and political persecution by the military, that is displacing them, they are blaming post-Hugo Chavez military dictatorships and the U.S. foreign military finance and military education that finance them. Few Venezuelan refugees risk migration to Central America or want to go as far as the United States. The Central American refugees do not feel safe from the serial killings of migrants that occurred during the Mexican drug war and are responding directly to Operation Fast and Furious with a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration dated 2016 and 2018. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) compiles global homicide statistics annually and in 2013 published a global homicide book. The global average homicide rate stands at 6.2 per 100,000 population, but Southern Africa and Central America have rates over four times higher than that (above 24 victims per 100,000 population), making them the sub-regions with the highest homicide rates on record, followed by South America, Middle Africa and the Caribbean (between 16 and 23 homicides per 100,000 population). Meanwhile, with rates some five times lower than the global average, Eastern Asia, Southern Europe and Western Europe are the sub-regions with the lowest homicide levels of less than 2 per 100,000. The United States had a rate of 5.3 homicides per 100,000, while the Russian Federation 9.2 per 100,000. Central American homicide rates, above 24 victims per 100,000, must be reduced, or the prospective victims will seek asylum elsewhere, including North America, where there are lower rates of homicide.

4. In conclusion, ICE deportations of US immigrants convicted of crimes in state and federal courts without specific authorization of the deportation by the sentencing judge are unlawful under Art. 22 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990) and Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P. Deportations from the United States are the major source of the criminal gangs driving up the homicide rate in Central America to the highest in the world 100 homicides per 100,000 residents. 25% to 50% of asylum-seekers report that a relative was killed. The majority of firearms used by these gangs are from the United States. Although the Bureau for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) took the fall for Operation Fast and Furious, whereby felons were used to smuggle firearms from the United States to the Mexican drug war, ICE seems primarily responsible for the corrupt practice of using, causing and enabling foreign criminals under their protection, to commit the murders in the United States, Mexico and Central America, ICE agents to commit themselves. The basic finding is that ICE needs to be abolished under Art. 1 of the Slavery Convention of 1927 and Art. 22 of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990), whereby the US Marshal would be warranted by a federal judge to deport criminal aliens under Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P.

§237 Travel Documents

A. Around 1 billion people live do not have and are unable to procure identification documents, many of them refugees, migrants, or children born in the poorest, most remote regions of the globe with little or no capacity to collect data and generate durable records in 2018. In 2005 it was estimated to be between 100 and 200 million people without proper documents, many were not given papers at birth, many papers were lost, mutilated, stolen or expired and others fail to document their international migration. In 2005 it was estimated that there were 11 million undocumented aliens living in the United States. This number of undocumented aliens is thought to have decreased due to stepped up deportation efforts and mostly the Great Recession of 2009. Furthermore, in addition to these stateless aliens, since 2010 there has been an increase in denaturalized citizens and people born in the USA who cannot, due to new difficult to impossible evidence requirements, purchase an identification document at normal price. The US Treasury is embarking on a digital record program, to help taxpayers maintain records needed to obtain identification documents. The United States government must begin to procure identification documents for stateless persons, born, naturalized, or immigrating to the United States, or foreign stateless persons best identified by a US travel document. Relating to migration Goal 10.7 is Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. This is accomplished in Goal 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration. Pursuant to common articles 26-29 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), Stateless Persons (1954) and Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961) an undocumented migrant is an innocent person with a right to purchase identity and travel documents at regular price, not more than \$10 if they are cruelly treated under the Eighth Amendment and Art. 1 Sec. 9 of the United States Constitution.

1. It is proposed that refugee assistance funds be used to help undocumented migrants, who are unable to procure identification documents from their country of origin with US consular assistance, within 90 days of the 180 day completion time for non-immigrant visas under 8USC§1184. The fee should not be more than \$10 under Art. I Sec. 9 Cl. 1 of the US Constitution, to issue biometric supported travel documents, not of durable, even waterproof, identification document quality, but meeting the demands of justice nonetheless, and not more than the normal \$140 (2019) for a US passport and card, indicating that the holder is a stateless person from a foreign country, referred to in Article 28 and Annex to the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 that entered into force in 1960. A stateless person is someone who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law. A stateless person is unable to procure normal identification and travel documents, does not suffer the normal tortures of identification documents, except that crossing the international border without a travel document is against customary international law and dangerous. The United States has a duty to provide normal travel documents to all Americans and not torture them with under-Bachelor degree educated law enforcement and the entry of failure to appear by over-educated lawyers unschooled by either police academy or the present definition of Judgment in the Federal and State Rules of Civil Procedure. The United Nations is also advised to issue biometric and consular supported identification and travel

documents to stateless UN refugees, employees, nations with high levels of statelessness due to discriminatory evidence requirements for proving one's existence and immunity from torture like the United States, defectors and ultimately everyone not in fear of the UN Security Council travel ban.

2. Application for a Travel Document USCIS Form I-131 provides travel document to refugees, asylees and childhood arrivals. It needs to be amended to provide travel documents for all stateless, undocumented persons, undocumented US citizens 1a, permanent or conditional resident applying for travel documents to come and go 1b, refugees, asylees and childhood arrivals 1c and stateless, undocumented person from a foreign country 1d. The Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) provides accurate and timely biometric identity information across DHS, Departments of Justice, State, and Defense, state and local law enforcement, the Intelligence Community, and foreign country partners, while also protecting the privacy and civil liberties of individuals. Biometrics are unique physical characteristics, such as fingerprints, that can be used for automated recognition. Biometric verification is any means by which a person can be uniquely identified by evaluating one or more distinguishing biological traits. Unique identifiers include fingerprints, hand geometry, earlobe geometry, retina and iris patterns, voice waves, DNA, and signatures. Biometrics are used to detect and prevent illegal entry into the U.S., grant and administer proper immigration benefits, vetting and credentialing, facilitating legitimate travel and trade, enforcing federal laws, and enabling verification for visa applications to the U.S. USCIS has the general authority to require and collect biometrics (fingerprints, photograph, and/or digital signature) from any applicant, petitioner, sponsor, beneficiary, or other individual residing in the United States for any immigration and naturalization benefit under 8CFR§103.2(b)(9).

3. Applicants are directed to Applicant Support Center (ASC) appointment notice (Form I-797C) to fill out fingerprint card Form FD-258, provide a digital signature, be interviewed and rescheduled. Applicants shall be asked to bring certain evidence, and are furthermore expected to possess a valid photo identification (ie. Green Card, passport, or driver's license). There is an \$85 fee for biometric identification for Deferred Action Childhood Arrival (DACA) filers, that needs to be abolished. Stateless applicants must be make sure that the ASC is aware that the purpose of their biometric service visit is that they do not possess a valid identification document, would like to purchase US travel documents for a stateless persons at normal price, and agree not to arrest them. USCIS needs to provide the unique biometric identification needs of stateless persons. The Automated Biometric Identification System or IDENT, currently holds more than 200 million unique identities and processes more than 300,000 biometric transactions per day. With each encounter, from applying for a visa to seeking immigration benefits to entering the United States, OBIM: Checks a person's biometrics against a watch list of known or suspected terrorists, criminals and immigration violators. Checks against the entire database of all of the fingerprints the Department of Homeland Security has collected since OBIM began to determine if a person is using an alias and attempting to use fraudulent identification. Checks a person's biometrics against those associated with the identification document presented to ensure that the document belongs to the person presenting it and not someone else.

4. Immigrants are given a unique social security number indicating their country of origin and enabling them to legally work, report their income and pay taxes to the United States government. After filing Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, and receiving a favorable determination, the applicant receives an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) and within seven days thereafter a social security card, even if they previously had a social security number. An EAD is not necessary for lawful permanent residents. A Green Card Form I-551 Permanent Resident Card or a nonimmigrant visa authorizing the immigrant to work for a specific employer, for example, H-1B, L-1B, O, or P visas are evidence of employment authorization. The 30 to 180 day spell of unemployability caused by the delay in processing can be avoided by filing in advance. The primary reason given by aliens residing in the United States for their undocumented status was the high price, \$2,500 to apply for work visa, with no guarantee of actually getting the visa or their money back, exceeds the ability of low income workers to pay, and the price has been reduced to \$495, \$410 plus \$85 for biometrics, free for some applicants. Canada reduced the price of their work visa to \$500 in 2007, the United States followed suit.

B. The Constitution gave to Congress the power in Article I Section 8 Clause 4 'To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States'. Article I Section 9 Clause 1 appraises, 'The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person'. The Equal Protection section of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that states, 'All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws'. Whereas the Constitution is the supreme law, the primary finding is that the bipartisan dispute on immigration is settled by a tax on migration that does not exceed \$10 under Art. 1 Sec. 9 Clause 1. The work visa is obsolete due to vulnerability to discrimination by the Department of Homeland Security under 8USC§1202. To help restore normal 8% average annual individual income growth, Customs must cease withholding of income tax on the wages of non-resident aliens under 26USC§1441. All immigrants to the United States, should be issued social security numbers, referenced to country of origin, to legally work and pay taxes, with an immigrant visa under 8USC§1153.

1. Non-immigrant visas under 8USC§1184 are issued without delay at the border, immigrant visas on the other hand are processed within 30 days of filing, and should be completed within 180 days, by US Citizenship and Immigration Service. Immigrant Visas may be issued in accordance with current quotas for foreign immigrants who have applied and meet the basic criteria of; 1. having completed at least a high school education; 2. having completed at least two years of work in a field that requires

experience; 3. not attempting to flee a felony conviction in a foreign country. Expedited immigration visas are given to those people who are; 1. spouses or children of a person who has received an immigrant visa; 2. aliens with exceptional abilities in the arts, education, sciences or business that plan to continue to use their ability in the United States; a. with a tenured position with a university or equivalent research position; b. by continuing to serve an international corporation or legal entity in the USA; c. professionals willing to work in a location where there is determined to be a need for such professionals in the USA; a college diploma is not sufficient evidence; d. a person investing at least \$1 million in a region in the USA with levels of unemployment over 150% of the national average of 5% under 8USC§1153. All immigrants should be given a unique social security number indicating their country of origin and enabling them to the legally work and pay taxes in the United States. The 30 to 180 day spell of unemployability caused by the delay in processing immigrant visas, can be avoided by filing for an immigrant visa in advance.

2. Since 1986, United States immigration law has prohibited employers from knowingly hiring or continuing to employ aliens who are not authorized to work under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Since 1996, employers have had the option of verifying names and Social Security numbers (SSNs) of new hires against SSA's database through an employment eligibility verification system (EEVS, formerly known as the Basic Pilot) operated jointly by SSA and DHS. Until 2003, the Basic Pilot was restricted to operate in only five states, but has since been expanded nationally. Currently, about 16,700 employers at 73,000 hiring sites (less than 1 percent of all establishments) participate in the EEVS. Most participating employers do so voluntarily, but some are required to use the EEVS by law or because of prior immigration violations. In 2006, the system received over 1.6 million requests for verification. Of these, 1.4 million cases were resolved by SSA. The bulk of the remaining cases were referred to DHS for further verification of work-eligibility. DHS must make it easy for immigrants to work and pay taxes.

C. The Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005 (Referred to Senate Committee after being Received from House) HR 4437 and the Border Security Act S. 2394 brought to light that there are an estimated 11 million undocumented aliens living in the United States. Furthermore, in addition to these stateless non-criminal illegal aliens, since 2010 there has been an increase in denaturalized citizens and people born in the USA who cannot, or do not want to, purchase an identification document at normal price under common articles 26-29 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954. After all, identification documents are only required by law at the international border, to drive and for certain other costly, often self-defeating privileges; identification documents are implicated of ideology and idiocy by the English language and ill health by healthy, long-living, undocumented pedestrians. The Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Marrakech, Morocco, 10 and 11 December 2018 agreed to establish appropriate structures and mechanisms for effective integrated border management by ensuring comprehensive and efficient border crossing procedures, including thorough

pre-screening of arriving persons, pre-reporting by carriers of passengers, and use of information and communications technology, while upholding the principle of non-discrimination, respecting the right to privacy and protecting personal data.

1. Since 1990 there has been a suspicious statistical cycle of more than 4 million births per year during Republican administrations and less than 4 million births per year during Democratic administrations. Under the Convention on the Reduction Statelessness (1961) and Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990) a person born of foreign parents is naturalized in the country they are born. Democratic administration are thought to statistically discriminate against nationalization at birth due to the vagueness of the laws Republican xenophobes enforce. President Barack Obama evidently did not procure a US passport for his Uncle Omar Obama. Common Articles 26-29 to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 protect refugees and stateless people against discrimination, provide for the freedom of movement and require States to provide them with identity papers and travel documents at the same price as nationals. A refugee is someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. A stateless person is someone who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law, such as Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA). Under Art. 27 every Contracting Party shall issue identity papers to any refugee or stateless person in their territory who does not possess a valid travel document. Under Art. 29 no refugee duties, charges, or taxes, of any description, other or higher than are or may be levied on their nationals in similar situations shall be imposed, in particular in the issuance of identity documents. The Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 that entered into force in 1960 Annex Paragraph 1 provides 1. The travel document referred to in article 28 of this Convention shall indicate that the holder is a stateless person under the terms of the Convention of 28 September 1954. The fees for the issue of exit, entry or transit visas shall not exceed the lowest scale of charges for visas on foreign passports.

D. The State Department currently charges \$110 a passport and \$30 a card. Assuming 14% growth in the number of passports approvals and 19% growth in the number of pass-cards issued from FY 16 – FY 17 continues into the near future, dollar estimates of federal passport revenues can be estimated by multiplying the total number of passports by \$110 and subtracting the multiple of the number of pass-cards and -\$80 price difference between pass-cards and passports. In FY 16 there were estimated to be a total of 131.8 million passports in circulation and this number increased 3.2% to 136.1 million FY 17. The reason for the high rates of growth of applications is that they expire after 10 years for people over 16 and 5 years for people under 16 and the population of passport owners grows about 3.2% annually. In 2018 there are estimated to be a total of 141 million passports in circulation, 22 million applications and 24 million \$110 passports issued including 3 million \$30 pass-cards for a total of \$2.4 billion FY 18.

Passport Revenue Statistics FY 16 – FY 20

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
In Circulation	131,841,062	136,114,038	140,469,687	144,964,717	149,603,588
Applications	16,838,457	19,603,630	22,740,211	26,378,645	30,599,228
Passport and Pass-card	18,676,547	21,378,994	23,816,199	26,531,246	30,245,620
Pass-card	2,110,555	2,511,778	2,989,016	3,556,929	4,232,745
Gross Passport \$110 (000s)	2,054,420	2,351,690	2,619,760	2,918,410	3,327,060
Pass-card - \$80 (000s)	-168,880	-200,960	-239,130	-284,560	-338,640
Total Identification Revenues (000s)	1,885,540	2,150,730	2,380,630	2,633,850	2,988,420

Source: State Department

1. Until the early 1970s, citizens applying for passports had to wait in long lines at one of 10 U.S. Department of State passport offices or at a federal or state court. The postal service execution fee for a passport is \$25. In fiscal year 2012, the U.S. Postal Service processed 5.7 million passport applications for revenue of \$142 million. The Postal Service has seen a significant decline in passport revenue over the past 4 years. In 2008, it earned \$283 million from passport services. The U.S. Department of State says it issued well over a million more passports in fiscal year (FY) 2014 than in FY 2011. That's also a mini-boon to the U.S. Postal Service, which accepted 5.2 million passport applications in FY 2014 alone, earning \$129.4 million in revenue. And the Postal Service has been taking steps that could enhance that profit center. The Postal Service might also be able to increase revenue by making the price of its photo services more competitive. Currently, it charges \$15, which is as much as 47% higher than competitors' fees.

E. The Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration Marrakech, Morocco, 10 and 11 December 2018 committed to ensure, through appropriate measures, that migrants are issued adequate documentation and civil registry documents, such as birth, marriage and death certificates, at all stages of migration, as a means to empower migrants to effectively exercise their human rights. To realize this commitment, States must: (a) Improve civil registry systems, with a particular focus on reaching unregistered persons and our nationals residing in other countries, including by providing relevant identity and civil registry documents, strengthening capacities, and investing in information and communications technology solutions, while upholding the right to privacy and protecting personal data; (b) Harmonize travel documents in line with the specifications of the International Civil Aviation Organization to facilitate interoperable and universal recognition of travel

documents, as well as to combat identity fraud and document forgery, including by investing in digitalization, and strengthening mechanisms for biometric data- sharing, while upholding the right to privacy and protecting personal data; (c) Ensure adequate, timely, reliable and accessible consular documentation to nationals residing in other countries, including identity and travel documents, making use of information and communications technology, as well as community outreach, particularly in remote areas; (d) Facilitate access to personal documentation, such as passports and visas, and ensure that relevant regulations and criteria for obtaining such documentation are non-discriminatory, by undertaking a gender-responsive and age-sensitive review in order to prevent increased risk of vulnerabilities throughout the migration cycle; (e) Strengthen measures to reduce statelessness, including by registering migrants' births, ensuring that women and men can equally confer their nationality on their children, and providing nationality to children born in another State's territory, especially in situations where a child would otherwise be stateless, fully respecting the human right to a nationality and in accordance with national legislation; (f) Review and revise requirements to prove nationality at service delivery centers to ensure that migrants without proof of nationality or legal identity are not precluded from accessing basic services nor denied their human rights; (g) Build upon existing practices at the local level that facilitate participation in community life, such as interaction with authorities and access to relevant services, through the issuance of registration cards to all persons living in a municipality, including migrants, that contain basic personal information, while not constituting entitlements to citizenship or residency.

§238 Currency Exchange Negotiation

A. No exchange rate regime is perfect. The choice of regime involves trade-offs that may change with the passage of time and differing circumstances. Dissatisfaction with the severe policy limitations of the gold standard led many nations to break the link between their currencies and gold during the 1930s. Dissatisfaction with the competitive devaluations and "beggar-thy-neighbour" policies of the Depression years led to the Bretton Woods system of fixed, but adjustable, exchange rates after the Second World War. Dissatisfaction with pegged exchange rates in an environment of global inflationary pressures and rising capital mobility led to the floating of all major currencies backed by the US Dollar in 1973. 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, 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.*

1. The United States must learn to capitalize upon devaluation to increase trade as China has. Economists estimate that the United States and the European Union need to devalue their currencies by 30% to recover their balance of payments from the international financial and economic crisis and to compensate developing nations for the damage wrought by illegal bank subsidies compounded by illegal currency manipulation to keep the value of the US dollar and Euro up when by all economic laws should have

been devaluated. The guiding principle of currency exchange negotiations should be to increase the purchasing power of developing nations until there is a general income and purchasing power equality amongst nations and nations could begin to implement a single world currency. Although largely an untapped resource in international development currency exchange negotiations are theoretically the single most effective method for equalizing income at the per capita and national level, at no cost.

2. The basic economic principle behind currency exchange negotiations is that a nation who devaluates their currency stimulate their export market. 2/3 of economic growth statistics are tabulated from the success of a nation's export market wherefore it is highly beneficial for a nation to devalue their currency. Currency appreciation on the other hand provides a nation with greater purchasing power on the international market. While this may lead to an increased reliance upon imports, currency appreciation tends to benefit the domestic financial and service sectors. When the financial sector or general economy is in need of a bailout the legal method of stimulating the economy is by devaluating the currency. This is logical. A nation with economic troubles needs to lower their prices if they want to sell. By improving the national export position, that is 2/3 of economic growth, it can be expected to stimulate the economy. The equation for devaluating is quite simple. The currency is devaluated by the proportion of the size of the bailout less value of foreign currency reserves, divided by the size of the GDP. This will ensure that the GDPs of the nations who engaged in the bailout do not overvalue their currency and stifle trade, nor do nations, like China, who has accumulated significant foreign reserves, undervalue their currency and glut the market. This same formula can be used by the international financial system to provide nations with an alternative to excessive deficit spending in excess of 3% of GDP. Wherefore;

Equation for Devaluation and Cost of Bailout 2008, Select Nations
(billions)

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \text{value of bailout} \\ \beta &= \text{value of foreign currency reserves} \\ \gamma &= \text{value of GDP} \\ \delta &= \text{negative value signifies need to devalue} \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$-1 \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{\gamma} \right) = \delta$$

Wherefore,

Country	GDP	Bailout	Reserve	δ
United States of America	13,780	900	71	-0.07
European Union	14,430	1,000	448	-0.05

United Kingdom	2,130	600	57	-0.26
China	7,099	585	1,534	0.13
South Korea	1,206	36	262	0.19

Source: CIA World Fact Book December 31, 2007 last updated November 6, 2008
Total US reserves were \$47 billion on Sept. 10, \$180 billion on Oct. 8 and \$329 billion on Oct. 22

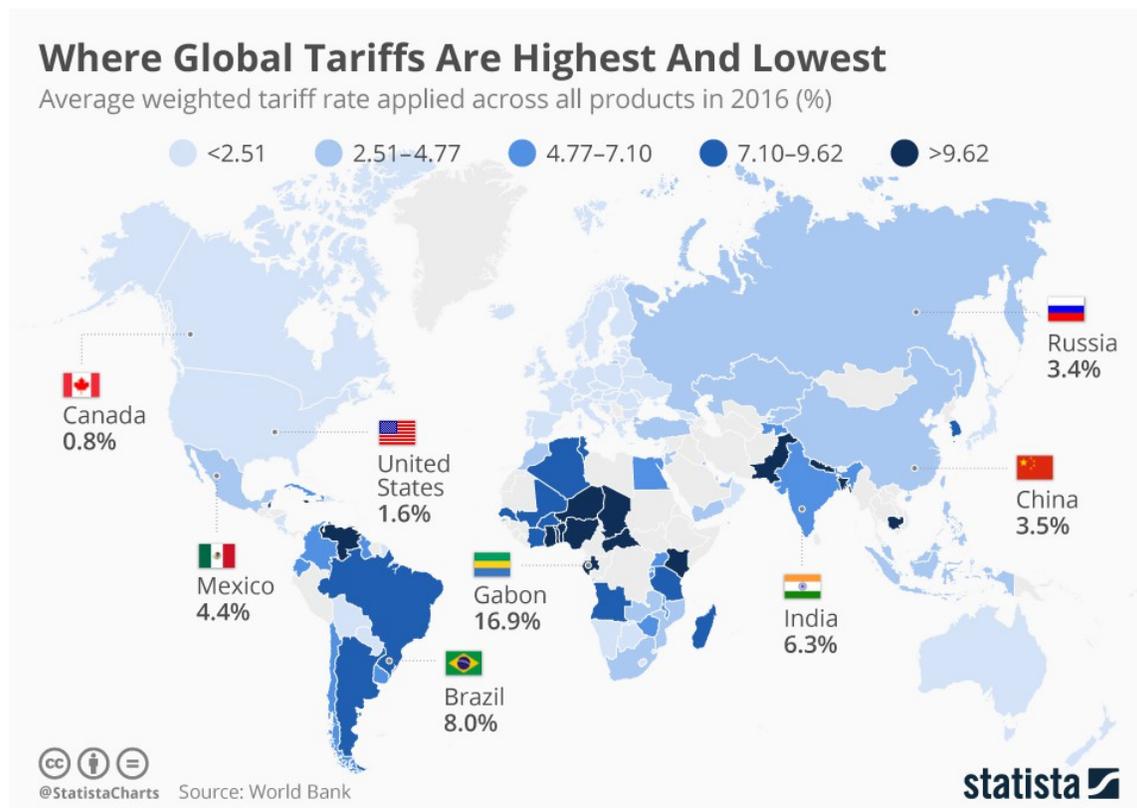
B. It is the policy of the United States to encourage international economic negotiations to achieve macroeconomic policies and exchange rates consistent with appropriate and sustainable balances in trade and capital flows and to foster price stability in conjunction with economic growth. From time to time the United States shall, in close coordination with other major industrialized countries, adjust the international currency exchange rates of the United States and specified foreign nations to achieve macro-economic policy goals under 22USC5303. The President shall seek to confer and negotiate with other countries under 22USC§5304; to achieve; 1. coordination of macroeconomic policies of the major industrialized nations; and 2. more appropriate and sustainable levels of trade and current account balances, 3. exchange rates of the dollar and other currencies consistent with trade balances; and 4. mechanisms for coordination and improving the functioning of the exchange rate system to provide for long-term exchange rate stability.

1. The Secretary of the Treasury shall analyze on an annual basis the exchange rate policies of foreign countries, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund, and consider whether countries manipulate the rate of exchange between their currency and the United States dollar for purposes of preventing effective balance of payments adjustments or gaining unfair competitive advantage in international trade. If the Secretary considers that such manipulation is occurring with respect to countries that 1. have material global current account surpluses; and 2. have significant bilateral trade surpluses with the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury shall take action to initiate negotiations with such foreign countries on an expedited basis, in the International Monetary Fund or bilaterally, for the purpose of ensuring that such countries regularly and promptly adjust the rate of exchange between their currencies and the United States dollar to permit effective balance of payments adjustments and to eliminate the unfair advantage of an under appreciated foreign currency.

§239 Tariffs

A. A tariff is a tax on imports or exports between sovereign states. It is a form of regulation of foreign trade. It is a policy that taxes foreign products to encourage or protect domestic industry. It helps limit trade deficits. Typical analyses find that tariffs tend to benefit domestic producers and government at the expense of consumers, and that the net welfare effects of a tariff on the importing country are negative. Import tariffs hurt domestic consumers more than domestic producers are helped. A tariff is called an optimal tariff if it's set to maximize the welfare of the country imposing the tariff. It is a tariff derived by the intersection between the trade indifference curve of that country and the offer curve of another country. According to Keynesian theory, trade deficits are

harmful. Countries that import more than they export weaken their economies. As the trade deficit increases, unemployment or poverty increases and GDP slows down. A program within the US intelligence community, Project Socrates, that was tasked with addressing America's declining economic competitiveness, determined that countries like China and India were using tariffs as an integral element of their respective technology strategies to rapidly build their countries into economic superpowers. It was also determined that the US, in its early years, had also used tariffs as an integral part of what amounted to technology strategies to transform the country into a superpower. The tariff is historically used to protect infant industries and to allow import substitution industrialization. Dissatisfaction with the competitive devaluations and "beggar-thy-neighbour" policies of the Depression years led to the Bretton Woods system of fixed, but adjustable, exchange rates after the Second World War. The Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) eliminated toleration for any period of safeguards and now that the World Trade Organizations (WTO) knows right from wrong, the WTO will have to prohibit protection for decadent safeguards, in pursuit of growth under Art. XII of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. Although algebra is obviously required to be solved to reduce tariffs annually, the calculus of the exact reduction must be expressed as a range +/-99.9% for developing nations or +/-97% annually for industrialized nations, used 99.7% for China and 91% for the United States to end the trade war after three years, and accumulate some calculus in the arteries of the WTO.



1. The past 50 years have seen an exceptional growth in world trade. Merchandise exports grew on average by 6% annually. Total trade in 2000 was 22-times the level of

1950. GATT and the WTO have helped to create a strong and prosperous trading system contributing to unprecedented growth. In February 1997 agreement was reached on telecommunications services, with 69 governments agreeing to wide-ranging liberalization measures that went beyond those agreed in the Uruguay Round. In the same year 40 governments successfully concluded negotiations for tariff-free trade in information technology products, and 70 members concluded a financial services deal covering more than 95% of trade in banking, insurance, securities and financial information. In 2000, new talks started on agriculture and services. These have now been incorporated into a broader agenda launched at the fourth WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar, in November 2001. The work program established in the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), adds negotiations and other work on non-agricultural tariffs, trade and environment, WTO rules such as anti-dumping and subsidies, investment, competition policy, trade facilitation, transparency in government procurement, intellectual property, and a range of issues raised by developing countries as difficulties they face in implementing the present WTO agreements. The Doha round of trade talks unanimously agreed to a simple Swiss formula with two co-efficients. On a line-by-line basis the formula returns fair results that favors least developed nations by around 1% over developed nations but is very gradually reducing tariffs by 0.1-3% annually. This formula will have to be regularly enforced to be effective. Although algebra is obviously required to reduce tariffs annually, the calculation of the exact reduction must be expressed as a range +/-99.9% for developing nations or +/-97% for industrialized nations.

Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions

$$t_1 = \frac{(a \text{ or } b) \cdot t_0}{(a \text{ or } b) + t_0}$$

where,

t1= Final bound rate of duty

t0= Base rate of duty

a = [8-9] = Coefficient for developed Members

b = [19-23] = Coefficient for developing Members

Source: WTO Agrees on Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions HA-19-7-07

2. The maximum duration of any safeguard measure is four years, unless it is extended consistent with the Agreement's provisions. In particular, a measure may be extended only if its continuation is found to be necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury, and only if evidence shows that the industry is adjusting. The initial period of application plus any extension normally cannot exceed eight years. In addition, safeguard measures in place for longer than one year must be progressively liberalized at regular intervals during the period of application. If a measure is extended beyond the initial period of application, it can be no more restrictive during this period than it was at the end of the initial period, and it should continue to be liberalized. Any measure of more than three years duration must be reviewed at mid-term. If appropriate based on that review, the

Member applying the measure must withdraw it or increase the pace of its liberalization under Arts. XII and XIX of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (1994).

B. A tariff, is a list of commodities along with the leviable rate (amount) of customs duty, it is popularly referred to as a customs duty. For the purpose of assessment of customs duty, products are given an identification code that has come to be known as the Harmonized System code. This code was developed by the World Customs Organization based in Brussels. A Harmonized System code may be from four to ten digits. For example, 17.03 is the HS code for molasses from the extraction or refining of sugar. However, within 17.03, the number 17.03.90 stands for "Molasses (Excluding Cane Molasses)". World Tariff Profiles 2018 provides comprehensive information on the tariffs and non-tariff measures imposed by over 170 countries and customs territories. It is a joint publication of the WTO, the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). A WTO member may take a "safeguard" action (i.e., restrict imports of a product temporarily) to protect a specific domestic industry from an increase in imports of any product which is causing, or which is threatening to cause, serious injury to the industry. In principle, safeguard measures cannot be targeted at imports from a particular country. However, the agreement does describe how quotas can be allocated among supplying countries, including in the exceptional circumstance where imports from certain countries have increased disproportionately quickly. A safeguard measure should not last more than four years, although this can be extended up to eight years, subject to a determination by competent national authorities that the measure is needed and that there is evidence the industry is adjusting. Measures imposed for more than a year must be progressively liberalized.

1. A WTO member may take a "safeguard" action (i.e., restrict imports of a product temporarily) to protect a specific domestic industry from an increase in imports of any product which is causing, or which is threatening to cause, serious injury to the industry. In principle, safeguard measures cannot be targeted at imports from a particular country. However, the agreement does describe how quotas can be allocated among supplying countries, including in the exceptional circumstance where imports from certain countries have increased disproportionately quickly. A safeguard measure should not last more than four years, although this can be extended up to eight years, subject to a determination by competent national authorities that the measure is needed and that there is evidence the industry is adjusting. Measures imposed for more than a year must be progressively liberalized. When a country restricts imports in order to safeguard its domestic producers, in principle it must give something in return. The agreement says the exporting country (or exporting countries) can seek compensation through consultations. If no agreement is reached the exporting country can retaliate by taking equivalent action — for instance, it can raise tariffs on exports from the country that is enforcing the safeguard measure. In some circumstances, the exporting country has to wait for three years after the safeguard measure was introduced before it can retaliate in this way — i.e. if the measure conforms with the provisions of the agreement and if it is taken as a result of an increase in the quantity of imports from the exporting country.

2. A country restricts imports in order to safeguard its domestic producers under Art. XII of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) (1994). Exporting countries can

seek compensation through consultations. Growth is prioritized. If no agreement is reached the exporting country can retaliate by taking equivalent action — for instance, it can raise tariffs on exports from the country that is enforcing the safeguard measure. In some circumstances, the exporting country has to wait for three years after the safeguard measure was introduced before it can retaliate in this way — i.e. if the measure conforms with the provisions of the agreement and if it is taken as a result of an increase in the quantity of imports from the exporting country. States resorting to protectionism invoke unfair competition or dumping practices: Monetary dumping: a currency undergoes a devaluation when monetary authorities decide to intervene in the foreign exchange market to lower the value of the currency against other currencies. This makes local products more competitive and imported products more expensive (Marshall Lerner Condition), increasing exports and decreasing imports, and thus improving the trade balance. Countries with a weak currency cause trade imbalances: they have large external surpluses while their competitors have large deficits. A strong dollar makes imports cheaper and exports more expensive. Tax Dumping: some tax haven states have lower corporate and personal tax rates. Social dumping: when a state reduces social contributions or maintains very low social standards (for example, in China and the United States, labour regulations are less restrictive for employers than elsewhere). Environmental dumping: when environmental regulations are less stringent than elsewhere.

3. 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 International Court of Justice held that the import controls were discriminatory. The Court ruled 6 to 5 against US exemption from taxes, and 6 to 5 on wholesale price taxation at the customs house for which US nationals were due a refund. The guiding principles were economic liberty without any inequality and equality of treatment in commercial matters. In 2016 the US tariffs averaged 1.6% and Chinese tariffs 3.6%. China is encouraged to totally eliminate agricultural tariffs on food Art. 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) and 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. World Tariff Profiles 2018 provides comprehensive information on the tariffs and non-tariff measures imposed on agricultural and industrial products by over 170 countries and customs territories, and taxing food is a common practice that is proposed to be prohibited so that tariffs would not to incur any consumer price inflation in the price of food, medicine or civil aviation. Trump's protectionist measures include a 25% tariff on steel imports and a 10% tariff on aluminum. China, the European Union, Mexico, and Canada have announced retaliatory tariffs, hurting U.S. exports. Tariffs depress the stock market. Analysts worry that Trump has started a trade war that will hurt international trade. The WTO is compelled to prohibit “trade war” propoganda by Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976). The Presidents of the United States and China must reduce tariffs to a rate that is less than 2016, as annually reduced 0.1%-3% by the World Trade Organization (WTO) Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions to end the trade war, between the world's two largest economies, straining the world economy and US-Chinese Relations under

22USC§6901 *et seq.* The essential principles of the trial of an illegal act are non-repetition and that compensation should restore conditions to as they were before the illegal act happened pursuant to Advisory Opinion Regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories ICJ No. 131 (2004). Diagnosis of border walls and tariffs as borderline personality disorder, underlying xenophobia, racism, anti-immigrant policy and trade war, indicate that it is not possible for national authorities to be 'competent' to increase tariffs. Proposals to increase tariffs must be immediately prohibited. Tariffs must be annually reduced or eliminated to counter inflation in diplomatic pursuit of free trade. The Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) eliminated toleration for any period of safeguards and now that the World Trade Organizations (WTO) knows right from wrong, the WTO will have to repeal their protection for wrongful safeguards, to prohibit decadence. In 2017 Trump illegally increased tariffs in flagrant violation of the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reduction (2007), triggering Chinese safeguards. To end the trade war, the necessary bilateral agreement is to immediately reduce tariffs from 2016 levels. To appreciate the yuan from 6.6 to 3.3 per dollar and make China the largest economy in the world it would be necessary for China to eliminate agricultural tariffs and then decrease tariffs at an industrialized nation rate.

C. Chinese retaliatory tariffs have increased scarcity and food prices and there has been a significant increase in hunger in Asia. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World: Building Climate Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition 2018 was prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This report monitors progress towards the targets of ending both hunger (SDG Target 2.1) and all forms of malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2). New evidence continues to signal a rise in world hunger and a reversal of trends after a prolonged decline. In 2017 the number of undernourished people is estimated to have increased to 821 million – around one out of every nine people in the world. While some progress continues to be made in reducing child stunting, levels still remain unacceptably high. Nearly 151 million children under five – or over 22% – are affected by stunting in 2017. Wasting continues to affect over 50 million children under five in the world and these children are at increased risk of morbidity and mortality. Furthermore, over 38 million children under five are overweight. Adult obesity is worsening and more than one in eight adults in the world – or more than 672 million – is obese. Undernutrition and overweight and obesity coexist in many countries. Food insecurity contributes to overweight and obesity, as well as undernutrition, and high rates of these forms of malnutrition coexist in many countries. The alarming signs of increasing food insecurity and high levels of different forms of malnutrition are a clear warning that there is considerable work to be done on food security and improved nutrition. The absolute number of people in the world affected by undernourishment, or chronic food deprivation, is now estimated to have increased from around 804 million in 2016 to nearly 821 million in 2017. The situation is worsening in South America and most regions of Africa; likewise, the decreasing trend in undernourishment that characterized Asia until recently seems to be slowing down significantly. The projected PoU for Asia in 2017 points to a situation in which 11.4% of the population is estimated to be undernourished, which represents more than 515 million people, confirming it as the region with the highest number of undernourished people in the world.

1. 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. 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. 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.

2. 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% 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.

3. 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 2019, the stock portion of investment portfolios swelled to 63%, the highest level in decades.

4. States resorting to protectionism invoke unfair competition attributed dumping practices. In his book *Time to get Tough* (2011) Trump complained of Monetary dumping by China: a currency undergoes a devaluation when monetary authorities decide to intervene in the foreign exchange market to lower the value of the currency against other currencies. This makes local products more competitive and imported products more expensive (Marshall Lerner Condition), increasing exports and decreasing imports, and thus improving the trade balance. Countries with a weak currency cause trade imbalances: they have large external surpluses while their competitors have large deficits. A strong dollar makes imports cheaper and exports more expensive. China is bilking hundreds of billions of dollars by manipulating and devaluing its currency. China will replace America as the world's number one power (largest economy). There are four Chinese people for every American. China's population is massive and its economic power is huge and growing. China is now the second-largest economy in the world. The United States is building China's wealth by buying all their products, even though we make better products in America. With the Chinese manipulating their currency rates, American manufacturers can't be competitive on price. With retaliatory tariffs prohibited by Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions, Trump's complaint of Chinese currency manipulation can only be resolved by gradually appreciating the Chinese yuan from 6.6 to 3.3, to 1 per dollar, in exchange for eliminating agricultural tariffs, and

reducing tariffs more than the 0.1% rate for developing nations to <3% for industrialized nations, annually in the future, because as the result of the currency appreciation China would become the largest economy in the world, with a per capita income of \$7,500, \$15,000 or \$22,500 (2019) respectively, in a larger world economy, 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.

§240 Sanctions

A. 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. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action under Art. 2(5) of the UN Charter and Art. 54 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). The Security Council can take action to maintain or restore international peace and security under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The Security Council may decide on measures not-including the use of armed force. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations under Art. 41 of the UN Charter.

1. Sanctions measures encompass a broad range of enforcement options that do not involve the use of armed force. Since 1966, the Security Council has established 30 sanctions regimes, in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, the former Yugoslavia, Haiti, Iraq, Angola, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Eritrea, Eritrea and Ethiopia, Liberia, DRC, Côte d'Ivoire, Sudan, Lebanon, DPRK, Iran, Libya, Guinea-Bissau, CAR, Yemen, South Sudan and Mali, as well as against ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and the Taliban. Security Council sanctions have taken a number of different forms, in pursuit of a variety of goals. The measures have ranged from comprehensive economic and trade sanctions to more targeted measures such as arms embargoes, travel bans, and financial or commodity restrictions. The basic feeling is that the right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited and economic and trade sanctions harm the civilian population under Art. 22 of the Convention IV Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and this constitutes collective punishment and pillaging under Art. 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). By reason of attitude not in accordance with the Geneva Conventions the government is under obligation to make good to consequence of injury. Thus every wrong creates a right for the court to rectify in the *Case Concerning the Factory of Chorzow* A. No. 9 (1927) the Permanent Court of Justice.

2. The WTO must stop providing that the maximum duration of any safeguard measure is four years, unless it is extended consistent with the Agreement's provisions. In particular,

a measure may be extended only if its continuation is found to be necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury, and only if evidence shows that the industry is adjusting. The initial period of application plus any extension normally cannot exceed eight years. In addition, safeguard measures in place for longer than one year must be progressively liberalized at regular intervals during the period of application. If a measure is extended beyond the initial period of application, it can be no more restrictive during this period than it was at the end of the initial period, and it should continue to be liberalized. Any measure of more than three years duration must be reviewed at mid-term. If appropriate based on that review, the Member applying the measure must withdraw it or increase the pace of its liberalization under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) (1994) and General Agreement on the Trade in Services (GATS). Any universal sanctions on agricultural, medical or trade commodities imposed shall terminate within 2 years of the issuance of the sanctions unless the President issues another sanction request to Congress and it is approved by a joint resolution to be enacted as law under 22USC§7204. Since the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) tariff increases and since Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) (2018) patently unlawful sanctions on agriculture, medicine and trade are immediately prohibited under Art. 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian in Times of War (1949) and Art. 20 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976).

B. The National Emergencies Act of 1974 was drafted in response to oil price inflation to safeguard against ill-advised nationalizations by developing nations under Permanent Sovereignty of Natural Resources (1962). Since 1976, when Congress passed the National Emergencies Act, presidents have declared at least 59 states of emergency – not counting disaster declarations for weather events, according to the nonpartisan Brennan Center for Justice. Dozens remain in effect, extended by subsequent presidents. George W. Bush declared 13 emergencies and Barack Obama declared 12 -- nearly all of which are still active today. Bill Clinton declared 17 national emergencies, six of which are still active. Ronald Reagan declared six and George H.W. Bush declared four -- but all of those have been revoked by now. Art. 4 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) provides emergency measures do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, color, sex, language, religion or social origin. This means that emergency declarations are presumed to discriminate against political or other opinion and national origin. The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), Title II of Pub.L. 95–223, 91 Stat. 1626, was enacted October 28, 1977. 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).

1. The US 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 Marine Corp rarely knows what South African nation they do their fighting in and it is as incompetent as the Iran-Contra Scandal, to continue to suspect Iran after exoneration by the International Court of Justice exoneration. Unjustified sanctions against Iran were estimated to cause \$40 billion damages in 2014 and do not at all limit the use of force to the precise and proportional response to armed attack pursuant to Military and Paramilitary Activities in Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States) (1984). Iran pays a lot for the medical care of those exposed to radioactive Iranian lands and must come clean under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968).

2. International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), Title II of Pub.L. 95–223, 91 Stat. 1626, enacted October 28, 1977, is a United States federal law authorizing the President to regulate commerce after declaring a national emergency in response to any unusual and extraordinary threat to the United States which has a foreign source. Presidents usually use emergency powers to impose sanctions. The IEEPA authorizes the president to declare the existence of an "unusual and extraordinary threat... to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States" that originates "in whole or substantial part outside the United States." It further authorizes the president, after such a declaration, to block transactions and freeze assets to deal with the threat. In the event of an actual attack on the United States, the president can also confiscate property connected with a country, group, or person that aided in the attack. The President is falsely under the impression that he must renew national emergencies every year because the statute lets emergencies automatically expire after one year. The IEEPA is a liability that must either be repealed, or the executive orders must necessarily be written to be reviewed by the UN Sanctions Committee and International Court of Justice, to ensure that the United States does not discriminate against the economy, trade, nutrition and health of an entire alienated nation of persons and government officials, entitled only to individual review, whether they are rightfully or wrongfully accused under the IEEPA, whereas collective punishment of the trade and economy of a entire nation is not permissible practice, even with nations the United States is at war, the United States must not alienate the deprived people. 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 it is advised to rebuke the negligence of the World Trade Organization and repeal the nice cop under 22USC§7204.

C. Trump Administration IEEPA executive orders are reviewed. The Annex to Executive Order 13818 of December 20, 2017 Blocking the Property of Persons Involved in Serious Human Rights Abuse or Corruption listed individuals accused of very serious crimes, some on the UN Travel Ban list, and others falsely accused of corruption. Thereafter, the IEEPA executive orders ceased to accuse persons of wrongdoing and collectively punish nations of persons and public officials under Art. 33 of the 4th Geneva Convention. Executive Order 13810 of September 20, 2017 Imposing Additional Sanctions With

Respect to North Korea collectively punished all North Korean persons and industries for nuclear tests, without even targeting military, in violation of Art. 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). Executive Order 13808 of August 24, 2017 Imposing Additional Sanctions With Respect to the Situation in Venezuela, Executive Order 13835 of May 21, 2018 Prohibiting Certain Additional Transactions With Respect to Venezuela, Executive Order 13827 of March 19, 2018 Taking Additional Steps to Address the Situation in Venezuela, and Executive Order 13857 of January 25, 2019 Taking Additional Steps To Address the National Emergency With Respect to Venezuela continue unlawful sanctions against all public officials in violation of Arts. 33 and 54 as compensated by free food under Art. 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) for safekeeping of Venezuelan assets until 200,000% inflation since Hugo Chavez died in 2013 is redressed 2.5%-3% annual inflation.

1. Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997 Blocking Sudanese Government Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Sudan discriminates against the trade in all good and services between Sudan and the US in violation of Art. XIII of the GATT. It was not overruled by Executive Order 13761 of January 13, 2017 Recognizing Positive Actions by the Government of Sudan and Providing for the Revocation of Certain Sudan-Related Sanctions. Executive Order 13851 of November 27, 2018 Blocking Property of Certain Persons Contributing to the Situation in Nicaragua targets all government officials since 2007 in violation of Art. 33 and 54 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). The general feeling is that US must cease to indiscriminately pillage foreign national economies and public officials. Sanctions must not only target individual foreign persons accused of crimes, rather than entire national economies, executive orders under IEEPA must render the accused individuals for final review of the United Nations Sanctions Committee appealable to the International Court of Justice. Indiscriminate sanctions and embargoes against entire nations or persons and public officials, will be categorically rejected.

D. 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, he or she must demonstrate that these sanctions will directly affect only the "terrorist" organizations making breaches in internationally recognized human rights and must be approved by a joint resolution. Sanctions must be limited to include only people and organizations, and should very rarely or never affect an entire nation; wherefore the United States is permitted to authorize sanctions only; 1. Against nations with whom the United States is at war and under 22USC§7203; 2. Against people and organizations designated as terrorists for their acts of terrorism 18USC§2331; 3. Against people and organizations who provide material support to terrorists 18USC§2339A & §2339B.

1. Sanctions are authorized for 1 year to prohibit a state from supplying lethal arms to a terrorist organization under 22USC§2378. The Secretary of State may make recommendation to the President for submission of a request for Sanction Relief for the joint resolution of the Senate and Congressional Foreign Relations Committees under

22USC§2371. The applicant nations for sanction relief must demonstrate; 1. there has been a fundamental change in the leadership and policies of the government of the country concerned; [or that the leader was not directly involved or informed of the terrorist plans of people on his/her payroll; or had a declared war with the United States and has signed and upholds a peace treaty and has paid any reparations required by law]; 2. that government is not supporting acts of international terrorism; and 3. that government has provided assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism in the future; or 4. at least 45 days before the proposed rescission would take effect, a report justifying the rescission and certifying that 5. the government concerned has not provided any support for international terrorism during the preceding 6-month period.

2. Congress is advised to repeal 22USC§7204 under Art. 54 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). The law states: Any universal (unlawful) sanctions on agricultural, medical or trade commodities imposed shall terminate within 2 years of the issuance of the sanctions unless the President issues another sanction request to Congress and it is approved by a joint resolution to be enacted as law. Those sanctions that have been published as law require the additional repeal of law by the President and joint resolution. Sanctions must be limited to the Prohibition of Terrorism Finance under 18USC§2339C. The Prohibition provides for the sanction regime of the treasury and freezing of assets and is the most used and effective peaceful method for preventing and punishing acts of terrorism. The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Finance of December 9, 1999 prohibits the financing of terrorism when directly or indirectly, unlawfully and wilfully provides or collects funds with the intention that such funds be used for terrorist activity. It shall not be necessary that the funds were actually used to carry out an offence. It also prohibits any act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not actively involved in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to either do, or to abstain from doing a specific act. Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (*Ukraine v. Russian Federation*) No. 2017/11 9 March 2017.

E. Consignments of medical supplies, food and clothing intended for civilians shall be allowed free passage under Art. 23 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. 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. To the fullest extent of the

means available to it, the Occupying Power has the duty of ensuring the food and medical supplies of the population; it should, in particular, bring in the necessary foodstuffs, medical stores and other articles if the resources of the occupied territory are inadequate under Art. 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and UN Charter. If the whole or part of the population of an occupied territory is inadequately supplied, the Occupying Power shall agree to relief schemes on behalf of the said population, and shall facilitate them by all the means at its disposal under Art. 59 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

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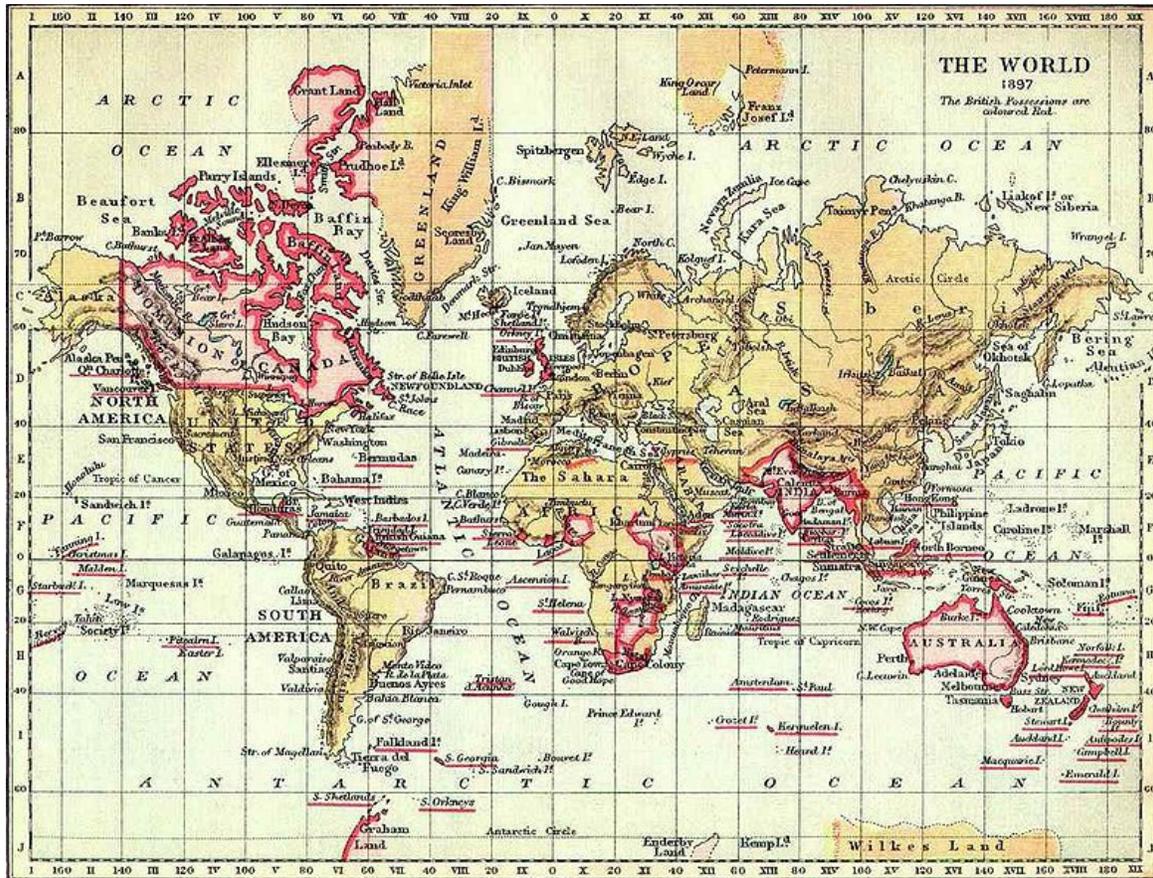
Art. 5 History of US Foreign Policy

§241 Monroe Doctrine and Manifest Destiny

A. America's initial interests in neutrality and in commercial respect following the American Revolution led to the Monroe Doctrine. In his December 2, 1823, address to Congress, President James Monroe articulated United States' policy on the new political order developing in the rest of the Americas and the role of Europe in the Western Hemisphere. The statement, known as the Monroe Doctrine, was little noted by the Great Powers of Europe, but eventually became a longstanding tenet of U.S. foreign policy. Monroe and his Secretary of State John Quincy Adams drew upon a foundation of American diplomatic ideals such as disentanglement from European affairs and defense of neutral rights as expressed in Washington's Farewell Address and Madison's stated rationale for waging the War of 1812. The three main concepts of the doctrine--separate spheres of influence for the Americas and Europe, non-colonization, and non-intervention--were designed to signify a clear break between the New World and the

autocratic realm of Europe. Monroe's administration forewarned the imperial European powers against interfering in the affairs of the newly independent Latin American states or potential United States territories. While Americans generally objected to European colonies in the New World, they also desired to increase United States influence and trading ties throughout the region to their south. European mercantilism posed the greatest obstacle to economic expansion.

Map of British Empire 1897



Source: Wikipedia, British possessions in Red

1. In the 19th century, the British state faced a world situation akin to that of the United States. While British naval power was no doubt supreme for much of the century, in certain periods it faced a situation closer to a “multipolar” system wherein rivals like Russia and France posed a potential military threat. In the first half of the 19th century, before England began its major territorial drive, most of the world (65 percent of the earth’s land surface) consisted of unrecognized territories. Even in 1878, just before the great imperial scramble, 32% of the world’s land surface was unrecognized. By the time the United States reached hegemony in 1946, only 9% of the world’s land surface was unrecognized. The threat of resistance to 19th century colonialism was minimal. The only available data on anti-colonial resistance are suggestive. From 1816 to 1868 (just before the “new imperialism” of that century), local populations had posed armed resistance to

European conquests in about 24% of all cases (21 conquests out of 89 total). Indeed, in the early stages of colonial rule, native elites were often incorporated into colonial states as collaborators and therefore welcome colonial control because it propped their local powers. Alternatively, from 1868 to 1918, as anti-colonial nationalism spread, local populations posed resistance in 73% of all cases of conquest (58 out of 80 total conquests).

2. During the American Civil War, the United States federal government promoted international isolation until the civil unrest could be put down. The "federalist" United States government uses both diplomacy and military threats to insure foreign nations kept their distance from American territory. The government of the Confederate States was more interested than the federal government in seeking diplomatic and commercial allies, but the confederates, like the federals, also sought to make sure foreign adventurers did not exploit the civil unrest on the continent. Following the Civil War, America continued its westward expansion on the North American continent and embarks on a period of foreign adventurism in the Pacific and the Orient. America gradually catches the "manifest destiny" fever that grips Nineteenth-Century Europe and, with a media-induced popular quest for national glory, opens Japan and establishes a foothold in China to promote both western values and American commercial interests, and soon conquers a mini-empire for itself in the Pacific and the Caribbean in lopsided war with Spain. Ironically, America still seeks to remain isolated from Europe. The term, "Manifest Destiny" was first used in 1845 by John O'Sullivan, an American newspaper editor who was writing about the proposed annexation of Texas. O'Sullivan stated that it was America's "manifest destiny to overspread the continent." The editorial suggested that through expansion, the United States could become a recognized political and social superpower. America had, in fact, O'Sullivan argued, been uniquely chosen for the task of expanding Westward, driving out the wilderness establishing civilization.

B. American isolationism and neutrality, already tried in the Spanish American war and colonization of the Philippines and Guam, was put to the test by World War I. During the early years of the European war, America maintained its neutrality, largely because Americans are divided in their ethnic loyalty, with nearly as many Americans supporting Germany and Austria as supporting England and France. Americans also feared domestic economic prosperity would be threatened if America joined in the fighting. Largely through efforts of British propaganda and the work of British secret agents, America was convinced to enter the war on the side of the Western European allies, seeing the war as a great adventure and as the heroic return of Americans to the soil of their ancestors. America seemed poised to take leadership in building a world-wide alliance for peace following World War I, under the banner of the League of Nations, but, in the domestic political struggle that follows the war, American internationalists loose to the isolationists and America enters another period of isolation and neutrality. World War II was well under way, with America serving only a limited commercial and industrial role, until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor brought America out of its isolation. America quickly became the industrial arsenal for the allied free world's counter-attack on fascism and was, itself, a highly armed military giant in that counter-attack.

1. America continued to lead the "free world" attack against dictatorship once the fascist dictators were vanquished, turning the free world's attention to communist dictatorship. Since the end of World War II, America has remained actively involved in world affairs, playing a dominant role in many international conflicts, intervening in domestic civil wars, promoting American-style "freedom," "democracy" and "materialism" around the world, protecting American geopolitical interests, and fulfilling America's new manifest destiny as leader of a "new world order." Throughout these shifts from isolationism to internationalism and from neutrality to intervention, America justified its foreign policy decisions using sixteen basic principles. These principles are: (1) maintaining or building a "balance of power" in international alliances, (2) supporting Western political, economic and social values, (3) promoting or defending American national security and national autonomy, (4) extending American domestic social and economic policies abroad, (5) protecting or promoting American geopolitical interests, (6) exercising bureaucratic and political expedience, (7) giving vent to the personal beliefs, emotional states, and personal ambitions of America's top governmental and non-governmental leaders, (8) acquiescing to limitations imposed by the decision-making process, (9) maintaining non-entanglement or cautious entanglement with Europe, (10) promoting freedom of the seas, of commerce, and of citizen mobility, (11) maintaining a protective tariff, (12) settling international disputes through the most peaceful and least violent means possible, (13) protecting the nations of Western Europe, (14) protecting the nations of the Western Hemisphere, (15) perpetuating existing nations and regimes, and (16) maintaining an insular outlook on the world.

C. Most of these principles clearly reflect American self-interests, but some reflect important moral values that transcend mere self-interest. For example, promoting freedom of the seas, peaceful settlement of disputes, perpetuating existing regimes, and protecting the nations of Western Europe and the Western Hemisphere are principles of basic morality and idealism. American President Woodrow Wilson is one of the leading proponents of the moralist or idealist school of international relations. He believes rational dialogue, democratic decision-making at the national and international levels, non-violence, and international cooperation are keys to attaining the higher moral goals of global peace and the full realization of mankind's potential.

§241a Marshall Plan

A. The history of US foreign assistance goes back to the Marshall Plan that helped pay for the reconstruction of Europe after World War Two. In 1947 after hostilities had ceased after World War II the United States offered \$20 billion for reconstruction efforts in Europe as long as the native governments would set forth reasonable asset utilization plans. Even now a model for positive economic diplomacy, the Marshall Plan was a rational effort by the United States aimed at reducing the hunger, homelessness, sickness, unemployment, and political restlessness of the 270 million people in sixteen nations in West Europe. Marshall Plan funds were not mainly directed toward feeding individuals or building individual houses, schools, or factories, but at strengthening the economic superstructure (particularly the iron-steel and power industries). The total cost of the

program to American taxpayers was \$11,820,700,000. The program was ended early due to the Korean War in 1950.

B. Responding to Europe's calls for help, the international community established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) on December 27, 1945. On April 2, 1948, through the enactment of the Economic Cooperation Act, the United States responded by creating the Marshall Plan. While the IMF and the World Bank were created as permanent institutions by the Bretton Woods Conference the goal of the Marshall Plan was specific: To stabilize Europe, not as a permanent program for European recovery but as an emergency tool of assistance. Over its four-year life, the Marshall Plan cost the U.S. 2.5 to 5 times the percent of national income as current foreign aid programs. One would need to multiply the program's \$13.3 billion cost by 10 or perhaps even 20 times to have the same impact on the U.S. economy now as the Marshall Plan had between 1948 and 1952. (Most of the money was spend between 1948 and the beginning of the Korean War (June 25, 1950); after June 30, 1951, the remaining aid was folded into the Mutual Defense Assistance Program.) On December 10, 1953, George C. Marshall, the US Secretary of State who drafted the plan, received the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway.

C. USAID was founded under the Marshall Plan to administrate \$20 billion promised by the US for the reconstruction of Europe in 1947. Only an average of \$2.7 billion was paid over four years for a total of \$11.8 billion. According the US Executive Historic Budget Tables International spending has increased only 6 times from \$4.673 billion in 1950, to \$28.2 billion in 2002 while the Department of Defense spending has increased 28 times from \$13.724 billion in 1950, after \$1.7 billion in 1940 and a war time high of \$83 billion in 1945, to \$384 billion in 2002.

§241b Korean War

PROC. NO. 2914. NATIONAL EMERGENCY, 1950 Proc. No. 2914, Dec. 16, 1950, 15 F.R. 9029, 64 Stat. a454 provided: WHEREAS recent events in Korea and elsewhere constitute a grave threat to the peace of the world and imperil the efforts of this country and those of the United Nations to prevent aggression and armed conflict; and

WHEREAS world conquest by communist imperialism is the goal of the forces of aggression that have been loosed upon the world; and

WHEREAS, if the goal of communist imperialism were to be achieved, the people of this country would no longer enjoy the full and rich life they have with God's help built for themselves and their children; they would no longer enjoy the blessings of the freedom of worshipping as they severally choose, the freedom of reading and listening to what they choose, the right of free speech including the right to criticize their Government, the right to choose those who conduct their Government, the right to engage freely in collective bargaining, the right to engage freely in their own business enterprises, and the many other freedoms and rights which are a part of our way of life; and whereas the increasing

menace of the forces of communist aggression requires that the national defense of the United States be strengthened as speedily as possible:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, do proclaim the existence of a national emergency, which requires that the military, naval, air, and civilian defenses of this country be strengthened as speedily as possible to the end that we may be able to repeal any and all threats against our national security and to fulfill our responsibilities in the efforts being made through the United Nations and otherwise to bring about lasting peace. I summon all citizens, State and local leaders and officials to cooperate fully with the military and civilian defense agencies of the United States in the national defense program. PROC. NO. 2974. TERMINATION OF WARTIME EMERGENCIES Apr. 28, 1952, 17 F.R. 3813, 66 Stat. c31,

§241c 1954 Mutual Security Act

A. When the Marshall Plan ended on June 30, 1951, Congress was in the process of piecing together a new foreign aid proposal designed to unite military and economic programs with technical assistance. On October 31, 1951, this plan became a reality when Congress passed the first Mutual Security Act and created the Mutual Security Agency. In 1953, the Foreign Operations Administration was established as an independent government agency outside the Department of State, to consolidate economic and technical assistance on a world-wide basis. Its responsibilities were merged into the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) one year later.

B. The ICA administered aid for economic, political and social development purposes. Although the ICA's functions were vast and far reaching, unlike USAID, ICA had many limitations placed upon it. As a part of the Department of State, ICA did not have the level of autonomy the USAID currently maintains. At the time, multilateral donors (such as those affiliated with the United Nations and the Organization of American States) were playing a greater role in foreign assistance.

C. The Mutual Security Act of 1954 introduced the concepts of development assistance, security assistance, a discretionary contingency fund, and guarantees for private investments. The Food for Peace program was implemented that year, introducing food aid. Congressional approval of a revised Mutual Security Act in 1957 led to the creation of the Development Loan Fund (DLF), which acted as the ICA's lending arm. The DLF's primary function was to extend loans of a kind that the Export-Import Bank and other donors were not interested in or prepared to underwrite - those repayable in local currencies. The DLF financed everything other than technical assistance but was most noteworthy for financing capital projects. Neither the ICA nor the DLF addressed the need for a long-range foreign development program. That led to the creation of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

§241d Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

A. By 1960, the support from the American public and Congress for the existing foreign assistance programs had dwindled. The growing dissatisfaction with foreign assistance was highlighted by the book *The Ugly American*, that prompted Congress and the Eisenhower Administration to focus U.S. aid to developing nations, which became an issue during the 1960 U.S. presidential campaign. Fowler Hamilton, was appointed as USAID's first administrator. His primary goal was to establish an agency founded on good, strong organizational principles that would stand the test of time. One of the first programs undertaken by the fledgling USAID was the Alliance for Progress. Conceptually set-up in the fall of 1960 by the Act of Bogota and confirmed by the Charter of Punta del Este (Uruguay) in early 1961, the Alliance was a hemisphere-wide commitment of funds and effort to develop the nations of the Americas. The Alliance became the basis for USAID's programs in Latin America throughout the 1960s. President Kennedy promoted the Alliance in trips to Colombia and Venezuela in 1961

B. The Kennedy Administration made reorganization of, and recommitment to, foreign assistance a top priority. It was thought that to renew support for foreign assistance at existing or higher levels, to address the widely-known shortcomings of the previous assistance structure, and to achieve a new mandate for assistance to developing countries, the entire program had to be "new." "The answer is that there is no escaping our obligations: our moral obligations as a wise leader and good neighbor in the interdependent community of free nations--our economic obligations as the wealthiest people in a world of largely poor people, as a nation no longer dependent upon the loans from abroad that once helped us develop our own economy--and our political obligations as the single largest counter to the adversaries of freedom. To fail to meet those obligations now would be disastrous; and, in the long run, more expensive. For widespread poverty and chaos lead to a collapse of existing political and social structures which would inevitably invite the advance of totalitarianism into every weak and unstable area. Thus our own security would be endangered and our prosperity imperiled. A program of assistance to the underdeveloped nations must continue because the Nation's interest and the cause of political freedom require it."

C. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 was enacted as a result of the legislative process begun by President Kennedy was a relatively concise document that recognized the economic and political principles expressed in the President's transmittal message. Development assistance consisted primarily of two programs: (1) a Development Loan Fund whose primary purpose was to foster plans and programs to "develop economic resources and increase productive capacities" (i.e., a significant amount of capital infrastructure), and (2) a Development Grant Fund, to focus on "assisting the development of human resources through such means as programs of technical cooperation and development" in less developed countries.

§241e Vietnam War 1964-1971

A. The Vietnam War, also known as the Second Indochina War, was a Cold War military conflict that occurred in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia from September 26, 1959 to April 30, 1975. After the Indo-China War Vietnam had been split. In the north, the Viet Minh

established a socialist state, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. In the south a non-communist state was established under the Emperor Bao Dai, a former puppet of the French and the Japanese, Ngô Đình Diệm became his prime minister. In an obviously rigged an election in 1955 Diem created the Republic of Vietnam. Thousands were killed in political repression on both sides. The CIA supported generals planning to remove Diem and on November 2, 1963 President Diem was overthrown and executed, shortly thereafter on November 22, 1963 Kennedy was assassinated. In response to several naval confrontations President Johnson signed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, officially the Southeast Asia Resolution, Public Law 88-408 on August 7, 1964 giving the president power to conduct military operations in Southeast Asia without declaring war.

B. Authorization to Employ Armed Forces for Use in Southeast Asia Pub. L. 88-408, Aug. 10, 1964, 78 Stat. 384, authorized the President to take all necessary measures to repeal armed attack against the forces of the United States in the interest of the maintenance of peace and security in Southeast Asia, was terminated by Pub. L. 91-672, Sec. 12, Jan. 12, 1971, 84 Stat. 2055.

C. A Termination of Hostilities in Indochina Pub. L. 92-129, title IV, Sec. 401, was signed on Sept. 28, 1971, 85 Stat. 360, and provided that: "It is hereby declared to be the sense of Congress that the United States terminate at the earliest practicable date all military operations of the United States in Indochina, and provide for the prompt and orderly withdrawal of all United States military forces at a date certain subject to the release of all American prisoners of war held by the Government of North Vietnam and forces allied with such Government, and an accounting for all Americans missing in action who have been held by or known to such Government or such forces. The Congress hereby urges and request the President to implement the above expressed policy by initiating immediately the following actions:

1. Negotiate with the Government of North Vietnam for an immediate cease-fire and by all parties to the hostilities in Indochina. Negotiate with the Government of North Vietnam for the establishing of a final date for the withdrawal from Indochina of all military forces of the United States contingent upon the release of all American prisoners of war held by the Government of North Vietnam and forces allied with such Government. Negotiate with the Government of North Vietnam for an agreement which would provide for a series of phased and rapid withdrawals of United States military forces from Indochina subject to a corresponding series of phased releases of American prisoners of war, and for the release of any remaining American prisoners of war concurrently with the withdrawal of all remaining military forces of the United States."

§241f Post Vietnam

A. In the early 1970s foreign aid fell on hard legislative times to the point that, in 1971, the Senate rejected a foreign assistance bill authorizing funds for fiscal years 1972 and 1973. The defeat of the 1971 bill represented the first time that either House had rejected a foreign aid authorization since the program was first initiated as the Marshall Plan after World War II. Several themes merged to cause the defeat of the bill: (1) opposition to the

Vietnam War, (2) concern that aid was too concerned with short-term military considerations, and (3) concern that aid, particularly development aid, was a giveaway program producing few foreign policy results for the United States.

B. Attempts to reform the foreign assistance program -- particularly the economic assistance program -- were led by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Assistance for the poorest sectors of developing nations ("basic human needs") became the central thrust of the reform. To extend assistance directly to the recipient nation's population, Congress replaced the old categories of technical assistance grants and development loans with new functional categories aimed at specific problems such as agriculture, family planning, and education. The aim of bilateral development aid was to concentrate on sharing American technical expertise and commodities to meet development problems, rather than relying on large-scale transfers of money and capital goods, or financing of infrastructure. The structure of the FAA remains today pretty much the way it was following these 1973 amendments.

§241a 1979 Reorganization

A. 1979 was significant turning point in the last half of the Cold War, while relations with the Chinese improved, the Soviets became intractable. Soviet actions in Africa, the Middle East and Southwest Asia, Central America, the Caribbean and finally the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, got the attention of Congress. On Christmas 1979 some 85,000 Soviet troops poured into Afghanistan, dressed in Afghan uniforms a special team attacked the presidential palace and shot Amin and his mistress in a bar on the top floor. Carter approved creation of the Rapid Deployment Force, a strengthened successor to Strike Command and the forerunner of Central Command, the military organization that commanded and fought the Gulf War a decade later. In his state of the Union Address on January 23, 1980 Carter asserted, "Any attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force."

B. Despite his realistic assessment of Soviet military strength and capabilities the arms reductions and budget cuts in Carters' approach is generally considered weak on defense, keeping Afghan operations covert. The distinguished Moroccan scholar Mahdi Elmandjra called the Gulf War "La premiere guerre civilisationnelle" as it was being fought. In fact it was the second. The first was the Soviet-Afghan War of 1979-1989. Both wars began as straightforward invasions of one country by another but were transformed into and in large part redefined as civilization wars. They were, in effect, transition wars from a Cold War between superpowers to an era dominated by ethnic conflict and fault line wars between groups from different civilizations, ie. religions.

C. During the Carter Administration Senator Hubert Humphrey introduced a bill in 1978 to reorganize the foreign assistance management structure. In the Humphrey bill, an International Development Cooperation Agency was established to coordinate foreign assistance activities as they related to bilateral programs administered by USAID,

multilateral programs of international lending institutions then under the purview of the Department of the Treasury, voluntary contributions to United Nations agencies then administered by the Department of State, food programs then administered by USAID, and the activities of OPIC. An International Development Institute would be established within IDCA to address, among other things, private and voluntary organizations and with one of the Institute's constituent parts being the Peace Corps.

D. The Humphrey bill was not enacted into law. Bureaucratic obstacles within the Executive branch and in Congress operated to limit the statutory impact of the bill to changes in the policy statements contained in the FAA and less sweeping administrative changes. The IDCA, however, was established by Executive Order in September, 1979, by Jimmy Carter. Up until that time, all authority to administer FAA programs had been vested in the Secretary of State by delegation from the President. The establishment of IDCA changed this relationship. Most powers of the IDCA were re-delegated to the Administrator of USAID. Generally, those authorities dealing with security assistance were delegated to the Secretary of State.

E. To give effect to some of these changes, the President submitted a reorganization plan (Reorganization Plan No. 2) which delegated certain economic assistance functions to the Director. IDCA, to be charitable, was not the coordinating mechanism envisaged either by Senator Humphrey or, in all likelihood, President Carter. The only entity it coordinated was USAID and, since it was staffed with fewer than 75 people, could make only a marginal impact on overall bilateral and multilateral assistance policy. In the Reagan Administration no staff were provided to IDCA and, functionally, it faded quickly from the scene. The Executive Order creating IDCA remained intact, however, defining some of the lines of authority in the administration of foreign assistance. Some of the other coordinating functions that had been expected to be exercised by IDCA (but not contained in the Executive Order) were initially exercised instead by USAID, but over time the functions fell into disuse.

F. It is necessary for the United States to treat on the military history of the middle east since 1980. In 1980 the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and Iraq invaded Iran. More than a million people died in each of those conflicts that both ended around 1988. President Carter supported the mujaheddin resistance via Osama bin Ladin and made enemies with Iran despite the successful resolution of United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (*United States of America v. Iran*) 1980. The ensuing Iran-Iraq war ended when a US ship, securing the Gulf against Iranian piracy, shot down an Iranian civilian airplane, compensated by Aerial Incident of 3 July 1988 (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) (1989-1996). The International Emergency Economic Powers Act IEEPA under 50USC§1701-1706 needs to be repealed because the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) in New York City needs to change its name to Customs Court (CC) pursuant to the Customs Court Act of 1980 and the IEEPA has been extensively abused to rob Iran since 1980 under internationally recognized false pretenses and oil industry nationalization. UN Security Council sanctions committee is a more reliable venue under 22USC§7202. Reagan sold Iraq weapons in contempt of Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (*Nicaragua v. United States*

of America) 1986. Bush Sr. survived the Soviet Union, but corrupted the Republican Party, that had previously never started a war, with the unjust invasion of Panama and justified invasion of Iraq to defend Kuwait, after a US ambassador was again alleged to have given Saddam Hussein the go ahead. Bush Jr. engaged in unjust war against Iraq after being authorized to attack Afghanistan in retaliation against 9-11 suicide attacks, the result of his ill will, the crisis manufacturing grant seeking prevarication for war with Iraq, and terrorism finance of Osama bin Ladin. Now the US is equal to Russia, like two millionaire murder capitalists in a pod. Lyndon Johnson (D-TX) campaign for President, Clinton sex-murder for rape.

§241g Iran Contra Affair

A. Foreign policy during the Reagan administration and the 1980s was characterized, for the most part, by the Iran Contra Scandal that paralleled two World Court decisions regarding United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (*United States of America v. Iran*) 1980 and Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (*Nicaragua v. United States of America*) 1986. The actual Iran Contra scandal started in 1985 when guns and other weaponry were secretly sold to Iran. Although it was first stated that the goal of the sale was to improve relations with Iran, it was later disclosed in hearings by President Ronald Regan that the arrangement had turned into an arms-for-hostages swap. Many Americans were distraught over the sale of guns to a hostile Iranian government, especially when the integrity of the US was threatened by dealing with terrorists.

B. The real outcry of the Iran Contra affair came when it was discovered what was done with the profits from the sale of the guns. Congress had outlawed any US aid to be sent to right wing "Contra" guerrillas in Nicaragua. The United States Congress did not want to get involved with such conflicts around the world, however, members of the Reagan administration felt it necessary in the view of the US military to aid the Contras in their struggle against the left wing Sandinista government. Millions of dollars and guns were filtered illegally to the Contras in Nicaragua. In November of 1986 a Lebanese magazine stated that the United States government had, in fact, negotiated an arms deal with Iran. Upon further investigation, Attorney General Edwin Meese verified the report and an independent special prosecutor Lawrence E. Walsh was appointed to investigate the activities surrounding the arms sale and the Contra aid. President Ronald Reagan appointed a review board, headed by former Republican Senator John Tower. The Tower Commission's report stated the President Regan had been inefficient in controlling the National Security Council, the agency which had actually made the illegal deals, and had known about the arms sale to the Iranians. However, it could not be discovered in hearings if the President had known about the Contra Support.

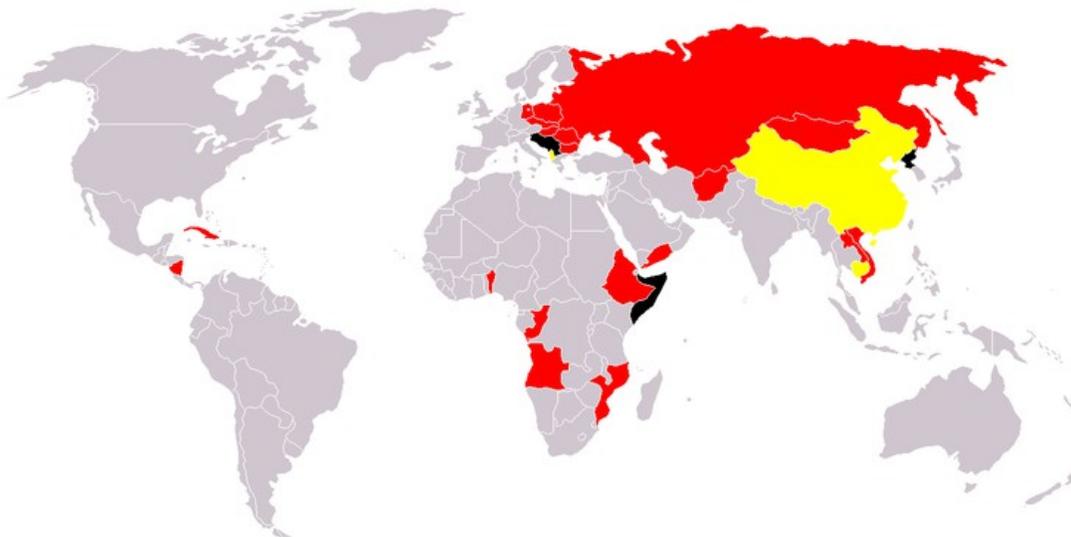
C. Televised hearings from May to August in 1987 investigated publicly the dealings of Lt. Col. Oliver North, National Security Advisor John Poindexter, Former Head of the CIA William J. Casey, Former Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, as well as many other high ranking government officials. It was subsequently found that Poindexter had personally authorized the diversion of money to the Contra rebels and had withheld that

information from the president. William J. Casey played some part in the conspiracy, but died during the investigation. Lt. Col. Oliver North, a military aid to the National Security Council, had been the main negotiator of these deals. During his hearings he kept explaining that he was under orders from his superiors. In May of 1989, North was convicted of obstructing Congress and unlawfully destroying government documents. However, this conviction was later overturned by President George Bush citing the North had only acted out of patriotism. Poindexter was convicted in April of 1990 on five counts of deceiving Congress and sentenced to six months in prison. His conviction was overturned. Weinberger was also indicted on five counts of lying to Congress in 1992. His conviction was pardoned. The Iran Contra affair came to an exhausted end on Christmas Eve of 1992 when George Bush issued presidential pardons to all indicted in the scandal.

§241h Dissolution of the Soviet Union

A. The stand-off between the communist Soviet Union and the capitalist United States was known as the Cold War. Although direct military conflict between the major powers, and the new threat of nuclear annihilation, were avoided by strict adherence to the realist, balance of military power, theory, whereas a major confrontation between superpowers would be devastating to the powers and could result in the complete destruction of the human race and all higher life forms on the planet, many smaller wars and power struggles were however fought between the USSR and the USA, in developing nations. The USSR sought to play the role of the champion of the colonial peoples of the world and gain the sympathy of nationalist elements. Policymakers feared that the USSR would use this sympathy as a tool of advancement, shaping anti-colonial nationalist movements into communist movements that would overthrow European empires and replace them with independent regimes allied with the USSR. For the USSR, adopting a stance of anti-colonialism and national self-determination became symbolic capital.

Map of Soviet Bloc 1945-1991



Source: Wikipedia - Red Soviet Controlled, Yellow Chinese Controlled, Black Independent Communist, Grey Non-Communist

B. In December of 1991, the world watched in amazement, as the Soviet Union disintegrated into fifteen separate countries. Its collapse was hailed by the west as a victory for freedom, a triumph of democracy over totalitarianism, and evidence of the superiority of capitalism over socialism. The United States rejoiced as its formidable enemy was brought to its knees, thereby ending the Cold War which had hovered over these two superpowers since the end of World War II. Indeed, the breakup of the Soviet Union transformed the entire world political situation, leading to a complete reformulation of political, economic and military alliances all over the globe. Since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 the United States has become the world's last remaining military superpower, allied with the European Union, whose combined military is slightly larger, but fragmented in many nations unlikely to go to war with a reputation so tarnished by centuries of colonialism and two World Wars won by the intervention of the United States. The Soviet Union that left the United States the sole-remaining superpower must not be forgotten.

C. After both Andropov on February 9, 1984 and Chernenko on March 10, 1985, sickened and died the Soviet Union began to make progress and Mikhail Gorbachev acceded to power in March 1985. Spreading economic crisis was generating social and potentially political crisis as well. Andropov had become convinced of the need to combine firmness toward the population with significant changes in the economic mechanism, however would not consider dismantling the command economy and replacing it with market socialism. Chernenko consistently defended détente and argued for more resources for the domestic economy. The burden of Soviet military spending was probably far greater than the 14-16 percent of the GDP the CIA was saying, perhaps somewhere between 25 and 40 percent. Since 1976 there had been little growth in military spending.

D. Gorbachev was prepared to make tough decisions. During his first three and a half years in power Gorbachev did little to challenge the inertia of huge military programs and imperialist foreign policy and cold wars in Angola and Afghanistan smoldered on. The costs of supporting the Soviet empire had become exorbitant by the 1980s. CIA estimated that Soviet costs between 1981 and 1986 to support their clients in Afghanistan, Angola and Nicaragua alone were about \$13 billion. By the mid-1980s the Soviets were subsidizing Castro's Cuba \$5-7 billion annually. On February 28, 1987 Gorbachev announced the Soviets were willing to untie progress in arms control on certain objectives and adopt a defensive doctrine, even planning to withdraw from Afghanistan. On February 15, 1989 Soviet troops left Afghanistan. The nation however remained reliant upon US and USSR support for warring factions and the government fell four months after the superpowers discontinued their support on December 31, 1991.

E. The disintegration of the Soviet Union began on the peripheries, in the non-Russian areas. The first region to produce mass, organized dissent was the Baltic region, where, in

1987, the government of Estonia demanded autonomy. This move was later followed by similar moves in Lithuania and Latvia, the other two Baltic republics. The nationalist movements in the Baltics constituted a strong challenge to Gorbachev's policy of glasnost. He did not want to crack down too severely on the participants in these movements, yet at the same time, it became increasingly evident that allowing them to run their course would spell disaster for the Soviet Union, which would completely collapse if all of the periphery republics were to demand independence.

F. After the initiative from Estonia, similar movements sprang up all over the former Soviet Union. In the Transcaucasus region (in the South of the Soviet Union), a movement developed inside the Armenian-populated autonomous region of Nagorno-Karabagh, in the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Armenian population of this region demanded that they be granted the right to secede and join the Republic of Armenia, with whose population they were ethnically linked. Massive demonstrations were held in Armenia in solidarity with the secessionists in Nagorno-Karabagh. The Gorbachev government refused to allow the population of Nagorno-Karabagh to secede, and the situation developed into a violent territorial dispute, eventually degenerating into an all-out war which continues unabated until the present day.

G. Nationalist movements emerged in Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, Byelorussia, and the Central Asian republics. The power of the Central Government was considerably weakened by these movements; they could no longer rely on the cooperation of Government figures in the republics. Finally, the situation came to a head in August of 1991. In a last-ditch effort to save the Soviet Union, which was floundering under the impact of the political movements which had emerged since the implementation of Gorbachev's glasnost, a group of "hard-line" Communists organized a coup d'etat. They kidnapped Gorbachev, and then, on August 19, 1991, they announced on state television that Gorbachev was very ill and would no longer be able to govern. The country went into an uproar. Massive protests were staged in Moscow, Leningrad, and many of the other major cities of the Soviet Union. When the coup organizers tried to bring in the military to quell the protestors, the soldiers themselves rebelled, saying that they could not fire on their fellow countrymen. After three days of massive protest, the coup organizers surrendered, realizing that without the cooperation of the military, they did not have the power to overcome the power of the entire population of the country.

H. After the failed coup attempt, it was only a few months until the Soviet Union completely collapsed. Both the government and the people realized that there was no way to turn back the clock; the massive demonstrations of the "August days" had demonstrated that the population would accept nothing less than democracy. Gorbachev conceded power, realizing that he could no longer contain the power of the population. On December 25, 1991, he resigned. By January of 1992, by popular demand, the Soviet Union ceased to exist. In its place, a new entity was formed. It was called the "Commonwealth of Independent Republics," and was composed of most of the independent countries of the former Soviet Union. While the member countries had complete political independence, they were linked to other Commonwealth countries by economic, and, in some cases, military ties.

I. Gorbachev was an innovative, dynamic communist, not a revolutionary. He had chaired various study commissions for Andropov on needed changes and reforms in the economy and society. In domestic affairs Gorbachev was a believer in community. He believed that the state created by Lenin was fundamentally distorted and perverted by Stalin and his successors, and that with the right political approach, it could all be fixed within the framework of the communist state. He wanted to change the system but he initially didn't intend to go so far. Domestically he began by democratizing the party and promoting glasnost, openness, and perestroika, reform. The priority was to weaken the Communist Party. Beginning in 1985 Gorbachev began signaling that Moscow would no longer use force to hold its empire in Eastern Europe. In 1989 a bloodless revolution, the "Velvet Revolution", swept Eastern Europe. Denied resort to the Soviet army every communist government, save Albania was forced from power by the anger of its own citizenry. The Soviet empire collapsed the twinkling of an eye. The lack of bloodshed in these revolutions were due to the leader of the Soviet Union, Gorbachev.

J. The first Congress of People's Deputies met from May 25 through June 9, 1989. Its proceedings were televised at Gorbachev's direction. George H. W. Bush took the oath of office on January 30, 1989. Gorbachev wanted to be the first leader to congratulate him and they made plans to meet. They had agreed to bilateral reductions in forces deployed abroad, to 275,000 per side. Bush endorsed German reunification based on four principles – (1) pursuit of self-determination without prejudice to the outcome (2) unification in the context of Germany's continued commitment to NATO and the European Community (3) unification as a peaceful, gradual and step-by-step process and (4) on the question of borders, support for the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

§241i Panama and Iraq

A. Beginning in late 1988, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs (HFAC) began an examination of the foreign assistance program generally and, in particular, the continued relevance of the Foreign Assistance Act. At the same time, numerous outside interest groups also began a similar review. The product of the HFAC review was a report (the so-called "Hamilton-Gilman report") which contains certain findings and recommendations. The findings restate many of the same themes that President Kennedy had raised almost thirty years earlier in his transmittal of the first Foreign Assistance Act: 1. Foreign assistance is a valuable foreign policy tool in terms of promoting U.S. security interests and its economic interests. 2. The interrelationship and interdependence of Nations means that the United States will continue to be affected--for good or bad--by economic and political events in other parts of the world and, increasingly, economic issues dominate the international agenda. 3. Moreover, the world is changing to become more urbanized and with an increasing recognition of the value of market-oriented solutions to social and economic problems.

B. In April, 1991, the Bush Administration transmitted to the Congress its comprehensive rewrite of the Foreign Assistance Act. The bill attempted to return the legislative framework of the program, to a considerable extent, to the early years of the Foreign

Assistance Act. Some elements in Congress, however, criticized the effort for providing the Executive branch with too much discretion, and it was not seriously considered. However, the HFAC again renewed its quest for a new FAA by merging its earlier efforts with some of the initiatives proposed in the Administration's bill to yield a product that the Administration thought, from its perspective, would offer more in the way of flexibility than it took away. The Administration actively pursued the issue with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which produced a product with a far greater number of the "flexibility items" (e.g., greater authority to waive provisions of law and to transfer funds, reduction in the number of statutory limitations on the provision of assistance, etc.) than it had requested in its own bill.

C. The conference on the bill produced a product that the Administration threatened to veto due to provisions not central to the overall restructuring of the FAA (e.g., abortion-related provisions and provisions expanding merchant marine subsidies). It was hoped that the bill, once passed and vetoed, would be re-passed without the offending provisions and sent to the President for signature. The conference report, however, although passed in the Senate was defeated in the House. There were many reasons: a "free" vote against foreign aid given the President's outstanding veto threat and the economic circumstances in the United States at the time of the House vote were only two of these.

D. In spring of 1990 the Secretary of Defense suddenly and without provocation, the elections being a domestic issue, issued an arrest warrant for then President of Panama, Manuel Noriega, on drug charges that were reported to be false by the arresting military officers. The arrest and detention even with a criminal conviction that was never convincing in Noriega's case are a grave breach of Art. XI (2,4) Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 that specifically grants all jurisdiction of criminal justice functions regarding Panamanians to Panama. Review of executive orders indicate military intelligence and investments by Secretary Cheney and President Bush Sr. were in flagrant violation of *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)* IC.J. No. 70 1986.

E. In protest of the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq Commander in Chief George H. Bush signed Executive Order 12722 *Blocking Iraqi government property and prohibiting transactions with Iraq* on August 2, 1990. It was not until January 21, 1991, after refusing to sign Iraq's peace treaty, President George Bush Sr. Signed Executive Order 12744 *Designation of Arabian Peninsula areas, airspace, and adjacent waters as a combat zone* authorizing what became known as the First Gulf War. It is generally considered a just war to evict Iraqi colonial invaders from Kuwait. The use of bombs and armored assault on Baghdad in the First Gulf War killed 25,000 Iraqis for less than 1,000 Americans and is the largest bombing mission in world history, larger in tons of TNT than even than the assault on Germany by the Allies at the end of World War II. Peace was achieved between the United States and Iraq on July 25, 1991 in Executive Order 12771 *Revoking earlier orders with respect to Kuwait*. Aggressive US forces swiftly retired after the cease fire of July 25, 1991 and only a few entrenched commandoes retreated to US military bases in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia where US and British air

forces and Marines enforced a trade embargo against Iraq and made regular covert bombing incursions into the Iraqi no fly zone killing at least 100 people every year in contravention to 51 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention of 1977.

§241j Cambodia, Rwanda and Yugoslavia

A. The Clinton administration took its hand to rewriting the FAA. In 1994, the Peace, Prosperity, and Democracy Act (PPDA) was introduced which would have repealed the FAA and substituted in its place a radical new account structure for foreign assistance programs. Based on program objectives, its authorizations would have merged previously separate programs into the same account. Thus, development assistance and those international organizations with a development focus would have been funded from the same account. Considerable flexibility was provided in the way in which assistance could be provided and legislative limitations overcome. The bill was never introduced in the Senate and never reported out of committee in the House.

B. The US Congress passed the Cambodian Genocide Justice Act on April 30, 1994 which states “it is the policy of the United States to support efforts to bring to justice members of the Khmer Rouge for their crimes against humanity committed in Cambodia between April 17, 1975, and January 7, 1979.” On January 13, 1995 the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) is officially established pursuant to the Cambodian Genocide Justice Act, with a two-year, \$499,283 grant to the Yale Cambodian Genocide Program.

C. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was established for the prosecution of persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994. The indictment of *Prosecutor v. Jean Paul Akayesu* ICTR-96-4-I reports that on April 6, 1994, a plane carrying President Juvénal Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi crashed at Kigali airport, killing all on board. Following the deaths of the two Presidents, widespread killings, having both political and ethnic dimensions, began in Kigali and spread to other parts of Rwanda. The genocide in Rwanda claimed nearly 500,000 victims.

D. The Yugoslavian case of Genocide began on 20 March 1993, Bosnia and Herzegovina filed an Application instituting proceedings against Yugoslavia with the International Court of Justice in respect to a dispute concerning alleged violations regarding the Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948 (*Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia*) in the Counter-Memorial filed on 22 July 1997. On 2 June 1999 (*Yugoslavia v. United States of America*) the ICJ reported participating Governments of the Member States of NATO, took part in the acts of use of force against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by taking part in bombing targets in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In bombing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia military and civilian targets were attacked. Great number of people were killed, including a great many civilians. Residential houses came under attack. Numerous dwellings were destroyed. Enormous damage was caused to schools,

hospitals, radio and television stations, cultural and health institutions and to places of worship. A large number of bridges, roads and railway lines were destroyed. Attacks on oil refineries and chemical plants have had serious environmental effects on cities, towns and villages in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The use of weapons containing depleted uranium is having far-reaching consequences for human life.

1. From the onset of the bombing of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, over 10 000 attacks were made against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In air strikes were used: 806 warplanes (of which over 530 combat planes) and 206 helicopters stationed in 30 air-bases (situated in 5 states) and aboard 6 warships in the Adriatic Sea. More than 2,500 cruise missiles were launched and over 7,000 tons of explosives were dropped. About 1000 civilians, including 19 children, were killed and more than 4,500 sustained serious injuries. In the Application, Serbia and Montenegro, referring to the bombings of its territory by Member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1999 following the Kosovo crisis, contended that the above-mentioned States had committed “acts... by which [they] have violated [their] international obligation[s] banning the use of force against another State, not to intervene in the internal affairs of [that State]” and “not to violate [its] sovereignty”; “[their] obligation[s] to protect the civilian population and civilian objects in wartime [and] to protect the environment”; “[their] obligation[s] relating to free navigation on international rivers”; “[their] obligation[s] regarding fundamental human rights and freedoms”; and “[their] obligation[s] not to use prohibited weapons [and] not to deliberately inflict conditions of life calculated to cause the physical destruction of a national group”. Although the International Court of Justice ordered reparations for Serbia, they were never paid, and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia continued its operations. In 2006 the International Criminal Court launched a coup taking the lives not only of their prisoners, Babic (innocent), Milosevic (trial lawyer) but also of WHO Director General Lee Jong-wook the day before the 2006 World Health Assembly when he would have been expected to have condemned their treatment of the Yugoslavia prisoners.

§241k Afghanistan, Iraq, Darfur and Syria

A. Conflict in the first decade of the 21st century mostly occurred in Afghanistan and Iraq with NATO and as the result of Janjaweed militants in Darfur that spread to Somali pirates and to Syrian and Libya in the aftermath of the Arab Spring in 2011 more than 6 million Syrians have fled, making the civil war, that has taken the lives of hundreds of thousands, in that country, the largest refugee crisis of our time. After 400,000 died and 5 million people in the region were affected by conflict Southern Sudan held a referendum on January 2011 and seceded from Sudan. In response to the 9-11 suicide attacks the Afghanistan Freedom Act of 6 October, 2001 HR3049 and 11 October, 2001 HR 3088 waged Operation Enduring Freedom on September 13, 2001 when SJ 23 passed in the House and Senate to become PL-107-40 Authorizing the United States Armed Forces for Use in Afghanistan, §2. Hostilities have officially ceased since Executive Order 13268 Termination of Emergency With Respect to the Taliban and Amendment of Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001 of July 2, 2002. Reparations amounting to \$20 billion dollars were made in the form of a loan in the Afghan Conference in 2007 but

they caused a deterioration in the security situation and must be forgiven as freely given reparations. It may be time to repeal agricultural and trade sanctions against the Taliban.

B. Without authorization from the UN Security Council President Bush did incite Operation Iraqi Freedom HJRes.114 §3 to Authorize the Use of Force Against Iraq passed with 296 in favor -133 against that was signed by the President on October 16, 2002. Hostilities between the US and State of Iraq have ceased since Executive Order 13350 Termination of Emergency Declared in Executive Order 12722 With Respect to Iraq and Modification of Executive Order 13290 , Executive Order 13303, and Executive Order 13315 on July 29, 2004. Obama redeployed from Iraq. The Report pursuant to paragraph 24 of Security Council Resolution 1483 (2003), S/2003/1149 of Dec. 5, 2003 confirms that the Iraqi earned \$31 billion at the Madrid Conference with a \$20 billion contribution from the US, the largest reparation in international history.

1. At the 10th Summit of the Organization of Islamic Conferences the Conference reaffirmed the need for all to respect Iraq's sovereignty, political independence, national unity and territorial integrity. It stressed the right of the Iraqi people freely to determine their own political future and to have full control over its natural resources and to establish a broad-based and fully representative government, and the need to accelerate the restoration of the full sovereignty of Iraq. The Conference hailed the constitution of the Transitional Governing Council of Iraq on 13 July 2003 and the establishment of a cabinet as a step toward the achievement of this end that could be found only in the United Nations. It called for the rapid withdrawal of foreign forces and the restoration of Iraq's sovereignty, independence and freedom as soon as possible. This would enable the Iraqi people to safeguard their national unity, spare them sectarian, ethnic and denominational conflicts and help them control and harness their resources. Special effort must be made to reconstruct what had been destroyed due to previous wars and years of economic sanctions and embargoes. Over a million people have been killed in action in Iraq, many by Coalition Forces, since that nation was overthrown in 2003. As of August 2010 U.S. forces have been reduced to 50,000 and combat operations have ceased.

C The Conference also commended the efforts made by the Transitional Government of Afghanistan to restore State power and rehabilitate State institutions to reflect the Islamic culture and identity of the Afghan people, and to democratise politics in such a way that guarantees the right of participation for all the people of Afghanistan and conciliates with the South. More than two million people have died in the Afghan conflict since King Zahir Shah was overthrown in the 70s for want of a National Opium Agency under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the vast majority in the Afghan-Soviet War 1979-1989. The US led NATO occupation 2001-present has been much less bloody, taking only around an estimated 50 – 100,000 lives, 25,000 in the initial invasion.¹ The only way to achieve security in Afghanistan is to legalize opium cultivation with which the national government could afford to govern its territory and the nation could be assured of success. Article 23 (2)b recognizes that nations have the right to cultivate the opium poppy, article 26 the coca bush and article 28 the cannabis plant. Procedure requires that cultivators be licensed by a National Opium Agency that purchases or

licenses distributors for the drug crops as required in Article 23(2)d. The Single Convention regulates distribution and international trade under Article 24.

1. In January 2006 Afghanistan received \$10.2 billion in loans at the London Conference on Afghanistan. These loans must be forgiven whereas the security situation only deteriorated. Afghanistan is entitled to be granted \$33 billion reparations for the damages they have suffered for equal rights with Iraq. Military assistance does not count as reparation. The loans must be forgiven and the remaining \$10 billion should be contributed by the international community. After authorizing a troop surge in November of 2009, that tainted his Nobel Prize in December of 2009, President Barack Obama promised to redeploy from Afghanistan by no later than September 2011, ceding full authority for the government and security of Afghan territory to the Afghan Government. After assassinating the mastermind of the 9-11 suicide attacks, Osama bin Ladin in Pakistan, US operations are done and although casualties have been up it is time for the troops to leave to reduce US casualties.

§2411 Africa Command

A. To complete the international regional command structure of the US military, Africa Command (AFRICOM) was created as a combatant command whose Area of Responsibility (AOR) on February 6, 2007, became operational in October of 2007 and fully operational on October 1, 2008. American troops will serve in UN peacekeeping missions in the African continent, increasing their number from 770 in Djibouti, to tens of thousands. The headquarters remain in Stuttgart, Germany. AFRICOM completes the regional infrastructure of the US Department of Defense. The Commander of Africa Command should be African-American under Art. 1(4) of International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 4 January 1969. War and instability had created a tragic situation on much of the African continent, which has seen 186 coups d'etat and 26 major wars in the past 50 years. Some 2.8 million refugees and fully half of the world's 24.6 million internally displaced people are victims of conflict and upheaval in Africa, in Larger Freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all; a Report of the Secretary-General (2005).

1. AFRICOM will serve the African Union Peace and Security Council as a Stand by Force under Art. 13 and harmonize under Art. 16 of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of a Peace and Security Council of the African Union signed 9 July 2002. War and instability had created a tragic situation on much of the continent, which has seen 186 coups d'etat and 26 major wars in the past 50 years. Some 2.8 million refugees and fully half of the world's 24.6 million internally displaced people are victims of conflict and upheaval in Africa, according to in Larger Freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all; a Report of the Secretary-General (2005). 25 million people in Africa are infected with HIV/AIDS, in several countries 35% of the population is infected. Malaria and tuberculosis are also great killers of children. The average life expectancy in some countries is 30 years. Antiretroviral medicine has helped to reverse the declining life-expectancy one of the greatest achievements of the UN Millennium Development Goals for 2015.

B. Partnership for Integrated Logistics Operations and Tactics (PILOT) is a Theater Logistics Engagement activity that builds long-term operational logistics planning capacity within the African Union Standby Force (ASF), and promotes interoperability between the U.S. military and the ASF. The Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program is funded and managed by the U.S. Department of State. The initiative is designed to improve African militaries' capabilities by providing selected training and equipment necessary for multinational peace support operations. U.S. Africa Command supports the ACOTA program by providing military mentors, trainers, and advisors at the request of the State Department. The Africa Deployment Assistance Partnership Team (ADAPT) is a Theater Logistics Engagement activity funded by the State Department that helps build deployment capacity for African partners who conduct peacekeeping, counterterrorism, or humanitarian relief operations in Africa.

1. Africa Partnership Station (APS) is U.S. Naval Forces Africa's (NAVAF) flagship maritime security cooperation program. The focus of APS is to build maritime safety and security by increasing maritime awareness, response capabilities and infrastructure. The African Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership (AMLEP) is a five-phased program. The five phases of AMLEP are: Phase Zero – Legal Risk Assessments; Phase One – Training; Phase Two – Exercises; Phase Three – Operations; and Phase Four – Sustainment. This program enables African partner nations to build maritime security capacity and improve management of their maritime environment through real world combined maritime law enforcement operations.

2. The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program provides funds for international personnel to attend U.S. military professional training programs. The IMET program specifically targets current and future military and civilian leadership in African nations. There are currently 12 State Partnerships between the United States and African nations: California is partnered with Nigeria; New York and South Africa; North Carolina and Botswana; the North Dakota Guard is partnered with three countries, Ghana, Togo and Benin; Michigan and Liberia; Utah and Morocco; Vermont and Senegal; Wyoming and Tunisia; Kentucky and Djibouti; Massachusetts and Kenya.

3. The Medical Civil Action Program, or MEDCAP, enhances partner nation health care capacity and reduces the threat of disease by collaborating with local medical professionals, interagency partners and local authorities. VETCAP, the Veterinary Civil Action Program, delivers veterinary programs in support of strategic military objectives. VETCAP has been deployed in Africa by Joint Services teams, among others in Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia, Morocco. Since 1999, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) has been involved in HIV/AIDS prevention to reduce the incidence of HIV in foreign militaries through the DoD HIV/AIDS Prevention Program (DHAPP). In partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Africa Command has worked since 2008 to establish a Pandemic Response Program (PRP) aimed at assisting African militaries to develop influenza pandemic response plans that are integrated into their country's overall national response plans.

Part II International Organization

Art. 6 Regions

§242 African Union

A. The African Union (AU) was renamed on July 11, 2000 by the Constitutive Act of the African Union from the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The Assembly is comprised of the African Heads of State and the Executive is comprised of African Foreign Ministers. The objective of the regional agency is to accelerate the process of implementing the African Economic Community in order to promote the socio-economic development of Africa, work with international organizations to improve the health condition, bring conflicts to peaceful resolution and uphold the African Charter of Human and People's Rights (1981). The organs of the Union are: The Assembly of the Union; The Executive Council; The Pan-African Parliament; The Court of Justice; The Commission; The Permanent Representatives Committee; The Specialized Technical Committees; The Economic, Social and Cultural Council; The Financial Institutions; The African Central Bank; The African Monetary Fund; The African Investment Bank The African Development Bank (ADB). Under Article 9(h) assembly of the heads of the African Union shall appoint the judges of the Court of Justice to fulfill the promise of an African Court of Justice in Article 18 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union.

1. In 2018 Africa had a population of nearly 1.3 billion, and sub-Saharan Africa 1.2 billion, 3.3% annual growth more than 887.5 million Africans and 796.9 million sub-Saharan Africans in 2004. In 2018 Africa had a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of \$2.2 trillion and per capita of 1,752 and sub-Saharan Africa \$1.5 trillion and per capita of \$1,451. The African economy grew 5% annually from \$1.3 trillion and sub-Saharan African economy grew 8% annually from \$700 billion in 2003. The average per capita GDP in Africa increased 0.5% annually from \$1,631 in 2004 Sub-Saharan Africa increased from \$980 in 2004 to \$1,451. Times are hard in Egypt and Libya, the only UN recognized nation in the world to lose their vote in the General Assembly for non-payment of dues under Art. 19 of the UN Charter has been subjected to a Russian supported revolution. Almost half of the 1.2 billion people living in Sub-Saharan Africa live on less than the international poverty line of \$1.90 a day. Somalia is the poorest country in the world with a per capita income of only \$92 in 2018, 25 cents a day. Africa faces numerous and complex problems as a result of this poverty. In Sub-Saharan Africa agriculture comprises 70% of the employment and 30% of the GDP. The regional illiteracy rate is 50% with nearly universal primary, less than 50% secondary and less than 10% higher education attendance. The HIV/AIDS epidemic seems to be in remission with treatment, malaria and tuberculosis become increasingly resistant and ebola virus is a new deadly plague treated with Zmapp and in need of an effective vaccine. Filtered drinking water and sanitation need work. In sub-Saharan Africa poverty and hunger remain stubbornly high. Sub-Saharan Africa has 204 million hungry. The primary target of Goal 1 to halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015 was achieved by 2007, failed in 2009, and is believed to be achieved in 2015 at the conclusion of the MDGs.

African Development 2018

Area	Surface area km ²	Population (000)	Homicide rate (00,000)	GDP million	Per capita	ODA 2017 million	ODA 2017 % of GDP
Africa, North	7,797,583	237,785		701,258	3,060	2,112	0.3%
Algeria	2,381,741	42,008	1.4	159,049	3,786	109	0.066%
Egypt	1,002,000	99,376	2.5	270,144	2,823	40.79	0.013%
Libya	1,676,198	6,471	2.5	42,960	6,826	337.9	0.98%
Morocco	446,550	36,192	1.2	103,607	2,937	867.26	0.86%
Sudan	1,861,484	41,512	5.2	82,887	2,094	370.5	0.47%
Tunisia	163,610	11,659	3.0	41,704	3,657	386.93	0.94%
Western Sahara	266,000	567		906.5	2,500	0	
Africa, Sub- Saharan	29,095,477	1,051,501		1,446,048	1,451	23,516	1.6%
Africa, East	7,032,317	433,642		319,765	784	13,669	4.3%
Burundi	27,830	11,216	6.0	2,874	273	210.9	7.7%
Comoros	2,235	832	7.7	1,150	1,445	24.72	2.3%
Djibouti	23,200	971	6.5	1,892	2,007	73.39	4.2%
Eritrea	117,600	5,188	8.0	5,414	1,093	17.4	0.36%
Ethiopia	1,104,300	107,535	7.6	70,315	687	2,206.62	3.7%
Kenya	591,958	50,951	4.9	70,526	1,455	1,502.94	2.4%

Madagascar	587,295	26,263	7.7	11,222	451	249.93	2.6%
Malawi	118,484	19,165	1.7	5,318	294	789.13	12.3%
Mauritius	1,969	1,268	1.8	12,216	9,679	7.76	0.067%
Mayotte	38	260	5.9	0		0	
Mozambique	799,380	30,529	3.4	10,930	379	1,199.72	8.1%
Reunion	2,513	883	1.8	0		0	
Rwanda	26,338	12,501	2.5	8,474	711	507.73	6.3%
Seychelles	457	95	12.7	1,434	15,217	9.7	0.71%
Somalia	637,657	15,182	4.3	1,318	92	1,255.12	80.5%
Sudan, South	658,841	12,919	13.9	6,534	534	1,694.48	12.9%
Tanzania	947,303	59,091	7.0	47,653	881	1,427.38	3.1%
Uganda	241,550	44,271	11.5	25,308	610	1,287.45	5.1%
Zambia	752,612	17,609	5.3	21,063	1,270	731.34	3.4%
Zimbabwe	390,757	16,913	6.7	16,124	998	473.55	3.4%
Africa, Middle	13,225,752	168,538		225,211	1,420	2,436	1.1%
Angola	1,246,700	30,774	4.8	106,918	3,474	66.8	0.057%
Cameroon	475,650	24,678	4.2	32,217	1,374	549.27	1.9%

Central-African Republic	622,984	4,737	19.8	1,810	394	248.56	15.2%
Chad	1,284,000	15,353	9.0	11,267	780	228.79	2.3%
Congo, Republic of	342,000	5,400	9.3	7,778	1,517	39.16	0.46%
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2,344,858	84,005	13.5	40,337	512	1,190.15	3.2%
Equatorial Guinea	28,052	1,314	2.3	10,678	8,742	6.14	0.045%
Gabon	267,668	2,068	8.0	13,863	7,002	91.87	0.67%
Sao Tomé e Príncipe	964	209	3.4	343	1,715	15.09	4.5%
Angola	1,246,700	67,340		332,334	5,105	1,133	0.34%
Cameroon	475,650	2,333	15.0	15,566	6,917	68.23	0.47%
Central-African Republic	622,984	1,391	17.3	4,007	2,983	79.78	1.8%
Chad	1,284,000	2,263	41.2	2,241	1,017	79.19	3.9%
Congo, Republic of	342,000	2,588	17.1	10,947	4,415	128.09	1.1%
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2,344,858	57,398	34	295,440	5,274	777.71	0.25%
Equatorial	28,052	1,367	8.2	4,133	3,212	0	

Guinea							
Gabon	267,668	381, 981		568,738	1,570	6,278	1.1%
Sao Tomé e Príncipe	964	11,486	6.2	8,894	818	322.7	3.8%
Africa, South	2,692,234	19,752	0.4	11,695	627	399.83	3.6%
Botswana	582,000	553	11.5	1,639	3,038	93.93	5.9%
Eswatini	17,363	24,906	11.6	36,768	1,552	289.52	0.9%
Lesotho	30,355	2,164	9.1	986	484	45	4.8%
Namibia	824,116	29,464	1.7	42,794	1,517	593.85	1.6%
South Africa	1,221,037	13,052	8.8	8,476	684	172.4	1.9%
Swaziland	17,363	1,907	9.5	1,123	618	28.91	3.0%
Africa, West	6,145,174	4,854	3.2	2,757	598	407.03	19.8%
Benin	114,763	19,108	10.9	14,002	778	718.42	5.5%
Burkina Faso	272,967	4,540	9.9	4,667	1,085	64.24	1.3%
Cabo Verde	4,033	22,311	4.4	7,528	364	427.37	6.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	322,463	195,875	9.8	404,649	2,176	1,742.86	0.35%
Gambia	11,295	4	0	31.1	7,800	65.29	118%
Ghana	238,537	16,294	7.4	14,605	948	545.59	4.0%

Guinea	245,857	7,720	1.7	3,675	497	282.79	6.3%
Guinea-Bissau	36,125	7,991	9.0	4,449	585	78.71	1.9%
Liberia	111,369	1,289,286	7.3	2,147,306	1,752	25,629	
Mali	1,240,192	19,108	11.1	14,002	778	718.42	5.5%
Mauritania	1,030,700	4,540	18.0	4,667	1,085	64.24	1.3%
Niger	1,267,000	22,311	4.3	7,528	364	427.37	6.0%
Nigeria	923,768	195,875	25.7	404,649	2,176	1,742.86	0.35%
Saint Helena	308	4	37.6	31.1	7,800	65.29	118%
Senegal	196,712	16,294	25.7	14,605	948	545.59	4.0%
Sierra Leone	72,300	7,720	11.8	3,675	497	282.79	6.3%
Togo	56,785	7,991	11.3	4,449	585	78.71	1.9%
Africa	36,893,060	1,289,286		2,147,306	1,752	25,629	2.0%

Source: World Statistics Pocketbook. 2017 and 2018 ed. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Development Assistance Committee, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 2017

2. During the past decade governance indicators across Africa were mixed, with some areas showing improvement and others backsliding. They also vary according to the institution measuring them. The Mo Ibrahim Index on African Governance (IIAG), for instance, reports a slightly increased average governance score across the continent from 2006–15. In contrast, the overall IIAG category of “safety and rule of law” saw a negative trend during that decade, affecting nearly two-thirds of Africa’s citizens. Similarly, 33 African countries regressed in terms of corruption and bureaucratic effectiveness, with 24 of them registering their worst recorded scores in 2015. Somewhat ominously, two-thirds of African countries (representing 67% of Africa’s population) experienced deterioration in levels of freedom of expression during the past decade. This latter finding is confirmed by Freedom House’s work tracking trends in political rights and civil liberties. This shows that annual scores across the 49 countries in sub-Saharan Africa reached a peak of freedom in these areas in 2006 and 2008. Since then, the region’s average scores have gone backwards. In 2013 African Union leaders celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity by articulating their vision of a continent free from warfare by 2020, encapsulated in the slogan, “Silencing the Guns.”

African Current Accounts 2018
(millions)

Area	Budget Revenue	Budget Expense	Surplus Deficit	Deficit / Surplus % GDP	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
Africa, North	153,416	208,590	-55,174	-7.9%	103,249	182,306	-79,057
Algeria	54,150	70,200	-16,050	-9.6%	34,370	48,540	-14,170
Egypt	42,320	62,610	-20,290	-7.5%	23,300	20,020	3,280
Libya	15,780	23,460	-7,680	-17.9%	2,273	5,743	-3,470
Morocco	22,810	26,750	-3,940	-3.8%	21,249	34,293	-13,044
Sudan	8,480	13,360	-4,880	-5.9%	4,061	9,163	-5,102
Tunisia	9,876	12,210	-2,334	-5.6%	14,532	20,715	-6,183
Western Sahara	0	00					
Africa, Sub-Saharan	271,016	330,642	-59,626	-4.1%	252,493	298,438	-45,945
Africa, East	61,107	77,246	-16,138	-5.1%	39,658	83,747	-44,090
Burundi	536.7	729.6	-192.9	-6.7%	119	603.8	-484.8
Comoros	165.2	207.3	-42.1	-3.7%	18.9	207.8	-188.9
Djibouti	717	899.2	-182.2	-9.6%	161.4	139.9	21.5
Eritrea	2,029	2,601	-572	-10.6%	624.3	485.4	138.9
Ethiopia	11,240	13,790	-2,550	-3.6%	3,230	15,590	-12,360
Kenya	13,950	19,240	-5,290	-7.5%	5,805	16,652	-10,847
Madagascar	1,828	2,133	-305	-2.7%	2,312	2,820	-508
Malawi	1,356	1,567	-211	-4%	941	999	-57
Mauritius	2,994	3,038	-44	0.4%	2,103	5,269	-3,167
Mayotte	0	0	0				
Mozambique	3,356	4,050	-694	-6.3%	3,296	3,352	-57
Reunion	0	0	0				
Rwanda	1,943	2,337	-394	-4.7%	984	1,794	-810
Seychelles	593.4	600.7	-7.3	-0.5%	497	2,141	-1,644
Somalia	145.3	151.1	-5.8	-0.4%	1,003	537	466
Sudan, South	259.6	298.6	-39	0.6%	1,840	886	953
Tanzania	7,873	8,818	-945	-1.8%	4,500	7,706	-3,206

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Uganda	3,848	4,928	-1,080	-4.2%	2,852	4,809	-1,957
Zambia	4,473	6,357	-1,884	-8.9%	8,363	9,145	-782
Zimbabwe	3,800	5,500	-1,700	-10.5%	3,465	5,449	-1,985
Africa, Middle	55,454	66,914	-11,460	-5.1%	30,798	35,120	-4,322
Angola	37,020	45,440	-8,420	-6.7%	33,070	19,500	13,570
Cameroon	5,363	6,556	-1,193	-3.7%	4,732	4,812	-80
Central-African Republic	282.9	300.1	-17.2	-1.0%	113.7	393.1	-279.4
Chad	1,337	1,481	-144	-1.3%	2,464	2,160	302
Congo, Republic of	1,966	2,578	-612	-7.9%	4,193	4,116	77
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	4,634	5,009	-375	-0.9%	10,980	10,820	160
Equatorial Guinea	2,114	2,523	-409	-3.8%	6,118	5,042	1,076
Gabon	2,634	2,914	-280	-2%	1,584	2,805	-1,220
Sao Tomé e Príncipe	103	112.4	-9.4	-2.7%	11	147	-136
Africa, South	104,786	121,672	-16,886	-5.1%	101,898	98,505	3,393
Botswana	5,305	5,478	-173	-1.1%	5,934	5,005	929
Eswatini	1,263	1,639	-376	-9.4%	1,830	1,577	253
Lesotho	1,090	1,255	-165	-16%	571	1,608	-1,036
Namibia	4,268	5,000	-732	-6.7%	5,573	8,101	-2,529
South Africa	92,860	108,300	-15,440	-5.2%	88,268	83,031	5,237
Swaziland	0	0	0		1,881	733	1,149
Africa, West	49,669	64,811	-15,142	-2.7%	80,140	81,066	-926
Benin	1,578	2,152	-574	-6.5%	1,974	2,787	-813
Burkina Faso	2,666	3,655	-989	-8.5%	3,140	3,305	-165

Cabo Verde	493.5	546.7	-53.2	-3.3%	189	836.1	-647.1
Cote d'Ivoire	7,749	9,464	-1,715	-4.7%	11,740	11,770	-30
Gambia	300.4	339	-38.6	-3.9%	120	386	-265
Ghana	9,544	12,360	-2,816	-6.6%	7,982	10,124	-2,141
Guinea	1,700	1,747	-47	-0.55%	1,942	2,065	-123
Guinea-Bissau	246.2	263.5	-17.3	-1.5%	1,430	204	1,226
Liberia	553.6	693.8	-140.2	-5%	697	464	233
Mali	3,075	3,513	-438	-3.1%	1,902	5,000	-3,098
Mauritania	1,354	1,396	-42	-0.9%	1,989	3,522	-1,533
Niger	1,757	2,171	-414	-5.5%	639	1,617	-978
Nigeria	12,920	19,540	-6,620	-1.6%	44,466	31,270	13,196
Saint Helena	8.428	20.7	-12.273	-40%	0	55	-55
Senegal	4,139	4,900	-761	-5.2%	2,989	6,729	-3,740
Sierra Leone	562	846.4	-284.4	-7.7%	324	893	-569
Togo	1,023	1,203	-180	-4%	749	1,615	-866
Africa	424,432	539,232	-114,800	-5.3%	355,742	480,744	-125,002

Source: CIA World Factbook budget; World Statistical Pocketbook. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2018 trade

B. Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, was signed in Abuja, Nigeria on 3 June 1991. Under Art. 2 the objectives of the Community shall be: a. To promote economic, social and cultural development and the integration of African economies in order to increase economic self reliance and promote an endogenous and self-sustained development; b. To establish, on a continental scale, a framework for the development, mobilization and utilization of the human and material resources of Africa in order to achieve a self-reliant development; c. To promote co-operation in all fields of human endeavor in order to raise the standard of living of African peoples, and maintain and enhance economic stability, foster close and peaceful relations among Member States and contribute to the progress, development and the economic integration of the Continent; and d. To coordinate and harmonize policies among existing and future economic communities in order to foster the gradual establishment of the Community.

1. Within the African Union is founded a: (1) Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDC), (2) New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), (3) Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) to process the myriad of developmental problems faced by the 33 least developed countries in Africa. The African Economic Community has been organized into 6 economic communities named; (1) Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), (2) Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), (3) Economic Community of West African States (ECCAS), (4) Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS),

(5) Southern African Development Community (SADC) and (6) Union du Maghreb Arabe (UMA).

C. In 2019 there are an estimated fifteen African countries involved in war, or are experiencing post-war conflict and tension. In West Africa, the countries include Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Togo. In East Africa, the countries include Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda. In Central Africa, the countries include Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda. In North Africa, the country is Algeria and in South Africa, the countries include Angola and Zimbabwe. Since the end of the Cold War, Africa has experienced a disproportionately large number of armed conflicts. According to the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), there have been an estimated 630 state-based and non-state armed conflicts on the continent between 1990 and 2015. Having declined considerably from the early 1990s until 2010, the number of state-based armed conflicts in Africa has recently increased. Among the most notable examples of this reversal are the wars centered on northern Nigeria involving Boko Haram, the civil war and NATO-led intervention in Libya, the resurgence of Tuareg rebels and various jihadist insurgents in Mali, the series of revolts and subsequent attempts at ethnic cleansing in the CAR, the spread of the war against al-Shabaab across south-central Somalia and north-eastern Kenya, and the outbreak of a deadly civil war in South Sudan. Most of Africa's recent state-based armed conflicts are "repeat civil wars." 90% of all civil wars worldwide were repeat civil wars, most of which occurred in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. Incredibly, every civil war that started since 2003 (with the exception of Libya) has been a continuation of a previous civil war.

1. Since the end of the Cold War, data collected by the UCDP has identified Africa as the global epicenter of non-state armed conflicts, with the continent being home to more than 75% of the global total between 1989 and 2015. During this period, UCDP identified more than 500 non-state armed conflict dyads in approximately thirty African countries. On average, each of these conflicts has killed an estimated 160 people in battle-related incidents, totaling more than 80,000 battle-related deaths. About three-quarters of these conflicts have occurred in just seven countries—the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and the Sudan. There are no obvious patterns in the number of non-state armed conflicts in Africa during this period, although overall there has been a slight increase since the early 1990s with a peak in 2000. War and instability had created a tragic situation on much of the African continent, which has seen 186 coups d'etat and 26 major wars in the past 50 years. Some 2.8 million refugees and fully half of the world's 24.6 million internally displaced people are victims of conflict and upheaval in Africa, according to *In Larger Freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all*; a Report of the Secretary-General (2005).

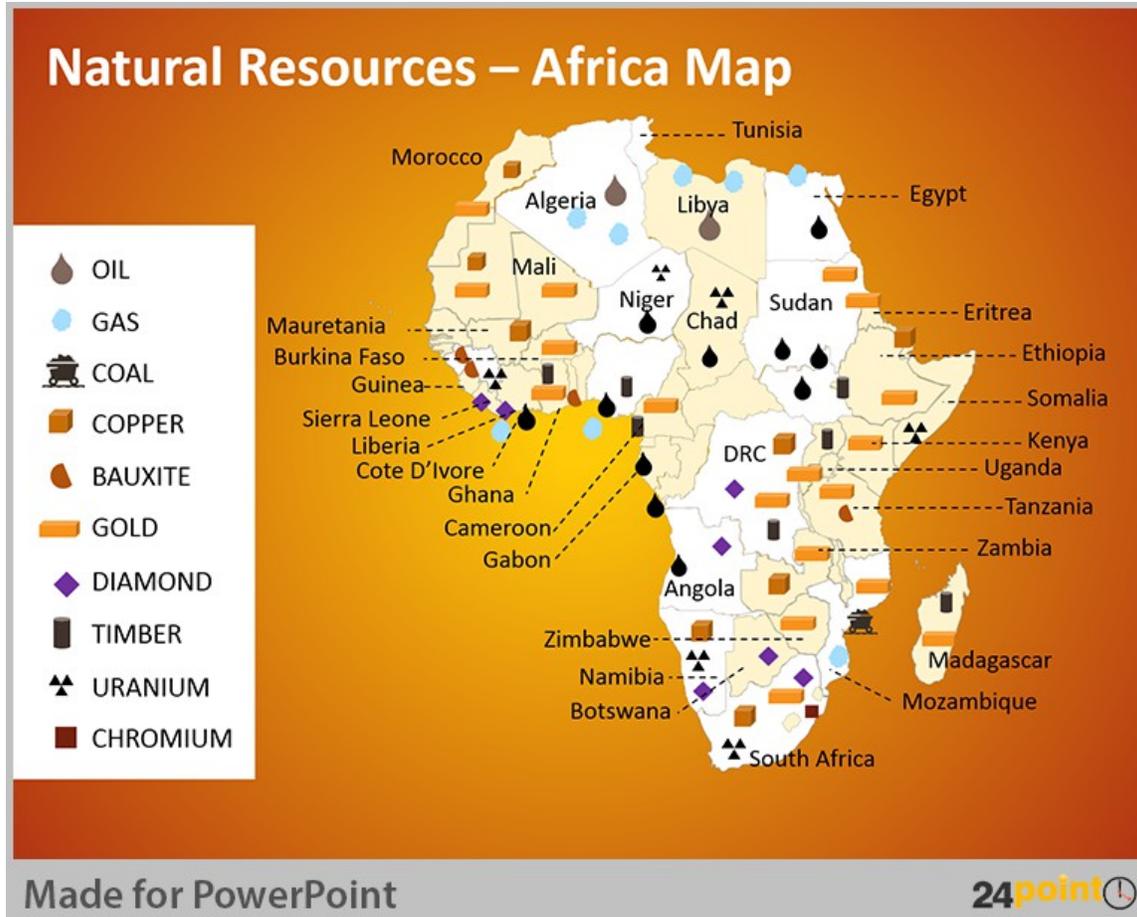
2. In Nigeria Abductions, suicide bombings, and attacks on civilian targets by Boko Haram persisted. At least 1,200 people died and nearly 200,000 were displaced in the northeast in 2018. In June, at least 84 people were killed in double suicide bomb attacks attributed to Boko Haram at a mosque in Mubi, Adamawa State. Decades old communal conflict between nomadic herdsman and farmers in the Middle Belt intensified in 2018 and further exacerbated the security situation in the country. At least 1,600 people were killed and another 300,000 displaced as a result of the violence. Significant are the more

frequent use of IEDs and suicide bombings by a variety of nonstate actors. The use of remote violence across Africa has grown exponentially during the past decade, accounting for 8.93% of recorded conflict events in 2014, up from 0.95% in 2005. With regard to suicide bombings, a database compiled at the University of Chicago has noted similarly rising trends in the use of such tactics. Specifically, it catalogued suicide bombings in 16 African countries, the first of which took place in 1995. Since then, 465 of the 483 suicide attacks in Africa recorded up until June 2016 occurred since 2007. They killed 4,822 people and wounded more than 9,000. Six African countries have suffered most from such asymmetric tactics—Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, and Somalia. United Nations civil aviation has exhibited compromise on the continent since U Thant crashed in Africa. Several UN peacekeeping helicopters have crashed and many UN civilian personnel died for a 737 MAX MCAS Warranty without hi-jackable radiation emitting CD ROM laser disk drive. Water soluble Dimethoxy-methylamphetamine (DOM), causing a three day panic attack followed by up to six months of severe mental illness if not immediately washed off with water, and other mind altering substances. United States DEA, FBI, International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement grants and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) deportations are suspect in regards to the increase in suicide attacks and sabotage.

D. USAID has 22 bilateral missions and 3 regional organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa - 2 Regional Economic Development Support Offices (REDSOs), and the Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA). US AID is committed to long-term development assistance in Sub-Saharan Africa. USAID supports greater access to education and health services to build responsible states, a more educated and healthier workforce and reduce child mortality rates through the responsible administration of welfare. In the reform of economic policies USAID shall work closely with grassroots, environmental and local organizations representing tribes, ethnicities, cultural groups, trade and credit unions to determine the most effective use of relief money to help the poor majority of men and women in sub-Saharan Africa to participate in a process of long-term development through economic growth that is equitable, participatory, environmentally sustainable, and self-reliant in both the private and public sectors to develop income-generating opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed in urban and rural areas through, among other things, support for off-farm employment opportunities in micro-and small-scale labor-intensive enterprises.

1. Agriculture is the foundation of most African economies, providing 70% of the employment and 30% of the GDP. Increasing the productivity of agriculture is critical to reducing poverty and increasing food security. Agricultural production is currently at only 4.1 times the needs of the farmer although in 1841 the US farmer produced 14 times their own demand. Grants aim at increasing agricultural production in ways which protect and restore the natural resource base, especially food production, through agricultural policy changes, agricultural research including participatory research directly involving small farmers and promotion of agriculture marketing activities and credit facilities. Food packaging plants, farm-to-market roads, small-scale irrigation, tractors and rural electrification also need to be developed. Emphasis shall be given to promoting increased equity in rural income distribution, recognizing the role of small farmers.

2. Drought and famine, in combination with other factors such as desertification, government neglect of the agricultural sector, and inappropriate economic policies have severely affected long-term development in sub-Saharan Africa; and caused countless deaths and untold suffering among the people of sub-Saharan Africa. The HIV/AIDS pandemic threatens to compromise the economic, social, and democratic gains made in Africa in recent decades. The life expectancy in Southern Africa declined from over 50 to less than 40 before recently recovering and edging back towards fifty. \$15 billion in new funds were made under the Global AIDS and Tuberculosis Relief Act of 2000 under 22USC§6831. There is special emphasis on meeting the health needs of mothers and children (including displaced children) through the establishment of primary health care systems that give priority to preventive health and that will be ultimately self-sustaining. In addition, providing training and training facilities, in sub-Saharan Africa, for doctors and other health care providers. Improving the relevance, equity, and efficiency of education, with special emphasis on improving primary education. Democratization and conflict resolution by the US foreign service promotes democratization, good governance, and strong civil societies in sub-Saharan Africa; and to strengthen and cooperates with conflict resolution capabilities of governmental, intergovernmental, and nongovernmental entities in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly the African Union. USAID promotes regional governments and encourages greater accountability in government by promoting respect for the rule of law by contracting with the local governments to share the cost and administration of relief. Assistance provided shall be concentrated in countries which will make the most effective use of such assistance especially those countries (including those of the Sahel region) having the greatest need for outside assistance. Assistance shall, include assistance to promote the regional and sub-regional integration of African production structures, markets and infrastructure. Assistance must protect vulnerable groups especially poor, isolated, and female farmers, the urban poor, and children including displaced children. Funds made available to carry out development programs in Africa may be used to assist the governments of countries in sub-Saharan Africa, African local government organizations, international or African nongovernmental organizations, and United States private and voluntary organizations.



E. Forests and woodlands in Africa occupy an estimated 650 million hectares (ha) or 21.8 percent of the land area of this continent. These account for 16.8 percent of the global forest cover. Many of the forests are severely fragmented due to the encroachment of an expanding human population, leading to demand for firewood and extensive conversion of land to agricultural use. The distribution of forests and woodlands varies from one sub-region to the other, with Northern Africa having the least forest cover while Central Africa has the densest cover. The Congo basin in Central Africa is home to the world's second largest continuous block of tropical rainforest. Africa's forests and woodlands can be classified into nine general categories including tropical rain forests, tropical moist forests, tropical dry forests, tropical shrubs, tropical mountain forest, subtropical humid forests, subtropical dry forests, subtropical mountain forests and plantations. Mangrove forests cover 3390,107 ha. Only 32.5 million ha of forests and woodlands, or five percent of the total forest area, are formally protected. The forest sector in Africa plays an important role in the livelihoods of many communities and in the economic development of many countries. This is particularly so in Western, Central and Eastern Africa where there is considerable forest cover. Africa has a high per capita forest cover at 0.8 ha per person compared to 0.6 ha globally. The forests and woodlands of Africa are home to large numbers of flora and fauna species, many of which are African endemics; moreover, many of these populations have come under threat in the last several decades.

The fragmentation of habitat of woodlands and forests has placed great stress upon populations of fauna that require sizable home ranges, such as the endangered Painted Hunting Dog and Cheetah.

1. The increasing demand for nature-based recreation has induced a dynamic private sector involvement in the management of game reserves and parks in Kenya, Namibia, South Africa and Madagascar. A number of corporate institutions in Europe are already benefiting from carbon trading by investing in tree planting in some parts of Africa. Carbon trading also offers opportunities for indigenous companies and in particular SMEs. The market for environmental services from forests is growing rapidly around the world, often facilitated by national and regional policies as well as international conventions and agreements. Certain segments of society that are able and willing to pay for these services are creating opportunities for the forest owners. Markets for carbon sequestration have been adopted in Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Madagascar. Governments will also need to undertake comprehensive inventory and valuation of forests and woodlands, and to introduce mechanisms which encourage sustainable utilization of forest and woodland resources, including issuing concessions on standing volumes rather than harvested volumes. It is important that African states implement various aspects of the CBD by developing and implementing national biodiversity strategic action plans, nature reserves and protected areas systems.

2. On average, forests account for 6% of gross domestic product (GDP) in Africa, which is the highest in the world. In Central and Western Africa, the forest sector contributes more than 60% of gross domestic product (GDP) through export of timber products. Africa's wood production (including roundwood and fuelwood) increased from 340 million m³ in 1980 to 699 million m³ in 2000. However, trade is characterized by unprocessed products, primarily roundwood and sawn planks. In Eastern, Western and Southern Africa, more than 90% of rural households depend on woodfuel, including fuelwood and charcoal, for their energy requirements. Woodfuel supports lucrative local trade. Trade in charcoal is a major source of income for many households. For example, in Zambia, the charcoal industry generated about US\$30 million in 1998 alone, and in the same year about 60,000 Zambians directly depended on charcoal production for the bulk of their income. As charcoal becomes an important tradable commodity, there is an opportunity for governments to recognize and regularize charcoal production by putting in place long-term plans for sustainable production. In addition to the mainstream timber products, like timber and wood-fuel, forests and woodlands support other activities including ecotourism, the crafts industry, the traditional medicine sector, the pharmaceutical industry and bushmeat trade. These too are significant in enhancing household incomes. For example, it was estimated that 2.9 million people (530,000 households), lived within 5 km of closed canopy forest in Kenya in 1995, and depended on forests to provide timber and NTFPs. The woodcarving industry in Kenya, for example, supported over 80,000 people with approximately 400,000 dependents, and was worth US \$8.21 million.

3. Seven East African countries are struggling to come to terms with the impact of two consecutive years of drought, which has left more than 38 million people at risk in 2017.

In the worst cases, where conflict has made farming impossible and reduced humanitarian access, there will be famine. That currently applies only to South Sudan, but could also include Somalia if the emergency response falters. The United Nations has recently warned that 14 million people are at risk of starvation across the region as it continues to face widespread water shortages as well as reduced crop and livestock production. Much of southern Africa is now in planting season and experiencing drought relief as the weather pattern has shifted to a La Nino cycle, which helps to bring in more rain across some regions. The long-term forecast suggests that in 2017 much of the region will regain most of its lost grain crop, but it is expected to take another two or more years to return livestock production to normal levels. Extreme weather conditions such as El Nino are forecast to become more frequent as global warming is expected to intensify in the future. The UN says that Africa is the most vulnerable region to climate change and lacks proper early warning systems and contingency plans for such disasters. In 2011 drought plunged East Africa into the worst food security crisis Africa has faced in 20 years. More than 11.5 million people are currently in need of food aid in southern Angola, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. Consecutive El Nino-related droughts has left half the rural population in need of food aid until the end of the lean season in March. Short rains, in the right amount and at the right time – from October to December – allow the regeneration of pasture, improve crop conditions and boost casual agricultural labour opportunities for poor households. Too much – if the rains run into January and February – then animals that are already weak from the long dry season will succumb to exposure. Heavy rains can also trigger waterborne diseases like cholera and typhoid. Livestock become susceptible to Rift Valley Fever (RVF) – a viral mosquito-borne disease. Antarctic ice-melt and oceanic cooling pump countermeasures off the Coasts of Australia and South Africa coupled with the warming of the Indian Ocean are generating “highly enhanced rainfall”, according to the Kenya Metrological Department. The government’s contingency plan anticipated one million people at risk from flooding, less than the 14 million at risk from starvation and 36 million affected by the drought. Cyclone Idai, which hit on 14 March, caused massive flooding and killed more than 700 people across southern Africa. More than 500 cases of cholera have been reported. Some 1.8 million people are said to be affected across southern Africa, with no electricity or running water in areas where homes have been swept away and roads destroyed by the floods. Cyclone Idai made landfall near Beira, a city of 500,000 people, with 177km/h (106mph) winds. Nearly 90,000 Mozambicans are thought to be sheltering in temporary sites.

§243 Association of South East Asian Nations

A. Asia is an ill-defined continent extending east of the Ural mountains. The term Asia refers to the countries to the south and east of Russia, including West Asia that includes all the Middle East, although Asia and Europe are all part of the same Eurasian landmass. Eurasia is however much larger and more populated than other tectonic continents and the cultural diversity requires higher scrutiny of three distinct civilizations. The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is the principal treaty organization of the East Asian region. The focus upon integration with Australia has kept the People’s Republic of China from fully integrating with the organization. The Chinese are not

party to ASEAN. To reorient Asian studies it is highly advised that the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia be 'reoriented' into two Commissions for the Mideast and South-East Asia (SEA). SEA would be comprised of East Asia and South Asia and also Oceania, for the Pacific resolution of disputes. A new South-Central Asia sub-region of south Asia must be created to neatly include Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, as well as Central Asia, West Asia and North Africa, in the Mideast studied by Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC). This study is oriented East Asia, South-East Asia, South Asia and Oceania. South-Central Asia, Central Asia and West Asia, studied further by OIC in Sec. 246 of this work, are transitionally appended to continue to compare statistical totals with existing studies of Asia. Australia, China and India are encouraged to join ASEAN so that the Eurasian continent would enjoy the cultural competence of the European Union (EU), Organization of Islamic Conferences (OIC) and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

1. More than half of the world's population lives in Asia, 37% in China and India. The United Nations estimates there were 1,415 million Chinese and 1,354 million Indians in 2018. In 2018 the population of India grew 1.2% while China grew 0.5%. If population growth remains constant, in seven years India will become the most populous nation. In 2018 Asia had a population of 4.5 billion, the Orient including India had a population of 3.5 billion, Oceania including Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesian countries had a population of only 88 million. South East Asia including the Orient and Oceania had a population of 3.6 billion in 2018. East-Asia's economic rise has been momentous. Since the early 1960s, the Orient has grown richer faster than any other region in the world. In 1990, 60% of people in East Asia and 45% in South Asia lived on less than \$1.90 a day (PPP). By 2013, these rates had fallen to under 3% in China, 4% in East Asia and 15% in South Asia, respectively. The Chinese have dramatically reduced poverty through rapid urbanization, from more than 200 million people in 2003, mostly farmers being extremely poor, to an estimated 3% of the population, 33 million in 2018. The Chinese enjoy nearly 50% savings rates. In 2013, the East Asian economy grew by 7.1% and South Asia by 5.2%. The South East Asian Least Developed Countries (LDC's) are India, East Timor, Nepal, Bangladesh, Burma, Bhutan, Cambodia and Laos. In 2018 India had a population of 1.35 billion with a per capita income of \$1,706. Nepal was reported to have 26.5 million inhabitants with a per capita of \$1,400 in 2003 by the CIA World Fact-book and 29.6 million earning \$722 by the World Statistical Pocketbook in 2018, a -3.2% average annual recession using divergent sources, but this only serves to show how CIA Fact-book purchasing power parity is abused to conceal the most needy from international development assistance, Nepal is the poorest South-east asian country, who could not afford the royal murder-suicide. Timor-Leste had a population of 1 million and per capita of \$500 in 2003 and 1.3 million and \$2,131 in 2018 with peace there is prosperity. Bangladesh had a population of 138.4 million and a per capita of \$1,700 in 2003 and 166 million earning \$1,355 in 2018. Burma with 42.5 million and per capita of \$1,660 in 2003 and 53.9 million and \$1,242 in 2018. Bhutan with 2.1 million and per capita of \$1,300 in 2003, and 817,000 with \$2,774 in 2018. Cambodia with 13.1 million at \$1,500 in 2003 and 16.3 million with \$1,270 in 2018, requires assistance determining. Laos with 5.9 million and a per capita of \$1,900 in 2003 and 7 million earning \$1,270 in 2018. Some islands also qualify as LDCs, and official development assistance

(ODA) if often a disproportionate large part of the economy, in one instance, more than the GDP, probably for international shipping infrastructure, or diplomatic missions.

South East Asian Development 2018

Area	Surface area km ²	Population (000)	Homicide rate (00,000)	GDP million	Per capita	ODA 2017 million	ODA 2017 % of GDP
Asia	30,388,343	4,544,985		27,581,677	6,069	31,233 -31,443	0.11% / -0.11
Orient	18,421,800	3,537,466		23,680,231	6,694	14,552 / -31,408	0.06% / -0.13%
Oceania	8,512,498	88,364		1,543,729	38,561	1,302 / -3,486	0.08% / -0.22%
South East Asia	26,934,298	3,625,830		25,223,960	6,957	15,854 / -34,894	0.06% / -0.14%
Asia, East	10,233,712	1,653,735		18,532,511	11,262	610 / -18,141	0.003% / -0.1%
China	9,600,000	1,415,046	0.6	11,218,281	7,993	-440.36	-0.004%
China, Hong Kong	1,106	7,429	0.4	320,912	43,943	0	
China, Macau	30	632	0.2	45,311	74,018	0	
Japan	377,930	127,185	0.3	4,936,212	38,640	-15,230	-0.35%
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	120,538	25,611	4.4	16,789	665	19.38	0.12%
Korea, Republic of	100,284	51,164	0.7	1,411,246	27,785	-2,152	0.16%
Mongolia	1,564	3,122	5.7	11,160	3,686	590.57	5.0%
Taiwan	32,260	23,546		572,600	24,318	-319	-0.056%
Asia, South-east	4,501,156	655,636		81,322	3,910	107.65	0.13%
Brunei	5,765	434	0.5	11,400	26,939	0	
Burma (Myanm	676,577	53,856	2.3	65,698	1,242	1,061.54	1.7%

ar)							
Cambodia	181,035	16,246	1.8	20,017	1,270	595.85	3.3%
Indonesia	1,910,931	266,795	0.5	932,259	3,570	117.16	0.014%
Laos	236,800	6,961	7.0	15,806	2,339	291.48	2.3%
Malaysia	330,323	32,042	2.1	296,531	9,508	-47.56	-0.016%
Philippines	300,000	106,512	11.0	304,906	2,951	163.28	0.056%
Singapore	719	5,792	0.3	296,946	52,814	0	
Thailand	513,120	69,183	3.2	407,026	5,911	192.23 / -133	0.049% / -0.034%
Timor-Leste	14,919	1,324	3.9	2,703	2,131	163.53	5.7%
Viet Nam	330,967	96,491	1.5	205,276	2,171	1,540.21	0.8%
Asia, South	6,764,027	1,891,454		3,235,974	1,797	9,696	0.3%
Bangladesh	147,570	166,368	2.5	220,837	1,355	2,225	1.1%
Bhutan	38,394	817	1.1	2,213	2,774	42.37	2.0%
India	3,287,263	1,354,052	3.2	2,259,642	1,706	2,569.84	0.12%
Maldives	300	444	0.8	4,224	9,875	7.72	0.23%
Nepal	147,181	29,624	2.2	20,914	722	631.4	3.1%
Sri Lanka	65,610	20,950	2.5	2,639,890	3,987	4,233 / -181	0.16% / -0.007%
Oceania	7,9692,060	29,522		1,491,980	51,829	-3,486	-0.23%
Australia	7,692,060	24,772	0.9	1,304,463	52,659	-3,036	-0.25%
New Zealand	268,107	4,750	1.0	187,517	40,233	-450	-0.26%
Oceania, Melanesia	540,772	28,810		35,783	3,534	795.07	
Fiji	18,272	912	2.3	4,671	5,197	95.31	2.2%
New Caledonia	18,575	18,575	3.2	9,446	34,641	0	
Papua New Guinea	462,840	8,418	7.8	19,694	2,436	440.12	2.1%

Solomon Islands	28,896	623	3.8	1,134	1,892	156.34	14.5%
Vanuatu	12,189	282	2.1	838	3,097	103.3	14%
Oceania, Micronesia	3,095	530		8,135	3,605	244	3.0%
Guam	549	166	2.5	5,793	35,600	0	
Kiribati	726	118	7.5	174	1,518	40.81	25%
Marshall Islands	181	53		183	3,449	72.05	39%
Micronesia, Federated States of	702	105	4.7	330	3,144	89.55	28%
Nauru	21	11	0	103	9,119	23.54	12.5%
Northern Mariana Islands	457	55		1,242	22,582	0	
Palau	459	22	3.1	310	14,428	17.77	6.9%
Oceania, Polynesia	8,464	692		7,831	11,405	262.7	3.6%
American Samoa	199	56	5.4	658	11,750	0	
Cook Islands	236	17	3.5	290	16,698	14.25	4.9%
French Polynesia	4,000	286	0.4	5,418	19,335	0	
Niue	260	2	1.84	10	5,000	13.83	138%
Samoa	2,842	198	3.1	822	4,210	76.87	9.9%
Tokelau	12	1		0		0	77%
Tonga	747	109	1.0	401	3,748	55.78	13.9%
Tuvalu	26	11	18.6	37	3,307	13.3	40%
Wallis and Futuna	142	12		195	16,250	88.67	46%
Oceania	8,512,498	88,364		1,543,729	38,561	1,302 / -3,486	0.08% / -0.22%
Mideast Transition							
Asia, South-	3,077,709	319,199		728,144	2,281	4,219.39	0.6%

Central							
Afghanistan	652,864	36,373	6.4	20,235	556	2,831	14.0%
Iran	1,628,750	82,012	2.5	425,403	5,299	108.9	0.00025%
Pakistan	796,095	200,814	4.4	282,506	1,462	1,279.49	0.48%
Asia, Central	4,004,520	71,861		252,467	3,618	620 / -35	0.25% / 0.014%
Kazakhstan	2,724,902	18,404	4.8	135,005	7,505	7.6 / -35	0.0042% / -0.019%
Kyrgyzstan	199,949	6,133	4.5	6,551	1,100	158.54	2.4%
Tajikistan	142,600	9,107	1.6	6,952	796	112.38	1.4%
Turkmenistan	488,100	5,852	4.2	36,180	6,389	5.37	0.014%
Uzbekistan	448,969	32,365	3.0	67,779	2,155	335.85	0.49%
Asia, West	4,884,928	272,299		2,920,835	11,122	11,727 / -12,905	0.4% / -0.44%
Armenia	29,743	2,934	3.0	10,572	3,603	146	1.4%
Azerbaijan	86,600	9,924	2.1	37,847	3,813	67.8 / -19	0.13% / -0.036%
Bahrain	771	1,567	0.5	32,179	22,579	0	
Cyprus	9,251	1,189	1.1	20,046	23,631	0	
Georgia	69,700	3,907	1.0	14,333	3,651	191.52	1.4%
Iraq	435,052	39,340	9.9	160,021	4,301	2,278.87	1.4%
Israel	22,072	8,453	1.4	317,748	38,788	0	
Jordan	89,318	9,904	1.5	38,655	4,088	1,878.13	5%
Kuwait	17,818	4,197	1.8	110,346	27,229	0	
Lebanon	10,452	6,094	4.0	50,458	8,400	847.67	1.7%
Oman	309,500	4,830	0.7	63,171	14,277	0	
Palestine	6,020	5,053	0.7	13,397	2,796	1,239	9.8%
Qatar	11,607	2,695	0.4	152,452	59,324	0	
Saudi Arabia	2,206,714	33,554	1.5	639,617	19,817	-908	-0.14%
Syria	185,180	18,284	2.2 (2010)	22,163	1,203	2,566.28	9.0%
Turkey	783,562	81,917	4.3	863,712	10,863	1,455.5 / -8,121	0.2% / -1.1%
United Arab Emirates	83,600	9,542	0.9	348,744	37,622	-3,857	-1.0%

Yemen	527,968	28,915	6.7	25,374	920	1,269.88	4.3%
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World Statistics Pocketbook. 2017 and 2018 ed. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Assistance Committee 2017

1. ASEAN was founded on August 8, 1967 with the ratification of the ASEAN Declaration in Bangkok (i) to accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavors in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian nations, and (ii) to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region. ASEAN holds many working committees and workshops regarding various topics in health, trade and welfare; a. Quick response to the SARS outbreak; and AIDS/HIV. b. Home care for the elderly. c. Health care financing, quality assurance and administration; d. Implementing the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS); e. Rural development and poverty eradication. f. Social welfare estimates, demonstration projects and child welfare. g. Labor and Industrial Relations. h. Cooperation with Foreign Nations. i. Education primary and University networking. Under the Treaty for Amity and Cooperation (1976) ASEAN conducts a rigorous regimen of development research and projects as well as responds to disasters.

South-East Asian Current Accounts 2018
(millions)

Area	Budget Revenue	Budget Expense	Surplus Deficit	Deficit / Surplus % GDP	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
Asia	6,508,755	7,450,888	-942,133	-3.4%	6,963,850	6,577,637	386,213
Orient	5,524,466	6,295,827	-771,361	-3.3%	5,940,665	5,549,395	391,268
Oceania	577,109	582,138	-5,029	-0.3%	284,672	281,964	2,709
South-East Asia	6,101,575	6,877,965	-776,390	-3.1%	6,225,337	5,831,359	393,977
Asia, East	4,815,937	5,399,135	-583,198	-3.2%	4,069,183	3,600,614	468,569
China	2,553,000	3,008,000	-455,000	-4.1%	2,216,000	1,990,000	226,000
China, Hong Kong	79,340	61,640	17,700	5.5%	537,800	561,800	-24,000
China, Macau	14,710	9,684	5,026	11.1%	1,137	11,550	-10,413
Japan	1,714,000	1,885,000	-171,000	-3.5%	698,097	671,474	26,623

Korea, Democratic People's Republic	3,200	3,300	-100	-0.6%	45,820	43,750	2,070
Korea, Republic of	357,100	335,800	21,300	1.5%	573,627	478,469	95,158
Mongolia	2,967	3,681	-714	-0.6%	6,112	4,295	1,817
Taiwan	91,620	92,030	-410	-0.07%	349,800	310,400	39,400
Asia, South-east	437,459	525,867	-88,408	-3.4%	1,299,270	1,265,884	33,386
Sri Lanka	12,070	16,880	-4,810	-5.9%	11,741	21,316	-9,575
Brunei	2,245	4,345	-2,100	-18.4%	5,885	2,998	2,887
Burma (Myanmar)	9,108	11,230	-2,122	-3.2%	9,832	15,780	-5,948
Cambodia	3,947	4,364	-417	-2.1%	11,420	14,370	-2,950
Indonesia	131,700	159,600	-27,900	-3%	168,810	157,388	11,422
Laos	3,099	4,038	-939	-5.9%	2,759	4,804	-2,045
Malaysia	51,250	60,630	-9,380	-3.2%	216,428	193,856	22,572
Philippines	49,070	56,020	-6,950	-2.3%	68,713	101,889	-33,177
Singapore	50,850	51,870	-1,020	-0.3%	373,255	327,710	45,545
Thailand	69,230	85,120	-15,890	-3.9%	233,695	225,681	8,013
Timor-Leste	300	2,400	-2,100	-77%	197	724	-527
Viet Nam	54,590	69,370	-14,780	-7.2%	203,526	218,338	-14,813
Asia, South	271,070	370,825	-99,755	-3.1%	253,684	398,375	-144,691
Bangladesh	25,100	33,500	-8,400	-3.8%	35,300	47,560	-12,260
Bhutan	655.3	737.4	-82.1	-3.7%	554.6	1,025	-470.4
India	238,200	329,000	-90,800	-4%	216,913	337,414	-120,501
Maldives	1,190	1,643	-453	-10.7%	175	2,338	-2,163
Nepal	5,925	5,945	-20	-0.1%	741	10,038	-9,297

Oceania	564,110	567,870	-3,760	-0.25%	269,213	268,570	-357
Australia	490,000	496,900	-6,900	-0.5%	231,600	221,000	10,600
New Zealand	74,110	70,970	3,140	1.6%	38,050	40,128	-2,078
Oceania, Melanesia	7,856	9,047	-1,190	-3.3%	11,193	9,398	1,795
Fiji	1,454	1,648	-194	-4.2%	956	2,420	-1,464
New Caledonia	1,995	1,993	2	0.02%	1,460	2,515	-1,055
Papua New Guinea	3,638	4,591	-953	-4.8%	8,240	3,578	4,661
Solomon Islands	532.5	570.5	-38	-3.4%	500	572	-72
Vanuatu	236.7	244.1	-7.4	-0.9%	38	313	-275
Oceania, Micronesia	2,407	2,507	-99.9	-1.2%	1,833	5,340	-3,507
Guam	1,240	1,299	-59	-1%	1,124	2,964	-1,840
Kiribati	151.2	277.5	-126.3	-72.6%	11	183	-172
Marshall Islands	116.7	113.9	2.8	1.5%	26	60	-35
Micronesia, Federated States of	213.8	192.1	21.7	6.6%	3	23	-20
Nauru	103	113.4	-10.4	-10.1%	125	143.1	-18.1
Northern Mariana Islands	389.6	344	45.6	3.7%	1,787	4,916	-3,129
Palau	193	167.3	25.7	8.3%	6	158	-151
Oceania, Polynesia	577,109	582,138	-5,029	-64%	231	2,405	-2,174
American Samoa	249	262.5	-13.2	-2.1%	428	615	-187
Cook Islands	86.9	77.9	9	3.1%	109.3	90.62	18.68
French Polynesia	1,891	1,833	58	1.1%	153	1,638	-1,485

Niue	15.07	16.33	-1.26	-13%	0.2	9.0	-8.8
Samoa	237.3	276.8	-39.5	-4.8%	44	356	-312
Tokelau	0	0	0		0	1	-1
Tonga	181.2	181.2	0	0	10	212	-201
Tuvalu	42.68	32.46	10.22	28%	0	12	-12
Wallis and Futuna	32.54	34.18	-1.64	0.8%	1	57	-55
Oceania	577,109	582,138	-5,029	-0.3%	284,672	281,964	2,709
Mideast Transition							
Asia, South-Central	123,486	154,268	-30,782	-4.2%	55,681	94,343	-38,661
Afghanistan	2,276	5,328	-3,052	-15.1%	700	7,384	-6,684
Iran	74,400	84,450	-10,050	-2.4%	33,103	29,519	3,585
Pakistan	46,810	64,490	-17,680	-6.3%	21,878	57,440	-35,562
Asia, Central	60,795	64,877	-4,082	1.6%	69,031	52,271	16,760
Kazakhstan	35,480	38,300	-2,820	-2.1%	48,342	29,346	18,996
Kyrgyzstan	2,169	2,409	-240	-3.7%	1,784	4,474	-2,690
Tajikistan	2,269	2,374	-105	-1.5%	1,198	2,775	-1,577
Turkmenistan	5,657	6,714	-1,057	-2.9%	3,813	2,679	1,135
Uzbekistan	15,220	15,080	140	0.2%	13,894	12,998	896
Asia, West	800,008	935,916	-135,908	-4.7%	891,649	884,788	6,861
Armenia	2,644	3,192	-548	-4.8%	2,361	3,771	-1,410
Azerbaijan	9,556	10,220	-664	-1.75%	15,150	9,037	6,113
Bahrain	5,854	9,407	-3,553	-11%	15,380	16,080	-700
Cyprus	8,663	8,275	388	1.9%	2,805	2,700	105
Georgia	4,352	4,925	-573	-4.0%	2,728	7,982	-5,254
Iraq	68,710	76,820	-8,110	-5%	24,266	40,362	-16,096
Israel	93,110	100,200	-7,090	-18%	53,791	69,693	-15,901
Jordan	9,462	11,510	-2,048	-5.3%	7,469	20,407	-12,938
Kuwait	50,500	62,600	-12,100	-11%	54,807	33,590	21,217
Lebanon	11,620	15,380	-3,760	-7.5%	2,843	19,579	-16,736
Oman	22,140	31,920	-9,780	-0.5%	17,652	18,893	-1,241

Palestine	1,314	1,278	36	0.4%	1,035	5,624	-4,589
Qatar	44,100	53,820	-9,720	-6.4%	67,444	29,451	37,993
Saudi Arabia	181,000	241,800	-60,800	-9.5%	251,648	123,934	127,714
Syria	1,162	3,211	-2,049	-9.2%	949	1,773	-824
Turkey	172,800	185,800	-13,000	-1.5%	157,055	233,792	-76,737
United Arab Emirates	110,200	111,100	-900	-0.25%	220,453	237,797	-17,345
Yemen	2,821	4,458	-1,637	-6.5%	637	7,162	-6,525

Source: CIA World Fact-book budget; World Statistics Pocketbook. 2018 ed. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs trade

2. In 2002 ASEAN negotiated a Asian Free Trade Area (AFTA) that reduced tariffs from 0-5% on all imports and exports amongst South East Asian member nations. Tariffs will be reduced every year until 2010 when tariffs should be totally eliminated between member nations and 2015 for new members who are sensitive to tariff reduction on some products. The most important prospective new members have been solicited to join in the Free Trade Area; these most important new members are China and Japan. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), which has been undergoing formal negotiations since 2010, and the Transatlantic Free Trade Agreement (TAFTA), which has been under negotiation since 2013 were brokered outside the public eye, have now become a law that China is not party too. Although security and treaty work have kept the Asian region peaceful since the inception of ASEAN membership does not fully represent the region. Although ASEAN treaties are not binding upon non-members they are largely respected as regional law. ASEAN is the pre-eminent social development foundation in East Asia. Tariffs reduced Chinese growth from 6.6% to 6.3% in 2018. After many years of decline, hunger in Asia is reported to have increased, due to consumer price inflation incidental to retaliatory Chinese agricultural tariffs on US products. In 2016 the US tariffs averaged 1.6% and Chinese tariffs 3.6%. China is encouraged to totally eliminate agricultural tariffs. For China to be compelled to reduce their 3.6% (2016) average tariff, mostly by eliminating all tariffs on food Art. 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) and 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. and , to be equal with the 1.6% (2016) average US tariff. It would be more diplomatic to appreciate the Chinese yuan from 6.6 to 3.3 to make China the largest economy in a larger gross world product (GWP) through the 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.*

B. There are conflict hot spots in Asia, as elsewhere: most of Afghanistan; zones of active sub-national conflict in the Philippines, Myanmar, Thailand, and Indonesia; border zones between Bangladesh and Myanmar and between Pakistan and Afghanistan. In Mongolia, where two-thirds of the population now live in Ulaanbaatar, rapid

urbanization has helped push the capital to the highest homicide rate of any Asian city—11.9 deaths per 100,000 people. Gender-based violence dominates most Asian countries. In Timor-Leste, for example, 14% of all women between the ages of 15 and 49 report being raped. In India, there were 8,342 rapes reported per year between 2009 and 2013, which averages out to roughly 23 women raped every day. Nepal has seen a sharp increase in reported violence against women. These areas require the continuing attention of policymakers and peace-builders. Yet, looking back over time, conflict and violence have ebbed and flowed in most Asian countries. Twenty years ago, Timor-Leste was in the midst of violent resistance to an illegal occupation. Fifteen years ago, Nepal was wracked by a bloody civil war. Less than a decade ago, horrific violence affected Sri Lanka's northern and eastern provinces. Each is now firmly "post-conflict": current levels of most types of violence are lower than in many other countries in the region. Yet old conflicts have a habit of resurfacing, and peace should never be taken for granted. Other relatively peaceful countries in Asia, such as Malaysia and Cambodia, exhibit strong risk factors. The legacy of the South Asian subcontinent's two great Partitions still greatly impacts internal politics in India, Pakistan, and especially Bangladesh. Choices made by colonial powers and the first generation of postcolonial leaders in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Myanmar have directly determined the conflict cleavages that drive violence today.

1. In 2016, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported that since the 1990s, "extremist or ultra-nationalist Buddhist organizations have actively promoted messages of hatred and intolerance against Muslims and other religious minorities. Groups including the Organization for the Protection of Race and Religion (known as MaBaTha) spread messages based on fear and hatred, compare Muslims to animals, use derogatory language and present Muslims as a threat to the 'Buddhist State'". OHCHR also found that ultra-nationalist Buddhist organizations also targeted moderate Buddhists, interfaith activists, women's rights activists and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar. In March 2018, the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide unequivocally confirmed that "international crimes were committed in Myanmar. Rohingya Muslims have been killed, tortured, raped, burned alive and humiliated, solely because of who they are". The independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar noted in March 2018 that it had no information on any attempts by the Government to combat hate speech and other violations to protect the fundamental rights of Rohingya, including the right to life. For many years, the Government of Myanmar subjected Rohingya women to a strict two-child policy, and those found "to have violated restrictions on childbirth were prosecuted under Criminal Law section 188, which could result in imprisonment for up to 10 years, fines or both". Fear of repercussions from authorities for unauthorized childbirth and the lack of access to safe, modern birth control options to prevent unwanted pregnancies had often led pregnant Rohingya women to either flee the country or resort to illegal and unsafe abortions.

2. Since 1997, the Election Commission of India has arbitrarily identified a large number of Bengali people as so-called "doubtful or disputed voters", resulting in their further disenfranchisement and the loss of entitlements to social protection as Indian citizens.⁴³

While many have affirmed that the updating process is generally committed to retaining Indian citizens on the National Register of Citizens, concerned parties fear that local authorities in Assam, who are deemed to be particularly hostile towards Muslims and people of Bengali descent, may manipulate the verification system in an attempt to exclude many genuine Indian citizens from the updated Register. In 2019 India was claimed to have caused casualties from shelling a Pakistani forest officials denied caused any damage to human life or property.

3. In the Philippines, have sustained brutal extrajudicial killings of so-called drug users. Government attacks in that country have also targeted those committed to defending the rule of law. For example, the populist leader of the Philippines threatened and insulted a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court after she had expressed concerns regarding threats to the rule of law. The Chief Justice was voted off the Court two days later, prompting the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers to issue a statement of concern. In May 2018, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed its urgent concern at the decision of the State Prosecutor of the Philippines to file a court petition that would have criminalized 600 members of civil society, many of whom were indigenous leaders and human rights defenders. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, a former member of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and a former member of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples were all among those listed. In January 2018, a group of United Nations Special Rapporteurs issued a statement of urgent concern at the revocation of the media license of a Filipino outlet that had produced critical coverage of President Rodrigo Duterte and his deadly “war on drugs”. Affiliates of the media outlet had received harsh criticism from the President and his supporters, including threats of violence. Duterte has sued Canada to remove containers filled with household garbage and adult diapers that mislabeled recycling that have been rotting for years in violation of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989).

4. In Asia, USAID's first emphases were on countering the spread of communism, particularly the influence of the People's Republic of China. This quickly ballooned into a large program of assistance based on counter-insurgency and democratic and economic development in Vietnam, which lasted until the withdrawal of American troops in 1975. Current policy is however totally the opposite and the US is a major trading partner with China and advocates on behalf of China to integrate into the free market system of ASEAN. US President Trump's trade war with China conflicts with the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions and must be discontinued. Marshall Island was subjected to 67 American nuclear weapons tests from 1946-58 at Bikini and Enewetak atolls, when it was under U.S. administration. The tests included the 1954 "Bravo" hydrogen bomb, the most powerful ever detonated by the United States, about 1,000 times bigger than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Numerous islanders were forcibly evacuated from ancestral lands and resettled, while thousands more were exposed to radioactive fallout. a concrete dome built last century to contain waste from atomic-bomb tests is leaking radioactive material into the Pacific. Containing nuclear

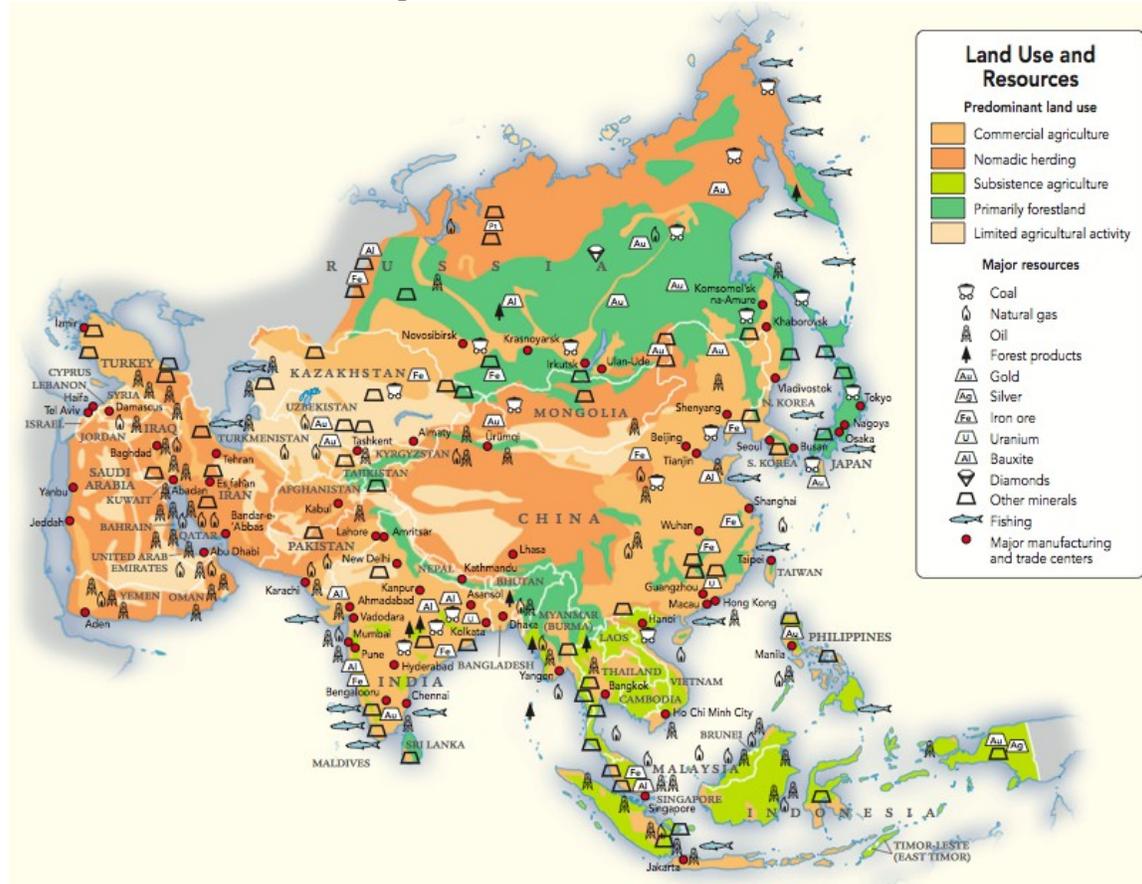
fallout from the Marshall Islands, Fukushima, and ballistic missile tests fallout must be studied. Many Pacific Islands need help disposing of household litter in garbage dumps.

C. Forests cover 19% (592.5 million hectares) of the total land area in Asia and 23% (191.4 million hectares) in the Pacific, an additional 380 million hectares of land in Asia and the Pacific is classified as “Other wooded land”, which includes shrublands and sparse savannah type ecosystems with tree canopy cover of 5-10%. Asia and the Pacific region accounts for 18.8 per cent of global forests. Northwest Pacific and East Asia has the largest forest area followed by Southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand, South Asia, South Pacific and Central Asia. Forest and grasslands cover 57.5% of Asia-Pacific’s massive land surface and provide vital ecosystems that support agriculture and livelihoods, which in turn ensure food security and nutrition for billions of people. However, increased pressure from livestock production has led to serious degradation of grasslands in Asia with far-reaching consequences, including desertification and dust storms. More than two million hectares of grasslands are being degraded in Asia every year. There are roughly 400 million hectares of degraded forestlands in the region that are badly in need of restoration. The Asia-Pacific region has actually increased forest cover over the past decade, thanks mainly to large-scale efforts in China, India and Viet Nam. But a much more comprehensive effort is needed across the region. Forest loss and degradation remain major problems confronting the Asia-Pacific region which, if not addressed, will leave future generations a legacy of damaged ecosystems and irrecoverable losses of biodiversity. Estimates are that between 13% and 42% of species will be lost in Southeast Asia by 2100, at least half of which could represent global extinctions.

1. Forest cover in Southeast Asia is projected to fall from 49% in 2010 to 46% in 2020 as a result of losses in the majority of countries amounting to 16 million hectares, an area just less than the size of Cambodia. Between 1990 and 2010 the forests of Southeast Asia contracted in size by just under 33 million hectares, an area greater than that of Viet Nam. The measured rate of forest loss in Southeast Asia increased after 2005 and degradation of natural forests, masked by broad definitions of “forest”, continued apace. Unless action is taken to address key drivers of change in forests and forestry, many countries will fall short of forest cover targets and values associated with forests will be lost. Projected reductions in forest area between 2010 and 2020 equate to estimated losses of 8.72 giga tonnes CO₂ equivalent – almost 20 percent more than China’s total CO₂ emissions for 2005 or, on a mean annual basis, around 85% of total European Union (EU15) transport emissions for 2010. Modified natural forests comprise approximately 65% of the total forest cover in Asia-Pacific, while undisturbed primary forests account for less than 20%. Planted forests constitute the remaining 15%. The cycle of tropical deforestation typically begins with excessive logging, which results in forest degradation and reduces the commercial value of the natural forest. Logged-over forests are then converted to agricultural uses, often to replace land that has lost productivity due to unsustainable agricultural practices. This process is accelerated by the presence of logging roads that provide access to previously inaccessible forest areas. Unproductive farmlands are subsequently abandoned as wastelands, which could potentially regenerate into forests, but natural recovery in areas subjected to intensive anthropogenic effects is

often very slow because of soil degradation, recurring disturbances (especially fires), and isolation from intact forests. Much of the reforestation implemented to date involves the establishment of industrial tree plantations, predominantly for the production of pulpwood, using a limited number of species. Indigenous biodiversity is often substituted by monocultures of exotic tree species.

Map of Natural Resources in Asia



2. More recently, significant efforts have been made to develop and promote techniques aimed at restoring natural forests on wastelands and rehabilitating heavily degraded forests. In the Philippines, for example, substantive efforts to develop ‘Assisted Natural Regeneration’ techniques to promote natural forest restoration on wastelands, particularly those infested with the invasive grass *Imperata cylindrica*, offer significant potential. *Imperata* grasslands are estimated to cover more than 57 million hectares in Asia-Pacific countries. Similarly, ‘Analog forestry’, developed in Sri Lanka in the 1980s is now being used in a number of Asia-Pacific countries to restore and rehabilitate forests by replicating natural forest dynamics in quasi-natural forests. A variety of other forest restoration and rehabilitation approaches and models have been developed in the region including ‘Rainforestation’ techniques in the Philippines, mountain closure principles in China, the tropical forest restoration model employed by the Forest Restoration Research Unit at Chiang Mai University (FORRU-CMU). Various community-based forest management approaches, including Joint Forest Management in India, leasehold forestry

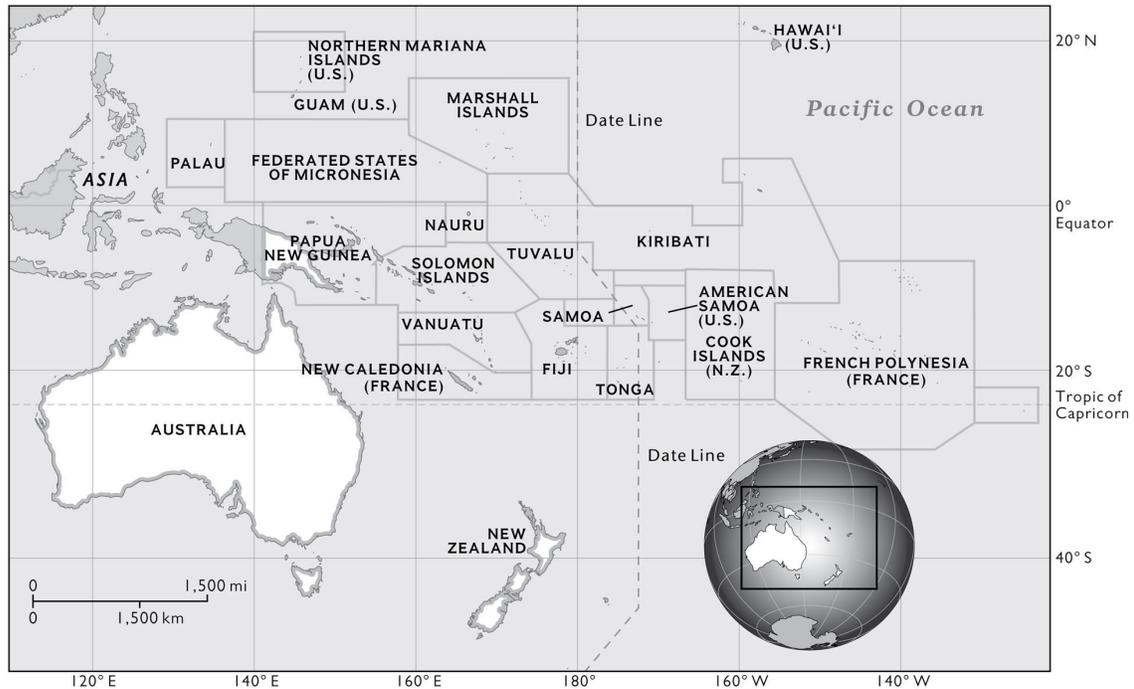
in Nepal and Community-Based Forest management in the Philippines, seek to achieve sound forest management and forest restoration through giving increased responsibility to local communities and individuals for forest management and rehabilitation. In recent years, the landscape restoration approach has gained momentum and offers enormous opportunities. The concept is based on the recognition that trees and forests comprise critical components of rural landscapes and that diversity and diversification at landscape levels can enhance ecological and socio-economic resilience. Key elements in landscape restoration include: (i) restoring balance in social, economic and environmental benefits of forests and trees within a broader pattern of land use; (ii) focus on enhancing the functionality of a landscape and the supply of ecosystem services across the range of land uses; and (iii) involving people as central elements of the landscape in implementing practices that aim to optimize land use.

3. The Himalayas are the highest and youngest of mountain ranges and contain a substantial amount of land area above 3,800 meters elevation. These areas have little vegetation, steep slopes, and therefore, high natural erosion rates (Orr '96; 394). The Himalayan spans the length of Nepal. More than 80 percent of the country is mountainous, traverse by three parallel west to east ranges that increase in height from south to north. In southern Nepal, at the foot of the mountains the Tarai lowlands lie scarcely a hundred meters above sea level. Less than 200 km to the north, the ramparts of the Great Himalaya reach heights of 7,000 and 8,000 m and include eight of the ten highest mountains in the world. High environmental variation supports considerable biological diversity: more than 6,500 species of flowering plants, 850 species of birds, and 175 species of mammals – including some of Asia's few remaining populations of rhinoceros, Asiatic elephant, Bengal tiger, snow leopard, musk deer, Himalayan bear, and Himalayan tahr. Since the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act in 1973, eight national parks, two conservation areas, four wildlife refuges, and a hunting reserve have been established encompassing 20,838 km², 14 percent of the country's total land area, and protect a third of its total forested land. Half of the eight national parks and both conservation areas have permanent settlements and farming, herding, and controlled forest use. Several of the inhabited protected areas have populations of more than 10,000 residents. Langtang National Park, where nearly 80,000 people in 47 villages in the national park and another 58,000 people in park adjacent communities make use of forests and pastures.

4. The Indian Forest Act of 1878 allowed local people to use forest resources and form village forests. In the 1980s, the extent of open forests and woodlands in India was 27,660 thousand hectares and of closed areas 36,540 thousand hectares. The average annual deforestation rate was 2.3 percent, 17 million hectares cleared annually. The diversity of forest vegetation in India covers a variety of forest communities from coastal, terrestrial to alpine regions, from the dry and moist deciduous to evergreen types. The spectrum ranges from the lush green vegetation of Rajasthan to grassland vegetation to mangrove vegetation at the coastal belt. The deep valleys between the hills of the Western Ghats, termed as sholas, show tremendous richness of flora because of continuous rainfall and monsoon climate. On the basis of altitudinal succession, the Himalayan forests represent up to 5,000 feet the terai and up to 9,000 the upper temperate

rain forest, including the conifer forests. From 9,000-12,000 feet, *Pinus*, *Rhododendrons* and bamboos are seen in subalpine zones. Beyond 12,000 feet, the meadows occur in subalpine and alpine zones, with rhododendrons as scrub vegetation.

Map of Oceania



AUSTRALIA and Oceania

Map

5. In Australia the commonwealth government has limited control over protected areas, mainly through budget allocation to the state by the Australian Nature Conservation Agency (ANCA). In 1990, there were 3,026 protected areas, including 530 national parks, in Australia. Bush food production accounted for 50% or more of the total income in two different communities. Resource utilization projects being undertaken by the Aboriginal communities of the Bureau of Rural Resources include feral animal (rabbit, buffalo, donkey, camel) production and harvesting, as well as native animal projects. The so-called natural landscapes in Australia have been modified extensively by thousands of years of Aboriginal land management practices, namely burns. More than thirty Australian national parks, including many of the best known, are owned by their local Aboriginal communities and jointly managed with conservation agencies.

§244 European Union

A. The European community was founded in 1957 at roughly the same time that all the continents and cultural regions founded their conferences. The institutional framework of the EU is as follows, 1. The European Parliament, 2. The European Council, 3. The Council of Ministers, 4. The European Commission, 5. The Court of Justice. The high

standards of the European Union are set forth in the Draft Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe (Official Journal C 169 of 18 July 2003), that did not pass. The European Union is resolved to share a peaceful future based on common values, despite the resurgence of an unsuccessful, unaccountable, un-prohibited, xenophobic right wing opposition, now that the Recession is over many European nations, notably Germany and Greece, enjoy budget surpluses. Conscious of its spiritual and moral heritage, the Union is founded on the indivisible, universal values of human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity; it is based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law. The peoples of Europe, in creating an ever closer union among them, are resolved to share a peaceful future based on common values. The European Union (EU) is the only Regional Common Market that has achieved monetary union. The purpose of the European Union to continue along the path of civilization, progress and prosperity, for the good of all its inhabitants, including the weakest and most deprived; that it wishes to remain a continent open to culture, learning and social progress; and that it wishes to deepen the democratic and transparent nature of its public life, and to strive for peace, justice and solidarity throughout the world. The Community has established a common market and an economic and monetary union to promote a harmonious, balanced and sustainable development of economic activities, a high level of employment and of social protection, equality between men and women, sustainable and non-inflationary growth, a high degree of competitiveness and convergence of economic performance, a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, the raising of the standard of living and quality of life, and economic and social cohesion and solidarity among Member States.

1. The British are voting to exit the EU, but have not proved that it is necessary to prevent the prices on the continent from impairing the island currency, and the actual motivation seems to be that idiocy, racism and xenophobia are customarily more of a mental disease or defect of a minority, than a majority who do not want to be identified at the international border. It was the alleged chemical weapons attackers from the Russian Federation who had special visas, noted for infectious disease, to incite their Obligations Concerning Negotiations Relating to Cessations of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. United Kingdom) 2016. Joining the European Union is the primary economic and political goal in the international agenda of Eastern European nations. Switzerland and Norway are notable in the abstention from joining the EU. In 2003, 10 new member nations were added to the Union; (1) Cyprus, (2) Czech Republic, (3) Estonia, (4) Hungary, (5) Latvia, (6) Lithuania, (7) Malta, (8) Poland, (9) Slovakia, (10) Slovenia most of the remaining European States and Turkey are either scheduled to join the union or are applying to join the Union for the improved governance and trade membership is proven to provide. Turkey has applied for admittance to the European Union and has so far been denied. Turkey must be complimented on their millennial legal reforms to comply with the European Human Rights standards, second only to the democratic reforms of Ataturk - improving freedom of association, abolishing the death penalty, penalizing public officials who torture and permitting unlimited judicial appeals. Turkish accountability for both Official Development Assistance (ODA) receipts and outlays leads Europe to declare their receipts of foreign and UN diplomatic missions. In 2018 Moldova with a per capita of

\$2,780 and Ukraine with \$2,099 are the only nations whose per capita income less than \$4,125 qualify them for Least Developed Country (LDC) status.

European Development 2018

Area	Surface area km ²	Population (000)	Homicide rate (00,000)	GDP million	Per capita	ODA 2017 million	ODA 2017 % of GDP
Europe, East	18,825,236	291,351	3.6	2,518,473	8,589	1,427 / -2,231	0.06% / -0.09%
Belarus	207,600	9,452	1.1	47,408	5,001	67.67	0.12%
Bulgaria	111,002	7,037	0.6	53,240	7,465	-62	-0.13%
Czechia	78,868	10,625	2.1	195,305	18,405	-304	-0.16%
Hungary	93,024	9,689		125,817	12,900	-149	-0.12%
Moldova	32,891	3,438	0.7	9,556	2,780	94.84	1.2%
Poland	312,679	38,105	1.2	471,402	12,332	-702	-0.15%
Romania	238,391	19,581	10.8	186,691	9,439	-220	-0.12%
Russia	17,098,246	143,965	1.0	1,246,015	8,655	-1,190	-0.09%
Slovakia	49,035	5,450	6.3	89,769	16,489	-119	-0.14%
Ukraine	603,500	44,009		93,270	2,099	749.49	0.83%
Europe, North	1,798,652	104,762	0	4,506,177	43,520	-31,407	0.7%
Channel Islands (UK)	180	166	1.0	0		0	0
Denmark	42,921	5,754	3.2	305,900	53,730	-2,461	-0.82%
Estonia	45,227	1,307		23,338	17,782	-43	0.19%
Faroe Islands	1,393	50	1.4	2,765	40,000	0	
Finland	338,440	5,542	0.3	238,503	43,339	-1,084	-0.47%
Iceland	103,000	338	0.8	20,270	60,966	-68	-0.41%
Ireland	69,797	4,804	0	304,819	64,497	-838	-0.3%
Isle of Man	572	85	3.4	6,792	79,906	0	
Latvia	64,573	1,930	5.2	27,573	13,993	-32	-0.12%
Lithuania	65,286	2,876	0.5	42,773	14,707	-59	-0.14%
Norway	386,194	5,353	1.1	371,069	70,617	-4,125	-1.1%
Sweden	438,574	9,983	1.2	514,476	52,297	-5,564	-1.1%
United Kingdom	242,495	66,574		2,647,899	40,249	-17,133	-0.6%

m							
Europe, South	1,328,785	150,835	2.7	3,696,416	24,281	760.14 / -9,291	0.02% / 0.25%
Albania	28,748	2,934	1.2	11,864	4,044	122	1.1%
Andorra	468	77	1.3	2,858	37,117	0	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	51,209	3,504	1.0	16,910	4,908	210.71	1.3%
Croatia	56,594	4,165	3.0	51,231	12,159	-54	-0.11%
Gibraltar	6	35	0.8	2,044	58,400	0	
Greece	131,957	11,142		192,691	17,230	-314	-0.16%
Holy See	0	1	0.7	0		0	
Italy	302,073	59,291		1,858,913	31,279	-5,865	-0.32%
Kosovo	10,887	1,908	1.6	7,094	3,718	174.2	24%
Macedonia	25,713	2,085	0.9	10,746	5,163	0	0.46%
Malta	315	432	4.5	10,999	25,616	-25	-0.26%
Montenegro	13,812	629	0.6	4,374	6,958	0.95	0.024%
Portugal	92,226	10,291		204,837	19,750	-398	-0.2%
San Marino	61	34	1.4	1,591	47,910	0	
Serbia	88,499	8,762	0.5	38,300	5,426	252.28	0.68%
Slovenia	20,273	2,081	0.6	44,709	21,517	-76	-0.18%
Spain	505,944	46,398		1,237,255	26,695	-2,559	0.22%
Europe, West	1,108,856	150,835	0.7	8,319,377	42,669	-47,168	0.6%
Austria	83,871	8,752	1.9	390,800	44,653	-1,254	-0.33%
Belgium	30,528	11,498	1.4	467,955	41,199	-2,218	-0.49%
France	551,500	65,233	1.2	2,465,454	36,826	-10,699	-0.44%
Germany	357,376	82,294	0	3,477,796	42,456	-24,406	-0.73%
Liechtenstein	160	38	0.7	6,194	164,437	-24	-0.38%
Luxembourg	2,586	590	0	58,631	101,835	-424	-0.75%
Monaco	2	39	0.6	6,468	168,004	0	
Netherlands	41,542	17,084	0.5	777,228	45,753	-5,001	-0.67%
Switzerl	41,291	8,544		668,851	79,609	-3,142	-0.47%

and							
Europe	23,061,5 29	743,954		19,040,4 43	25,596	2,947 / -90,097	0.015% / 0.5%

Source: World Statistics Pocketbook. 2017 and 2018 ed. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Development Assistance Committee, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 2017

2. The European Central Bank (ECB) has the exclusive right to authorize the issue of euro bank notes in the Union. Member States may issue euro coins subject to approval by the European Central Bank of the volume of the issue. Under the Statute of the European Central Bank the primary objective of the ESCB shall be to maintain price stability. The Central Bank; 1. defines and implements the monetary policy of the Community; 2. conducts foreign-exchange operations 3. holds and manages the official foreign reserves of the Member States; 4. promotes the smooth operation of payment systems. 5. The national central banks are an integral part of the ESCB and shall act in accordance with the guidelines and instructions of the ECB. 6. National central banks contribute funds from their foreign reserves to the ECB and are credited. 7. After its foundation with 5 billion Euro the ECB increased its holdings to over 50 billion Euro.

European Current Accounts 2018 (millions)

Area	Budget Revenue	Budget Expense	Surplus Deficit	Deficit / Surplus % GDP	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
Europe, East	790,586	827,557	-38,970	1.6%	1,178,501	1,003,499	175,002
Belarus	22,150	20,570	1,580	3.3%	28,650	22,980	5,670
Bulgaria	20,350	19,350	-1,000	-1.9%	29,080	25,370	3,710
Czechia	87,370	83,920	3,450	1.8%	144,800	134,700	10,100
Hungary	61,980	64,700	-2,719	-2.2%	113,382	104,284	9,098
Moldov a	2,886	2,947	-61	-0.6%	1,858	4,427	-2,569
Poland	207,500	216,200	-8,700	-1.8%	221,308	217,979	3,329
Romani a	62,140	68,130	-5,990	-0.3%	70,627	85,318	-14,691
Russia	258,600	281,400	-22,800	-1.8%	403,405	228,213	175,194
Slovakia	37,790	38,790	-1,000	-1.1%	84,525	82,994	1,532
Ukraine	29,820	31,550	-1,730	-1.8%	43,428	49,439	-6,011
Europe, North	1,958,911	1,984,107	-25,936	-0.6%	1,070,228	1,204,673	-134,445
Channel Islands (UK)	0	0	0		0	0	0
Denmar k	172,500	168,900	3,600	1.2%	113,600	94,930	18,670

Estonia	10,370	10,440	-70	-0.3%	13,440	12,360	1,080
Faroe Islands	835.6	883.8	-48.2	-1.7%	1,405	1,055	338
Finland	134,200	135,600	-1,400	-0.6%	67,281	70,100	-2,820
Iceland	10,390	10,020	-370	-0.6%	4,850	6,945	-2,094
Ireland	86,040	87,190	-1,150	-0.4%	138,072	88,828	49,244
Isle of Man	965	943	22	0.3%	0	0	0
Latvia	11,390	11,530	-140	-0.5%	12,895	15,886	-2,991
Lithuania	15,920	15,700	220	0.5%	29,910	32,530	-2,620
Norway	217,100	199,500	17,600	4.7%	101,976	85,526	16,450
Sweden	271,200	264,400	6,800	1.3%	153,106	153,856	-751
United Kingdom	1,028,000	1,079,000	-51,000	-1.9%	443,734	640,365	-196,631
Europe, South	1,684,083	1,774,428	-90,335	-2.4%	996,859	1,045,973	-49,114
Albania	3,614	3,874	-260	-2%	901	4,103	-3,202
Andorra	1,872	2,060	-188	-6.9%	79	1,257	-1,178
Bosnia& Herzegovina	7,993	7,607	386	2.3%	5,205	4,288	917
Croatia	25,240	24,830	410	0.8%	13,150	13,880	-730
Gibraltar	475.8	452.3	23.5	1.2%	362	743	-382
Greece	97,990	96,350	1,640	0.9%	32,155	55,301	-23,146
Holy See	315	348	-28		0	0	0
Italy	903,300	948,100	-44,800	-2.4%	503,054	451,416	51,638
Kosovo	2,054	2,203	-149	-2.1%	428	3,223	-2,795
Macedonia	3,295	3,605	-310	-2.9%	5,670	7,719	-2,049
Malta	5,076	4,583	498	4.5%	3,193	6,827	-3,634
Montenegro	1,780	2,050	-270	-6.2%	421	2,611	-2,190
Portugal	93,550	100,000	-6,450	-3.2%	62,170	77,834	-15,664
San Marino	667.7	715.3	-47.6	-3.0%	3,827	2,551	1,276
Serbia	17,690	17,590	100	0.3%	16,959	22,146	-5,187
Slovenia	21,070	21,060	10	0.02%	28,773	28,192	581
Spain	498,100	539,000	-40,900	-3.3%	319,622	350,922	-31,300
Europe, West	4,145,342	4,156,644	-11,302	-0.14%	3,374,073	3,093,887	280,185
Austria	201,700	204,600	-2,900	-0.7%	156,700	158,100	-1,400

Belgium	253,500	258,600	-5,100	-1.1%	300,800	300,400	400
France	1,392,000	1,459,000	-67,000	-2.7%	526,267	617,386	-91,119
Germany	1,665,000	1,619,000	46,000	1.3%	1,450,215	1,173,628	276,587
Liechtenstein	995.3	890.4	104.9	1.7%	0	0	0
Luxembourg	27,750	26,800	950	1.6%	13,959	21,071	-7,112
Monaco	896.3	953.6	-57.3	-0.9%	964.6	1,115	-150.4
Netherlands	361,400	352,400	9,000	1.6%	494,558	441,338	53,220
Switzerland	242,100	234,400	7,700	1.2%	299,309	267,501	31,807
Europe	8,578,921	8742,735	-166,543	-0.000005%	6,619,661	6,348,032	271,629

Source: CIA World Factbook; World Statistics Pocketbook. 2018 ed. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

3. EU members enjoy the highest standard of living, per capita income and good government in the world. Now that the Recession is over many members of the European Union have balanced their budgets and produce an international trade surplus. It is not advisable to compute the current account balance (surplus or deficit + international trade balance) because a deficit relates to debt whereas international trade statistics relates to trading partners, and domestic production. Germany has the largest surplus in dollar terms of \$46 billion. Norway has the largest surplus as % of GDP at 4.7%. Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark, Isle of Man, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Serbia, Slovenia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland all declared budget surpluses in 2018. It stands out, in a world where African nations of starving farmers produce an agricultural surplus of 120%-140%, many European nations do not produce 100% of their estimated demand for food and others barely produce an agricultural surplus due to high population density. Europe is highly urbanized, the economy is diversified, technologically advanced and highly educated.

B. Ethnic Russian takeover of the Crimea is the only military conflict in Europe at this time. The Russian President denies ordering the invasion of the Crimea. Taking Crimea by force discredited the referendum and having done so, the Russian Federation and the ethnic Russians who unlawfully seized Crimea, with Russian military weapons and support, must desist in their hostage taking, aggression and terrorism finance for weapons of mass destruction. Russian diplomats may ask Ukraine for permission for Russia to buy Crimea from the Ukraine to reunite the Tartar displaced by Soviet occupation. Alleged Russian Federation use of prohibited chemical weapons in the Ukraine and United Kingdom has been on trial in the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) since

2017. Putin has denied ordering the annexation of Russian speaking Ukraine minorities. Stalin's eviction of Crimean Tatars was illegal, and so is the Russian annexation of Crimea, due to Russian military intervention, just prior to the referendum. In response to Russia's purported annexation of Crimea, 100 members of the UN passed UNGA resolution 68/262, rejecting the "referendum" as baseless and invalid and confirming the sovereignty, political independence, unity, and territorial integrity of Ukraine. Representatives from Ukraine, Russia, and the unrecognized Russia proxy republics signed the Minsk Protocol and Memorandum in September 2014 to end the conflict. However, this agreement failed to stop the fighting and a follow-on package of measures to implement the Minsk Agreements was drafted in February 2015. More than 34,000 civilians have been killed or wounded in the fighting.

1. In the early 1990s, the breakup of Yugoslavia was followed by a series of violent conflicts in the new Balkan countries. On the eastern flank of the continent, conflicts developed in the former Soviet Republics of Georgia (Abkhazia and South Ossetia), Moldova (Transnistria) and Nagorno-Karabakh. The ongoing conflict in Ukraine has been the most recent significant threat to the stability and security of the continent. More than 10,000 people are estimated to have been killed and more than a million displaced since the conflict in Ukraine started in 2014. Russian territorial acquisition by use of force is noted in the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) No. 2017/11 9 March 2017. The invasion, occupation and annexation of the Crimean Peninsula from Ukraine in March 2014, followed by its use of force to control parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of eastern Ukraine. In both cases, the International Criminal Court (ICC) ruled that this international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine constitutes a crime. Russia withdrew its signature from the statute founding the court, a day after the ICC said Russia's annexation of Crimea constituted occupation of the Ukrainian territory. The Package of measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements", adopted and signed in Minsk on 12 February 2015, including the repatriation of hostages, was endorsed by S/RES/2202 (2015).

2. In 2016, Russia was accused of aiding an attempt to overthrow the government of Montenegro in order to keep it from joining NATO. Russia's involvement in the Syrian uprising on the side of the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria had the effect of prolonging the war and exacerbating that country's refugee crisis. In Libya, Russia has been backing Libyan National Congress leader General Khalifa Haftar, who is feuding with the Tripoli-based Government of National Accord, that is supported by the UN, although Libya is the only country in arrears who had been denied a vote under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. Russia has supported the Assad Ba'ath Party regime military actions in Syrian, renewing Cold War hostilities in client states in a bilateral rejection of the Annex to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction CWC was opened in Paris in 1993 and entered into force in 1997. Russian and Chinese assistance to Venezuela has been better received than US oil robbery for safekeeping until inflation moderates from 200,000% to 800,000% since the death of Hugo Chavez and threats of military

intervention to the reputation of the guide. The US must repeal the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), stop the conspiracy of import and export restrictions against the Venezuelan oil industry and any current and officially threatened military intervention, for the opposition leader to have any chance of being forgiven and both US and Russian assistance accepted to normalize hyperinflation to 2.5%-3% annually, as it has been worldwide, since 1980, with a Security Council or World Trade Organization resolution.

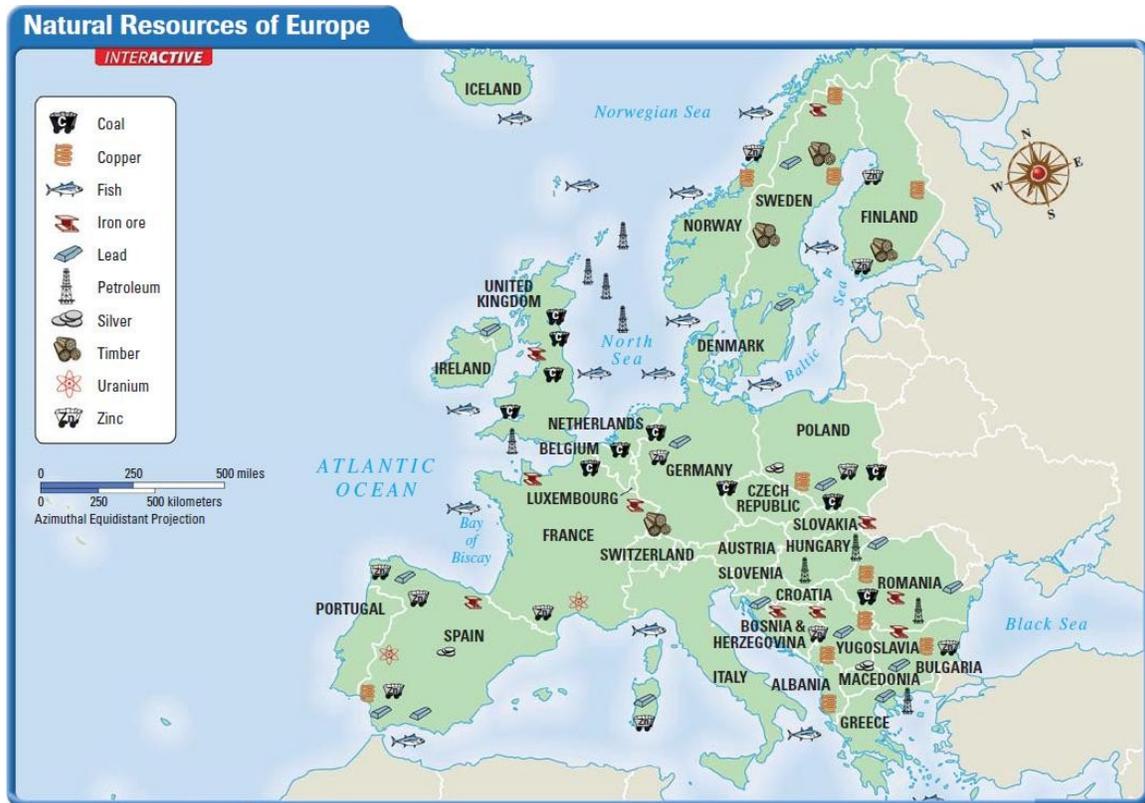
3. An example of more blatant institutionalized ethnic and religious exclusion can be found in the preamble to the Hungarian Constitution of 2011, which portrays Hungary as “a nation of Christians, ethnically distinct from minorities living alongside the ‘real’ Hungarians”. Further advancing racial and ethnic exclusion, in June 2018 the Hungarian Parliament adopted the Seventh Amendment to the Fundamental Law and a legislative package called “Stop Soros”, which amends the Aliens, Asylum and Police Acts as well as the Criminal Code. The new laws prohibit the settlement of non-European immigrants in Hungary. They restrict the right to asylum and prohibit entry and stay in designated areas of the country. Furthermore, they criminalize providing support to irregular migrants. Civil society submissions have also highlighted the rise in racially discriminatory immigration laws and policies in the country, driven by nationalist populist ideology and diminishing the rights of non-nationals to employment, education and health care. In February 2018, Prime Minister Orbán of Hungary made a statement before a group of city councils in which he said that “we do not want our colour ... to be mixed in with others”. The High Commissioner noted that the latest census in Hungary, which has a total population of just under 10 million,¹⁸ indicates that 1,064 men and 260 women from Africa, a total of 10,559 people from all of Asia, and too few from the Middle East to even be counted live in Hungary. Yet Prime Minister Orbán has managed to portray Muslims and Africans as an existential menace to Hungarian culture. Denouncing the racist and xenophobic lies of populist nationalists remains an urgent priority. In June 2018, Hungary criminalized individuals and groups deemed to be supporting asylum seekers, refugees and undocumented migrants. The law in question makes it a criminal offense for any lawyer, adviser, volunteer or legal resident family member to provide support to anyone seeking to lodge an asylum claim or obtain a residence permit, or provide other legal or humanitarian assistance, including distributing information on migration-related matters, providing advice to migrants and refugees, and conducting human rights monitoring at borders. In June 2018, the Hungarian authorities announced that they would also introduce a 25% tax on funding for non-governmental organizations that “support immigration”.

4. Countries that prohibit persons from wearing an Islamic veil in public effectively exclude many Muslim women from public spaces, and courts in some places have been swift to respond to this issue. For example, in the summer of 2016, about 30 municipalities, located mainly in southern France, issued decrees prohibiting the wearing of the Islamic swimsuit on the basis that it constituted a religious sign, in breach of the principle of secularism, and did not conform to hygiene and safety rules for those bathing in the sea. The highest administrative court of France ordered the suspension of the execution of those municipal decrees, on the basis that they constituted an unjustified,

serious breach of the fundamental rights to freedom of movement, personal freedom and freedom of conscience. In July 2018, the Minister of the Interior of Italy defied a decision by the Supreme Court of Cassation of Italy in which the Court ruled that telling non-European Union foreigners to leave the country qualifies as racial discrimination. He responded to the ruling through a Facebook post, writing “Go home, go home, go home!” above a picture of a group of black African men. In this climate of public intolerance, Italy has seen a stark increase in the number of seemingly hate-motivated violent attacks (including killings) since the beginning of 2018.

C. The Bureau for Europe and Eurasia represents the development objectives of the 27 country region comprised primarily of former Soviet Republics in Eastern Europe. The FREEDOM Support Act (FSA) FY 2005 request level for Eurasia totals \$550 million to fund USAID and other USG agencies' programs in the economic, democratic, and social transition areas. The United States is the largest bilateral donor in Eurasia, followed by Japan and Germany. USAID also collaborates with the ADB on activities in the Central Asian Republics. In CEE, the EU is the largest donor, contributing about three times what the United States contributes. The United States is the single largest bilateral donor to CEE, followed by Germany, France, Austria, and the Netherlands. Since reaching a peak of \$8.6 billion, other donor flows to the E&E region have been declining since 1999. The European Union provides three times the US funding via the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) for these neighbor states that were released from the Soviet Union primarily to join the EU.

1. Support for East European Democracy (SEED) authorizes the President to provide assistance to the independent states of the former Soviet Union under 22USC§2295 and 22USC§5401 for the following activities: 1. Urgent humanitarian needs for medicine, medical supplies and equipment, and food, including the nutritional needs of infants such as processed baby food; 2. Democracy- an popularly elected government- and promoting; a. political, social, and economic pluralism; b. respect for internationally recognized human rights and the rule of law; c. the development of institutions of democratic governance, including electoral and legislative processes; d. the institution and improvement of public administration at the national, intergovernmental, regional, and local level; e. the development of a free and independent media; f. the development of effective control by elected civilian officials over, and the development of a nonpolitical officer corps in, the military and security forces; and g. Strengthened administration of justice through programs and activities carried out in accordance with section 2295b(e). 3. Creating and developing private enterprise and free market systems based on the principle of private ownership of property, including - a. the development of private cooperatives, credit unions and labor unions; b. the improvement in the collection and analysis of statistical information; c. the reform and restructuring of banking and financial systems; and d. the protection of intellectual property. 4. Creating market-based pricing policies and the transfer of technologies that reduce energy wastage and harmful emissions; supporting developmentally sound capital energy projects that utilize United States advanced coal technologies; and promoting efficient production, use, and transportation of oil, gas, coal, and agriculture to market.



D. Europe was once covered by forest, from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea. The original forest covered probably 80-90% of the continent. The Gulf Stream and the North Atlantic Stream warm the continent. The mountain chains lie mainly in east-west orientation, so they let the westerly wind carry the rain from the ocean to the East. The southern part of Europe has Mediterranean climate. There are more or less severe summer droughts in this region. Over half of Europe's original forest cover has disappeared. On average, the forest cover is 1/3 of the total land area. Ireland has the smallest forest area (8%), Finland the largest (72%). During recent times, deforestation has been stopped and in a sense Europe became greener through plantation of trees. The problem is, that in many cases conifers have been preferred over original deciduous trees. The plantations and monocultures, which now cover vast tracks of land usually, offer very poor habitats for European forest dwelling species. The amount of pristine forests in Western Europe is just 2-3%. In the European part of Russia 5-10% of the forests can be classified as pristine or near-pristine natural forests. "Of these areas, perhaps less than 50% of pristine forests is considered to be effectively protected. Most of these pristine forests are located in the North, in the taiga (Komi Republic, between the White Sea and the Urals). There are patches across the Russian-Finnish border and between Norway and Sweden. The Siberian taiga contains half of the world's remaining evergreen forests and a fifth of the entire world's remaining forests, absorbing carbon dioxide emissions for the industries in Europe and Russia and serving as a global storehouse of carbon. Yet, the taiga is currently being destroyed at an increasing rate by massive industrial logging operations and by a huge increase in first that, in 2004, burned an area half the size of France and polluted the air as far away as Seattle. Many forests were deliberately put to the torch by loggers in order to get government logging concession at reduced costs, so

the timber can be sold to China. By some estimates, thirty to fifty percent of these lands may still be untouched by human activities.

Russian Land Use



1. Covering an area the size of the continental United States and twice the size of the Brazilian Amazon, taiga play critical roles in global climate as a carbon sink and source of oxygen. Taiga also provides sustenance to indigenous hunters, trappers and fishermen, as well as to endangered Siberian tigers, giant brown bears, sable, and elk. Yet, the taiga is being cut at the rate of some ten million acres a year, and the Russian government wants to increase timber production in order to stimulate its struggling, resource-dependent economy. Siberian soils are often thin and fragile, and growing seasons are short, making recovery from clearcut logging difficult. In addition, two-thirds of Siberia rests on permafrost, and clearcutting can lead to melting of the permafrost, turning the ground to bog and releasing large quantities of climate-destabilizing methane gas. Environmentalists have only recently begun using Russia's nascent judicial system to force timber companies to start obeying requirements to conduct environmental impact reviews and enforcement is lax. Local environmentalists in Russia complain about large amounts of illegal logging. The taiga zone occupies the main part of the Siberian plain. Precipitation is 520 to 630 mm per year. Swamp covers about 50% of the taiga zone and in the northern regions, extends to 75% of the area. Permafrost is formed on the higher plains between rivers and the northern part of the taiga, above 63°N. In the taiga zone of western Siberia the largest stock of forest reserves are concentrated in the lower valleys and floodplains of rivers. The floodplains cover about 6% of the taiga zone. The higher elevation watershed plains are low productivity swamp and permafrost. From south to

north, the composition of sub-climax dark coniferous floodplain forests changes from fir (*Abies siberica*) to *Pinus siberica* and spruce (*Picea obovata*), and in the light forests, the dominant pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) is replaced by larch (*Larix sibirica*). The subclimax state of vegetation is represented by birch, birch mixed with spruce, and birch-larch forests.

§245 Organization of American States

A. The idea of inter-American cooperation dates to the 1820s, Simón Bolívar envisioned a region “united in heart.” In 1890, nations of the region formed the Commercial Bureau of American Republics, which evolved into the Pan American Union and later into the Organization of American States (OAS). Since 1948, the OAS has expanded to include the nations of the English-speaking Caribbean and Canada, giving the OAS a broader perspective that encompasses the entire hemisphere. The OAS Charter was signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States, held in Bogotá in early 1948 that also adopted the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man re-affirming their commitment to common goals and their respect for each nation’s sovereignty. The OAS is an international organization created by the American States to achieve an order of peace and justice, promote their solidarity, and defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and their independence (Art. 1 of the OAS Charter). The Organization of American States is a regional agency within the meaning of Article 52 of the United Nations Charter. The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) helps to justify a Commission for South East Asia (SEA), to account for small island developing states, but the UN is lacking in statistics, in particular agricultural statistics, from North America. It seems better, less racist, and would likely increase understanding and official development assistance from North American donors to developing Latin American and Caribbean countries, to rename the UN Economic and Social Commission for America (Caribbean, understood).

1. The United States had a population of 327 million with per capita income of \$57,808 in 2018, the \$18.6 trillion GDP was the largest economy in the world. With a population of 37 million and per capita of \$42,154 Canada secures North America as being industrialized. The Caribbean, Central and South America are developing. Haiti, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Honduras are the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in America. Haiti is poorest country in the Americas. Haiti had 7.5 million people and a with a CIA purchasing power parity per capita income overestimate of \$1,700 in 2003 and 11.1 million people making \$705 in 2018. US funding for the UN Peacekeeping Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) has been reduced from \$101 million FY 17 to \$27 million FY 19 after a cholera outbreak and shooting massacre of women and children by UN personnel. Haitian leaders desire to end the MINUJUSTH mandate in October 2019. Bolivia had 8.6 million inhabitants and a per capita of \$2,500 in 2003 and 11.2 million with \$3,105 in 2018. Nicaragua had 5.1 million inhabitants with a per capita of \$2,500 in 2003 and 6.3 million with \$2,150 in 2018. Honduras had 6.66 million inhabitants with a per capita of \$2,700 in 2003 and 9.4 million with \$2,361 in 2018. In 2018 El Salvador and Guatemala had per capita incomes right on the \$4,125 cusp of graduation from lower middle income status. In 2018 El Salvador had 6.4 million inhabitants with a per capita of \$4,224 and Guatemala had 17.3 million inhabitants with

per capita incomes of \$4,147. Homicide rates in the the Northern Triangle of Central America, of Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and now Venezuela, attributed to criminal gangs, financed by retired-military officer drug smuggling, in which criminal aliens deported from the United States are indoctrinated foot soldiers, are the highest in a world that doesn't account for casualties in Syria and Palestine, as high or higher than southern Africa. America is a much more violent place than Europe, except in Canada. Cuba had 11.3 million citizens with \$2,300 in 2003 and 11.5 million with \$7,815, has graduated from LDC status and requires protection of 2.5% inflation in official development assistance until achieving 150% of the average world per capita income. ODA is not extensively used in Latin America and Caribbean and should be promoted for international cooperation to focus on redressing income inequality.

American Development 2018

Area	Surface area km ²	Population (000)	Homicide rate (00,000)	GDP million	Per capita	ODA 2017 million	ODA 2017 % of GDP
America, North	21,986,568	363,845		20,162,906	56,228	-39,596	0.2%
Bermuda	53	61	13.0	6,127	99,363	0	
Canada	9,984,670	36,954	1.7	1,529,760	42,154	-4,346	-0.28%
Greenland (Denmark)	2,166,086	57	5.3	2,283	40,469	0	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	242	6		261.3	43,550	0	
United States	9,835,517	326,767	5.4	18,624,475	57,808	-35,250	-0.2%
Latin America and the Caribbean	20,522,706	652,013		5,249,018	8,218	4,456 / -178	0.08% / -0.003%
America, Central	2,486,556	179,616		1,321,583	7,552	1,595	0.12%
Belize	22,966	382	37.6	1,741	4,745	6.61	0.38%
Costa Rica	51,100	4,953	11.9	57,435	11,825	60.07	0.11%
El	21,041	6,412	82.8	26,797	4,224	137.09	0.53%

Salvador							
Guatemala	108,889	17,245	27.3	68,763	4,147	284.15	0.45%
Honduras	112,492	9,417	56.5	21,517	2,361	222.59	1.1%
Mexico	1,964,375	130,759	19.3	1,076,914	8,444	692.78	0.061%
Nicaragua	130,373	6,285	7.4	13,230	2,150	181.77	1.4%
Panama	75,320	4,163	9.7	55,186	13,680	9.95	0.019%
America, South	17,801,955	428,241		3,575,208	8,504	1,747 / -178	0.05% / 0.005%
Argentina	2,780,400	44,689	5.9	545,866	12,215	-21.69	- 0.0034%
Bolivia	1,098,581	11,216	6.3	33,805	3,105	341.62	1.0%
Brazil	8,515,767	210,868	29.5	1,795,926	8,649	313.45	0.018%
Chile	756,102	18,197	3.5	247,046	13,794	47.79	0.02%
Colombia	1,141,748	49,465	25.5	282,463	5,806	738.56	0.25%
Ecuador	257,217	16,863	5.9	98,010	5,982	138.55	0.14%
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	12,173	3		206.4	68,800	0	
French Guiana	83,534	290	13.2	0		0	
Guyana	214,969	782	18.4	3,437	4,444	14.57	0.44%
Paraguay	406,752	6,897	9.3	27,165	4,039	42.39	0.15%
Peru	1,285,216	32,552	7.7	192,210	6,049	-155.89	-0.082%
Suriname	163,820	568	8.3	3,278	5,871	4.18	0.086%
Uruguay	173,626	3,470	7.7	54,420	15,221	31.69	0.059%
Venezuela	912,050	32,381	56.3	291,376	9,230	74.37	0.022%
Caribbean	234,195	44,156		352,227	8,139	1,114	0.32%
Anguilla	91	15	27.7	338	22,533	0	
Antigua & Barbuda	442	103	10.3	1,460	14,175	2.95	0.22%
Aruba	180	106	1.9	2,667	25,160	0	

Bahamas	13,940	399	28.4	11,262	28,785	0	
Barbados	432	286	10.9	4,553	15,975	0	
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	332	26		0		0	
British Virgin Islands	151	32	8.4	971	31,677	0	
Cayman Islands	264	62	8.4	3,844	63,261	0	
Cuba	109,884	11,489	5.0	89,699	7,815	312.13	0.36%
Curacao	444	162	19.2	3,121	19,586	0	
Dominica	750	74	8.4	581	7,907	0.51	0.1%
Dominican Republic	48,671	10,883	15.2	71,584	6,722	79.49	0.12%
Grenada	345	108	10.2	1,016	9,469	1.38	0.14%
Guadeloupe	1,785	449	8.0	0		0	
Haiti	27,750	11,113	10.0	7,647	705	640.7	7.5%
Jamaica	10,990	2,899	47	14,057	4,879	32.26	0.23%
Martinique (France)	1,128	385	2.8	0		0	
Montserrat	103	5	19.9	62	12,044	35.4	60%
Puerto Rico (USA)	8,868	3,659	18.5	105,035	28,636	0	
Saint Kitts & Nevis	261	56	34.2	910	16,597	0	
Saint Lucia	539	180	19.3	1,397	7,848	4.74	0.33%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	389	110	36.5	765	6,980	4.05	0.55%
Sint	34	41		1,072	27,116	0	

Maarten (Dutch)							
Trinidad & Tobago	5,127	1,373	30.9	24,086	17,646	0	
Turks & Caicos	948	36	5.9	918	26,291	0	
Virgin Islands (USA)	347	105	49.3	5,182	49,352	0	
America	42,509,274	1,015,858		25,411,925	25,495	4,456 / -39,774	0.018% / -0.16%

Source: World Statistics Pocketbook. 2017 and 2018 ed. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Development Assistance Committee, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 2017

2. The Inter-American Democratic Charter ratified (9/11/2001) reaffirms the principle of representative democracy for good governance and finds under Art. 2 the effective exercise of representative democracy is the basis for the rule of law and of the constitutional regimes of the member states of the Organization of American States. The United States must cease to equate its harsh, drug impaired, political judgment of American elections with the use of force, covert CIA operations and sanctions to topple socialist governments, and respect the causes and consequences of the rule of law when its use is right with economic, natural and moral law. The three main concepts of the Monroe doctrine - separate spheres of influence for the Americas and Europe, non-colonization, and non-intervention - were designed to signify a clear break between the New World and the autocratic realm of Europe and to ensure liberty and peace for all Americans. The Monroe Doctrine was instrumental to the drafting of the principle of non-use of force. The principle of non-use of force in Art. 2 (4) of the UN Charter is often called the jus cogens, universal norm, of international law. It states, "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state". This principle may also be called the principle of non-aggression and is upheld in the Merit Judgment of Peace Palace in the Hague on 27 June 1986 regarding CIA Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America) No. 70 (1986). Imperial overreach of the Secretary of State, prior CIA Director, must be redressed because the CIA has a long history of advocacy for the overthrow of government by force in violation of 18USC§2385. Case-in-point, robbing Venezuela and threatening military intervention, the US cannot give food away, while Russian and Chinese aid is well-received. For the opposition candidate to be forgiven, threats of US military intervention, and the indoctrination, deportation and arming of gangs and revolutionaries must cease. The United States and other sanctioning nations must stop robbing Venezuela and safeguard unlawfully obtained Venezuelan assets until inflation moderates from 800,000% since the death of Hugo Chavez in 2013 to 2.5%-3% annually, as it has been worldwide since inflation was brought under control in 1980.

American Current Accounts 2018
(millions)

Area	Budget Revenue million	Budget Expense million	Surplus Deficit million	Deficit / Surplus % GDP	Exports million	Imports million	Trade Balance million
America, North	3,967,388	4,649,530	-682,142	3.4%	1,967,911	2,845,929	-878,017
Bermuda	999.2	1,176	-176.8	-2.8%	19	1,094	-1,075
Canada	649,600	665,700	-16,100	-1.1%	423,500	442,100	-18,600
Greenland (Denmark)	1,719	1,594	125	5.5%	549	743	-194
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	70	60	10	3.8%	780	2,991	-2,211
United States	3,315,000	3,981,000	-666,000	-3.6%	1,546,069	2,408,395	-862,326
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,620,759	1,846,533	-225,990	-4.3%	988,687	969,436	19,250
America, Central	305,320	324,838	-19,519	-1.5%	458,759	492,280	-33,522
Belize	553.5	572	-18.5	-1.1%	457.5	845.9	-388
Costa Rica	8,357	11,920	-3,563	-6.2%	10,810	10,150	660
El Salvador	5,886	6,517	-631	-2.4%	4,662	9,499	-4,837
Guatemala	8,164	9,156	-992	-1.4%	11,108	18,190	-7,082
Honduras	4,658	5,283	-625	-2.9	4,970	8,612	-3,642
Mexico	261,400	273,800	-12,400	-1.2%	409,451	420,369	-10,918
Nicaragua	3,871	4,150	-279	-2.1%	4,926	7,704	-2,778
Panama	12,430	13,440	-1,010	-1.8%	11,624	9,992	1,632
America, South	1,219,594	1,410,375	-190,781	-5.3%	486,394	427,585	58,809
Argentina	120,600	158,600	-38,000	-6%	58,450	63,970	-5,520

Bolivia	15,090	18,020	-2,930	-8.7%	7,746	8,601	-855
Brazil	733,700	756,300	-22,600	-1.3%	217,200	153,200	64,000
Chile	57,750	65,380	-7,630	-3.1%	69,230	60,600	8,630
Colombia	83,350	91,730	-8,380	-3.0%	39,480	44,240	-4,760
Ecuador	33,430	38,080	-4,650	-4.7%	19,620	16,800	2,820
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	67.1	75.3	-8.2	-4.0%	3	13	-10
French Guiana	0	0	0		0	0	0
Guyana	1,002	1,164	-162	-4.7	1,790	1,762	28
Paraguay	5,524	5,968	-444	-1.6%	8,680	11,873	-3,194
Peru	58,060	64,810	-6,750	-3.5%	44,238	39,764	4,474
Suriname	560.7	827.8	-267.1	-8.1%	1,441	1,209	232
Uruguay	17,660	19,720	-2,060	-3.8%	7,889	8,458	-568
Venezuela	92,800	189,700	-96,900	-33%	11,563	6,771	4,792
Caribbean	95,846	111,320	-15,690	4.5%	43,533	49,571	-6,037
Anguilla	82	80	2	0.9%	7.9	186.2	178.3
Antigua & Barbuda	298.2	334	-35.8	-2.4%	86.7	560	-473.3
Aruba	681.6	755.5	-73.9	-2.7%	137.1	1.122	-984.9
Bahamas	2,139	2,460	-321	-2.6%	550	3,180	-2,630
Barbados	1,466	1,664	-198	-4.3%	485.4	1,520	-1,035
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	0	0	0				
British Virgin Islands	400	400	0	0	23	300	-277
Cayman Islands	874.5	766.6	-107.9	-2.8%	421.9	787.3	-365.4
Cuba	54,520	64,640	-10,120	-11.3%	2,630	11,060	-8,430?
Curacao	0	0	0	-0.4%	555.6	540.3	15.3
Dominica	227.8	260.4	-32.6	-5.6%	28	206.6	-178.6

Dominican Republic	11,330	13,620	-2,290	-3.2%	10,120	17,700	-7,580
Grenada	288.4	252.3	36.1	3.6%	23	419	-396
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Haiti	1,567	1,650	-83	-1.1%	941	3,470	-2,530
Jamaica	4,382	4,314	68	0.5%	1,210	5,818	-4,508
Martinique (France)	0	0	0		0	0	0
Montserrat	66.67	47.04	19.63	31.7%	5	29	-24
Puerto Rico (USA)	9,268	9,974	-706	-0.7%	73,170	49,010	24,160
Saint Kitts & Nevis	307	291.1	15.9	1.8%	33	309	-276
Saint Lucia	398.2	392.8	5.4	0.4%	104	731	-627
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	225.2	230	-4.8	-0.6%	39	315	-276
Sint Maarten (Dutch)	0	0	0		0	0	0
Trinidad & Tobago	5,581	7,446	-1,865	-7.7%	8,863	6,425	2,439
Turks & Caicos	247.3	224.3	23	2.5%	4	370	-366
Virgin Islands (USA)	1,496	1,518	-22	-0.4%	1,810	2,489	-679
America	5,588,147	6,496,063	-908,132	-3.6%	2,956,598	3,815,365	-858,767

Source: CIA World Factbook; World Statistics Pocketbook. 2018 ed. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

3. OAS embarked on a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) in 2005 that should greatly strengthen the unity of the American market economy that is many decades away from the equality of income required for the emergence of a common market in the

Americas. Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) will further strengthen and expand economic partnership in the Americas, a vast market of over 800 million people producing nearly \$14 trillion in goods and services every year. The leaders of the 34 democratic countries of the Western Hemisphere launched the process of creating the FTAA in 1994, at the First Summit of the Americas. The Second Summit of the Americas, in 1998, marked the beginning of formal FTAA negotiations. At the Third Summit of the Americas, held in April 2001 in Quebec City, Canada, the presidents and prime ministers agreed to conclude negotiations by January 2005 so the trade pact can enter into force no later than December of that same year, to enforce; Free and open economies, market access, sustained flows of investment, capital formation, financial stability, appropriate public policies, access to technology and human resources development and training to reduce poverty and inequalities, raising living standards and promote sustainable development, by negotiating market access; investment; services; government procurement; dispute settlement; agriculture; intellectual property; antidumping, subsidies and countervailing duties; and competition policy. The final characteristics of the FTAA will be determined by negotiations of government officials from the 34 participating countries regarding the 2nd Draft of the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA). The FTAA co-exists with bilateral and sub regional agreements, and countries may negotiate and accept obligations as a sub regional unit.

4. The United States Mexico and Canada Agreement (USMCA), replaces the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement with a 21st Century, high standard new agreement to support mutually beneficial trade leading to freer, fairer markets, and to robust economic growth; to recreate a free trade area consistent with Article XXIV of the GATT 1994 and Article V of the GATS. Parties recognize their inherent right to regulate and protect legitimate public welfare objectives, such as health, safety, environmental protection, conservation of living or non-living exhaustible natural resources, integrity and stability of the financial system, and public morals. It includes 10 years of data protection for biologic drugs. *Ex officio* authority for law enforcement officials to stop suspected counterfeit or pirated goods. National treatment for unauthorized disclosure of trade secrets, including by government officials. It raises the *de minimis* shipment value levels. Canada will raise its *de minimis* level for the first time in decades, from C\$20 to C\$40 for taxes. Canada will also provide for duty free shipments up to C\$150. Mexico will continue to provide USD \$50 tax free *de minimis* and also provide duty free shipments up to the equivalent level of USD \$117. Shipment values up to these levels would enter with minimal formal entry procedures, making it easier for more businesses, especially small- and medium-sized ones, to be a part of cross-border trade. Canada will also allow a period of 90 days after entry for the importer to make payment of taxes. The United States exported about \$115 billion in financial services in 2016, generating around a \$41 billion surplus in trade in financial services, it provides national treatment, to ensure that U.S. financial service suppliers receive the same treatment as local suppliers. To support North American jobs, the deal contains new trade rules of origin to drive higher wages by requiring that 40-45% of auto content be made by workers earning at least USD \$16 per hour. The Environment chapter includes the most comprehensive set of enforceable environmental obligations of any previous United States agreement, including obligations to combat trafficking in wildlife, timber, and fish; to strengthen law enforcement

networks to stem such trafficking; and to address pressing environmental issues such as air quality and marine litter. Environment obligations include: Prohibitions on some of the most harmful fisheries subsidies, such as those that benefit vessels or operators involved in illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. New protections for marine species like whales and sea turtles, including a prohibition on shark-finning and commitment to work together to protect marine habitat. Obligations to enhance the effectiveness of customs inspections of shipments containing wild fauna and flora at ports of entry, and ensure strong enforcement to combat IUU fishing. First-ever articles to improve air quality, prevent and reduce marine litter, support sustainable forest management, and ensure appropriate procedures for environmental impact assessments.

B. The US Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has 16 missions and a development program in Cuba. Debt service consumes about one-fifth of the region's export earnings. Most of the region returned to an average inflation rate of 8.5% in 2003, down from 12% in 2002. To achieve the goals of democracy, peace and prosperity under 22USC§2274 the Bureau is in charge of; strategic planning for regional development; waiving nationality requirements for grants and programs; coordinating with other federal and international agencies; administering reimbursable USAID programs; registering regional, foreign private, voluntary and indigenous organizations; negotiating, executing, amending and implementing agreements with the American Development Bank 22USC§1942. To be eligible for benefits under the America Framework Agreement a country must be a Latin American or Caribbean country under 22USC§2340b. 1. whose government is democratically elected; 2. whose government has not repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; 3. whose government assists in international narcotics control matters; 4. whose government (including its military or other security forces) does not engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; 5. whose government has placed tax dollars in an Americas Trust Fund to match development grants by the United States in accordance with 22USC(32)§2430g.

1. Donald J. Trump has been accused of nationalist populist xenophobia by the High Commissioner of Human Rights and his racist borderline personality disorder threatens all America with the manifest destiny of his unlawful sanctions against public officials and judges under Art. 54 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). Trump's international corruption is defined as foreign assistance robbery in the first degree murder by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) deportation gangs under 18USC§1111. Trump begs for a border wall, instead of paying federal wages, because he, his budget director and Treasurer, are not competent to torture the incompetent Congress, on or off budget, without a law to compensate the victim of torture. The Budget of the Federal Government of the United States is held in trust by Hospitals & Asylums, applicant Public Trustee. Trump and the Congresswoman from New York must amend Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC) pursuant to the Customs Court Act of 1980, Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRAI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee), repeal the phrase "outside the United States" from the definition of torture under 18USC§2340A(a), and amend Exclusive Remedies at §2340B so: The legal system shall ensure that the victim of

an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, their dependents shall be entitled to compensation under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987).

2. Trump does not have the right to rob compensation of humanitarian relief organizations because ICE deportations cause and arm the gangs that cause the violence in Central America, since the CIA secretly stopped trafficking in drugs and revolutionary and state military finance and education, after publicly standing trial for such crimes, without the satisfaction of totally prohibiting international military finance and education. Secretary of State aggression in Venezuela and Presidential termination of humanitarian assistance and funding for civilian government, must stop obstructing the abolition of ICE. ICE deportations of immigrants convicted of crimes in state and federal courts without specific authorization of the punishment by the sentencing judge are unlawful. Deportations from the United States are the major source of the criminal gangs terrorizing Central America. The majority of firearms used by these gangs are also from the United States. Although the Bureau for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) took the fall for Operation Fast and Furious, whereby felons were used to smuggle firearms from the United States to the Mexican drug war, ICE seems primarily responsible for the corrupt practice of using, causing and enabling foreign criminals under their protection, to commit the murders in the United States, Mexico and Central America. The basic finding is that ICE needs to be abolished with a diagnosis of borderline personality disorder under Art. 1 of the Slavery Convention of 1927, Sec. 2 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949), and Art. 22 of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990), whereby ICE agents would receive their disability retirement and the US Marshal would be warranted by a state and/or federal judge to deport criminal aliens under Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P.

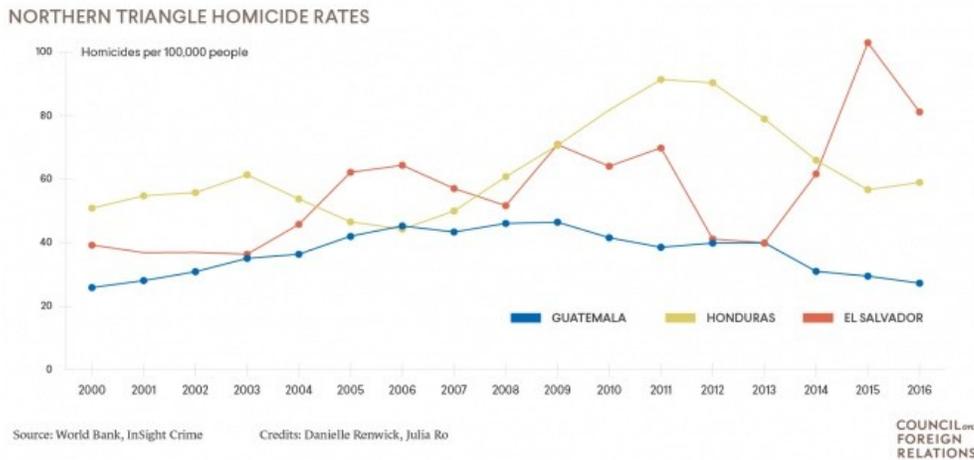
3. The diplomatic solution is to amend Application for a Travel Document USCIS Form I-131 to provide travel documents to refugees, asylees, childhood arrivals and "stateless person". Undocumented US citizens 1a, permanent or conditional resident applying for travel documents to come and go 1b, refugees, asylees and childhood arrivals 1c and stateless, undocumented person from a foreign country 1d. With a freedom of information act release of records check box, and one address box for a professional representative, the form might only be one page long, cost less than \$10 for an up to 90 day attempt to procure a foreign passport of the 180 day non-immigrant visa, and be easily cashed in for a \$110 US passport and \$30 pass-card, indicating that the person is a stateless person. The solution is for both the United States and Mexico to stop deporting undocumented aliens because they sell them travel documents pursuant to the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954). *Se vende documentos.*

C. America is more violent than Europe and in the Northern Triangle of Central America and Equatorial region of Venezuela and Columbia, is often the most violent place on the planet. In 2018 Canada had a homicide rate of only 1.2 per 100,000, within limits of EU

nations, However, corrupted by prison, the border conspiracy with the United States is as lethal to prisoners from the identity snatched northern border of the United States, as it on the undocumented prisoners crossing the southern border. Guilt by association with the hostage crisis with China, regarding the false arrest of Meng Whanzou for trading with Iran, brings into question if Canada continues to be a bastion of freedom for slaves escaped from the United States. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is under review for abolition for their unwarranted collective deportations in violation of Art. 22 of the International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990). ICE must not be allowed to intercept communications, make arrests or deport aliens convicted of a crime, without a personalized warrant signed by a (state and/or) federal judge to prevent first degree murder by gangs of indoctrinated criminal aliens under 18USC§1111, Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P. and the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The death penalty is evidence of homicidal intention and executions are generally perceived to be corrupt and preventable by reaffirming *Furman v. Georgia* 408 U.S. 238 (1972), overturned in 1978, and adopting the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976), aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, was adopted on 15 December 1989 and entered into force on 11 July 1991. The first death penalty of foreigners entitled to diplomatic representation case against the United States was Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (*Paraguay v. United States of America*) (1998). *Sanchez-Llamas v. Oregon* (2006) notes the execution of foreign prisoners, protected by order of the International Court of Justice, of German *Lagrand Brothers v. USA* Judgment No. 104 on June 27, 2001 and *Avena and other Mexican National v. USA* Judgment No. 128 on March 31, 2004.

1. The Columbian Civil War since the 1970s, is the result of three major outlaw groups, financed by the illicit trade in cocaine and heroin, totaling over 30,000 armed combatants operating in Colombia with near impunity: the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the paramilitaries (United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia-AUC). Negotiations have however been largely successful and the militants have stated that most of them would be happy to lay down their arms in exchange for the balance between clemency from criminal prosecution and legalization of coca. For decades, there were more refugees from Colombia than any other country until the Syrian Civil War and Colombian refugees are now eclipsed by the exodus from Venezuela. The legacy of serious armed conflicts in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua in the late 20th century has contributed to the development of organized crime, and gang violence across the region and consistently some of the highest homicide rates in the world. The Guatemalan army was held responsible for 90% of the estimated 200,000 killings during the conflict by Guatemalan Bishop Juan Gerardi who was murdered in 1998 days after the conclusion of a church-sponsored inquiry he had directed into political violence during the civil war in 1996. Many officers convicted of genocide were trained by US State Department international military education, that is implicated of corruption, and must be abolished. There have been more than 150 public lynchings in the last two years in Guatemala. In El Salvador, fighting between the military-led government and leftist guerrilla groups (1979–92) left as many as seventy-five thousand dead, and Guatemala's civil war (1960–96) killed as many as two hundred thousand

civilians. Honduras did not have a civil war of its own, but nonetheless felt the effects of nearby conflicts; it served as a staging ground for the U.S.-backed Contras, a right-wing rebel group fighting Nicaragua's Sandinista government during the 1980s.



2. El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras consistently rank among the most violent countries in the world. El Salvador became the world's most violent country not at war in 2015, when gang-related violence brought its homicide rate to 103 per hundred thousand. It has since fallen by one third. Nevertheless, all three countries have significantly higher homicide rates than neighboring Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama. In 2012, Salvadoran President Mauricio Funes's administration helped broker a truce between the MS-13 and M-18 gangs. Homicides fell by more than 40% that year. Despite the reduction in violence between the gangs, crimes against civilians, such as extortion, continued unabated, and when the peace deal unraveled in 2014, killings more than doubled. The judiciary must ensure everyone has the right to a fair trial regarding crime, punishment and forcible relocation. In the last ten years, approximate 150,000 people have been killed in the Northern Triangle of Central America (NTCA). Since then, the situation has only worsened, with a particularly worrying situation in El Salvador, where 6,650 intentional homicides were reported in 2015, reaching a staggering murder rate of 103 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015, while Honduras suffered 57 per 100,000 (8,035 homicides) and Guatemala 30 per 100,000 (4,778 homicides). The Honduras homicide rate is reported to have been the highest in the world at 90 homicide deaths per 100,000 residents in 2016. Crime rates have jumped throughout the region. In El Salvador, the murder rate is now 120 per 100,000 inhabitants (compared to 8 per 100,000 in the United States). Even in Costa Rica -- a country that has no army and was once known as the Switzerland of Central America -- kidnappings have become common and a journalist was recently murdered for denouncing corruption. In Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, groups of young people have fashioned American-style gangs and seized control of working-class neighborhoods and even entire hamlets. These young criminals, some of them former U.S. residents who were forcibly repatriated after committing crimes in the United States, have become the foot soldiers for the flourishing smuggling, car theft, and kidnapping industries. According to U.S. law enforcement officials, 60% of the cocaine that entered the United States last year passed through Central America,

concealed in small aircraft, fast boats, and trucks. Honduras and Guatemala have endured strings of military coups, most recently for Honduras in 2009. Retired military officers are the primary drug traffickers. Belize and Guatemala also have an unresolved border dispute, which saw tensions renewed and blood spilt in 2016. Crime has increased significantly since the death of Hugo Chavez making Venezuela the most violent country in Latin America.

D. The number of asylum seekers worldwide originating from the Northern Triangle reached 110,000 in 2015, a five-fold increase from 2012. Unaccompanied minors accounted for much of this surge. In 2015, the latest year for which data is available, as many as 3.4 million people born in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras were living in the United States, more than double the estimated 1.5 million people in 2000. About 55% of them were undocumented. In 2005, rising crime rates in Central America and Mexico led to a surge of migrants coming to the United States. In response, the Bush administration adopted Operation Streamline, a “zero-tolerance policy” under which migrants illegally crossing the U.S.-Mexico border were criminally prosecuted and deported. In its last year, the Bush administration introduced a security assistance package for the region known as the Merida Initiative. President Barack Obama separated Mexico from the Merida grouping and rebranded it the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI). Over the years, the United States has provided more than \$1 billion in aid through CARSI to help the region’s law enforcement, counternarcotics, and justice systems. In 2016, amid a rush of arrivals from Central America, Obama ordered the rounding up and deportation of recently arrived migrants whose asylum claims had been denied. President Donald J. Trump has adopted some of his predecessor’s approach to the region—continuing A4P, for instance—but has taken a much harder line on immigration policies, including those that affect Central Americans.

1. Violence has fueled a refugee crisis in which hundreds of thousands of people have fled insecurity in the infamous “northern triangle.” Many have fled to neighboring countries and more than 161,000 people applied for asylum in the US between 2011-2016. Moreover, there are also at least 714,000 Internally Displaced Persons in Central America. In 2017, the issue was compounded by US President Trump’s refugee ban which halted the Central American Minors (CAM) in Country Refugee Processing scheme. Within the next few years, nearly 350,000 immigrants from Northern Triangle countries will lose the legal right to live and work in the United States as a result of Trump revoking their temporary protected status (TPS), a designation granted to immigrants from countries that have suffered severe hardships. Trump is also expanding construction of the wall along the U.S. southwestern border, and his administration has implemented many policies intended to deter migrants from seeking asylum or illegally crossing the border, including criminally prosecuting all undocumented entrants and separating migrant parents from their minor children. The Trump administration separated some two thousand children from their parents before ending the practice in June, following international outcry. Analysts say that anti-immigration rhetoric and increased border security contributed to a 26% decrease in attempted border crossings in fiscal year 2017; 54% of apprehended migrants originated from the Northern Triangle. In 2016, the U.S. government detained 224,854 people from El Salvador, Guatemala and

Honduras, less than 0.1% of the U.S. population. If they were allowed to stay, and even if the rate were maintained for a decade, it would still be a much smaller share of the U.S. population than previous waves of Irish, Italians, and Russian Jews.

2. An estimated 500,000 people from the NTCA enter Mexico every year fleeing poverty and violence, according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Americas region already has relatively robust normative legal frameworks to protect refugees: the countries of Central and North America either signed the 1951 convention on refugees or its 1967 protocol and all have asylum systems in place. Furthermore, Mexico has been at the forefront of international efforts to protect refugees: its diplomats promoted the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, which expands the definition to those fleeing “generalized violence”. The number of undocumented migrants from the NTCA detained in Mexico has been growing exponentially for the last five years, rising from 61,334 in 2011 to 152,231 in 2016. Migrants from NTCA account for 80.7% of the total population apprehended in Mexico during 2016. The number of minors apprehended is extremely worrying as it nearly multiplied by 10 in the last five years, from 4,129 in 2011 to 40,542 in 2016. In 2016, 152,231 migrants and refugees from the NTCA were detained/presented to migration authorities in Mexico and 141,990 were deported. The sometimes swift repatriations (less than 36 hours) do not seem to allow sufficient time for the adequate assessment of individual needs for protection or the determination of a person’s best interest, as required by law. In 2015, a total of 1,243 humanitarian visas were granted by Mexico for victims or witnesses of crime from the NTCA.

3. Under the existing procedure, it is extremely difficult for those fleeing violence in the NTCA to obtain asylum or refugee status in the United States. According to UNHCR, by the end of 2015, 98,923 individuals from the NTCA had submitted requests for refugee or asylum status in the US. Nevertheless, the number of asylum grants to individuals from the NTCA has been comparatively low, with just 9,401 granted asylum status since FY 2011. Out of the 26,124 individuals granted asylum status in the United States during FY 2015, 21.7% came from the NTCA: 2,173 were from El Salvador, 2,082 were from Guatemala, and 1,416 were from Honduras. During FY 2015, out of the 69,920 arrivals to the United States with refugee status, not one was from an NTCA country. The Central American Minors Refugee/Parole Program (CAM) was created in 2014, but according to the US Department of State, this process can take up to 18 to 24 months. US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) apprehended 337,117 people nationwide in FY 2015, compared to 486,651 in FY 2014, a 31% decrease. Of those, 39,970 were unaccompanied children. From the total apprehended, 134,572 were from the NTCA—43,564 of whom were from El Salvador, 57,160 from Guatemala, and 33,848 from Honduras.

4. In FY 2015, US Immigration and Customs Enforcement removed/deported 21,920 people from El Salvador, 33,249 from Guatemala, and 20,309 from Honduras. Many returnees who fled violence fear returning to their neighborhood. Upon return, women are often targeted and experience direct threats from gang members, often the same individuals who drove the families to flee. These threats include pressure to join criminal groups, pay money or “rent” to them, or sell drugs. Most of the women interviewed for

this report revealed that upon return they were forced to live in hiding as a way to protect themselves from violent groups. Some returnees have been killed by gangs shortly after return. Governments across the region—mainly El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Canada and the United States—should cooperate to ensure that there are better alternatives to detention, and should adhere to the principle of non-refoulement. The solution is for Canada, the United States and Mexico to stop deporting undocumented aliens because they sell them travel documents pursuant to the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954). *Se vende documentos*.

E. Suffering 200,000% inflation since Hugo Chavez died, the average Venezuelan lost an average of 11 kilos (24 pounds) in 2017, the result of years of inflation, economic mismanagement and corruption. Venezuela was once the richest petrostate in the region, but in one Caracas supermarket, no eggs or bread could be found. A modest basket of water, nuts, cheese, ham and fruit cost \$200 US. A soldier earns \$1.50 a month, enough for once chicken, 80% are unhappy with the government. The United Nations estimates 2 million people will leave Venezuela this year, joining the more than 3 million already scattered around South America. The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela communicated to the delegation of the United States on 28 December 2018, with respect to certain coercive trade-restrictive measures on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela refers *inter alia* to those trade-restrictive measures under which, through the United States Executive Branch, persons are put on the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List ("SDN List"), the United States blacklist from Proclamation 8693 of July 24, 2011 Suspension of Entry of Aliens Subject to United Nations Security Council Travel Bans and International Emergency Economic Powers Act Sanctions. The only explanation Presidents Maduro, Obama or Trump have provided, is that Venezuelan public officials and industries have been subjected to unlawful sanctions under Art. 54 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) and paragraphs 7-8 of Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, 1803 (XVII) A/5217 (1962) because Maduro is not competent to discuss 200,000% -800,000% inflation since the death of Hugo Chavez in 2013. Inflation needs to be limited to 2.5% -3% annually, as it has everywhere else in the world, since 1980.

1. The United States must return stolen property to Venezuela, and has expressed confidence in opposition leader Guaido, to pension the Maduro regime for their alleged misconduct, or incompetence, and prioritize the redress of 200,000% hyperinflation. The regulatory framework encompassing the unilateral coercive trade-restrictive measures imposed by the United States on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela includes, but is not limited to, the following: Statutes: (a) Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act of 2014 ("VDHRA"); (b) International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"), 50USC§1701-§1706 that needs to be repealed; and (c) National Emergencies Act ("NEA"), 50USC§1601-§1651. Regulations: (d) 31 CFR Part 591 – Venezuela Sanctions Regulations ("VSR"). WT/DS574/1. Executive Orders: (e) Executive Order 13692 Blocking Property and Suspending Entry of Certain Persons Contributing to the Situation in Venezuela (9 March 2015) in pursuit of certain alleged perpetrators of human rights offenses against Venezuelans, without regard for any trials in Venezuela, claims to

appropriate the property of all public officials and this constitutes a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians under Arts. 54 and 147. (f) Executive Order 13808 Imposing Additional Sanctions with Respect to the Situation in Venezuela (24 August 2017) partially discriminates against Petroleos de Venezuela, to appropriate some funds, without prior notification, under Art. XIII of GATT. (g) Executive Order 13827 Taking Additional Steps to Address the Situation in Venezuela (19 March 2018) totally prohibits digital currency, in behalf of the National Assembly that ruled one scheme unlawful, in violation of Art. XIII of GATT (h) Executive Order 13835 Prohibiting Certain Additional Transactions with Respect to Venezuela (21 May 2018) prohibited the purchase of ant debt owed to Venezuela, or corporations with more than 50% Venezuelan ownership, in violation of Art. XIII of GATT. (i) Executive Order 13850 Blocking Property of Additional Persons Contributing to the Situation in Venezuela discriminates against operation in the gold sector of the Venezuelan economy or in any other sector of the Venezuelan economy (1 November 2018) and violates the Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, 1803 (XVII) A/5217 (1962). (j) The United States is joined by 12 other nations to discriminate against the oil export program under Art. XIII of GATT. Maduro blocked the roads to prohibit US food shipments in violation of Art. XIII GATT. The opposition candidate who supported the United States was removed due to unlawful threats of military intervention, on top of the robbery.

2. The sovereign right of every State to dispose of its wealth and its natural resources should be respected. Violation of the rights of peoples and nations to sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources is contrary to the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and hinders the development of international co-operation and the maintenance of peace. Foreign investment agreements freely entered into by or between sovereign States shall be observed in good faith; States and international organizations shall strictly and conscientiously respect the sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources in accordance with the Charter and the principles set forth in the present resolution under paragraphs 7-8 of Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, 1803 (XVII) A/5217 (1962). These extra-territorial observations of national emergency have never been known to produce the United States government any revenues, and their continuing declaration is a liability under Art. XIII of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources (1962) and Art. 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965).

3. China joined Russia to veto a U.N. Security Council resolution, drafted by the United States, calling for a new presidential election in Venezuela. Between 2006 and Chávez's death in 2013, Venezuela bought nearly \$4 billion in Russian military equipment, including an estimated 5,000 MANPADS surface-to-air missiles. Military cooperation led to massive Russian investments in Venezuela's oil sector, and a willingness to extend loans on favorable terms. In early December 2018, two nuclear-capable, long-range Russian Tu-160 bombers arrived at the international airport outside Caracas. The Russian aircraft later took part in joint exercises. Moscow delivered 7.5 tons of medical supplies and pledged to ship 7.7 tons more. Chinese gift of 65 tons of medical supplies. The announcement came on the same day that the Red Cross said it would begin distribution

next month of large-scale aid for 650,000 Venezuelans facing the worst conditions. Imperial overreach of the Secretary of State constitutes opposition defiance disorder due to robbery of civilian public officials and judges and military intervention propaganda in Venezuela under Art. 54 where Russian and Chinese aid is well-received under Art. 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). For the opposition candidate to be forgiven for threats of US military intervention, the United States and other sanctioning nations must stop robbing Venezuela and safeguard Venezuelan assets unlawfully obtained until inflation moderates from 200,000% to 800,000% since the death of Hugo Chavez in 2013 to 2.5%-3% as it has been worldwide since inflation was brought under control in 1980.

F. Amazon is the largest rainforest in the world. It covers about 4 million square kilometres and contains one fifth of the world's fresh water and the whole 30% of all flora and fauna in the world. The whole Amazon basin contains about 40,000 plant and 2.5 million insect species, with 7,500 species of butterflies alone. One in five of all the world's birds live in Amazon; and 50 different ant species were once found in one single tree. Typical animals in South American rainforest are jaguars, pumas, deer, howler monkeys, tapirs, peccary, iguanas, opossums, mongooses, otters, squirrels, bats, rats, poison frogs, caymans (deadly crocodiles) and anacondas - the longest snakes in the world. The largest part of Amazon rainforests is in Brazil, but the jungle also stretches in to Bolivia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Columbia, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela. Rainforests of Chile and Argentina are the world's second largest temperate rainforests. Chilean rainforests contain animals like river otters, wild cats, marsupials, owls, frogs and woodpeckers. Plants include the 40m high Chilean redwood (*Fitzroya cupressoides*) which can be 3000 - 4000 years old. Argentinian rainforests contain about 2000 plant and 400 bird species, including hummingbirds, toucans, condors, parrots, eagles and falcons. Animals include jaguars, pumas, ocelots, cougars, tapirs, squirrels, howler monkeys, capybaras, skunks and otters. There are also crocodiles and a variety of snakes such as rattlesnakes, pit vipers, cross snakes and the highly venomous coral snakes. Central American population tripled from 75 million in 1940 to 29 million in 1990. While only 25% to 30% of the forest was cut by 1940, only 25 to 30 percent remains today. The number of reserves increased sharply from 30 in 1970 to 129 in 1980, when they covered 9% of the region. There are probably 300 protected areas today.



1. Parts of Columbia are snowy mountains, but the lowlands in south east are covered by rainforests, which contain plants like quinine and sarsparilla, birds like hummingbirds and toucans, and animals like pumas, jaguars, spectacled bears, caymans, catfish and electric eels - an eel-shaped fish that can grow 2.5 meters long and send 500-600 volts into a prey or an agitator. Poisonous dart frogs (*Phylllobates terribilis*) that are found here carry enough poison to kill 200 adult humans and only a touch on it's tongue could be deadly. Rainforests of Peru contain 15,000 flowering plant, 1000 bird and 200 mammal species, including spider monkeys, yellow tailed woolly monkey, three toed sloths, tapirs, manatees, spectacled bears, otters, jaguars, pumas, caymans and swamp crocodiles. Suriname (former Dutch Guinea) has got some 4,100 species of plants, 180 species of animals, and 603 bird species, including scarlet ibis (*Eudocimus ruber*) and cock of the rock (*Rubicola* sp). Animals include the Giant South American River Turtle (*Podocnemis expansa*) and the goliath tarantula (*Theraphosa blondi*) - a venomous nocturnal hunter and one of the largest spiders in the world. Almost half of Venezuela is covered by rainforests. There are deep jungles, lowland rainforests and beautiful cloud forests. The

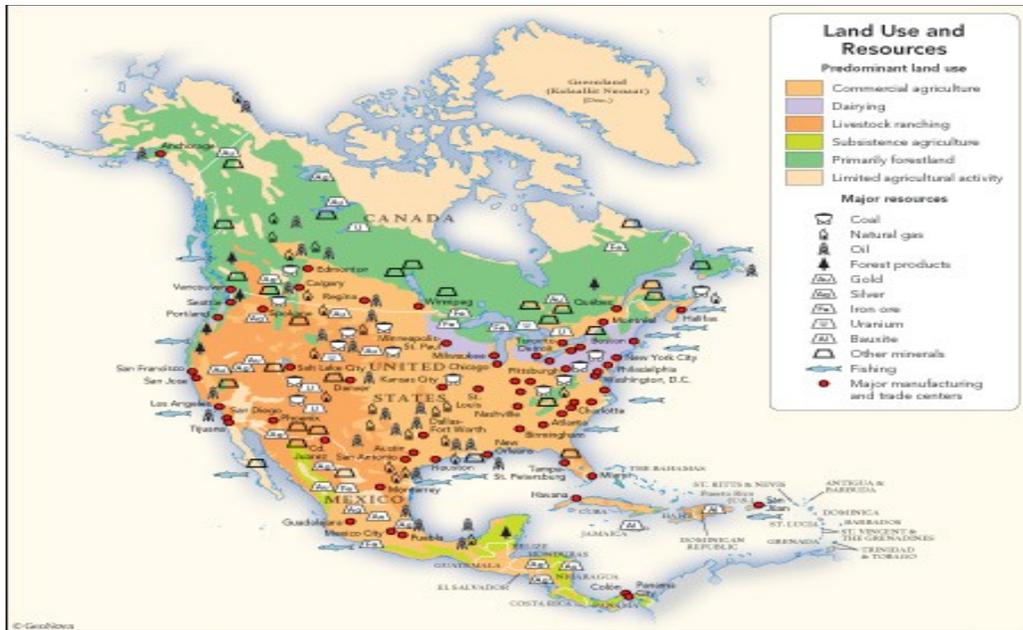
country contains 21,000 plant, 1346 bird, 353 mammal, 323 reptile and 288 frog species. The fragmented rainforests of Paraguay contain animals like jaguars, pumas, monkeys, capybara, armadillos, otters and giant anteaters. The 600 species of birds include the largest parrot in the world - the 1m long hyacinth macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*).

2. Central America's natural environments and indigenous cultures have survived into the twentieth century. The Maya are the best known of these peoples, and are the most diverse, speaking more than twenty languages, and numerous, with a population of three to five million over in the upland forests of Chiapas and Guatemala. Nearly all other surviving indigenous people inhabit the tropical forests in the Caribbean lowlands and Darien. Central American population tripled from 75 million in 1940 to 29 million in 1990. While only 25 to 30 percent of the forest was cut by 1940, only 25 to 30 percent remains today. The number of reserves increased sharply from 30 in 1970 to 129 in 1980, when they covered 9 percent of the region. There are probably 300 protected areas today. The 75 cultural parks accounted for about 85 percent of the total area under protected status in Central America. The Embera/Wounaan Comarca homeland covering 4,180 km² of Darien (overlapping partially with the biosphere reserve), had 35 villages with more than 8,000 inhabitants in 1987. While one of the region's more densely settled rain forests, only half of the comarca was exploited 11 percent for agriculture and 40 percent for hunting, fishing, and collecting. Mosquitia is a historic term referring to an isolated region of eastern Honduras and Nicaragua. The well-known eastern part is a broad coastal lowland covered with pine savannas and marshes. The lesser-known western segment has river valleys and hilly uplands covered with the largest expanse of tropical forest in Central America. Many animal endangered or removed elsewhere in Central America still live there. Important indicator species are the harpy eagle, jaguar, and white-lipped peccary

3. Forests in Mexico cover 64 million ha, 33.7% of total land area, only half of which is considered primary forest cover. Mexico is one of world's five most biodiverse countries, home to at least 26,071 species of vascular plants, of which 48 percent are endemic, and to 2,765 known species of amphibians, birds, mammals, and reptiles, 34 percent of which are endemic. Further, Mexico has a number of cultural and archeological attractions for visitors. In southern Mexico, the forests are a mix of low jungles and tall deciduous forests, combined with mangroves, marshes, and savannas. Central Mexico is covered with pine and oak forests, along with a diverse undergrowth and strands of liquidambar, the genus of sweetgum, found throughout the Americas. Northern Mexico is dominated by desert terrain. Some of the most impressive forests are however located in the north, particularly in the state of Chihuahua. Rapid industrialization of Mexico and uncontrolled population growth over the last few decades have had a substantial impact on the country's environment and left less than 10 percent of its original tropical rainforests standing. Today Mexico's rainforests are limited to southeastern Mexico along the Gulf of Mexico and the state of Chiapas. These forests are most threatened by subsistence activities—especially fuelwood collection and land clearing for agriculture, using fire. In dry years these agricultural fires can spread into virgin forests. Although 5,925,000 hectares of primary forest disappeared between 1990 and 2005, deforestation rates of primary forest have decreased 15.3 percent since the close of the 1990s. Mexico

announced its first-ever national environmental plan in 1996. Between 2000 and 2005 Mexico lost -260,000 ha of forests annually, -0.4%. Total forest loss since 1990 is 4.8 million ha, -6.1%. The loss of old-growth was 395,000 ha annually, -1.1%. Loss of old-growth since 1990 is 1.9 million ha, -15.3%.

4. In North America, the broadest biomes are tundra, boreal, deciduous, desert, prairie, mixed evergreen and deciduous, tropical, montane, temperate and tropical rain forest and Mediterranean scrub. Tundra means "rolling treeless plains". Normal weather is frigid winters, cold summers; dry winters, moist summers. Alternate names for boreal forest are Subalpine and Taiga. Normal weather is frigid winters, cool summers; moist winters, moist summers. Rocky Mountain Evergreen Forest is also called Rocky Mountain Steppe and Montane Forest. Montane is a term for a forest on mid-level elevations on mountains. Normal weather is cold winters, mild summers; moist winters, moist summers. Pacific Evergreen Forest is also called Temperate Rain Forest. Normal weather is mild winters, mild summers; very moist winters, moist summers. Alternate names for the Northern mixed forest are Northern Hardwood-hemlock and Transitional Mixed Forest. Normal weather is cold winters, mild summers; moist winters, moist summers. Alternate names for the East Coast Deciduous Forest are Transitional Mixed Forest or Temperate Hardwood. Normal weather is cool/cold winters, warm summers; moist winters, moist summers. Coastal Plain Mixed Evergreen Forest is alternately named Southeastern Mixed Evergreen Forest. Normal weather is cool/mild winters, hot summers; moist winters, moist summers. Mexican Montane Forest is also called Tropical Montane Forest or Cloud Forest. Normal weather is mild winters, mild summers; dry winters, moist summers. Central American Rainforest is also called Tropical Rain Forest or Selva, in Spanish. Normal weather is warm winters, hot summers; very moist winters, very moist summers. Great Plains Grasslands are also called Prairie or Steppe. Normal weather is cool/frigid winters, hot summers; dry winters, moist summers. Tropical Savannah are also called West Indian Savanna, Tropical Thorn Scrub, Tropical Dry Forests, or Florida Everglades. Normal weather is warm winters, hot summers; very dry winters, moist summers. Cool desert exists in the Great Basin Desert and High Plain. Normal weather is cold winters, warm summers; dry winters, very dry summers. Hot deserts exist in the Sonoran, Mojave and Chihuahuan Deserts. Normal weather is mild winters, hot summers; very dry winters, very dry summers. Mediterranean Shrub exists as Californian Chaparral. Normal weather is mild winters, warm summers; moist winters, very dry summers.



5. Some 341 million acres in the United States and Alaska have been designated the National Resource Lands and placed under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management. More than 174 million acres outside Alaska are contained in the eleven Western states – more than 48 million in Nevada alone (60 percent of the state’s total acreage) – but odd lots crop up in a number of Eastern states: 589 acres in Wisconsin, 12 in Illinois, 3,962 in Louisiana, for example. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the chief administrator of public grazing lands on which some 21,000 ranchers graze 7 million cattle, sheep, and goats. It controls the leasing program for oil, gas, coal, oil shale, and geothermal sites and the administration of claims for gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, molybdenum, and uranium mining on its own lands as well as those on another 370 million acres of national forests and other federal land units. It manages 7.9 million acres of commercial forest, from which it produces about 1.22 million board feet of timber each year, most of it from a 2.1 million acre parcel in western Oregon once given to the Oregon and California Railroad and later taken back. Its domain includes 35 million acres of wetlands, 85,935 miles of fishable streams, and thousands of archaeological sites, petroglyphs, pictographs, and fossil remains. Finally, the BLM administers some 25 million acres of land that are potential additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

6. Canada’s 402 million ha of forest and other wooded land account for about 10% of the world’s forest cover. Canada's boreal forest comprises about one third of the circumpolar boreal forest that rings the northern hemisphere, mostly north of the 50th parallel. In 2005, an estimated 56 000 ha were deforested in Canada. Over the past 30 years, except for large hydroelectric projects in the late 1970s and early 1980s, annual deforestation rates have been decreasing. Overall, deforestation affected less than 0.02% of Canada’s forests in 2005. Deforestation in Canada represents only approximately 0.4% of global deforestation, far less than Canada’s 10% share of the world’s forests. Deforestation is the permanent removal of forest cover from an area, and the conversion of this previously

forested land to other uses. In Canada, clearcutting or other harvesting practices are used as part of sustainable forest management to provide timber for producing paper or wood products. This is not considered deforestation because the area is replanted or allowed to regenerate naturally, renewing the forest cover. Clearcutting is however so degrading to the forest, for so many years to centuries, that it must be outlawed and replaced with more sustainable selective logging with 50 year or longer cycle, that opens to the public the parklike setting with trails and native wild edibles sewn into the replanting of land zoned for private timber companies. The agriculture sector accounted for just over half of the deforestation in 2005, the result of forests having been cleared for pasture or crops. The remainder was caused by urban development, transportation corridors, and recreation (19%); hydroelectric development (10%); the forest sector (10%); and other natural resource extraction industries (8%). About two thirds of this deforestation occurred in Canada's boreal forest, mainly in areas in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba where the forest borders the Prairie. Stretching from Alaska to Newfoundland, the boreal forest – the circumpolar woods that circle the upper Northern Hemisphere – provides habitat for up to 3 billion nesting and migratory birds. Canada warblers and evening grosbeaks have both recently experienced close to 80% declines.

§246 Organization of Islamic Conferences

A. The Organization of Islamic Conferences (OIC) is an intergovernmental organization of 56 states. OIC was founded in 1969 with the 1st Islamic Conference of Kings and Heads of State, followed by the 1st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1970. The OIC Charter was drafted in 1972; under Article II A its purpose is; 1. to consolidate cooperation among Member States in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and other vital fields of activities, and to carry out consultations among Member States in international organizations; 2. to endeavor to eliminate racial segregation, discrimination and to eradicate colonialism in all its forms; 3. to take necessary measures to support international peace and security founded on justice; 4. to coordinate efforts for the safeguarding of the Holy Places 5. and support of the struggle of the people of Palestine to regain their rights and liberate their land; 6. to back the struggle of all Muslim people with a view to preserving their dignity, independence and national rights; 7. to create a suitable atmosphere for the promotion of cooperation and understanding among Member States and other countries. Because there have been so many international military conflicts in the Middle East, while there is peace and prosperity in the rest of Asia, it is highly advised that a UN Economic and Social Commission for the Mideast be created to improve study of the Islamic countries in North Africa, West Asia, Central Asia and South-Central Asia. The term Mideast is interchangeable with Middle East and Central Asia (MECA) and North Africa and Middle East (NAME) to describe the majority of Islamic members of OIC.

Mideast Development 2018

Area	Surface area km ²	Population (000)	GDP million	Per capita	Homicide rate (00,000)	ODA 2017 million	ODA 2017 % of GDP

North Africa, Middle East and Central Asia	19,764,740	901,144	4,602,704	5,108		18,892 / -12,940	0.41% / -0.28%
West and Central Asia	20,856,605	1,007,519	3,901,446	3,872		16,780 / -12,940	0.43% / -0.33%
Asia, South-Central	3,077,095	319,199	728,144	2,281		4,219	0.6%
Afghanistan	652,864	36,373	20,235	556	6.4	2,831	14.0%
Iran	1,628,750	82,012	425,403	5,299	2.5	108.9	0.00025%
Pakistan	796,095	200,814	282,506	1,462	4.4	1,279.49	0.48%
Asia, Central	4,004,520	71,861	252,467	3,618		620 / -35	0.25% / 0.014%
Kazakhstan	2,724,902	18,404	135,005	7,505	4.8	7.6 / -35	0.0042% / -0.019%
Kyrgyzstan	199,949	6,133	6,551	1,100	4.5	158.54	2.4%
Tajikistan	142,600	9,107	6,952	796	1.6	112.38	1.4%
Turkmenistan	488,100	5,852	36,180	6,389	4.2	5.37	0.014%
Uzbekistan	448,969	32,365	67,779	2,155	3.0	335.85	0.49%
Asia, West	4,884,928	272,299	2,920,835	11,122		11,727 / -12,905	0.4% / -0.4%
Armenia	29,743	2,934	10,572	3,603	3.0	146	1.4%
Azerbaijan	86,600	9,924	37,847	3,813	2.1	67.8 / -19	0.13% / -0.036%
Bahrain	771	1,567	32,179	22,579	0.5		
Cyprus	9,251	1,189	20,046	23,631	1.1		
Georgia	69,700	3,907	14,333	3,651	1.0	191.52	1.4%
Iraq	435,052	39,340	160,021	4,301	9.9	2,278.87	1.4%
Israel	22,072	8,453	317,748	38,788	1.4		
Jordan	89,318	9,904	38,655	4,088	1.5	1,878.13	5%
Kuwait	17,818	4,197	110,346	27,229	1.8		
Lebanon	10,452	6,094	50,458	8,400	4.0	847.67	1.7%
Oman	309,500	4,830	63,171	14,277	0.7		
Palestine	6,020	5,053	13,397	2,796	0.7 + 5.2	1,239	9.8%

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Qatar	11,607	2,695	152,452	59,324	0.4		
Saudi Arabia	2,206,714	33,554	639,617	19,817	1.5	-908	-0.14%
Syria	185,180	18,284	22,163	1,203	3.0 + 312 = 315	2,566.28	9.0%
Turkey	783,562	81,917	863,712	10,863	4.3	1,455.5 / -8,121	0.2% / -1.1%
United Arab Emirates	83,600	9,542	348,744	37,622	0.9	-3,857	-1.0%
Yemen	527,968	28,915	25,374	920	6.7	1,269.88	4.3%
Africa, North	7,797,583	237,785	701,258	3,060		2,112	0.3%
Algeria	2,381,741	42,008	159,049	3,786	1.4	109	0.066%
Egypt	1,002,000	99,376	270,144	2,823	2.5	40.79	0.013%
Libya	1,676,198	6,471	42,960	6,826	2.5	337.9	0.98%
Morocco	446,550	36,192	103,607	2,937	1.2	867.26	0.86%
Sudan	1,861,484	41,512	82,887	2,094	5.2	370.5	0.47%
Tunisia	163,610	11,659	41,704	3,657	3.0	386.93	0.94%
Western Sahara	266,000	567	906.5	2,500			

Source: World Statistics Pocketbook. 2018 ed. Department of Economic and Social Affairs;; Development Assistance Committee, Organizatino for Economic Cooperation and Development 2017

1. The Arab League is the oldest regional organization that represents the 22 Arab nations in North Africa and the Middle East (NAME) from Morocco in the west to Syria in the north, to Iraq in the east. The League was founded in 1945 by the Charter of the Arab League. Under Article 2 the league has as its purpose the strengthening of relations between the member state, the coordination of the policies in order to achieve cooperation between them and to safeguard their independence and sovereignty. Under Article 6 in case of aggression or threat of aggression by one state against a member state, the state, which has been attacked or threatened with aggression, may demand the immediate convocation of the Arab League Council. The Joint Defense and Economic Cooperation Treaty between the League of Arab States confirms their desire to settle their international disputes by peaceful means whether the dispute concerns relations amongst themselves or with other powers. However Arab League members are called to jointly or singly go to the defense of a member who has been attacked and should contact

the Arab League and UN Security Council to keep these counsels informed and able to participate in the peacekeeping.

Mideast Current Accounts 2018
(millions)

Area	Budget Revenue million	Budget Expense million	Surplus Deficit million	Deficit / Surplus % GDP	Exports million	Imports million	Trade Balance million
Asia, West and Central	984,289	1,155,061	-170,772	-4.4%	1,023,185	1,028,242	-5,055
Asia, South	123,486	154,268	-30,782	-4.2%	55,681	94,343	-38,661
Afghanistan	2,276	5,328	-3,052	-15.1%	700	7,384	-6,684
Iran	74,400	84,450	-10,050	-2.4%	33,103	29,519	3,585
Pakistan	46,810	64,490	-17,680	-6.3%	21,878	57,440	-35,562
Asia, Central	60,795	64,877	-4,082	1.6%	69,031	52,271	16,760
Kazakhstan	35,480	38,300	-2,820	-2.1%	48,342	29,346	18,996
Kyrgyzstan	2,169	2,409	-240	-3.7%	1,784	4,474	-2,690
Tajikistan	2,269	2,374	-105	-1.5%	1,198	2,775	-1,577
Turkmenistan	5,657	6,714	-1,057	-2.9%	3,813	2,679	1,135
Uzbekistan	15,220	15,080	140	0.2%	13,894	12,998	896
Asia, West	800,008	935,916	-135,908	-4.7%	891,649	884,788	6,861
Armenia	2,644	3,192	-548	-4.8%	2,361	3,771	-1,410
Azerbaijan	9,556	10,220	-664	-1.75%	15,150	9,037	6,113
Bahrain	5,854	9,407	-3,553	-11%	15,380	16,080	-700
Cyprus	8,663	8,275	388	1.9%	2,805	2,700	105
Georgia	4,352	4,925	-573	-4.0%	2,728	7,982	-5,254
Iraq	68,710	76,820	-8,110	-5%	24,266	40,362	-16,096
Israel	93,110	100,200	-7,090	-18%	53,791	69,693	-15,901
Jordan	9,462	11,510	-2,048	-5.3%	7,469	20,407	-12,938
Kuwait	50,500	62,600	-12,100	-11%	54,807	33,590	21,217
Lebanon	11,620	15,380	-3,760	-7.5%	2,843	19,579	-16,736
Oman	22,140	31,920	-9,780	-0.5%	17,652	18,893	-1,241
Palestine	1,314	1,278	36	0.4%	1,035	5,624	-4,589

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Qatar	44,100	53,820	-9,720	-6.4%	67,444	29,451	37,993
Saudi Arabia	181,000	241,800	-60,800	-9.5%	251,648	123,934	127,714
Syria	1,162	3,211	-2,049	-9.2%	949	1,773	-824
Turkey	172,800	185,800	-13,000	-1.5%	157,055	233,792	-76,737
United Arab Emirates	110,200	111,100	-900	-0.25%	220,453	237,797	-17,345
Yemen	2,821	4,458	-1,637	-6.5%	637	7,162	-6,525
Africa, North	153,416	208,590	-55,174	-7.9%	103,249	182,306	-79,057
Algeria	54,150	70,200	-16,050	-9.6%	34,370	48,540	-14,170
Egypt	42,320	62,610	-20,290	-7.5%	23,300	20,020	3,280
Libya	15,780	23,460	-7,680	-17.9%	2,273	5,743	-3,470
Morocco	22,810	26,750	-3,940	-3.8%	21,249	34,293	-13,044
Sudan	8,480	13,360	-4,880	-5.9%	4,061	9,163	-5,102
Tunisia	9,876	12,210	-2,334	-5.6%	14,532	20,715	-6,183
Western Sahara	0	0	0				
North Africa, Middle East and Central Asia	1,137,705	1,363,651	-225,946	-4.9%	1,122,970	1,166,716	-43,744

Source: World Statistics Pocketbook. 2018 ed. Department of Economic and Social Affairs trade; CIA World Fact Book budget

2. The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Group provides financial and legal backing to the (OIC) member states. The Islamic Development Bank is an international financial institution established in pursuance of the Declaration of Intent issued by the Conference of Finance Ministers of Muslim Countries held in December 1973. The purpose of the Bank is to foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities individually as well as jointly in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah i.e., Islamic Law. The functions of the Bank are to participate in equity capital and grant loans for productive projects and enterprises besides providing financial assistance to member countries in other forms for economic and social development. The bank is backed with six billion Islamic dinars (roughly \$3 billion) divided into 600,000 shares of 10,000 each. The Islamic Development Bank is the only International Development Bank who the United States does not replenish.

B. War in the Middle East is a global concern. Although government forces tend to cause the majority of casualties in these conflicts, it is alarming that foreign crusaders from many countries, tend to kill more than anti-government and allegedly terrorist

organizations. To reduce casualties, and simplify diplomatic resolution of civil wars, it seems necessary to prohibit all foreign military intervention, foreign military finance, foreign military education and non-UN peacekeeping operation, particularly in the Mideast where Russian intervention in Afghanistan and United States intervention in Iraq resulted in a million casualties to compete with the Iran and Iraq War that was brought to an end when the United States paid compensation for shooting down a Iranian civilian airliner in Aerial Incident of 3 July 1988 (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) (1989-1996). Libyan terrorists hijacked a plane Questions of Interpretation and Application of the 1971 Montreal Convention arising from the Aerial Incident at Lockerbie (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya v. United States of America) (1992-2003). Today Libya is the only nation in arrears to lose their vote in the General Assembly and the UN recognized government in Tripoli is being marched on by a Russian supported revolutionary general. The homicide rates in Syria and Palestine are not accurately estimated for 2018. Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan and Yemen are slightly more violent than the United States, whose armed forces do slightly more killing than the Taliban in Afghanistan, while Lebanon, Central Asian and South-Central nations are slightly less violent and the rest are as peaceful as Canada. The difference, between criminal homicide in America and military homicide in the Middle East, seems to be that nearly all of the killing is committed by conventional armed military and revolutionary forces, with significant participation by coalitions of foreign militaries, and if it were not for certain declared civil and international wars, the Mideast would be as uniformly non-violent as Europe. The military casualty rate can be crudely estimated at 312 per 100,000 plus 3 per 100,000 criminal homicide for a homicide rate of 315 per 100,000 Syrians, far and away, the highest homicide rate in the world. In 2018 Israeli soldiers killed 5.2 per 100,000 plus a criminal homicide rate of only 0.7 per 100,000, for a total homicide rate of 5.9 per 100,000 in Palestine.

1. Millions of refugees from Syria have relocated to neighboring countries and even migrated by the hundreds of thousands to the European Union. It is estimated that there have been 400,000 casualties of war, and more than 6.5 million refugees, more than one-third of a 2018 population of 18.3 million, a -2.3% decline from the previous year, down from 20.8 million, since the Syrian Civil War started 2011, wherefore the military casualty rate can be crudely estimated at 312 per 100, 000 plus 3 per 100,000 criminal homicide for a homicide rate of 315 per 100,000 Syrians, far and away, the highest homicide rate in the world. By February 2017, Amnesty International estimated between 5,000 and 13,000 people had been executed in government prisons, and thousands more people are reported to have died due to torture by Syrian authorities. Syrian casualties 2011-2019 are distributed 123,184 pro-government, 131,185 anti-government, and 109,939 civilian casualties. 65,797 foreign anti-government fighters have been killed by mid-March 2019. 394 foreign soldiers have been killed during the conflict, mostly in the border areas with Syria. U.S.-led Coalition airstrikes are reported to have killed over 14,000 people across Syria, of which: 9,158 dead were ISIL fighters, 309 Al-Nusra Front militants and other rebels, 169 government soldiers and 4,025 civilians. The air strikes occurred in the period between 22 September 2014 and 23 March 2019. Russian airstrikes in Syria killed 18,175 people, of whom 5,233 were ISIL fighters, 4,884 militants from the Al-Qaeda affiliate al-Nusra Front and other rebel forces and 8,058

civilians. The air strikes occurred in the period between 30 September 2015 and 30 March 2019. According to the Russian Defense Ministry, since the start of Russia's aerial campaign in Syria and by 20 October 2018, the Russian Air Force killed more than 87,500 rebels and ISIL fighters. Perpetrators killing civilians are described 85,767 Syrian government forces, 8,058 Russian forces, 7,818 opposition forces, 5,939 Islamic State, International Coalition Forces 4,025, and 1,266 Turkish forces. 2,960 Russians have died fighting the Syrian government and 116 Russians have died fighting rebel and ISIL forces.

2. In Yemen 6,872 civilians have been killed in Yemen's armed conflict and 10,768 wounded in the four years between September 2014 and November 2018 when the population was 28.9 million, for an average annual war casualty rate of 5.9 per 100,000, excluding combatants, and a reported homicide rate of 6.7 per 100,000 for 2018. The crisis in Yemen is that the civil war and international coalition airstrikes and fighters have disrupted the economy and sanitation system and an estimated 14 million are at risk of dying from starvation and diseases like cholera and 3 million women and girls were at risk of violence, the United Nations considers Yemen to be the worst humanitarian crisis at this time. Coalition member countries have sought to avoid international legal liability by refusing to provide information on their forces' role in unlawful attacks. By early 2018, meetings of the coalition included representatives from Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Bahrain, Sudan, Egypt, Kuwait, and Morocco, as well as Pakistan, Djibouti, Senegal, Malaysia, and Yemen, according to the Saudi state news agency. The United States has been a party to the conflict and may be complicit in unlawful coalition attacks in which it took part. The US has provided in-air refueling and other tactical support to coalition forces, but has not provided detailed information on the extent and scope of its engagement. In November, the US said it was ending in-air refueling to the coalition. The UK has provided training and weaponry to members of the coalition. The US, UK, France, and others have continued to sell munitions and other arms to Saudi Arabia and other coalition states, despite the coalition's frequent unlawful attacks. A number of US and UK lawmakers have challenged their governments' continuation of these sales. UK arms sales to Saudi Arabia face ongoing litigation. In October, the European Parliament called on EU member states to suspend weapons sales to Saudi Arabia due to its conduct in Yemen, decried coalition war crimes, and called for sanctions against those responsible for obstructing humanitarian assistance. The Netherlands, Canada, Belgium, Ireland, and Luxembourg jointly presented the resolution at the UN Human Rights Council to continue the mandate of an independent international investigation. The UN Security Council, in Resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015), established a sanctions regime in Yemen whereby individuals that have violated international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or obstructed the delivery of humanitarian assistance, are potentially subject to travel bans and asset freezes.

C. The February 2019 Situation Report from the World Health Organization (WHO) states that 266 Gazans out of 5.1 million Palestinians, 5.2 per 100,000, with a criminal homicide rate of only 0.7 per 100,000, have been killed since the beginning of the Great March of Return began on March 30, 2018, for a total homicide rate of 5.9 per 100,000 in

Palestine. Relocation of the United States Embassy to Jerusalem (*Palestine v. United States of America*) seeks to found the jurisdiction of the Court on Article I of the Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes (1961) that Palestine acceded on 22 March 2018. The United States of America has been a party to both these instruments since 13 November 1972. General Assembly resolution 181 (II) (1947) provides the City of Jerusalem shall be established as a *corpus separatum* under a special international regime and shall be administered by the United Nations". In June 1967, Israel occupied the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Thereafter, Israel took a number of legislative and administrative measures in an attempt to extend its jurisdiction over the city of Jerusalem. In response, on 4 July 1967, the General Assembly held its fifth Emergency Special Session during which it adopted resolution 2253 (ES-V), *Measures taken by Israel to change the status of the City of Jerusalem*. In this resolution, the General Assembly, deeply concerned "at the situation prevailing in Jerusalem as a result of the measures taken by Israel to change the status of the City", considered that these measures were "invalid" and further called upon Israel to rescind all measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem. Subsequently, both the Security Council and General Assembly, while consistently reaffirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by use of force, and the overriding necessity of the withdrawal of Israel's armed forces from occupied territories, censured in the strongest terms all measures taken to change the status of the City of Jerusalem. In 1980, the Security Council, in the wake of and then by way of a response to Israel's adoption of the "Basic Law" that proclaims Jerusalem to be the "complete and united capital of Israel," adopted two very important resolutions concerning the status of the Holy City of Jerusalem in Resolution 476 and 478 (1980). The United States does not feel that it has a treaty relationship with Palestine under the Vienna Convention. The Court has set 15 May 2019 for the Memorial of the State of Palestine and 15 November 2019 for the Counter-Memorial of the United States of America. The US President stands corrected in regards to making Jerusalem capitol of Israel by Security Council Resolutions 476 (1980) and has yet to remove the US embassy from Jerusalem to comply with Resolution 478 (1980) and General Assembly Emergency Special Session Resolution ES-10/19 (2018).

1. Since the start of demonstrations in March 2018, over 27,000 Palestinians have been injured, more than 6,000 of them by live ammunition. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 122 amputations have taken place since the start of the mass demonstrations, including 21 pediatric amputations. The Special Envoy condemned violence and terror in the region over the past few months, which has seen the deaths of 40 children killed by Israeli forces, and the firing of 18 rockets towards Israel by Palestinian militants. There has been an upsurge in settler violence over the past year, he reported, with 20 recorded incidents of Israeli settlers injuring Palestinians or damaging their property. There was "no justification" for Israeli forces to use live rounds, according to a press release issued by the UN Commission of Inquiry into the 2018 Gaza protests. Created by the 47-Member UN Human Rights Council in May last year, the Commission of Inquiry was tasked with investigating all violence linked to anti-Israeli demonstrations on the Israel-Gaza border from 30 March to 31 December 2018, which

Gazans refer to as the “Great March of Return”. Its findings indicate that Israeli Security Forces injured 6,106 Palestinians with live ammunition at protest sites during the period of its mandate, while another 3,098 Palestinians were injured by bullet fragmentation, rubber-coated metal bullets or by tear gas canisters. Four Israeli soldiers were injured at the demonstrations, the report also found, noting that one Israeli soldier was killed on a protest day “but outside the protest sites”. The Commission of Inquiry’s full report will be presented to the Human Rights Council on 18 March 2019.

2. Funding cuts have forced the World Food Programme (WFP) to suspend assistance to some 27,000 people and reduce rations to another 166,000 beneficiaries. The February 2019 Situation Report from the World Health Organization (WHO) states that 266 Gazans have been killed since the beginning of the Great March of Return began on March 30, 2018. But civilian deaths are only part of the story. The report also highlights the fact that in just under one year, 29,130 people - more than 0.01 percent of the population of the Gaza Strip - have been injured. Of those, 6,557 sustained live ammunition gunshot wounds and in 89% (5,183) of these cases, the lower limbs were affected. During the protests, sniper bullets that are designed to kill a target at a distance of more than a kilometer were fired on protesters from just a couple of hundred meters, causing devastating injuries. Patients with such injuries usually require five to nine surgeries before their wounds could heal and their treatment takes a minimum of two years to complete. According to the Gaza Ministry of Health's Limb Salvage Unit, there are between 800 and 1,200 young Palestinian men currently awaiting reconstructive surgery in Gaza.

3. The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) is responsible for observing the cease fire between Israel and Syria pursuant to Security Council resolution 867(2018). President Trump's call for the United States to recognize Israeli sovereignty over the Golan, constitutes more interference. UN Security Council Resolution 242, known more commonly as the “land for peace” resolution, has been in place since the end of the Six-Day War. Syria launched a failed attempt to take it back in the 1973 war, which ended with an armistice that brought in international observers but left most of the territory under Israeli control. After Israel effectively annexed the territory UN Security Council Resolution 497, adopted in December 1981, which notes that “the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible” and, more to the point, “the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction, and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void.” Sinai was returned to Egypt as part of a peace deal, and the fate of the West Bank and Gaza became the focus of peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians. The original inhabitants of the Golan Heights were not Palestinians, but Arabs from the Druze sect who mostly retained Syrian citizenship and avoided politics. Over time, Israel built dozens of settlements there, bringing the Jewish population to about 26,000 people and outnumbering the 22,000 Arabs. The settlers built orchards, wineries, boutique hotels and a ski resort, turning the area into an Israeli vacation spot. Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 23 March 2018 Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan A/HRC/37/33 calls upon Israel to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council, in particular Security Council resolution 497 (1981), to desist from its continuous building of settlements, from

imposing Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, from arbitrary arrest of Syrians, and unlawful mine-laying practices of the Israeli Defense Force in the Syrian Golan Heights.

D. An estimated 24 million people – close to 80% of the population – need assistance and protection in Yemen, the UN warned on Thursday. With famine threatening hundreds of thousands of lives, humanitarian aid is increasingly becoming the only lifeline for millions across the country. According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) the “severity of needs is deepening”, with the number of people in acute need, a staggering 27% higher than last year, when it was already the most acute crisis on the globe. The 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview for Yemen report, shows that 14.3 million people are classified as being in acute need, with around 3.2 million requiring treatment for acute malnutrition; that includes two million children under-five, and more than one million pregnant and lactating women. More than 20 million people across the country are food insecure, half of them suffering extreme levels of hunger, the report focuses on some key humanitarian issues: basic survival needs, protection of civilians and livelihoods and essential basic services. The escalation of the conflict since March 2015 has dramatically aggravated the protection crisis in which millions face risks to their safety and basic rights. A total of 17.8 million people lack access to safe water and sanitation, and 19.7 million lack access to adequate healthcare. Poor sanitation and waterborne diseases, including cholera, left hundreds of thousands of people ill last year. Meanwhile, grain which could help feed millions, is still at risk of rotting in a key Red Sea storage facility because conditions are too unsafe to reach it. In a bid to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs, the United Nations and the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland will convene the third High-Level Pledging Event for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen 26 February 2019 in Geneva to garner support for the humanitarian response and alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people. At the beginning of this month, it was said that \$4 billion would be needed. Donors pledged \$2.6 billion to ensure that humanitarian operations in Yemen can be sustained and scaled up at a time when humanitarian aid is the only lifeline for millions of Yemenis. This is an increase from last year's total pledges of \$2.01 billion, 100% of which were fulfilled. Most donors (16 so far) have increased their pledges with significant increase from KSA, UAE, UK, EU, Germany and Canada. Another \$1.4 billion appear to be needed.

1. Tens of thousands of people have been killed or injured since 2015, and among them at least 17,700 civilians as verified by the UN. An estimated 3.3 million people remain displaced, up from 2.2 million last year. This includes 685,000 people who fled fighting in Al Hudaydah and on the west coast from June onwards. Escalating conflict is causing extensive damage to public and civilian infrastructure. Intensity of conflict is directly related to severity of needs. Humanitarian needs are most acute in governorates that have been most affected by conflict, including Taizz, Al Hudaydah and Sa’ada governorates. More than 60% of people in these governorates are in acute need of humanitarian assistance. The Yemeni economy is on the verge of collapse. The economy has contracted by about 50% since conflict escalated in March 2015. Employment and income opportunities have significantly diminished. Exchange rate volatility – including

unprecedented depreciation of the Yemeni Rial (YER) between August and October 2018 – further undermined households’ purchasing power. Basic services and the institutions that provide them are collapsing, placing enormous pressure on the humanitarian response. The fiscal deficit since the last quarter of 2016 has led to major gaps in the operational budgets of basic services and erratic salary payments – severely compromising peoples’ access to basic services. Only 51% of health facilities are fully functional. More than a quarter of all children are out of school, and civil servants and pensioners in northern Yemen have not been paid salaries and bursaries for years.

E. USAID has ten missions to North Africa and Middle East (NAME). USAID has 13 missions and a budget for the former Soviet Republics of Central Asia and the Caucuses under 22USC§2295. Another major US Fund is for the Development of the Indus Basin Fund under 22USC§2223. US AID can be credited with the management of more than \$420 million in Afghanistan in 2003. This money helped to rebuild 4,000 kilometers of rural roads, 31 bridges, 850 kilometers of irrigation canals, 16 government ministry buildings, 142 schools, daycare centers and vocational training buildings, and the training of 1,300 teachers and the granting of 7,000 tons of seed in spring 2001 that led to an 83% increase in the production of wheat by the summer of 2002. By 2010 troops were redeployed, they continue to staff military bases in Afghanistan the President wants to terminate. Both the Soviet Union and Osama bin Ladin are dead. The war is over. Sanctions against the Taliban by a Northern minority need to be overruled by the UN Security Council, with due diligence of abuses of the Taliban and Afghan Armed Forces, third and second to international forces in homicide, to normalize economic relations across Afghanistan under 22USC§7202. Sanctions against Iran must be repealed from 22USC§2227 pursuant to appendment of 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 under 22USC§7201. \$2 billion of \$3.6 billion unlawfully obtained assets must immediately repaid (by the Federal Depositor Insurance Corporation) and the remaining \$1.6 billion when Iran is certified a non-nuclear weapons state by the International Atomic Energy Association pursuant to Certain Iranian Assets (2019).

1. It is necessary for the United States to treat on the military history of the middle east since 1980. In 1980 the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and Iraq invaded Iran. More than a million people died in each of those conflicts that both ended around 1988. President Carter supported the mujaheddin resistance via Osama bin Ladin and made enemies with Iran despite the successful resolution of United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (United States of America v. Iran) 1980. The ensuing Iran-Iraq war ended when a US ship, securing the Gulf against Iranian piracy, shot down an Iranian civilian airplane, compensated by Aerial Incident of 3 July 1988 (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) (1989-1996). The International Emergency Economic Powers Act IEEPA under 50USC§1701-1706 needs to be repealed because the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) in New York City needs to change its name to Customs Court (CC) pursuant to the Customs Court Act of 1980 and the IEEPA has been extensively abused to rob Iran since 1980 under internationally recognized false pretenses and oil industry nationalization. UN Security Council sanctions committee is a more reliable venue under 22USC§7202. Reagan sold Iraq weapons in contempt of

Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (*Nicaragua v. United States of America*) 1986. Bush Sr. survived the Soviet Union, but corrupted the Republican Party, that had previously never started a war, with the unjust invasion of Panama and justified invasion of Iraq to defend Kuwait, after a US ambassador was again alleged to have given Saddam Hussein the go ahead. Bush Jr. engaged in unjust war against Iraq after being authorized to attack Afghanistan in retaliation against 9-11 suicide attacks, the result of his ill will, the crisis manufacturing grant seeking prevarication for war with Iraq, and terrorism finance of Osama bin Ladin. Now the US is equal to Russia, like two millionaire murder capitalists in a pod.

2. As a matter of Holocaust denial, it is the Israeli Defense Force attacks on Palestinians that must be prohibited by victim compensation, to end all \$6 billion of US Foreign Military Finance, Foreign Military Education, non-UN Peacekeeping and International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement finance. The proof is that Israel and Egypt are the primary beneficiaries of foreign military assistance. Israeli nuclear weapons, US Security Council veto, client state attacks on Palestine are the equal of the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (*Ukraine v. Russian Federation*) No. 2017/11 9 March 2017. Since the 1980s, the United States has 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. It was repaired by the State Department international programs row that provided for the United National Relief and Works Administration for Palestine refugees in the Near East. Regarding 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.

3. It ought to be noted in that regard that the State of Palestine became a member of UNESCO effective 31 October 2011, UNESCO being such specialized agency within the meaning of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations. The United States presumes to discriminate against Palestine nationality under Art. 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (1946) and Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960). The United States has been assessed with \$550 million arrears and \$85.7 million current dues (+ 3% annual growth?) and demoted to observer status. In FY 18 the \$330 million Other International Programs row in the State Department budget terminated, along with \$11.4 billion for other international assistance programs. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees requires \$670 million FY 19, \$330 million arrears FY 18 plus \$340 million FY 19 and 3% more annually under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. The United States owes nearly \$1 billion arrears 'dues to discrimination against Palestine' FY 19.

4. In *Certain Iranian Assets (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America)* concluded 12 October 2018 the International Court of Justice treats unlawful seizure of Iranian assets pursuant to Executive Orders 12957—Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to the Development of Iranian Petroleum Resources (1995) and Blocking Property of the Government of Iran and Iranian Financial Institutions E.O.13599 (2012) under International Emergency Economic Powers Act under 50USC§1701 *et seq.* (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act under 50USC§1601 *et seq.*, section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81) (NDAA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, So far, something like US \$1.8 billion have been not merely attached but seized and distributed. There is an additional US \$1.7 billion which is the subject of enforcement proceedings before US courts and also attached by US plaintiffs in Luxembourg. There are other funds attached or seized inside or outside the United States. There is about US \$75 million in outstanding US court judgments against Iran. E.O. 13599 (2012) goes beyond proving that the total prohibition against Iranian petroleum in E.O.12957 constitutes discrimination under Article XIII of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) to rob Iranian assets in the United States, without due process of naming the nuclear weapons program, or justification as a response to an outright armed attack, or respecting that Iran has relinquished their nuclear weapons ambitions and tests to the satisfaction of the International Atomic Energy Association pursuant to Arts II and III of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It is the United States who must comply with the 1,700 warhead limit under the 2012 implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The United States owes Iran \$2 billion now and \$1.6 billion when certified a non-nuclear weapons state by the International Atomic Energy Association.

Map of North Africa, Middle East, Central Asia and South-Central Asia



F. Desertification in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas results from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities, affects about one sixth of the world's

population, 70 per cent of all dry lands, amounting to 3.6 billion hectares, one quarter of the total land area of the world. Mountains are an important source of water, energy and biological diversity and are vulnerable to climate change. In prehistoric times cedars were widely spread over much of the Old World, but climatic changes have isolated the four kinds on high mountains with peculiar climates. Lebanon, 6,000 feet above the Mediterranean Sea, is snow-clad in winter but baked by fierce sun in the summer months. Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*) of the pine family (Pinaceae) from the Near East was introduced to England and the USA. Cedar of Lebanon is well known in the Bible. Cedar was the wood used by Solomon to build his temple at Jerusalem, about 1000B.C. The Hebrew name for both tree and timber is *erez*, with the plural form of *arazim*. “Cedar’ comes from Greek *kedros*, and Latin *cedrus*, words originally implying a fragrant juniper bush, but later extended to sweet-smelling woods of many kinds. The true cedars, as trees of the botanical genus *Cedrus* are now called, are remarkable conifers that survive only on high mountains in the sub-tropics. The deodar or Indian cedar grows on the Himalayas, the Atlas cedar on the Atlas Mountains of Morocco, the Cyprus cedar on the Troodos Range in Cyprus, and the Lebanon cedar on Mount Lebanon and a few other higher mountains of Lebanon, Syria and Turkey. It cannot flourish in the warmer lowlands.

1. Solomon bought his cedar timber from Hiram, King of Tyre, in exchange for wheat and oil. The logs were hauled to the sea and floated for 200 miles down the Mediterranean coast, then carried inland to Jerusalem. All the true cedars are evergreen, with two arrangements of needles. On their slender, terminal shoots the needles are placed singly, while on the ore numerous side shoots they are grouped in rosettes. Each side shoot produces a fresh rosette every year, but it elongates extremely slowly – a shoot one inch long may be twenty years old. Male flowers do not open until August, and then appear as conical catkins that shed golden pollen from numerous anthers, and then fall from the twigs. The female conelets, which are pollinated at this time, are green, erect and oval. They take two years to ripen into curious barrel-shaped woody cones, about four inches long by two inches wide. These cones stand upright on the twigs. They have broad scales which slowly fall away, to release the winged seeds gradually during the year that follows. Seeds are borne two to each scale; each is about the size of a grain of wheat, and has a much larger triangular wing. The narrow, waxy needle of the cedar enable it to withstand drought in the summer, whilst making use of soil moisture arising from melted snow. But its young seedlings are vulnerable to grazing goats, cattle, horses, sheep, camels and asses, and where the woods are open to wandering livestock they cannot survive. In consequence the cedar groves were steadily decreasing until the present century, when they received protection from the Lebanon Government. Cedars on Mount Lebanon reach 80 feet in height, with trunks over 40 feet found. Growth is slow at such altitudes, and some may be 2,000 years old. Lebanon cedar is distinguished form other nearly related kinds by its very flat habit of branching. Lebanon cedar is popular for landscape planting in England, North America and throughout the temperate lands of the world. The bark of Lebanon cedar is dark grey and rather thin. The heartwood is a warm brown color. The timber is soft and light. The heartwood is durable, thanks to the natural oil and resin that gives it its fragrance resembling incense and perfumes. Cedar wood is easy to work and strong enough to serve a wide range of

uses. In the Himalayas, where Indian cedar is plentiful, it is use for house-building, railroad ties, furniture, bridge construction and general carpentry.

Art. 5 Principles

§247 United Nations Charter

A. The basic knowledge of the study of international relations is that for the vast majority of history, international relations was seen through the blood red glasses of realist theory that is governed by the balance of military power and shifting alliances between nation states. The Treaty of Westphalia of 1648 is the preeminent example of an aristocratic peace treaty that returned the lands to their peaceful use. During the Enlightenment, of the 18th century, the significance of mercantilism, colonialism and finally the beginning of world government, led to new theories of international relations, not entirely reliant upon military force. Functionalism sets the stage the legitimacy of world institutional government and conferences to write binding multilateral treaties, set uniform international rules and arbitrate disputes. Dependency theory attempts to predict and counsel the behavior of States, in international relations, on the basis of their commercial and economic ties, such as imports and exports, welfare administrations and so forth. Although international treaties date back to time immemorial, and some colonial empires, such as the Macedonian, Roman, Chinese, Ottoman, Soviet and Western European nations, namely the British, conquered and ruled large portions of the world, various international organizations were founded during the industrial revolution, and at the dawn of the 20th century, the laws of war were first codified in the Hague and Geneva Conventions, it was not until after the end of World War I that the first genuine international government, the League of Nations, was founded.

1. Although President Woodrow Wilson created the League of Nations at the conclusion of World War I in 1918 the United States refused to join the League. And in 1924, when the civil code was codified in this isolationist sentiment, Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-D) remains to be amended to Foreign Relations (FR-ee). Germany, was not considered a member of the international community as punishment for starting World War I, and Russia, was disbarred in response to the communist revolution whose murder of the czar inspired fear in the West. Without these three powerful members and without military force at its disposal, the League was doomed to failure. Although the League was fairly successful in resolving or ameliorating smaller conflicts, the Germans, chafing at the high cost of reparations during the Great Depression, and without membership or legal voice in the international community, embarked on World War II, the bloodiest military conflict in the history of the world.

B. At the conclusion of WWII, the United Nations (UN), the current international government, was created by the San Francisco Conference April 25, 1945 to June 26, 1945 and enacted October 24, 1945. In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco to ratify a sabotaged copy of the Charter prepared in the Dumbarton Oaks, Washington Conversations on International Peace and Security Organization, where the

United Nations was formulated and negotiated among international leaders from August 21, 1944 through October 7, 1944 in the United States. The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945. United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October each year. The United Nations did not lack military might. In less than two months after drafting the Charter nuclear bombs were unnecessarily dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.

1. The UN Charter was written at the height of the bloodiest conflict in history and although it has the military might the League lacked, it continued to censure Germany and most significantly, as a military dictatorship, was hard pressed to create a legitimate government based upon the power of taxation, but it was a document of its times. The international government that was created after WWI and WWII is in fact dominated by victorious military powers by means of the unique political mechanism of the Permanent Members of the Security Council, whereby the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France, and later China. Permanent Members had the power to veto any motion before the Security Council and the authority to prevent debate in the General Assembly. There can be no doubt that the UN is a military dictatorship by design, not out of synch with the time, the end of WWII, but being neither civilian nor democratically elected, cannot be construed as a legitimate government that collects taxes and administers welfare benefits.

2. The name "United Nations", coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was first used in the "Declaration by United Nations" of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers. States first established international organizations to cooperate on matters concerning people of lesser renown than the aristocracy in the 19th century. The International Telecommunication Union was founded in 1865 and the International Telegraph Union, and the Universal Postal Union were established in 1874. Both are now United Nations specialized agencies. In 1899, the International Peace Conference was held in the Hague to elaborate instruments for settling crises peacefully, preventing wars and codifying rules of warfare. It adopted the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and established the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which began work in 1902. The forerunner of the United Nations was the League of Nations, an organization conceived in similar circumstances during the first World War, with the support of the U.S. President Woodrow Wilson and established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles "to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security." The United States Congress however voted against joining the League. The International Labour Organization was also created under the Treaty of Versailles as an affiliated agency of the League. The League of Nations ceased its activities after failing to prevent the Second World War.

3. In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter. Those delegates deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by the representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks, United States in August-October 1944. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the

representatives of the 50 countries. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States. On August 6, 1945 the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima and on August 9 another on Nagasaki that deeply scarred the Charter. The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and by a majority of other signatories. United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October each year. Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter were adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963 and came into force on 31 August 1965. A further amendment to Article 61 was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1971, and came into force on 24 September 1973. An amendment to Article 109, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965, came into force on 12 June 1968.

C. Taking into account the General Assembly Resolution 50/52 and recalling the related discussions conducted in the General Assembly, bearing in mind the profound cause for founding of the United Nations, and looking into our common future, we resolve to delete references to the names of “enemy States” in Articles 53, 77, and 107 of the Charter of the United Nations. It was agreed to amend the UN Charter at Chapter XII International Trusteeship System Arts. 75-85 pursuant to paragraph 177 of the Draft Outcome Document 13 September 2005 of the World Summit to establish an international system of social security taxation that appears on the pay-stubs of workers and beneficiaries worldwide. The objective is to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Member States. It was agreed to amend Chapter XIII of the UN Charter Arts 86-91 Trusteeship Council for the Human Rights Council as ordered in the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit A/59/HLPM/CRP.1/ Rev.1 of 22 September 2005 and established in General Assembly Resolution A/60/251 Human Rights Council of 3 April 2006. The Assembly is asked to lay down their Generals of the United Nations (GUN), elect a civilian Secretary of the United Nations (SUN), legislate a United Nations Assembly (UNA) and do business with a Socio-Economic Administration (SEA) pursuant to the principle governing disarmament under Art. 11(1) and two thirds vote of both the Assembly and constitutional processes of Member State under Art. 108 of the present Charter. The Assembly must review Chapter XII International Trusteeship System and Chapter XVIII Elections to determine, whether they approve of the language. Chapter XIII Human Rights Council is exactly as it was drafted in 2005. The idea to abolish the Permanent Membership of the Security Council is overruled. It is essential that enemy states from World War II are repealed. Quorums for the Security Council and Socio-Economic Administration are updated to current levels. Legislating a civilian government to account for official development assistance, solicit for donations and coordinate with national elections has global appeal. The Statement of the United Nations (SUN) and Socio-Economic (SEA) acronyms may appeal only to the English language. The Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish, versions may want some artistic license to be equally authentic.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish a Trust Fund to account for the collection and distribution of individual and corporate contributions earned by placing '1 to 2 percent of income suggested United Nations donation, anything helps', on the individual and corporate tax forms of all Member States. Revenues generated by this method of tax form donation solicitation would be in addition to other methods of contribution to enable wealthy donor nations to achieve the 1% of gross domestic product target for official development assistance. The United Nations budget is responsible for accounting for all official development assistance.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trust fund, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Member States, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each social security agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and most of all equal treatment in the administration of social security benefits.

Article 77

1. The Trust Fund shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed there-under by the Assembly:
 - a. least developed countries, and refugees, who are entitled to benefit payments from the United Nations;
 - b. middle income developing nations who are exempt from either taxation or benefit but fertile for investment;
 - c. donor nations responsible for making annual contributions to the Trust Fund.
2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which Member States in the foregoing categories will fulfill their obligations to give money to the poor.

Article 78

The Trust Fund shall apply to all territories and people who have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among whom shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality. The terms of the trusteeship agreement for each territory, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned.

Article 79

1. Official development assistance must be charitably accounted for by the United Nations. Contributions to the regular United Nations budget, United Nations specialized agencies, United Nations peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, consular services, refugee assistance, and private corporate philanthropic contributions to foreign countries, constitute official development assistance. Foreign military assistance, military education, narcotic control and peacekeeping spending by Members is prohibited, if it is not specifically a United Nations program authorized by the Security Council. The United Nations shall develop an accurate method of accounting for private international corporate philanthropic contributions and account for all official development assistance.
2. With two thirds vote the Assembly shall grant all nations permission to solicit for 'one to two percent of income suggested donation' on individual and corporate income tax forms.
3. Wealthy nations are obligated to achieve one percent of gross domestic product levels of official development assistance contributions.

Article 80

Individual income tax revenues shall be dedicated to providing cash social security benefits to people who would otherwise earn less than the international poverty line. Corporate income tax revenues shall be dedicated to providing goods and services for international development efforts.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the donation will be collected and distributed to developing nation. To sustain benefit payments despite economic downturn or decline in donations Trust Fund savings should equal benefits payments. The Assembly will inform the public of any shortfalls from the prior year or to achieve arbitrary goals, in order to solicit for contributions from taxpayers around the world.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any administrative agreement, a regional area which may include part or all or a collection of impoverished territories to which the social

security agreement for the payment of benefits to poor individuals applies on the basis of the international poverty line.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to administrative areas, including the approval of the terms of social security agreements and of their alteration or amendment shall be exercised by the Assembly.
2. The basic objective shall be applicable to the people of each region.
3. The Assembly shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to social security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Security Council and Socio Economic Administration to perform those functions of the United Nations relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the Member State shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace, social security and humanitarian assistance. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the territory in carrying out the obligations undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, usually, but not necessarily, the Member State.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as regional, including the approval of the terms of the taxation agreements, the apportionment of benefits in the commonwealth, and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Assembly.
2. The Committee on Contributions, shall assist the Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Article 86

1. The Human Rights Council shall comprise between 30 and 50 members, each serving for a period of three years, to be elected directly by the Assembly, by a two thirds majority. In establishing the membership of the Council, due regard shall be given

to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the contribution of Member States to the promotion and protection of human rights;

2. Those elected to the Council should undertake to abide by human rights standards in their respect for and protection and promotion of human rights, and will be evaluated during their term of membership under the review mechanism, unless they have been evaluated shortly before the start of their term in the Council.

Article 87

The Council will be the organ primarily responsible for promoting universal respect for and observance and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner, recognizing their indivisible, inalienable and interrelated nature. Notwithstanding any Committees the Assembly may constitute, the treaty bodies the Council reviews are:

- a. High Commissioner of Human Rights
- b. Council on Human Rights
- c. Committee on Migrant Workers
- d. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- e. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- f. Committee on the Rights of the Child
- g. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- h. Committee against Torture

Function

Article 88

The Council will be:

1. The forum for dialogue on thematic issues relating to all human rights and fundamental freedoms and make recommendations to the Assembly for the further development of international law in the field of human rights.
2. To promote international cooperation to enhance the abilities of Member States to implement human rights commitments, including international norms and standards, and the provision of assistance by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for

Human Rights to Member States, at their request, through programmes of advisory services, technical cooperation and capacity-building.

3. Promote effective coordination and the mainstreaming of human rights within the United Nations system, including by making policy recommendations to the Assembly, the Security Council, the Socio Economic Administration and other United Nations bodies. The Council should also work in close cooperation with regional organizations in the field of human rights.

4. Evaluate the fulfillment by all States of all their human rights obligations, in particular under the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This procedure will not duplicate the reporting procedures being carried out under the human rights treaties.

5. Address any matters or situations related to the promotion and protection of human rights, including urgent human rights situations, and make recommendations thereon to the Member States and provide policy recommendations to the United Nations system and petitioners.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its High Commissioner.
2. The Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Report

Article 91

1. The Council shall submit an annual report to the Assembly.
2. The Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Socio-Economic Administration and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

3. The arrangements made by the Socio-Economic Administration for consultations with non-governmental organizations under Article 63 shall apply to the Council.

CHAPTER XVII ELECTIONS

Article 106

Legitimate governance is derived from the consent of the governed. Elections are the most direct method of determining and fostering their support. Universal respect for liberal democracy is the greatest assurance of peace, freedom and prosperous economic relations. Member States shall make provisions for the United Nations to participate in national elections at the request of the Assembly.

Article 107

1. With a two thirds vote of the Assembly the United Nations may coordinate issues and candidates with the elections of Member States, but is not obligated to do so under the present Charter.
2. Candidates for the Secretary of the United Nations, also authorized by the Security Council may be submitted to national referendums under Article 97. United Nations candidates for national offices may be introduced onto national ballots with two thirds Assembly vote.
3. Controversial issues of importance to every citizen, such as making the one percent United Nations donation a tax, or settling local, state, national or international problems pursuant to United Nations ballot initiatives authorized by two thirds majority of the Assembly.

Amendments begin with the first sentence of the Preamble after war insert, 'poverty and disease' after which delete 'twice in our lifetime'. Replace 'city of San Francisco' with 'cities of New York and Geneva', insert after Charter 'Statement', 're-establish' and delete 'to be' at the end of the Preamble. Thereafter, amendment is mostly a matter of adhering to Art. 7(1) pertaining to the principal organs of the United Nations that is amended to recognize an Assembly in the place of a General Assembly, Security Council, Socio-Economic Administration (SEA) in the place of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), International Trust Fund in the place of International Trusteeship System, Human Rights Council in the place of Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice and a Secretariat, throughout the document. In Art. 14 'general' is deleted from welfare. In Art. 16 after international trusteeship system is inserted 'human rights council'. In Art. 18 (2) 'Economic and Social Council' is changed to 'Socio-Economic Administration', and 'the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph l(c) of Article 86, is deleted. In Art. 23 the number of members in the Security Council is increased from eleven to fifteen. In Art. 36(3) 'general' is deleted. In Art. 53 'as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107' and paragraph 2 and numbering are repealed. In Art. 61 the number of members of the Economic and Social Council is increased from eighteen to its current number of fifty-four members of the Socio-Economic Administration. In Art. 73(e) 'other than those territories' is deleted 'and' inserted to which Chapters XII and XIII apply' is deleted. In Arts. 97 and 98 after he 'or she' is added. Chapter XVII Transitional Security Arrangement naming enemy states from World War II is repealed

and replaced with Elections. Art. 110(2) is deposited with the 'Secretary of the United Nations' and the rest of the article is deleted. In Art. 111 'Government of the United States of America' is amended to 'United Nations'.

§247a Peace: Non-Use of Force

A. The primary purpose of the United Nations as set forth in Art. 1 (1) of the UN Charter is to “maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace”. The Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both under Art. 11(1). The fulfilment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace that should include the termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force” according to the Advisory Opinion Regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories ICJ No. 131 (2004).

1. The principle of non-use of force in Art. 2 (4) is often called the *jus cogens*, universal norm, of international law. It states, “All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state”. This principle may also be called the *principle of non-aggression* and is upheld in the Merit Judgment of Peace Palace in the Hague on 27 June 1986 regarding Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America) No. 70 (1986). The *principle of non-intervention* codified at Art. 2 (7) of the UN Charter ensures that nothing shall authorize the United Nations or its members to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. Wherefore every sovereign State and responsible government has the right to conduct its affairs, without outside interference. Intervention is wrongful when it uses methods of coercion, particularly force, either in the direct form of military action or in the indirect form of support for subversive activities in another State. Upholding this principle, no state shall finance, instigate or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities attempting to overthrow the government of another state. The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States 2625(XXV) was adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970, makes it clear that “No territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal”.

2. In Art. 51 of Chapter VII the UN recognized that the authorization of the use of force is an “inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations”. Under international law in force today, States do not have a right of "collective" armed response to acts which do not constitute an "armed attack". States are limited in the use of force to a direct and proportional response

to the use of force. States must not engage in the support of paramilitary organizations seeking to overthrow the government nor should they use such paramilitary organizations as scapegoats to claim responsibility for the covert military operations of the government. The 27 June 1986 Merit Judgment regarding *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua* (Nicaragua v. United States of America) No. 70 (1986). Art. 39 of Chapter VII refers international threats to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression to the determination of the Security Council who shall make recommendations, regarding the application of sanctions, embargoes or the summoning of armed forces of member nations for peacekeeping missions. In practice those disputes that are not swiftly and pacifically settled by the Resolutions of the Security Council are referred for the more exhaustive research and leadership of the Reports of the Secretary General of the United Nations. When extraordinary circumstances regarding international peace and security or extraordinarily horrible national standards of human rights arise Members must submit such matters the Security Council for either (a) the Pacific settlement of disputes under Chapter VI or (b) punitive, potentially military Action With Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression under Chapter VII.

B. The 1907 Hague Convention states in Art. 22 "the right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited" and in Art. 23 "Arms, projectiles, or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering (are prohibited)"; that had been omitted from the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and were reintroduced to humanitarian law in Art. 35 of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) of 8 June 1977; The first principle protecting the civilian population and civilian objects and establishes the distinction between combatants and non-combatants; States must never make civilians the object of attack and must consequently never use weapons that are incapable of distinguishing between civilian and military targets. The second principle prohibiting the use of weapons and force causing unnecessary suffering to combatants: it is accordingly prohibited to use weapons causing them such harm or uselessly aggravating their suffering. The Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons ICJ No. 95 (1996).

1. Common Art. 3 of the all four of the original Geneva Conventions, states: "Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, color, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria." 1. To this end, prohibiting; a. Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture; b. Taking of hostages; c. Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment; d. The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples. Art. 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) explains: Grave breaches to which the preceding Article relates shall be those involving any of the

following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the present Convention: willful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a protected person, compelling a protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power, or willfully depriving a protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial prescribed in the present Convention, taking of hostages and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly.

2. The Four Original Geneva Conventions and Two Additional Protocols are the pre-eminent contemporary humanitarian laws of war. As the result of the general acceptance of these Conventions the International Committee for the Red Cross, that is authorized there under, has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize four times. The Four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 are; 1. the Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. Geneva, 12 August 1949. 2. the Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea. Geneva, 12 August 1949. 3. the Convention (III) relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War Geneva Convention Geneva, 12 August 1949. The principle of releasing and repatriating prisoners of war at the cessation of active hostilities is found in Art. 118(1). Releasing prisoners of war helps to eliminate residual hostilities and is the customary international gesture for making peace. 4. the Convention (IV) for the Protection of Civilians, Geneva, 12 August 1949. The Two Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977 are; 1. the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) Geneva, 8 June 1977 2. the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), Geneva, 8 June 1977.

3. Reparations can be settled by the Security Council Compensation Commission. The principle of reparation for damages enumerated in Art. 26 of Declaration on Social Progress and Development 2542 (XXIV) 1969. Interpretations of Paragraph 4 of the Annex following Article 179 of the Treaty of Neuilly of 29 November 1919 (Greek Republic v. Kingdom Bulgaria) by the Permanent Court of Justice in No. 3 (12/9/1924) in respect of damages caused incurred by claimants not only as regards their property, rights and interest but also their person. The essential principle contained in the actual trial of an illegal act is that reparation must, as far as possible, wipe out all the consequences of the illegal act and re-establish the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if that act had not been committed.” In the Advisory Opinion regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory No. 131 on 9 July 2004. By reason of attitude not in accordance with the Geneva Conventions the government is under obligation to make good to consequence of injury. Thus every wrong creates a right for the court to rectify...Case Concerning the Factory of Chorzow A. No. 9 (1927) the Permanent Court of Justice.

C. The 20th century was the most violent humanity has experienced. Nearly three times as many people were killed in conflict in the twentieth century as in the previous four centuries combined, with 109.7 million conflict related deaths, 4.35% of the general

population in the 20th century based upon midcentury population. Despite International Safeguards both international and civil war, remain common occurrences to this day that require the recognition and enforcement of human rights by national, regional and world leaders, legislatures, and courts of competent jurisdiction, when they occur; to ensure warring parties must negotiate and ratify a peace treaty; ensure human rights and the sovereignty of the state(s); to take an accurate census of the victims of war, to publish accurate budgets and administrate compensation and welfare, to facilitate commerce and reparation between formerly warring parties. The last decade of the twentieth century witnessed a marked reduction in the number of conflicts. From a high of 51 conflicts in 1991 there were only 29 ongoing conflicts in 2003. The wars and conflicts of the last 15 years have exacted an extremely large toll in human lives. With more than 300 casualties per 100,000 the Syrian Arab Republic is the most dangerous place on earth. Africa and Central America vie for highest homicide rate in the world, sometimes, in excess of 100 per 100,000. Europe and Canada 2 per 100,000, Asia and the rest of America 8 per 100,000. Small arms kill 500,000 people a year on average, or one person per minute. Antipersonnel mines kill another 25,000 people a year. The majority of homicides in Palestine and Afghanistan are reported to be perpetrated by international military coalitions. International military coalitions need to be prohibited in Afghanistan, Syria and Yemen, where a massive relief effort is underway to prevent hunger.

1. Until recently, the United Nations has been successful in dramatically reducing the number of casualties of war since WWII, that claimed an estimated 50 million lives, but, after a short Golden era in the 1950s and 60s when dozens of nations gained their independence from colonialism, the number of civilian casualties from poverty, famine and preventable disease has risen dramatically and income inequality between industrialized and developing nations has increased at an alarming pace. The 2016 World Humanitarian Summit reported that the number of civil wars have increased and the number of people internally displaced by conventional armed conflict has risen to 65 million. More than 6.5 million refugees fleeing the Syrian civil war since the Arab spring of 2011 have exceeded the 5.7 million refugees from the several decade long Columbian civil war. Millions of refugees from Syria have relocated to neighboring countries and even migrated by the hundreds of thousands to the European Union. More than 3,000 people died in boat accidents crossing the Mediterranean in 2014. Hundreds of thousands to a million people died incidental to the US intervention in Iraq. Oil smuggling in the aftermath of the Oil for Food program has developed frightening private armies, mostly armed with US weapons, who have taken over entire cities and regions. Conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan near three million refugees and there are more than a million refugees fleeing Somalia. The Columbian civil war, that has raged since the 1980s, has caused more than 5 million people to flee the country. 2 million are estimated to join 3 million refugees from Venezuela in 2019 after extremely high homicide rates and 200,000% annual inflation since the death of Hugo Chavez in 2013. Global spending on defense hit \$1.82 trillion in 2018, up 2.6% on the previous year and the highest figure since 1988. The United States, the world's biggest military spender, raised its spending for the first time in seven years to \$649 billion in 2018. China, the world's second largest spender, increased its spending by 5% to \$250 billion in 2018 -- the 24th consecutive year of rising Chinese military expenditure, SIPRI wrote. China

accounted for 14% of global defense expenditures last year, the report said. Saudi Arabia (\$67.6 billion), India (\$66.5 billion), France (\$63.8 billion), Russia (\$61.4 billion) and the UK (\$50 billion).

a. In 2019 there are an estimated fifteen African countries involved in war, or are experiencing post-war conflict and tension. In West Africa, the countries include Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Togo. In East Africa, the countries include Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda. In Central Africa, the countries include Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda. In North Africa, the country is Algeria and in South Africa, the countries include Angola and Zimbabwe. Since the end of the Cold War, Africa has experienced a disproportionately large number of armed conflicts. According to the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), there have been an estimated 630 state-based and non-state armed conflicts on the continent between 1990 and 2015. Having declined considerably from the early 1990s until 2010, the number of state-based armed conflicts in Africa has recently increased. Among the most notable examples of this reversal are the wars centered on northern Nigeria involving Boko Haram, the civil war and NATO-led intervention in Libya, the resurgence of Tuareg rebels and various jihadist insurgents in Mali, the series of revolts and subsequent attempts at ethnic cleansing in the CAR, the spread of the war against al-Shabaab across south-central Somalia and north-eastern Kenya, and the outbreak of a deadly civil war in South Sudan. Most of Africa's recent state-based armed conflicts are "repeat civil wars." 90% of all civil wars worldwide were repeat civil wars, most of which occurred in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. Incredibly, every civil war that started since 2003 (with the exception of Libya) has been a continuation of a previous civil war. Since the end of the Cold War, data collected by the UCDP has identified Africa as the global epicenter of non-state armed conflicts, with the continent being home to more than 75% of the global total between 1989 and 2015.

b. El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras consistently rank among the most violent countries in the world. El Salvador became the world's most violent country not at war in 2015, when gang-related violence brought its homicide rate to 103 per hundred thousand. It has since fallen by one third. Nevertheless, all three countries have significantly higher homicide rates than neighboring Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama. In 2012, Salvadoran President Mauricio Funes's administration helped broker a truce between the MS-13 and M-18 gangs. Homicides fell by more than 40% that year. Despite the reduction in violence between the gangs, crimes against civilians, such as extortion, continued unabated, and when the peace deal unraveled in 2014, killings more than doubled. The judiciary must ensure everyone has the right to a fair trial regarding crime, punishment and forcible relocation. In the last ten years, approximate 150,000 people have been killed in the Northern Triangle of Central America (NTCA). Since then, the situation has only worsened, with a particularly worrying situation in El Salvador, where 6,650 intentional homicides were reported in 2015, reaching a staggering murder rate of 103 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015, while Honduras suffered 57 per 100,000 (8,035 homicides) and Guatemala 30 per 100,000 (4,778 homicides). The Honduras homicide rate is reported to have been the highest in the world at 90 homicide deaths per 100,000 residents in 2016. Crime rates have jumped throughout the region. In El Salvador, the murder rate is now 120 per 100,000 inhabitants (compared to 8 per 100,000 in the United

States). Even in Costa Rica -- a country that has no army and was once known as the Switzerland of Central America -- kidnappings have become common and a journalist was recently murdered for denouncing corruption. In Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, groups of young people have fashioned American-style gangs and seized control of working-class neighborhoods and even entire hamlets. These young criminals, some of them former U.S. residents who were forcibly repatriated after committing crimes in the United States, have become the foot soldiers for the flourishing smuggling, car theft, and kidnapping industries. According to U.S. law enforcement officials, 60% of the cocaine that entered the United States last year passed through Central America, concealed in small aircraft, fast boats, and trucks. Honduras and Guatemala have endured strings of military coups, most recently for Honduras in 2009. Retired military officers are the primary drug traffickers. Belize and Guatemala also have an unresolved border dispute, which saw tensions renewed and blood spilt in 2016.

c. The civil war in Syria has caused more than 250,000 casualties and more than 6 million refugees, the most of any nation in the world at this time. The 2016 World Humanitarian Summit reported that the number of civil wars have increased and the number of people internally displaced by conventional armed conflict has risen to 65 million. More than 6.5 million refugees fleeing the Syrian civil war since the Arab spring of 2011 have exceeded the 5.7 million refugees from the several decade long Columbian civil war. Millions of refugees from Syria have relocated to neighboring countries and even migrated by the hundreds of thousands to the European Union. More than 3,000 people died in boat accidents crossing the Mediterranean in 2014. Hundreds of thousands to a million people died incidental to the ill advised and unauthorized US intervention in Iraq. Oil smuggling in the aftermath of the Oil for Food program has developed frightening private armies, mostly armed with US weapons, who have taken over entire cities and regions. Russia has supported the Assad Ba'ath Party regime military actions in Syrian, renewing Cold War hostilities in client states in a bilateral rejection of the Annex to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction CWC was opened in Paris in 1993 and entered into force in 1997.

D. In its very first resolution, unanimously adopted on 24 January 1946, the General Assembly established a Commission to deal with “the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy” (resolution 1 (I) of 24 January 1946; this Commission was dissolved in 1952 when the first United Nations Disarmament Commission, mentioned above, was established). The United Nations Department of Disarmament Affairs (UNDODA) was founded in 1982 by the General Assembly under Resolution 52/12 and operated until 1992 when it was disbanded, in 1998 it was re-established as an under-Secretariat. As early as 1954, the General Assembly had called for a convention on nuclear disarmament (resolution 808 (IX) A of 4 November 1954) and has repeated this call in many subsequent resolutions. The Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water Partial Test Ban was the first international treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons opened and entered into force in 1963. Following extensive negotiations in the 1960s, in which both nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States participated, the NPT was opened for signature on 1 July 1968. It entered into

force on 5 March 1970 and was extended indefinitely in 1995. Review conferences have been held every five years since its entry into force, pursuant to Article VIII, paragraph 3, of the NPT.

1. The Reagan administration refused to comply with the SALT II treaty. At the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) were held in New York 2-27 May 2005. More than 180 nations convened to review the nonproliferation treaty with hearings for Iran and North Korea, America, Russia and others to move toward a world free of the nuclear threat. In the opening of the month long conference Secretary-General Kofi Annan said all nations must work toward, "a world of reduced nuclear threat and, ultimately, a world free of nuclear weapons. Ultimately, the only way to guarantee that they will never be used is for our world to be free of such weapons." The Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) requires that the US negotiate in good faith to have no more than 1,700 nuclear warheads by 2012. In 2002 the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists estimated that there are more than 10,600 nuclear warheads in the U.S. stockpile. Almost 8,000 of these are active or operational; nearly 2,700 inactive. The Natural Resources Defense Council (NDRC) reported that in 2005 the US maintained 480 nuclear weapons stored in eight air bases in six European countries. Oral arguments have also been introduced as to the existence of nuclear warheads on a US military base in Turkey. The US has desisted in the practice of stationing nuclear warheads abroad and made reductions in the arsenal sufficient to comply with the 1,700 warhead limit of the NPT in 2012. The Korb Report argued for limiting the nuclear arsenal to less than 1,000. Of the 6,000 operational nuclear weapons in the American arsenal. About 5,000 of these weapons are classified as strategic or intercontinental while the other 1,000 are tactical or battlefield weapons deployed in Europe. Since each of these nuclear weapons has on average 20 times the destructive power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, which killed 140,000 people immediately and 240,000 people eventually, the number of weapons is far in excess of what the United States needs to deter any current or prospective nuclear power from launching an attack on the United States, its allies or its interests. Fielding a deployed arsenal of 600 warheads and holding another 400 in reserve, eliminating all the tactical or battlefield weapons, and not developing any new weapons will not undermine deterrence in any way and would save more than \$8 billion.

E. The many continents have also joined together to enforce and confederate from the NPT in their region. The Bangkok Treaty opened in 1995 entered into force in 1997, the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty of Rarotonga was signed in 1985 and entered into force in 1986. Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean Treaty of Tlatelolco was signed in 1967 and enforced by the nations, The Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof or Sea-Bed Treaty was opened in 1971 and entered into force in 1972. Whereby States Parties to this Treaty undertake not to emplant or emplace on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof beyond the outer limit of a sea-bed zone, as defined in article II, any nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction as well as structures, launching installations or any other facilities specifically designed for

storing, testing or using such weapons. African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Pelindaba Treaty was signed 1996. The Treaty prohibits nuclear weapons within the Organization of African Unity. These treaties all ensure that, 1. Each State Party undertakes not to allow, in its territory, any other State to: a. develop, manufacture or otherwise acquire, possess or have control over nuclear weapons; b. station or transport nuclear weapons; or c. Test or use nuclear weapons; d. dump at sea or discharge into the atmosphere any radioactive material or wastes; e. dispose radioactive material or wastes on land in the territory of or under the jurisdiction of other States; f. allow, within its territory, any other State to dump at sea or discharge into the atmosphere any radioactive material or wastes; and g. nothing shall prejudice the right of the States Parties to use nuclear energy, in particular for their economic development and social progress. The 1987 Missile Technology Control Regime, an informal, multi-country pact aimed at preventing the sale of rockets capable of carrying weapons of mass destruction.

F. Weapons free zones have proven to be effective ways to eliminate arms races. Several Weapons Free zones have been established in Antarctica

1. The Antarctic Treaty of 1959 was entered into force in 1961 that states, Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited, *inter alia*, any measures of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, as well as the testing of any types of weapons is prohibited.
2. The Treaty on Open Skies was opened for signatures in 1992 and is not yet in force. The purpose of the Treaty is to permit spy planes unimpeded access national airspace to make photographs. Art. 2(3) sets forth the Quotas that form the foundation of this treaty, it states, Each State Party shall have the right to conduct a number of observation flights over the territory of any other State Party equal to the number of observation flights which that other State Party has the right to conduct over it. This treaty should probably be repealed because spying is risky business and this treaty does not adequately prohibit bombings.
3. The Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies was opened in 1979 and entered into force in 1984 State Parties must inform the Secretary General of the nature of all missions to the moon and outer-space to ensure that under Art. 3 (1), The moon shall be used by all States Parties exclusively for peaceful purposes. Art. 3 (4) states, The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military maneuvers on the moon shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration and use of the moon shall also not be prohibited.
4. Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space of the UN General Assembly on 6 January 2006 recognized the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and reaffirms the will of all States that the exploration and

use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes and shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development. In H. R. 2420 the Space Preservation Act authored by Dennis Kucinich (D-OH) of May 18, 2005 sought to preserve the cooperative, peaceful uses of space for the benefit of all humankind by prohibiting the basing of weapons in space and the use of weapons to destroy or damage objects in space that are in orbit, and for other purposes.

G. The Anti-Personnel Mine Convention (Mine-Ban Convention) went into force in 1999. Article 1 states, 1. Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances: *a)* To use anti-personnel mines; *b)* To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines; *c)* To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention. 2. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in accordance with the provisions of this Convention. *i.* Landmines are known to have caused 5,197 casualties in 2008, a third of them children, according to the Nobel Prize-winning International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), which links some 1,000 activist groups.

H. Declaration II on the Use of Projectiles the Object of Which is the Diffusion of Asphyxiating or Deleterious Gases, Hague 29 July 1899 was reinforced in the 1925 Geneva Protocol Prohibiting the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare. It states, “asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, has been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world;”

1. The BWC, Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction was opened in 1972 and entered into force in 1975. To achieve effective progress toward general and complete disarmament, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes never in any circumstance to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain: Microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes; Weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

2. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction CWC was opened in Paris in 1993 and entered into force in 1997 to achieve effective progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction. Article 1 sets forth the General Principles governing State Parties working on their own or in co-operation with the UN to prohibit Chemical weapons, *(a)* To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons, or transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons to anyone; *(b)* To use chemical weapons; *(c)* To engage in any military preparations to use chemical

weapons; (d) To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention. (e) Each State Party undertakes to destroy chemical weapons it owns or possesses, or that are located in any place under its jurisdiction or control, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

I. The CCWC Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects was opened for signature in 1981 and has not yet been entered into force. The Convention entreats upon all states in their international relations to refrain from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State. The four protocols state: Protocol I Prohibits the use of any weapon the primary effect of which is to injure by fragments which are Non-Detectable in Humans by X-rays. Protocol II Prohibits the use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices on both land and at sea as of 1996. Protocol III Prohibits the Use of Incendiary Weapons. Protocol IV Prohibits the Use of Blinding Laser Weapons Adopted by the 8th Plenary Meeting of the States Parties on 13 October 1995

J. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques ENMOD was opened in 1977 and entered into force on 1978. Article 1 states, Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State Party. Article 2 defines, the term "environmental modification techniques" refers to any technique for changing -- through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes -- the dynamics, composition or structure of the Earth, including its biota, lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, or of outer space.

K. The Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacture of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials was opened in 1997 and entered into force in 1998. Article II states the purpose of the Convention is, a. to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials; a. to promote and facilitate cooperation and exchange of information and experience among States Parties to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.

1. The Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions adopted in 1999 and not yet in force. The Objective of this document deposited with the Secretary of the Organization of American States is to contribute more fully to regional openness and transparency in the acquisition of conventional weapons by exchanging information regarding such acquisitions, for the purpose of promoting confidence among States in the Americas.

L. Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. Goal 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles,

human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development. Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

§247b Equality: Right of All Peoples to Self-Determination

A. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote: a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion under Art. 55 of the UN Charter. The International Bill of Rights is comprised of three documents: the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969); International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966); and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). These basic documents are supported by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976), the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 23 March 1976 recognizing the Human Rights Council and; the Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty of 15 December 1989.

1. Art. 1 common to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights reaffirms the right of all peoples to self-determination, and lays upon the States parties the obligation to promote the realization of that right. The principle of self-determination of peoples has been enshrined in the United Nations Charter and reaffirmed by the General Assembly in resolution 2625 (XXV) whereby every State has the duty to refrain from any forcible action which deprives peoples of their right to self-determination. Common Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 23 March 1976 and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 3 January 1976 provide (1) All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. (2) All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

2. The right all peoples to self determination is fundamental to progressively increasing and equalizing global prosperity. More than 80 nations whose peoples were under colonial rule have joined the United Nations as sovereign independent states pursuant to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (1961) and Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources (1962). Many other Territories have achieved self-determination through political association with other independent states or through integration with other states. Poverty is the principal financial concern addressed by the administration of international relief. For a nation to develop and succeed they must be able to profit from the exploitation of their resources. Colonialism and paternalism undermine these goals by taking capital from where it is most needed and sending it to wealthy nations where it is taken for granted. Freedom of migration and trade help to distribute the world's sovereign wealth. Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories under Art. 73 of the UN Charter. The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent.

B. Among territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality of all members under Art. 78 and Art. 2(1) and 55(c) of the UN Charter. Art. 2(2) 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 in accordance with the present Charter. (3) All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered. (4) All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with

the Purposes of the United Nations. (5) All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action. (6) The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security. (7) Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

1. The principle of equality and non-discrimination is a fundamental element of international human rights law. In accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. The purpose of the United Nations is to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion under Art. 1(3) of the UN Charter. All persons must be treated equally before the law, without discrimination. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood under Art. 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) provides: . Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty under Art. 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

2. Each State Party undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status under Art. 2(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976). The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status under Art. 2 (2) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976). Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity under Art. 2(3)(a) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976). The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, in the enjoyment of those rights provided by the State in conformity with the present Covenant, the State may subject such rights only to such limitations as are determined by law only in so far as this may be compatible with the nature of these rights and solely for the

purpose of promoting the general welfare in a democratic society under Art. 4 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976). In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, color, sex, language, religion or social origin under Art. 4(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976). All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status under Art. 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976).

3. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969) provides all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, color or national origin. All human beings are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law against any discrimination and against any incitement to discrimination. The term "racial discrimination" shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life under Art. 1(1). States Parties shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take, in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved under Art. 2(2). In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, color, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights: right to equal treatment before tribunals, right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, political rights. Other civil rights include, right to freedom of movement and residence within the border of the State, right to leave any country, including one's own and to return to one's country, the right to nationality, the right to marriage and choice of spouse, the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, the right to inherit, the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. Other economic, social and cultural rights include, the rights to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of

work, to protection against unemployment, to equal pay for equal work, to just and favorable remuneration, the right to join and form trade unions, the right to housing, the right to public health, medical care, social security and social services, the right to education and training, the right to equal participation in cultural activities, and the right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public, such as transport, hotels, restaurants, cafes, theaters and parks.

4. The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs under Art. 8 of the UN Charter (1946). States Parties have the obligation to ensure the equal rights of men and women to enjoy all economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. The welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields. States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men under Art. 3 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979). Concern over the basic rights of political participation has not diminished since the adoption of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women in 1952. Its provisions, therefore, are restated in article 7 of the present document, whereby women are guaranteed the rights to vote, to hold public office and to exercise public functions. This includes equal rights for women to represent their countries at the international level under Art. 8. The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women - adopted in 1957 - is integrated under Art. 9 providing for the statehood of women, irrespective of their marital status. The Convention, thereby, draws attention to the fact that often women's legal status has been linked to marriage, making them dependent on their husband's nationality rather than individuals in their own right. Arts. 10, 11 and 13, respectively, affirm women's rights to non-discrimination in education, employment and economic and social activities. These demands are given special emphasis with regard to the situation of rural women, whose particular struggles and vital economic contributions, as noted in Art. 14. Art. 15 asserts the full equality of women in civil and business matters, demanding that all instruments directed at restricting women's legal capacity "shall be deemed null and void". Finally, in Art. 16, the Convention returns to the issue of marriage and family relations, asserting the equal rights and obligations of women and men with regard to choice of spouse, parenthood, personal rights and command over property.

5. Migrant workers and members of their families: (a) Are considered as documented or in a regular situation if they are authorized to enter, to stay and to engage in a remunerated activity in the State of employment pursuant to the law of that State and to international agreements to which that State is a party; (b) Are considered as non-documented or in an irregular situation if they do not comply with the conditions provided for in subparagraph (a) of the present article 5 of the International Convention on the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990). States Parties undertake, in accordance with the international instruments concerning human

rights, to respect and to ensure to all migrant workers and members of their families within their territory or subject to their jurisdiction the rights provided for in the present Convention without distinction of any kind such as to sex, race, color, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, nationality, age, economic position, property, marital status, birth or other status under Art. 7 of the International Convention on the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990). Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to equality with nationals of the State concerned before the courts and tribunals under Art. 18(1) of the Convention on the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990). Migrant workers shall enjoy treatment not less favorable than that which applies to nationals of the State of employment in respect of remuneration and, other conditions of work under Art. 25(a). Where the applicable legislation does not allow migrant workers and members of their families a benefit, the States concerned shall examine the possibility of reimbursing interested persons the amount of contributions made by them with respect to that benefit on the basis of the treatment granted to nationals who are in similar circumstances Art. 27 (2). Each child of a migrant worker shall have the basic right of access to education on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals of the State concerned. Access to public pre-school educational institutions or schools shall not be refused or limited by reason of the irregular situation with respect to stay or employment of either parent or by reason of the irregularity of the child's stay in the State of employment under Art. 30.

6. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990) follows the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959), and is the world's most comprehensive framework for the protection of children's rights. It includes the right to protection from discrimination based on their parent's or legal guardian's sex, race, religion, and a host of other identifiers. The convention supports protections for children from forced labor, child marriage, deprivation of a legal identity, and grants both able-bodied and disabled children the right to health care, education, and freedom of expression. It also has safeguards for parents to take care of their children, including parental leave. A child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier under Art. 1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status under Art. 2(1). States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members under Art. 2(2). States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of

his or her family environment for any reason under Art. 22(2). Only three U.N. countries have not ratified the CRC: Somalia, South Sudan, and the United States. The U.S. signed the treaty under Bill Clinton in 1995, an essentially symbolic agreement with the principles set forth under the treaty. But ratification of any treaty in the United States requires a two-thirds majority vote in the Senate to pass, and a number of Republican senators, claiming concerns about U.S. sovereignty, have consistently opposed ratification. After cutting 10 million temporary assistance for needy family (TANF) benefits 1996-2000, the U.S. is falling behind on a number of children's rights indicators. As of 2010, the U.S. ranked 30th out of 34 OECD countries in terms of child poverty. 21.2% of children in the United States live in poverty. The average for OECD countries is 13.3%. Only Chile, Turkey, Mexico and Israel had higher child poverty rates. The U.S. is the only high-income country not to grant paid maternity leave.

7. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2007) defines: Discrimination on the basis of disability” means any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. It includes all forms of discrimination, including denial of reasonable accommodation. “Reasonable accommodation” means necessary and appropriate modification and adjustments not imposing a disproportionate or undue burden, where needed in a particular case, to ensure to persons with disabilities the enjoyment or exercise on an equal basis with others of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. 1. States Parties recognize that all persons are equal before and under the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law. 2. States Parties shall prohibit all discrimination on the basis of disability and guarantee to persons with disabilities equal and effective legal protection against discrimination on all grounds. 3. In order to promote equality and eliminate discrimination, States Parties shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided. 4. Specific measures which are necessary to accelerate or achieve de facto equality of persons with disabilities shall not be considered discrimination under Art. 5. Children with disabilities are protected by States Parties who shall take all necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children under Art. 7(1). Equal protection of the law is guaranteed under Art. 12, Access to Justice under Art. 13 (1). Liberty and Security under Art. 14, Liberty of Movement and Nationality under Art. 18, Living Independently and Being Included in the Community under Art. 19, Respect for Privacy under Art. 22(2), Respect for Home and Family under Art. 23, Education under Art. 24, Work and Employment under Art. 27, Participation in Political and Public Life under Art. 29, Participation in Cultural Life, Recreation, Leisure, Sport, Braille and Sign Language under Art. 30.

C. Economic growth refers to an increase in the goods and services produced by an economy during a given period, as measured by the rate of change in gross domestic product (GDP), excluding inflation. In its simplest terms, GDP is a measure of economic activity, business in an economy. When GDP is divided by population, the result is GDP

per capita, which is often used to measure the standard of living of a country. The benefits of economic growth are distributed unequally within and among countries. The same is true of the costs of economic growth. In 1960, member countries of the newly established Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) declared in the organization's charter that: The aims of the OECD shall be to promote policies designed to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries. While economic growth has brought higher living standards and jobs for many people, along with tax revenues for governments, it has been achieved at the cost of depleted soils and aquifers; degraded lands and forests; contaminated rivers, seas, and oceans; disrupted cycles of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorous; and more. In short, economic growth is not an unqualified good. And these environmental costs, along with the social cost of unequal growth, can be substantial. The environmental costs of economic growth come from the increasing use of "throughput": the materials (i.e. biomass, construction materials, metals, minerals, and fossil fuels) used to support economic growth.

1. An economy growing at 3% per year will experience a tenfold increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) after 78 years, which is about the average lifetime of a person born in an industrialized country. A handy rule of thumb for economic growth, and indeed for any kind of growth, is called the "rule of 70". Consider the growth rate of the world economy, say a 2 per cent per year increase of the GWP per person. If we take 70 divided by the annual growth rate, in this case 70 divided by 2, or 35, we determine the number of years it takes for the economy to double in size. So an economy growing at 2 percent per year will double in 35 years ($=70/2$); if the global growth heats up to 4 percent per year, the doubling time therefore drops by half, to 17.5 years ($=70/4$). Now the key point is that the world economy has been growing consistently since the start of the Industrial Revolution in the middle of the eighteenth century. In 2006 Angus Maddison, the late economic historian estimated GDP per person from 1 C.E.. By that measure, the GWP rose from \$695 billion in 1820 to around \$41 trillion by 2010. During that same period, the world population rose from around 1.1 billion to 6.9 billion. Therefore GWP per capita increased from \$651 to \$5,942 in 2010. The average annual growth from 1820 to 2010 1.1% . Total world product has increased around 275 times, roughly from \$330 billion for the entire world in 1800 to around \$91 trillion.

2. Since the Industrial Revolution which began in 1750 the era of modern economic growth has led the Gross World Product (GWP) per capita to increase in a sustained basis, though in a very uneven way across different regions of the world. A few of the world's poorest countries have not achieved the takeoff of modern economic growth that other countries experienced two centuries ago. There are two kinds of economic growth. One kind of growth is the growth of the world's technological leaders. In the early nineteenth century that was certainly England; in the middle to end of the nineteenth century, it was Germany and the United States; in the twentieth century the United States was by far the most technologically dynamic country in the world. The "technological leaders" had a very particular kind of economic growth driven by relentless technological advance, in which advances in one technology tend to spur advances in other technologies as well, through new innovations and new combinations of processes.

Economists call this kind of growth endogenous growth meaning something that arises from within a system, rather than from the outside. There is a second kind of economic growth, the growth of a “laggard” country that for whatever reasons of history, politics, and geography lagged behind as the technological leaders charged ahead. This kind of growth is very different from endogenous growth. It is sometimes called “catch-up” growth. The technologies that fuel it come from outside the economy engaged in rapid catching up. The essence of the import strategy is to import technologies from abroad rather than develop them at home. Catch-up growth can be considerably faster than endogenous growth. Technological leaders have tended to grow at around 1%-2% per capita, while the fastest catching up countries, like South Korea and China, have enjoyed per capita GDP growth of 5%-10% per annum. No technological leader has ever sustained such rapid growth rates, and no laggard country has sustained them after the point of catching up with the leading countries. Super-rapid growth is about closing gaps, not about inventing wholly new economic systems or technologies. The failure to recognize the fundamental differences between endogenous growth and catch-up growth has led to all sorts of confusion in the discussion of economic development.

3. The age of information and communication technology (ICT) has given rise to the new “knowledge economy” in which massive amounts of data can be stored, processed, and transmitted globally for use in just about every sector of the economy. The invention and spread of mobile phones, and now smartphones and other handheld devices, has made the ICT revolution also a mobile revolution, wherein information can readily reach every nook and cranny of the planet. The ICT revolution builds on waves of scientific and technological innovations. Modern economic growth diffused throughout the world during past 250 years. The Industrial Revolution began in England in the mid-eighteenth century. By the middle of the nineteenth century, only a handful of countries had reached the \$2,000 per capita (measured at PPP 1990 prices). As late as 1940, the \$2,000 threshold had been reached only by the United States, Canada, Europe, the Soviet Union, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and the Southern cone of South America (Argentina, Chile and Uruguay) but still not by most of the world. Within Europe, industrialization spread roughly from the northwest (Britain) to the southeast (Balkans) in the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The year that each European country reached \$2,000 per capita is well explained by its proximity to Britain: the closer to Britain, the earlier the date of reaching \$2,000 per capita. Among the continental European countries, the Netherlands was the earliest and the Balkan states the latest (not reaching \$2,000 per capita until the twentieth century).

4. Development generally came earliest in temperate-zone regions, such as the Southern Cone of South America. Development came first to coastal countries and generally reached landlocked countries (such as Afghanistan, Bolivia, and Mongolia) much later. Geopolitics certainly mattered. Domination by a European or Asian imperial power set back the process of industrialization in countries in Africa and Asia. Disease burden mattered too. Since development depends on a healthy, well-educated population, it’s not a surprise that regions beset by a heavy disease burden are held back. For tropical Africa in particular, the lack of fossil fuels need not consign these countries to a lack of economic development in the twenty-first century. The combination of modern

technology a lot of sunshine has a lot of potential. The cost of solar photovoltaic (PV) power has fallen by a factor of around 100 since 1977. PV and other forms of solar power (such as concentrated solar thermal energy) could now offer Africa a great energy breakthrough, one that is especially important for countries, that through no fault of their own, simply lack the coal, oil and gas reserves that have benefited other parts of the world. Technological advances are the main driver of long-term global economic growth. The rapid growth of the world economy since 1750 is the result of 250 years of technological advances, starting with the steam engine and steam powered transportation, the internal combustion engine, electrification, industrial chemistry, scientific agronomy, aviation, nuclear power, and today's ICTs (Information and Communication Technology).

D. The World Bank places countries into three main categories: high income, middle-income and low-income. The world is divided with 55 high-income economies (1.3 billion people), 103 middle-income countries (4.9 billion people), and 36 low-income countries (0.8 billion people). The classification is based on the country's GDP per capita. In the current criteria, a country is low-income if its GDP per capita is below \$1,035 per person per year, or about \$3 a day. A middle-income country is in a band between \$1,035 and \$12,615 per person per year. The high income countries are above the \$12,616 per person threshold. The middle-income group, which is quite big, is split between the upper-middle-income and the lower-middle income, with the dividing line at \$4,085 per person per year. There is also one more very important UN category. There is a subgroup within the low-income countries that is in rather desperate shape. The United Nations has classified this group as the least-developed countries (LDCs). There are some fifty countries on the list, mostly concentrated in tropical Africa and Asia. Purchasing power parity adjustment is largest for the poorest countries. In a typical poor African country, for example, the GDP per capita in PPP units tends to be three to four times larger than the GDP expressed at market prices.

1. Social welfare programs seeking to achieve greater prosperity must account for and support (a) rural-urban agricultural trade and food security, (b) public health, and (c) education. (a) Sustainable agriculture, rural development, trade and national nutrition to alleviate starvation, hunger, and malnutrition throughout the country; expand the provision of basic services and equipment to rural poor people to enhance their capacity for self-help; c. help create productive farm and off-farm employment in rural areas to increase agricultural production and food processing capabilities for fair trade to urban and international food markets under 22USC§2151a-1. (b) Good health conditions to improve the quality of life and contribute to the individual's capacity to participate in employment by, i. ensuring the swift administration of quality hospital care for the poor. ii. emphasizing self-sustaining, insured, community-based health programs that pay licensed professionals to do house calls, inspections and office check ups as preventative medicine. iii. Ensure that health care professionals are reimbursed by the government if their patients are poor and/or uninsured 22USC§2151b. (c) Expand both formal and non-formal education methods, to improve the relevance of education to the rural and urban poor particularly at the primary level, through reform of curricula, teaching materials, teaching methods, teacher training and standard textbooks; to strengthen the education

capabilities of universities and scholarships which enable the young and poor to participate in employment programs 22USC§2151c.

2. To ensure sound financial management development programs provide technical assistance to foreign governments and foreign central banks of developing and transitional countries by enacting laws and establishment of administrative procedures and institutions to promote macroeconomic and fiscal stability, efficient resource allocation, transparent and market-oriented processes and sustainable private sector growth. These laws must create, 1. tax systems that are progressive, fair, objective, and efficiently gather sufficient revenues for governmental operations; 2. debt issuance, management and relief programs that rely on market forces; 3. budget planning and implementation that permits responsible fiscal policy management; 4. commercial banking sector development that efficient intermediates between savers and investors; 5. protection for the integrity of financial systems, financial institutions, and government programs. 6. state welfare administration and census to guarantee the full socio-economic study of the populace and equitable administration of tax relief to all those in need. 7. industrial and commercial infrastructure that will expedite the distribution of goods and services and provide people with affordable public and private transportation under 22USC§2151aa

3. The Human Development Index (HDI) was championed by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) to measure human wellbeing. It tries to give a more holistic account of human development by taking into account the important things that empower people and help them meet their capacities. The Human Development Index takes income per person as one of the three basic dimensions of wellbeing. Instead of measuring income per capital directly, it uses logarithm of income per capital. Using the logarithm, each higher level of income boosts the HDI by a smaller increments. The HDI also uses indicators of educational attainment, such as mean and expected years of schooling and indicators of health, notably the life expectancy at birth. By taking the weighted average of income, education and health, UNDP creates the HDI. Tropical Africa is again the epicenter of the development challenge. UNDP categorizes countries as exhibiting high, middle or low levels of human development. The GPP per capita and HDI are related but not the same. There are countries that are relatively low on income per capita but do quite well on the HDI, because they have favorable outcomes on life expectancy and educational attainment; and there are countries that are very rich on paper according to GDP per capita, yet their populations suffer poor standards of health and education and hence a level of human development far lower than would be suggested by income alone. The United Nations needs to account for Official Development Assistance (ODA) again.

E. Sustainable Development Goal for 2030 Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disaster.

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

1. Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and

plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

2. Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrollment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programs, in developed countries and other developing countries.

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

3. Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate,.
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

4. Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.
- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support.

5. Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

6. Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets .

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

7. Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries.

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs.

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

8. Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

F. Inequality has been on the rise across the globe for several decades. Some countries have reduced the numbers of people living in extreme poverty. But economic gaps have continued to grow as the very richest amass unprecedented levels of wealth. 0.6% average annual income growth of the bottom 90% in OECD countries loses the war of attrition with 2.5%-3% inflation, and the number of poor people in OECD nations is increasing. Programs of tax relief for the rich result in dwindling social benefit programs for the poor. Among industrial nations, the United States is by far the most top-heavy, with much greater quantities of national wealth and income going to the richest 1% than any other country. The top 1% in the United States holds 42.5% of national wealth, a far greater share than in other OECD countries. In no other industrial nation does the richest 1 percent own more than 28% of their country's wealth. Since 1980, the share of national income going to the richest 1% has increased rapidly in North America (defined here as the United States and Canada), China, India, and Russia and more moderately in Europe. In 2018 the United States dominates the global population of high net worth individuals, with nearly 5.3 million individuals owning at least \$1 million in financial assets (not including their primary residence or consumer goods), 41% of the global total, China is in second with 8% of global millionaires, up from 5% in 2010. The United States is home to more than twice as many adults with at least \$50 million in assets as the next five nations with the most super rich combined. China is rising rapidly up the ranks, with the number of individuals in the \$50 million club rising from 9,555 to 16,511 between 2017 and 2018. The United States has more wealth than any other nation. But America's top-heavy distribution of wealth leaves typical American adults with far less wealth than their counterparts in other industrial nations.

1. Income inequality in OECD countries is at its highest level for the past half century. The average income of the richest 10% of the population is about nine times that of the poorest 10% across the OECD, up from seven times 25 years ago. Only in Turkey, Chile, and Mexico has inequality fallen, but in the latter two countries the incomes of the richest are still more than 25 times those of the poorest. The economic crisis has added urgency to the need to address inequality. Uncertainty and fears of social decline and exclusion have reached the middle classes in many societies. Arresting the trend of rising inequality has become a priority for policy makers in many countries. In emerging economies, such as China and India, a sustained period of strong economic growth has helped lift millions of people out of absolute poverty. But the benefits of growth have not

been evenly distributed and high levels of income inequality have risen further. Among the dynamic emerging economies, only Brazil managed to strongly reduce inequality, but the gap between rich and poor is still about five times that in the OECD countries. Government response to income inequality focuses on four areas: education, jobs, taxes and transfers.

2. To gauge income inequality within a country several indicators are used. Two of the most commonly used income distribution measures are the shares of aggregate household income received by each quintile and the Gini index. In addition to these two measures, the Census Bureau also produces estimates of the ratio of income percentiles; the Theil index, the mean logarithmic deviation of income (MLD), and the Atkinson measure. Look at the ratio of incomes of those at the top of the income distribution to those at the bottom, sometimes comparing the average incomes of the richest (top) 20% and poorest (bottom) 20% of households. Another useful, widely used measure is the Gini coefficient. The Gini coefficient varies between 0.0 and 1.0, with 0.0 meaning complete equality of income (every person or household has the same income) and 1.0 signifying complete inequality (all income is owned by one person or household, with all the rest having no income). Societies regarded as being rather equal, with a broad middle class, like Sweden, Norway, or Denmark, have a Gini coefficient around 0.25. Countries that are much less equal by comparison, with both a lot of wealth at the top and a lot of poverty at the bottom, have a Gini coefficient of 0.4 or higher. The United States has a quite unequal income distribution, with a recent Gini of 0.45. The United States has an estimated 442 billionaires and a remarkable estimated 13 million households with a net worth of more than 1 million dollars. Yet the United States also has tens of millions of very poor people, with very low income and almost no net worth at all. Americans in the top 1% average over 39 times more income than the bottom 90%. Americans in top 0.1% take in over 188 times the income of the bottom 90%. America's poor are not as excruciatingly poor as one would find in the LDCs, but they are poor indeed, having difficulty keeping food on the table. African countries, for those with Gini data, are also rather unequal. China was rather equal in pervasive poverty fifty years ago, but with its recent economic development and a stark divide between the wealthier urban areas and poorer rural areas, the inequalities in China have risen to levels similar to those of the United States. Governments are useful for financing health and education that can narrow the income inequality while also raising overall economic efficiency. In Scandinavia, poor families are given financial support to ensure that their children too will still have a good chance to succeed in life. The result is a very low level of poverty, a high overall prosperity, and a very low degree of income inequality across households.

Global Income Inequality 2018

Area	Per capita	Economic Growth	Below Poverty Line	Gini Index
World	10,134	2.4%		37.9
Africa	1,752	1.8%		
Americas	25,496	0.7%		
Asia	6,172	4.7%		

Europe	25,596	1.7%		
Oceania	38,561	2.1%		
Afghanistan	556	3.6%	54.5%	29.4
Albania	4,044	3.8%	14.3%	29
Algeria	3,786	1.4%	23%	35.3
American Samoa	11,750	-2.5%		
Andorra	37,117	1.2%		
Angola	3,474	-2.5%	36.6%	42.7
Anguilla	22,533	1.1%	23%	
Antigua & Barbuda	14,175	5.3%		
Argentina	12,215	-2.3%	25.7%	41.7
Armenia	3,603	0.2%	32%	31.5
Aruba	25,160	-0.2%		
Australia	52,659	2.0%		30.3
Austria	44,653	1.5%	3%	30.5
Azerbaijan	3,813	-2.5%	4.9%	33.7
Bahamas	28,785	0.2%	9.3%	
Bahrain	22,579	3.3%		
Bangladesh	1,355	7.1%	24.3%	32.1
Barbados	15,975	1.7%		
Belarus	5,001	-2.6%	5.7%	26.5
Belgium	41,199	1.5%	15.1%	25.9
Belize	4,745	-0.6%	41%	
Benin	818	5.0%	36.2%	36.5
Bermuda	99,363	-0.1%	11%	
Bhutan	2,774	8.0%	12%	38.8
Bolivia	3,105	4.3%	38.6%	47
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba				
Bosnia& Herzegovina	4,908	3.2%	16.9%	33.8
Botswana	6,917	4.3%	19.3%	60.5
Brazil	8,649	-3.6%	4.2%	49
British Virgin Islands	31,677	0.3%		
Brunei	26,939	-2.5%		
Bulgaria	7,465	3.9%	23.4%	40.2
Burkina Faso	627	5.9%	40.1%	39.5
Burma (Myanmar)	1,242	5.7%	25.6%	
Burundi	273	1.7%	64.6%	42.4
Cabo Verde	3,038	3.8%	30%	

Cambodia	1,270	6.9%	16.5%	37.9
Cameroon	1,374	4.5%	30%	46.5
Canada	42,154	1.5%	9.4%	32.1
Cayman Islands	63,261	1.8%		
Central-African Republic	394	4.5%	62%	43.6
Chad	780	-3.4%	46.7%	43.3
Channel Islands (UK)				
Chile	13,794	1.6%	14.4%	50.5
China	7,993	6.3%	3.3%	46.5
China, Hong Kong	43,943	2.0%	19.9%	53.9
China, Macau	74,018	-0.9%		35
Colombia	5,806	2.0%	28%	51.1
Comoros	1,445	2.2%	44.8%	55.9
Congo, Republic of	1,517	-1.9%	46.5%	48.9
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	512	2.4%	63%	42.1
Cook Islands	16,698	3.7%		
Costa Rica	11,825	4.3%	21.7%	48.5
Cote d'Ivoire	1,552	8.8%	46.3%	41.5
Croatia	12,159	3.0%	19.5%	30.8
Cuba	7,815	-0.9%		
Curacao	19,586	-1.0%		
Cyprus	23,631	3.0%		34.8
Czechia	18,405	2.6%	9.7%	25
Denmark	53,730	2.0%	13.4%	29
Djibouti	2,007	6.3%	23%	40.9
Dominica	7,907	2.6%	29%	
Dominican Republic	6,722	6.6%	30.5%	47.1
Ecuador	5,982	-2.2%	21.5%	45.9
Egypt	2,823	4.3%	27.8%	31.8
El Salvador	4,224	2.4%	32.7%	36
Equatorial Guinea	8,742	-8.9%	44%	
Eritrea	1,093	3.7%	50%	
Estonia	17,782	2.1%	21.1%	34.8
Eswatini	2,983	-0%	63%	50.4
Ethiopia	687	7.6%	29.6%	33

Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	68,800	25.5%		36
Faroe Islands	40,000	5.9%	10%	22.7
Fiji	5,197	0.4%	31%	
Finland	43,339	1.9%		27.2
France	36,826	1.2%	14.2%	29.3
French Guiana				
French Polynesia	19,335	1.8%	19.7%	
Gabon	7,002	3.2%	34.3%	42.2
Gambia	484	2.2%	48.4%	50.2
Georgia	3,651	2.7%	9.2%	40
Germany	42,456	1.9%	16.7%	27
Ghana	1,517	3.5%	24.2%	42.3
Gibraltar	58,400	2.2%		
Greece	17,230	-0.2%	36%	36.7
Greenland (Denmark)	40,469	0.2%	16.2%	33.9
Grenada	9,469	1.9%	25.8%	
Guadeloupe				
Guam	35,600	0.4%	23%	
Guatemala	4,147	3.1%	59.3%	53
Guinea	684	6.6%	47%	39.4
Guinea-Bissau	618	5.1%	67%	
Guyana	4,444	3.4%	35%	44.6
Haiti	705	1.4%	58.5%	60.8
Holy See				
Honduras	2,361	3.6%	29.6%	47.1
Hungary	12,900	2.2%	14.9%	28.2
Iceland	60,966	7.2%		28
India	1,706	7.1%	21.9%	35.2
Indonesia	3,570	5%	10.9%	36.8
Iran	5,299	13.4%	18.7%	44.5
Iraq	4,301	11%	23%	
Ireland	64,497	5.1%	8.2%	31.3
Isle of Man	79,906	-8.6%		
Israel	38,788	4.0%	22%	42.8
Italy	31,279	0.9%	29.9%	31.9
Jamaica	4,879	1.4%	17.1%	35
Japan	38,640	1%	16.1%	37.9
Jordan	4,088	2%	14.2%	39.7
Kazakhstan	7,505	1%	2.6%	26.3
Kenya	1,455	5.8%	36.1%	48.5
Kiribati	1,518	4.2%		

Korea, Democratic People's Republic	665	3.9%	2.0%	
Korea, Republic of	27,785	2.8%	14.4%	35.7
Kosovo	3,718	3.7%	17.6%	23.2
Kuwait	27,229	2.5%		
Kyrgystan	1,100	3.8%	32.1%	33.4
Laos	2,339	7.0	22%	36.7
Latvia	13,993	2.1%	25.5%	34.5
Lebanon	8,400	1%	28.6%	
Lesotho	1,017	2.9%	57%	63.2
Liberia	598	-0.5%	54.1%	32
Libya	6,826	2%	33%	
Liechtenstein	164,437	1.2%		
Lithuania	14,707	2.3%	22.2%	37.9
Luxembourg	101,835	3.1%		30.4
Macedonia	5,163	2.9%	21.5%	33.7
Madagascar	451	4.2%	70.7%	41
Malawi	294	3%	50.7%	46.1
Malaysia	9,508	4.3%	3.8%	46.2
Maldives	9,875	6.2%	15%	38.4
Mali	778	7.9%	36.1%	40.1
Malta	25,616	5.5%	16.3%	28.1
Marshall Islands	3,449	2.9%		
Martinique (France)				
Mauritania	1,085	1.7%	31%	37
Mauritius	9,679	3.7%	8%	35.9
Mayotte				
Mexico	8,444	2.9%	46.2%	48.2
Micronesia, Federated States of	3,144	-0.1%	26.7%	61.1
Moldova	2,780	4.5%	9.6%	26.8
Monaco	168,004	3.2%		
Mongolia	3,686	1%	29.6%	34
Montenegro	6,958	2.9%	8.6%	31.9
Montserrat	12,044	2%		
Morocco	2,937	3.4%	15%	40.9
Mozambique	379	3.8%	46.1%	45.6
Namibia	4,415	1.1%	28.7%	59.7
Nauru	9,119	10.4%		

Nepal	722	0.4%	25.2%	32.8
Netherlands	45,753	2.2%	8.8%	30.3
New Caledonia	34,641	3%	17%	
New Zealand	40,233	3%		36.2
Nicaragua	2,150	4.7%	29.6%	47.1
Niger	364	5.0%	45.4%	34
Nigeria	2,176	-1.6%	70%	48.8
Niue	5,000	6.2%		
Northern Mariana Islands	22,582	28.6%		
Norway	70,617	1.1%		26.8
Oman	14,277	3.1%		
Pakistan	1,462	5.7%	29.5%	30.7
Palau	14,428	1.9%	24.9%	
Palestine	2,796	4.1%	24%	34.5
Panama	13,680	4.9%	23%	50.7
Papua New Guinea	2,436	2.5%	37%	50.9
Paraguay	4,039	4.0%	22.2%	51.7
Peru	6,049	3.9%	22.7%	45.3
Philippines	2,951	6.9%	21.6%	44.4
Poland	12,332	2.9%	17.6%	30.8
Portugal	19,750	1.5%	19%	33.9
Puerto Rico (USA)	28,636	-2.6%		
Qatar	59,324	2.2%		41.1
Reunion				
Romania	9,439	4.8%	22.4%	27.3
Russia	8,655	-0.2%	13.3%	41.2
Rwanda	711	5.9%	39.1%	50.4
Saint Helena	7,800		20.7	
Saint Kitts & Nevis	16,597	2.2%		
Saint Lucia	7,848	0.7%		
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	43,550			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6,980	1.3%		
Samoa	4,210	5.8%		
San Marino	47,910	1%		
SaoTome e Principe	1,715	0.1%	66.2%	30.8
Saudi Arabia	19,817	1.4%		45.9

Senegal	948	6.5%	46.7%	40.3
Serbia	5,426	2.8%	8.9%	38.7
Seychelles	15,217	1.5%	39.3%	46.8
Sierra Leone	497	6.1%	70.2%	34
Singapore	52,814	2.0%		45.9
Sint Maarten (Dutch)	27,116	0.4%		
Slovakia	16,489	3.3%	12.3%	23.7
Slovenia	21,517	3.1%	13.9%	24.4
Solomon Islands	1,892	3.2%		
Somalia	92	2.6%		
South Africa	5,274	0.3%	16.6%	62.5
Spain	26,695	3.3%	21.1%	35.9
Sri Lanka	3,910	4.4%	6.7%	39.2
Sudan	2,094	3%	46.5%	
Sudan, South	534	0.3%	66%	46
Suriname	5,871	-5.1%	70%	
Swaziland	3,212	1.7%		
Sweden	52,297	3.3%	15%	24.9
Switzerland	79,609	1.4%	6.6%	29.5
Syria	1,203	-3.4%	82.5%	
Taiwan	24,318	2.9%	1.5%	33.6
Tajikstan	796	6.9%	31.5%	32.6
Tanzania	881	7%	22.8%	37.6
Thailand	5,911	4.3%	7.2%	44.5
Timor-Leste	2,131	5%	41.8%	31.9
Togo	585	5.0%	55.1%	46
Tokelau				
Tonga	3,748	3.4%	22.5%	
Trinidad & Tobago	17,646	-2.3%	20%	
Tunisia	3,657	1.0%	15.5%	40
Turkey	10,863	3.2%	21.9%	40.2
Turkmenistan	6,389	6.2%	0.2%	40.8
Turks & Caicos	26,291	4.4%		
Tuvalu	3,307	3.0%	26.3%	
Uganda	610	2.3%	21.4%	39.5
Ukraine	2,099	2.3%	3.8%	25.5
United Arab Emirates	37,622	3.0%	19.5%	
United Kingdom	40,249	1.8%	15%	32.4
United States	57,808	1.5%	15.1%	45

Uruguay	15,221	1.5%	9.7%	41.6
Uzbekistan	2,155	6.0%	14%	36.8
Vanuatu	3,097	4.0%		
Venezuela	9,230	-16.5%	19.7%	39
Viet Nam	2,171	6.2%	8%	34.8
Virgin Islands (USA)	49,352	0.9%	28.9%	
Wallis and Futuna	16,250			
Western Sahara	2,500			
Yemen	920	-9.8%	54%	37.9
Zambia	1,270	3.6%	54.4%	57.5
Zimbabwe	998	0.7%	72.3%	43.2

Source: World Statistics Pocketbook. 2018 ed. Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2018; CIA World Fact Book

3. In 2013 the World Bank Group estimates that about 783 million people (10.7% of the global population), lived on less than US\$1.90 per day, and 48.7% of the population lives on less than US \$5.50 per day. In 2017, the world's average income per capita purchasing power parity (PPP) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in current international dollars was overestimated at \$16,906 per year, which is \$46 per day, by the CIA World Fact-book and World Bank Group in 2018, about 24 times the poverty threshold. For the same year the World Statistical Pocketbook, produced by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, estimated that the real exchange rate per capita GDP was \$9,891, only \$27 per day, 14.2 times the poverty threshold. The sole purpose of PPP GDP is to estimate the market for developing nation currency appreciation pursuant to the Marshall Lerner Condition and it should not be abused to calculate per capita income. The World Bank Group needs to stop distorting the market for Official Development Assistance (ODA) by using PPP GDP to calculate per capita income. Per capita income is used to prioritize ODA to least developed countries (LDCs) with per capita incomes less than \$1,045, lower middle income nations with per capita income between \$1,046-\$4,124 and upper middle income countries and territories with per capita income between \$4,126-\$12,745 for the period 2014-2017.

4. Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 as they pertain to ODA: Goal 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries. Goal 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs. Goal 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15% to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to

provide at least 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. To sustain 7% annual GDP growth in LDCs, ODA to LDCs should increase no less than 7% annually, 4% for lower middle income developing countries and 2.5% until upper middle income nations have achieved a per capita GDP that is greater than 150% of the average world per capita income \$15,000 above the +/- \$10,000 per capita income in 2018. Then the foreign services of industrialized nations would be expected to contribute more to international development than they receive in foreign missions, that will be accounted for as ODA by all nations in a double column ledger under the same rules accepting all administration of foreign affairs and refugee assistance spending and receipts and prohibiting all customs enforcement, foreign military finance, foreign military education, international narcotic control and law enforcement, and non-UN peacekeeping from being accounted for as ODA or receiving Tide-Aid Export Credit. Diplomats are to be commended for contributing 40% of declared revenues to developing countries, with tax exempt status for missions to industrialized nations under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN (1946).

5. Women have a right to equal opportunities, the right to be free from discrimination, violence and harassment, and to equal pay for work of equal value. Sustainable Development Goal 4 is to ensure inclusive and quality education for boys and girls and promote lifelong learning, Goal 5 specifically aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. In the last 27 years the difference in the employment rates for men and women has narrowed by 7%, however the gap still stands at 16%. When part-time work is factored in the employment gap widens to close to 24 points. In OECD countries women spend 4 ½ hours a day on unpaid work, such as childcare and housework, twice the time spent by men. Between 2005 and 2015, the ‘motherhood employment penalty’, the difference in the proportion of adult women with children under six years in employment, compared to women without young children, increased significantly, by 38%. Since 2000 the pay gap between full time male and female employees has narrowed from around 18% to 15%. Globally the gender wage gap ranges from higher than 36% in Korea to less than 6% in New Zealand. Fewer than one third of managers are women, although they are likely to be better educated than their male counterparts. The gender wage gap remains at an average of 20% globally. Moreover, women are still underrepresented at the top, a situation that has changed very little in the last 30 years. Worldwide, seats held by women in the National Parliament statistic has increased from 15.9% in 2005, to 19.0% in 2010 to 23.4% in 2018.

6. The motherhood penalty is that although women are technically allowed to work until they go into labor, the ILO estimates they are entitled to a total of 14 weeks paid leave to recover. Paternal leave is extra and is not medically necessary. Expectant and nursing mothers require special protection to prevent harm to their or their infants' health, and they need adequate time to give birth, to recover, and to nurse their children. At the same time, they also require protection to ensure that they will not lose their job simply because of pregnancy or maternity leave. Such protection not only ensures a woman's equal access to employment, it also ensures the continuation of often vital income which is necessary for the well-being of her entire family. The motherhood leadership penalty is that only 25% of managers with children under six years of age are women. Women's

share rises to 31% for managers without young children. The Labor Department must ratify three ILO Conventions to offset the cost of childbirth and childcare. (a) Three weeks annually of Holidays with Pay Convention (Convention 132) of 1970. (b) Workers with Family Responsibilities (Convention 156) of 1981. (c) 14 weeks unemployment compensation under Maternity Protection (Convention 183) of 2000.

§247c Parkland: Environmental Conservation

A. 70.8%, 361.132 million sq km of the world's 510.072 million sq km surface is water, 29.2%, 148.94 million sq km is land. As the result of the symbiosis between biotic life and the evaporation of water the Earth has developed an atmosphere. Air contains roughly 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, 0.93% argon, 0.04% carbon dioxide, and trace amounts of other gases, in addition to about 3% water vapor. Besides providing for respiration, the atmosphere protects life on Earth by absorbing ultraviolet radiation and reducing temperature extremes between day and night. Three quarters of the atmosphere's mass is within 11 km of the planetary surface, the Karman line, at 100 km (62 miles), is frequently used as the boundary between atmosphere and outer space. Earth is an estimated 4.5 billion years old. The environments in which we live are a key determinant of human health and well-being. The physical environment provides us air to breathe, the food and water required for sustenance, solar radiation that provides heat, light, chlorophyll energy and more. Degradation of the environment air pollution, contamination of food and/or water, insufficient or excessive sun exposure, excessive noise, conflict and war, as well as climate change politics and treaties that don't respect the laws of thermodynamics, adversely affect food and water security, health and well-being.

1. Worldwide humans used an estimated 90 billion tons of resources produced an estimated 2.12 billion tons of garbage in 2016, which it incinerated, buried, exported and recycled. 99% of purchased goods are trash within 6 months. Leftover food accounts for 1/3 of what ends up in landfills. Some estimates conclude that 3/4 of all the things Americans throw out could have been composted or recycled. Food and other biodegradable waste comprises 44 % of the total. Close behind are dry recyclables such as plastic, paper, cardboard, metal and glass, with a combined 38 %. The rest spans a range of materials including wood, rubber and leather. Plastic waste is a particular challenge – and far too much ends up in the oceans. In 2016, the world generated 242 million tonnes of plastic waste – 12 % of all municipal solid waste. Unlike organic waste, plastic can take hundreds to thousands of years to decompose in nature. This waste leads to considerable health and environmental damage. Plastic waste is causing floods by clogging drains, causing respiratory issues when burned, shortening animal lifespans when consumed, and contaminating water bodies when dumped into canals and oceans.

2. Only about 39 % of the trash is collected in developing countries, compared to nearly 100 % in high-income countries. “Open dumping is prevalent in lower-income countries, where landfills are not yet available,” the authors point out. “About 93 % of [uncollected] waste is burned or dumped in roads, open land, or waterways.” The World Bank estimates that low income countries will generate three times more trash in 2050 than

they do today. Building and using landfills is typically the first step toward solving this problem in a sustainable way. Yet only three percent of the waste is deposited in landfills in low-income countries, compared to 39 % in high-income countries. Recycling, which requires infrastructure investment, accounts for only 3.7 % of trash disposal in low-income countries, compared to 29 % in high-income countries. In Japan, where there is much less room for landfills and a higher population density, people are good about composting and recycling. Swedish recycling plants are so revolutionary that they have run out of their own trash. As a result, they had to bring in some from other countries to keep their recycling plants running. solid waste has various sources.

B. Environmental law was not invented until the first Earth Day 22 April 1970 when the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was founded with an emphasis on testing and reducing automobile emissions Stewardship of the environment has however always been important to good governance. In 1972 the United Nations established their Environmental Program (UNEP) to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment. It was in 1972, at the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, the challenge of maintaining sustainability in the context of economic growth and development was first brought to the global forefront. The phrase was adopted and popularized in the report of the United Nations Commission on Environment and Development, known widely by the name of its chairwoman, Gro Harlem Brundtland. The Brundtland Commission gave a classic definition of the concept of sustainable development, that led to the vague Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics which was first adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in 1984 and continues to need to account for forest fires and oceanic heating pumps, the major “drivers” of global warming, drivers of internal combustion engines also significantly contribute to. Landmark resolutions of the UN General Assembly treating upon sustainable development are the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind (1975); Law of the Sea (1982), Declaration on the Right to Development (1986); and the Draft Declaration on the Principles of Human Rights and the Environment (1994).

1. The Polar Code of January 1, 2017 has so far been the most effective treaty to redress global warming. In the winter of 2018-2019 the Australian Meteorological Society published a Sea Surface Anomaly map showing that there were only two very small and cool Arctic ocean surface water temperature anomalies, after decades of extensive thermal pollution monitored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). International Maritime Organization has adopted the International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (Polar Code) and related amendments to make it mandatory under both the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL). The Polar Code entered into force on 1 January 2017. The Polar Code is intended to cover the full range of shipping-related matters relevant to navigation in waters surrounding the two poles – ship design, construction and equipment; operational and training concerns; search and rescue; and, equally important, the protection of the unique environment and eco-systems of the polar regions. The treaty was upheld by the Fairbanks Declaration 2017: On the Occasion of the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the

Arctic Council Reaffirming our commitment to the well-being of the inhabitants of the Arctic, especially including the indigenous, to sustainable development and to the protection of the Arctic environment. Thermal pollution from hydrocarbon heating pumps is clearly prohibited. Use of the new Coast Guard ice-breaker under the Agreement on arctic cooperation between the United States and Canada, that was signed at Ottawa on 11 January 1988, is limited by the Agreement on Cooperation on Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue in the Arctic and Arctic Coast Guard Forum. US-Russia Bilateral Agreement on Polar Bear Conservation to protect the shared Alaska-Chukotka polar bear population become effective on September 23, 2007. The agreement calls for the active involvement of native people in both countries in managing the polar bear population. The treaty contains specific protections for females with cubs and cubs less than one year old. The United States and Russia concluded this agreement in 2000 and the U.S. Senate ratified it in 2003. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of State are the principal U.S. implementing agencies. The application of the first Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program's State of the Arctic Marine Biodiversity Report to the Arctic Protected Area Indicator Report will help implement the Framework for a Pan-Arctic Network of Marine Protected Areas to strengthen marine ecosystem resilience and to foster the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources. The United States needs to ratify the 1982 Law of the Sea fully investigating and remediating the oceanic warming anomaly reported by NOAA to flow up the Atlantic coastline from the mouth of the Potomac to the Hudson Rivers. Since the North Korean ballistic missile tests the East coast of Asia also exhibits warming anomalies. Nuclear oceanic heating pumps need to be abolished under Art. 27 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969) and combusted styrene heating pumps extinguished with 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC) cabled from the ocean and converted to a safer hydrocarbon.

C. The three major environmental treaties are the Framework Convention on Climate Change of 9 May 1992, the Convention on Biological Diversity of 5 June 1992, and the Statement on Forest Principles of 14 August 1992; to which must be always be appended the 1982 Law of the Sea. It was in 1992 that the three comprehensive environmental treaties were ratified by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, "Earth Summit", from 3 to 14 June 1992 guided by Agenda 21. The Rio Declaration summarizes the consensus principles of sustainable development, recognizing the integral and interdependent nature of the Earth, our home, human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. Humans are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. a. States have the sovereign right to exploit the natural resources within their borders but have the responsibility not to cause damage to the environment or to areas beyond their national jurisdiction. Environmental protection should constitute an integral part of the development process in which the eradication of poverty, particularly in developing nations is of paramount importance. States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies. b. Environmental issues are

best handled with participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. States shall enact effective environmental legislation. Indigenous people and their communities and other local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices. Warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development. States and people shall resolve all their environmental disputes peacefully and cooperate in good faith. c. One of the key principles of the Rio Declaration was that development today must not threaten the needs of present and future generations.

1. The Framework Convention on Climate Change acknowledges that increases in the atmosphere of greenhouse gases (GHG) will change the climate, predicting global warming of 1-2 degrees Celsius by 2050, and that this a common concern for the ecosystem and mankind. The Framework Convention on Climate Change is hypocritical to call GHG air pollution the “driver” of climate change, when air pollution is a measure of emissions from the forest fires, internal combustion engines, and agriculture that exceed the capacity of carbon sinks such as forests and oceans to absorb, due to albedo from deforestation. The Framework Convention on Climate Change takes too much joy from a few decades of persecuting lawful drivers of automobiles with GHG emissions testing and standards, that have been successful at reducing smog in Los Angeles, and totally ignores the laws of thermodynamics pertaining to concrete urbanization, internal combustion engines, forest fires and oceanic heating pumps, nuclear and combusted styrene extinguished by 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC) that actually “drive” global warming. Any treaty purporting to be the master treaty regulating climate change, in a period of global warming, must adhere to the laws of thermodynamics to prohibit unlawful heat sources of hot air. The ultimate objective of the Framework Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system in a time frame that would allow the ecosystem to adapt naturally to climate change in order to protect the food supply and economic development in a sustainable fashion. All countries, especially developing countries, need access to resources required to achieve sustainable social and economic development that should utilize modern clean technology, determined to protect the climate for present and future generations. The Ozone Secretariat was established to enforce the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer of 1985 and for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 1987. These treaties are landmark international agreements designed to protect the stratospheric ozone layer by stipulating that the production and consumption of compounds that deplete ozone in the stratosphere--chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform--are to be phased out by 2000 (2005 for methyl chloroform). By 2020 corticosteroids inhalers must be exempted from the Montreal Protocol ozone export ban.

2. The United States, the world’s largest air polluter, unanimously ratified the 1992 UNFCCC with the support of Bush Sr., Bush Jr. has however refused to sign the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC of 11 December 1997 that requires the United States to reduce their carbon emissions to 93% of current levels. The Environmental Protection Agency has made Clean Air and Climate Change Goal #1 in their Strategic Plan 2006-2011 that

exceeds international standards however their noncompliance with State and international actors has come under the criticism of the US Supreme Court to enforce car emission tests in *Massachusetts v. EPA* No. 05-1220 of 2 April 2007. Great Britain set targets for the reduction of emissions by 20-30% by 2020 and 60% by 2050 in the Draft Climate Change Bill 24 July 2007. The Obama administration has made great progress complying with emissions. The US must really ratify the 1982 Law of the Sea and 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

3. Scientific evidence indicates that climate change and global warming are real problems. The average temperature of the earth's surface has risen by 0.6° C since the late 1800s. It is expected to increase by another 1.4° to 5.8°C by the year 2100 -- a rapid and profound change. Even if the minimum predicted increase takes place, it will be larger than any century-long trend in the last 10,000 years. The principal reason for the mounting thermometer is a century and a half of industrialization: the burning of ever-greater quantities of oil, gasoline, and coal, the cutting of forests, and certain farming methods do not reduce agricultural fire risk or extinguish nuclear and hydrocarbon oceanic heating pumps. These activities increase the amount of "greenhouse gases" in the atmosphere, especially carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. Such gases occur naturally and are critical for life on earth; they keep some of the sun's warmth from reflecting back into space, and without them the world would be a cold and barren place. Global warming is an international problem, involving weather patterns that transcend international boundaries.

4. Since the start of the 20th century, the global average surface temperature has risen approximately 0.7°C. 2018 was about 1 degree Celsius above the 1850-1900 pre-industrial baseline. Since 1976, the global average temperature has risen sharply, at 0.18°C per decade. In the northern and southern hemispheres, the period 1997-2006 averaged 0.53°C and 0.27°C above the 1961-1990 mean, respectively. On 25 September, the maximum area of the 2006 ozone hole over the Antarctic was recorded at 29.5 million km², slightly larger than the previous record area of 29.4 million km² reached in September 2000. The size and persistence of the 2006 ozone hole area with its ozone mass deficit of 40.8 megatonnes (also a record) can be explained by the continuing presence of near-peak levels of ozone-depleting substances in combination with a particularly cold stratospheric winter. The 1990s appear to have been the warmest decade of the last Millennium, and 1998 the warmest year.

5. The World Meteorology Organization Statement on the State of Global Climate of 2019 reports 2015-2018 were the warmest years on record, with 2018 being somewhat cooler. There has been a continuous upward trend in greenhouse gases (GHG), increasing sea-level rise and loss of ice in both polar regions, with the global average surface temperature in 2018 approximately 1° C above the pre-industrial baseline. Increasing levels of GHGs in the atmosphere are said to be key drivers of climate change, but might be better described as indicators than drivers. Atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases reflect a balance between sources, including emissions due to human urban activities, (forest fires) and sinks (for example, uptake by the biosphere and oceans). Urban scientists seem to be obsessed with the success of the Montreal Protocol,

finalized in 1987, is a global agreement to protect the stratospheric ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and are failing the laws of thermodynamics in regards to prohibiting the 1,000 degree Celsius temperatures from forest fires, the major source of the CO₂, and oceanic heating pumps. The sea level rose on average by 10 to 20 cm during the 20th century, and an additional increase of 9 to 88 cm is expected by the year 2100. If the higher end of that scale is reached, the sea could overflow the heavily populated coastlines of such countries as Bangladesh, cause the disappearance of some nations entirely (such as the island state of the Maldives), foul freshwater supplies for billions of people, and spur mass migrations. Agricultural yields are expected to drop in most tropical and sub-tropical regions -- and in temperate regions, too, if the temperature increase is more than a few degrees Celsius. Drying of continental interiors, such as central Asia, the African Sahel, and the Great Plains of the United States, is also forecast. Desertification in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas results from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities, affects about one sixth of the world's population, 70% of all dry lands, amounting to 3.6 billion hectares, one quarter of the total land area of the world.

D. The Convention on Biological Diversity was finalized in Nairobi in May 1992, opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity was finalized and adopted in Montreal on 29 January 2000 with the objective to contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on trans-boundary movements. Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted on 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan. The Nagoya Protocol entered into force on 12 October 2014 it is also known as the Liability and Redress Protocol. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) must ratify the CBD and its biosafety and redress protocols as a matter of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) even if the President and Senate cannot inform scientists and high risk farmers, foresters and commercial fisherman of the best available treaty law.

1. The Convention on Biological Diversity seeks to raise consciousness of the intrinsic value of biological diversity as a common concern of humankind. The objectives of this Convention are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. The natural ecosystems of forests, savannahs, pastures and rangelands, deserts, tundras, rivers, lakes and seas contain most of the Earth's biodiversity. Farmers' fields and gardens are also of great importance as are seed repositories, gene banks, botanical gardens and zoos. Biological resources constitute a capital asset with great potential for yielding sustainable benefits. Biological resources feed and clothe us and provide housing, medicines and spiritual nourishment. The current decline in biodiversity is largely the result of human activity and represents a serious

threat to human development. Despite mounting efforts over the past 20 years, the loss of the world's biological diversity, mainly from habitat destruction, over-harvesting, pollution and the inappropriate introduction of foreign plants and animals, has continued. Urgent and decisive action is needed to conserve and maintain genes, species and ecosystems, with a view to the sustainable management and use of biological resources. States are responsible for conserving their biological diversity and for using their biological resources in a sustainable manner. It is vital to prevent the causes of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity at its source.

a. The fundamental requirement for the conservation of biological diversity is the in-situ conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings. Ex-situ measures, ideally in the country of origin, also have an important role to play. The traditional dependence of many indigenous and local communities on biological resources makes it desirable to share equitably benefits arising from the use of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components by intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations. Substantial investments are required to conserve biological diversity and that there is the expectation of a broad range of environmental, economic and social benefits from those investments. Economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries. Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity is of critical importance for meeting the food, health and other needs of the growing world population, for which purpose access to and sharing of both genetic resources and technologies are essential. Ultimately, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity will strengthen friendly relations among States and contribute to peace for humankind.

b. Human beings are currently causing the greatest mass extinction of species since the extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago, the sixth major extinction event in the history of the earth. If present trends continue one half of all species of life on earth will be extinct in less than 100 years, as a result of habitat destruction, pollution, invasive species, and climate change. At least one in eight known plant species is threatened with extinction. Although scientists are divided over the specific numbers, many believe that the rate of loss is greater now than at any time in history. Habitats ranging from coral reefs to tropical rainforests face mounting threats. Apart from the disappearance of the dinosaurs, the other "Big Five" extinctions were about 205, 250, 375 and 440 million years ago. Scientists suspect that asteroid strikes, volcanic eruptions or sudden climate shifts may explain the five. The first, 450 million years ago, occurred shortly after the evolution of the first land-based plants and 100 million years after the Cambrian Explosion of animal life beneath the seas. The second extinction spasm came 350 million years ago, causing the formation of coal forests. Then the Earth experienced two mass extinctions during the Triassic period, between 250 and 200 million years ago. The fifth mass extinction, probably caused by a giant meteor collision, occurred 65 million years ago, at the end of the Cretaceous period, and ended the reptilian dominance of the Earth. The new human caused, 6th extinction results in the extinction of between 17,000 to

100,000 species from our planet, every year, from a total of 10 to 100 million species. Fifty per cent of the Earth's species will have vanished inside the next 100 years.

c. Humans endanger the existence of species in three principal ways. The first is through direct exploitation, such as hunting. From butterflies, to songbirds, to elephants, the human appetite for collecting or eating parts of wild creatures puts many species at risk of extinction. Second is the biological havoc that is occasionally wreaked following the introduction of alien species to new ecosystems, whether deliberately or accidentally. The third, and by far the most important, mode of human-driven extinction is the destruction and fragmentation of habitat, especially the inexorable cutting of tropical rainforests. The forests, which cover just 7 percent of the world's land surface, are a cauldron of evolutionary innovation and are home to half of the world's species. The continued growth of human populations in all parts of the world daily encroaches on wild habitats, whether through the expansion of agricultural land, the building of towns and cities, or the transport infrastructure that joins them. As the habitats shrink, so too does the Earth's capacity to sustain its biological heritage.

E. Including open-range cattle ranching, agriculture occupies one third of the land surface of the Earth, and is the central activity for much of the world's population. Sustainable agriculture and rural development needs to produce enough food for the increasing human population particularly in developing nations. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) projects that global agricultural demand in 2050 will be 60% higher than the three-year average for 2005—07. Global agricultural production has grown 2.5-3 times over the past century and can rightly be described as cornucopian, with enough food produced to feed the entire human family. Demand for agricultural products grew by 2.2% per year between 1961 and 2007, the extent of arable land grew much more slowly – just 14% for the entire period. To meet demand, farmers intensified production, using irrigation, mechanization, chemical fertilizer (in place of manure), new seed varieties, irrigation, and other advances to coax more from each hectare of land. Yet rates of growth of agricultural production are only half the 3% annual rate seen in developing countries in the past. The number of countries who depend on grain imports (defined as importing 25% or more of domestic consumption) grew 57% between 1961 and 2013, to 77 nations – more than a third of the world's countries. Among developing countries, dependence on grain imports is greater than 50% in Central America, where land is relatively scarce, and in the Middle East and North Africa, where water is the chief constraint. Sub-Saharan Africa imports about 20% of its grain, and the low and middle-income nations of Asia import about 7%. Japan, with the wealth to outbid other nations in international markets, imports about 70% of its grain. With 7.2 billion people on the planet and with the global population continuing to grow by around 75 million people per year, the challenge of feeding the planet is with us again.

1. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (2014) argues that certain agricultural technologies and practices (e.g. crop protection, drip irrigation, drought tolerance, heat tolerance, integrated soil fertility management, no-till farming, nutrient use efficiency, organic agriculture, precision agriculture, sprinkler irrigation, water harvesting, and land conservation measures) might be scaled up to achieve the dual goal

of increasing food production and reducing food insecurity in the developing world. No-till farming alone can increase maize yields by 20 per cent, while heat-tolerant varieties of wheat can lead to a 17% rise in crop yields. During the second half of the twentieth century, global food availability and access developed rapidly enough to keep abreast of population growth. As a result, many countries improved their food security and made impressive achievements in reducing hunger and malnutrition by 2015. However, increasing climate variability and extremes over the last decade (together with other factors such as conflicts) have begun to threaten and potentially reverse these gains. Climate variability and extremes are negatively affecting agricultural productivity – the amount of agricultural outputs per inputs used to generate them – at global, national and subnational scales. This is reflected in changes in crop yields (the amount of agricultural production harvested per unit of land area), cropping areas (area planted or harvested), and cropping intensity (number of crops grown within a year). Countries try to compensate for domestic production losses through imports, though supplies are often limited. Overall, the resulting shortfalls in agricultural output are damaging for food security and nutrition in both the short and long term. Evidence shows that, for many countries, recent increases in hunger are associated with extreme climate events, especially where there is both high exposure to climate extremes and high vulnerability related to agriculture and livelihood systems. Undernourishment is defined as the condition in which an individual's habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the amount of dietary energy required to maintain a normal, active, healthy life. Food insecurity as measured by this indicator refers to limited access to food, at the level of individuals or households, due to lack of money or other resources.

2. Weather describes conditions in the atmosphere over a short period of time (minutes to days), whereas climate describes the slowly varying aspects of the atmosphere–hydrosphere–land surface system and is typically characterized in terms of suitable averages of the climate system over periods of a month or more. Climate variability refers to variations in the mean state and other statistics (standard deviations, the occurrence of extremes, etc.) of the climate on all spatial and temporal scales beyond that of individual weather events. Variability may be due to natural internal processes within the climate system (internal variability), or to variations in natural or anthropogenic external forcing (external variability). 83% of the damage and losses caused by droughts affect the agricultural sector, especially crop production and livestock. It is estimated that roughly one-third (around 32–39%) (to 80%) of observed yield variability (maize, rice, wheat and soybean) is due to climate factors. The World Meteorology Organization Statement on the State of Global Climate of 2019 reports 2015-2018 were the warmest years on record, with 2018 being somewhat cooler.

3. Throughout the growing season, crops are highly sensitive to extreme daytime temperatures of around 30 °C, resulting in lower yields. Analysis of global crop yield variability during the 1961–2014 period shows that heat and dryness significantly reduced yields of maize, soybeans and wheat, although the effects for rice were not significant. While the impact of drought on decreasing crop yields is widely documented, the effects of other climate extremes, such as tropical cyclones, are not well quantified, though their influence in some regions is evident. Crop destruction due to tropical

cyclones can include salt damage from tides blowing inland, insufficient oxygen caused by overhead flooding, flash floods, wind damage to plants, and water stress induced by enforced respiration, all of which can occur at the same time. Increasing temperatures and changes in precipitation have already resulted in farmers around the world introducing various climate change adaptation strategies such as crop diversification, mixed crop-livestock farming systems, changing planting and harvesting dates, and using drought-resistant varieties and high-yield water-sensitive crops.

4. Estimates put pre-harvest and post-harvest losses caused by pests between 25% and 50%. Chemical farms are in production on about 930 million acres in the United States and 3.8 billion acres globally – the vast majority of all agricultural land in the world – while organic farming practices are in use on approximately 4 million acres in the United States and 30.4 million acres globally. There has been a six-fold increase in the amount of synthetic fertilizer used since 1945 (synthetic fertilizers are now an \$8 billion industry), and the seventeen-fold increase in the use of pesticides for the same period. World pesticide expenditures totaled more than \$35.8 billion in 2006 and more than \$39.4 billion in 2007. The most commonly used chemical fertilizers, ammonium sulfate urea, super phosphate and the like are used in large amounts, only fractions of which are absorbed by the plants in the field. The rest leaches into streams and rivers, eventually flowing into the sea. These nitrogen compounds become food for algae and plankton which multiply in great numbers, causing the red tide to appear. Of course, industrial discharge of mercury and other contaminating wastes also contribute to the pollution, but for the most part water pollution comes from agricultural chemicals. Spreading straw and growing clover produce no pollution. Despite mounting efforts over the past 20 years, the loss of the world's biological diversity, mainly from habitat destruction, over-harvesting, pollution and the inappropriate introduction of foreign plants and animals, has continued. Clearcutting and slash and burn forest labor must be abolished, slash piles destroyed to prevent forest fires, and commercial timber sold to justify a long-term forest management plan, replanting a forest park open to the public, with some fruit and nut trees, and other native wild edibles, when not being harvested for timber every 50 years or so.

F. More than half of the world's human population lives in a city since 2008. As of 2015 there are 7.2 billion people on the planet, roughly 9 times the 800 million people estimated to have lived in 1750, as the start of the Industrial Revolution. The world population continues to rise rapidly, by around 75 million people per year. Soon enough there will be 8 billion by the 2020s, and perhaps 9 billion by the early 2040s. These billions of people are looking for their foothold in the world economy. The poor are struggling to find the food, safe water, health care, and shelter they need for mere survival. Those just above the poverty line are looking for improved prosperity and a brighter future for their children. Those in the high-income world are hoping that technological advances will offer them and their families even higher levels of wellbeing. In short, 7.2 billion people, with a GWP of \$90 trillion, are looking for economic improvement. They are doing so in a world economy that is increasingly interconnected through trade, finance, technologies, production flows, migration and social networks. Before the Industrial Revolution, virtually the entire world population, roughly 90 percent, were living in rural areas, eking out an existence as smallholder farmers trying to

grow enough food for their families and perhaps a little for the marketplace, at least in the good years. The Americas are highly urbanized societies, with generally 80% or more of the population living in urban areas. Meanwhile tropical Africa is still quite rural, with around 25%-35% of the population living in urban areas. The worldwide trend is toward urbanization. The proportion of the world living in urban areas is going to rise from around 53 in 2013 to around 60% by 2030 and 67% by 2050. Prosperous, healthy, and resilient cities are going to be a core challenge of sustainable development. For example, in the United States the farm population is now under 1 percent of the entire labor force and the rural population is only 19%, even though 95% of U.S. land is classified as rural. Urbanization is associated with higher income, better public services, better education, declining fertility rates, deteriorating nutritional quality of food and minimal exercise benefits from working.

1. Cities are obligated to protect adjacent wilderness areas and connecting trails. Forests and green-spaces must be protected against being temporarily destroyed by litter, fire hazardous slash piles or other more toxic pollution such as forest fires, crime, ill-conceived law enforcement efforts, military and paramilitary intervention, or permanently destroyed by public and private development, with laws specifically protecting the wilderness for their natural hydrological, geological and biological diversity, recreation, interconnectedness between urban areas and provincial and national parks and reservations, where the freedom of use by the indigent to camp and commute on a trail to the city, or where a trail to the city should be blazed, is protected. States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, color, or national or ethnic origin, to access the parks under Art. 5 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969). Although the spirit of the law may have been forgotten, with the balanced federal budget, the first national park in the United States, then called Hot Springs Reservation, was created in 1832 to provide the indigent with free baths. To better protect the freedom of litter removing campers from wrongful evictions, discriminatory park industry and dangerous roads, it is highly recommended that the name of Redwood National and State Park be changed to Redwood Reservation and trails be made to connect nearby cities and Indian reservations to the park in the natural spirit of indigent defense.

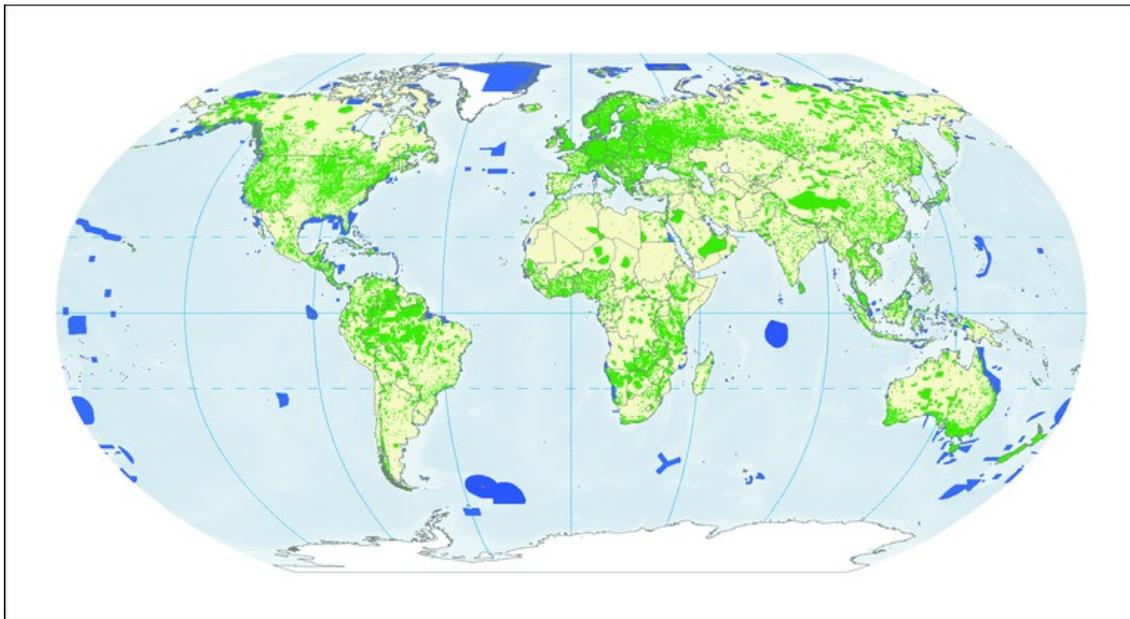
G. The Chipko ("hug the tree") Movement, is one of the world's most famous grassroots ecological campaigns. The movement began in 1973 among the peasants of the Himalayan foothill country of Uttarakhand in Uttar Pradesh, India, situated between Nepal and Kashmir. The women of Uttarakhand hugged trees in nonviolent resistance to the state and private logging contractors who tried to cut down their local forests. Chipko's successful direct actions not only led to a moratorium on the felling of live trees in Uttarakhand, but also inspired other forest defenders in India and around the world, including the grassroots direct action forest protection movement in the United States, epitomized by Earth First! The Statement on Forest Principles of 14 June 1992 pledges parties to more sustainable use of forest resources. The primary goal is to reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation. All countries should

take part in "the greening of the world" through forest planting and conservation. Primary forests -- forests with no visible signs of past or present human activities -- are considered the most biologically diverse ecosystems on the planet. Countries have the right to use forests for their social and economic development needs. Such use should be based on national policies consistent with sustainable development. The sustainable use of forests will require sustainable patterns of production and consumption at a global level. Forests should be managed to meet the social, economic, ecological, cultural and spiritual needs of present and future generations. The profits from biotechnology products and genetic materials taken from forests should be shared, on mutually agreed terms, with countries where the forests are located. Planted forests are environmentally sound sources of renewable energy and industrial raw materials. The use of wood for fuel is particularly important in developing countries. Such needs should be met through sustainable use of forests and replanting. The plantations will provide employment and reduce the pressure to cut old-growth forests.

1. National plans should protect unique examples of forests, including old forests and forests with cultural, spiritual, historical, religious and other values. International financial support, including some from the private sector, should be provided to developing nations to help protect their forests. Countries need sustainable forestry plans based on environmentally sound guidelines. Forestry plans should count both the economic and non-economic values of forests, and the environmental costs and benefits of harvesting or protecting forests. Policies that encourage forest degradation should be avoided. The planning and implementation of national forest policies should involve a wide variety of people, including women, forest dwellers, indigenous people, industries, workers and non-government organizations. Forest policies should support the identity, culture and rights of indigenous people and forest dwellers. Their knowledge of conservation and sustainable forest use should be respected and used in developing forestry programs. They should be offered forms of economic activity and land tenure that encourage sustainable forest use and provide them with an adequate livelihood and level of well-being.

2. Trade in forest products should be based on non-discriminatory, rules, agreed on by nations. Unilateral measures should not be used to restrict or ban international trade in timber and other forest products. Trade measures should encourage local processing and higher prices for processed products. Tariffs and other barriers to markets for such goods should be reduced or removed. There should be controls on pollutants, such as acidic fallout, that harm forests. Forests world wide have been and are being threatened by uncontrolled degradation and conversion to other types of land uses, influenced by increasing human needs; agricultural expansion; and environmentally harmful mismanagement, including, for example, lack of adequate forest-fire control and anti-poaching measures, unsustainable commercial logging, overgrazing and unregulated browsing, harmful effects of airborne pollutants, economic incentives and other measures taken by other sectors of the economy. The impacts of loss and degradation of forests are in the form of soil erosion; loss of biological diversity, damage to wildlife habitats and degradation of watershed areas, deterioration of the quality of life and reduction of the options for development.

3. According to the World Resources Institute, more than 80% of the Earth's natural forests already have been destroyed. Up to 90% of West Africa's coastal rain forests have disappeared since 1900. Brazil and Indonesia, which contain the world's two largest surviving regions of rain forest, are being stripped at an alarming rate by logging, fires, and land clearing for agriculture and cattle-grazing. Industrial logging, clearing and forest conversion for agriculture, fuel wood collection by rural poor, and forest fires -- often purposely set by people -- are considered the leading causes of deforestation. Some eighty thousand square miles of trees are felled a year, or more than an acre a second. At this rate of destruction, tropical forests will be reduced to 10% of their original cover soon after the turn of the century and to a tiny remnant by 2050. The annual net loss of forests was 7.3 million hectares - an area the size of Panama or Ireland - from 2000-2005, slightly less than 8.9 million hectares a year from 1990-2000. Net deforestation rates have fallen since the 1990-2000 period, but some 13 million hectares of the world's forests are still lost each year, including 6 million hectares of primary forests. The United States has the seventh largest annual loss of primary forests in the world. In the 2000-2005 period, the United States lost an average of 831 square miles (215,200 hectares, 2,152 square kilometers or 531,771 acres) of such lands which are sometimes termed "old-growth forests." A study by the U.S. National Biological Service reported in February 1995 that during the 20th century half the country's natural ecosystems had been degraded to the point of endangerment.



Overview of protected areas as included in the World Database on Protected Areas

■ Protected areas — fully or partially marine
 ■ Protected areas — terrestrial

4. Mountains are an important source of water, energy and biological diversity and are vulnerable to climate change. Forests tend to be more secure if the land is recognized to have economic value either as a sustainable resource, such as watershed, or for nondestructive cropping of local flora and fauna (medicinal herbs, butterflies, iguanas

,etc.). If the land is established as an "extractive resource" on which native people have recognized rights to live and pursue sustainable harvesting of forest products. If the forests are officially designated as parks, nature reserves, world heritage sites, or ecotourism destinations. If the property rights of native peoples are recognized, and the peoples are made custodians of the land for purposes of sustainable use (minus rights to alienate [sell] the land for development). If the forests are clearly demarcated to prevent incursions by poachers and timber thieves. If the forests are culturally regarded as sacred sites. If the forests are remote from roads and developed areas. If a professionally trained and properly remunerated cadre of forestry workers safeguards the forest. If the development rights have been locked up through the use of conservation easements or other legal means. If an enforceable legal framework exists for severely punishing abuses of forest regulations. Thus, forest-saving programs must be responsive to a whole range of cultural, ecological, economic, historical, social, and spiritual realities. One basic forest-saving strategy is to ensure that forest protection pays those who safeguard the forests more than forest destruction does.

5. Sustainable Development Goal 15 of the 2030 Agenda, adopted in 2015 by world leaders, calls for action to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss by 2030. The UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2030 envisions a world in which all types of forests and trees outside forests are sustainably managed, contribute to sustainable development and provide economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits for present and future generations. It is estimated that by 2050, more than half of the world's population will face water stress. Given that forested catchments provide three-quarters of all freshwater used worldwide, safeguarding the water-providing capacity of forests is even more urgent. 1.6 billion people need forests for food. 80% of all biodiversity on land live in forests and trees. Strategic placement of trees in urban areas can cool the air between 2°C and 8°C. Large urban trees are excellent filters for urban pollutants and fine particulates. A tree can absorb up to 150 kg of CO₂ and sequester carbon to mitigate climate change. Wood can be used for cooking and heating. Trees can provide food such as fruit, nuts and leaves. Trees properly placed around building can reduce air conditioning needs by 30% and save energy used for heating by 20-50%. Trees provide habitat, food and protection to plants and animals, increasing urban biodiversity. Landscaping, especially with trees, can increase property values by 20%.

6. Forests provide 75% of the world's freshwater. 1/3 of the world's largest cities draw their drinking water from forests. 2.1 billion people live without safe water at home. One in four primary schools have no drinking water service, with pupils using unprotected sources or going thirsty. More than 700 children under five years of age die every day from diarrhea linked to unsafe water and poor sanitation. Globally, 80% of the people who have to use unsafe and unprotected water sources live in rural areas. Women and girls are responsible for water collection in eight out of ten households with water off-premises. For the 68.5 million people who have been forced to flee their homes, accessing safe water services is highly problematic. Around 159 million people collect their drinking water from surface water, such as ponds and streams. Around 4 billion

people – nearly two-thirds of the world’s population – experience severe water scarcity during at least one month of the year. Over 800 women die every day from complications in pregnancy and childbirth. 700 million people worldwide could be displaced by intense water scarcity by 2030. Contain forest fires and prevent slash piles, extinguish nuclear oceanic heating pumps under Art. 27 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969) and extinguish combusted styrene heating pumps with 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC).

7. The marine environment - including the oceans and all seas and adjacent coastal areas - forms an integrated whole that is an essential component of the global life-support system and a positive asset that presents opportunities for sustainable development. Land-based sources contribute 70% of marine pollution, while maritime transport and dumping-at-sea activities contribute 10% each. The Arctic ice is polluted with plastic. There are a number of Pacific Islands that require extensive amounts of household trash to be cleaned up and dumped. Plastic, it turns out, is a much worse and more immediate problem for ocean life than climate change. It’s clogging waterways, leading to flooding in underdeveloped nations. It’s killing birds and fish who consume it. By the way, getting concentrated in the bodies of the fish we end up consuming. It’s getting broken down by UV rays in the water and adding dangerous toxic chemicals to the environment. And it’s messing with the endocrine systems of the ocean’s wildlife. Marine fisheries yield 80 to 90 million tons of fish and shellfish per year. Fresh water demands are increasing rapidly, with 70%-80% required for irrigation, less than 20% for industry and a mere 6% for domestic consumption. Over 2.0 billion people are without access to basic sanitation, as many as 5.2 million people, including 4 million children under five years of age, die each year from waste-related diseases, it is hoped to have full urban sanitation by 2025. The sea level rose on average by 10 to 20 cm during the 20th century, and an additional increase of 9 to 88 cm is expected by the year 2100. If the higher end of that scale is reached, the sea could overflow the heavily populated coastlines of such countries as Bangladesh, cause the disappearance of some nations entirely (such as the island state of the Maldives), foul freshwater supplies for billions of people, and spur mass migrations.

H. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) also known as the World Conservation Union (IUCN) ratified the first IUCN classification scheme in 1978, and amended Categories of Protected Areas in 1994.

1. Strict Nature Reserve/ Wilderness Area. Protected area managed mainly for science or wilderness protection.

1a. Strict Nature Reserve. Area of land and/or sea possessing some outstanding or representative ecosystems, geological or physical features and/or species, protected primarily for scientific research and/or environmental monitoring.

1b. Wilderness Area. Large area of unmodified or slightly modified land and/or sea, retaining its natural character and influence, without permanent or significant habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural condition.

2. National Park. Protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation. Natural area of land and/or sea, designated to (a) protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations, (b) exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation of the area, and (c) provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational, and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally and culturally compatible.

3. National Monument. Protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features. Area containing one, or more specific natural/cultural features of outstanding or unique value because of its inherent rarity, representative, or aesthetic qualities or cultural significance.

4 Habitat/Species Management Area. Protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention. Area of land and/or sea subject to active intervention for management purposes to ensure the maintenance of habitats and/or to meet the requirements of specific species.

5. Protected Landscape/Seascape. Protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation. Area of land, with coast and sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological, and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance, and evolution of such an area.

6. Managed Resource Protected Area. Protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems. Area containing predominately unmodified natural systems, managed to ensure long-term protection and maintenance of biological diversity while providing sustainable flow of natural products and services to meet community needs.

I. Goals 12-15 of the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 pertain to the environment. Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts * Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
- 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. It is not for the reader to acknowledge the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the UNFCCC must acknowledge that ocean temperatures are the most significant driver of climate change with a protocol endorsing the 1982 Law of the Sea for the purpose of informed decision-making, regulating oceanic hydrocarbon heating and cooling pumps.

Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans and marine resources for sustainable development.

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information,

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities. Free camping for pedestrians.

§247e Health: Hygiene

A. The purpose of the International Health Regulations is to ensure the maximum security against the international spread of diseases with minimum interference with world traffic. Its origins date back to the mid-nineteenth century when cholera epidemics overran Europe between 1830 and 1847. These epidemics were catalysts for intensive infectious disease diplomacy and multilateral cooperation in public health, starting with the first International Sanitary Conference in Paris in 1851. Between 1851 and the end of the century, eight conventions on the spread of infectious diseases across national boundaries were negotiated. The beginning of the 20th century saw multilateral institutions established to enforce these conventions. In 1948, the WHO Constitution came into force and in 1951 WHO Member states adopted the International Sanitary Regulations, which were renamed the International Health Regulations in 1969. The regulations were modified in 1973 and 1981. IHR were initially intended to help monitor and control six serious infectious diseases – cholera, plague, yellow fever, smallpox, relapsing fever and typhoid. Today, only cholera, plague and yellow fever are notifiable diseases although the new HIV AIDS epidemic has become the deadliest plague ever.

1. ICD-10 was endorsed by the Forty-third World Health Assembly in May 1990 and came into use by WHO member states in 1994. The codification is the latest in a series that has its origins in the 1850's. In the ICD-10 WHO defined burnout as an occupational syndrome feelings of energy depletion or exhaustion; increased mental distance from one's job, or feelings of negativism or cynicism related to one's job; and reduced professional efficacy, and ICD-11 expands the definition to link burnout to heart disease, high blood pressure and cancer. The first edition known as the International List of the Causes of Death was adopted by the International Statistical Institute in 1893. WHO took over responsibility for the ICD after its foundation in 1948. The ICD is used to classify diseases and other health problems and is XXII Chapters long. The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), is a new classification of health and health related domains that describe body functions and structures, activities and participation. The domains are classified from body, individual and societal perspectives. The Codex Alimentarius Commission was created in 1963 by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to develop food standards, guidelines and related texts such as codes of practice under the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Program. The main purposes of this Program are protecting health of the consumers and ensuring fair trade practices in the food trade, and promoting coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

2. Sustainable Development for 2030 Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births .

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

B. Sustainable Development Goal for 2030 Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Towards the end of the 19th century governments acted to close the gap between water and sanitation. In Great Britain public investment financed an expansion of sewerage systems. Life expectancy increased in the four decades after the 1880s by an astounding 15 years. By one estimate water purification alone explains half the mortality reduction in the United States in the first third of the 20th century. No other period in US history has witnessed such rapid declines in mortality rates. By 1920 almost every big city in today's industrial world had purified water. Within another decade most had built large sewage treatment plants that removed, treated and disposed of human waste in areas where it would not contaminate drinking water. British engineers led the way in sewer construction and separation of wastes from drinking water. In Great Britain public investment financed an expansion of sewerage systems. By 1920 almost every big city in today's industrial world had purified water. By 1930 most big cities had built large sewage treatment plants that removed, treated and disposed of human waste in areas where it would not contaminate drinking water. Primarily as the result of improvements in water purity and sewage treatment, that is attributed with 20 year improvement in life expectancy, but also because of technological advancements in medical treatment, pharmaceutical drugs and government regulation between 1900 and 2000, life expectancy at birth in the United States and other industrialized nations increased from 47 to 77 years. Age adjusted life expectancy for people aged 65 increased more than 6 years during the twentieth century, in 2002 a 65 year old American woman could expect to live almost 20 more years and a man an additional 16.6 years. The World Health Organization (WHO) is the United Nations (UN) specialized agency for health. WHO was established 7 April 1948. WHO is governed by 192 Member States. At the Conference of African Health Ministers on 28 June 2005, WHO Director General Lee Jong-wook said "Our common goal is universal access to safe, affordable and effective medical care."

1. The number of civilian casualties from poverty, famine and preventable disease has risen dramatically while income inequality between industrialized and developing nations has increased at an alarming pace, since a short Golden era in the 1950s and 60s when dozens of nations gained their independence from colonialism. Over the past twenty years many improvements have been made to provide increasing numbers of people with

access to safe water. Gains in life expectancy were initially lost to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, but universal antiretroviral drug access has turned the invariably lethal disease into a chronic condition, life-expectancy increased by 20 years in the most infected nations. It is time to redouble global efforts to provide universal access to improved drinking water and sanitation, including sewage, garbage collection and malaria vector control. In the mid-1970s only 38% of people in non-industrialized countries had access to safe water. By 1994 this had increased to 75%. While this may be considered tremendous progress, that still leaves 25% — more than 1 billion people — without access to safe sources of water. In addition, almost half the world’s entire population — about 2.4 billion people — does not have an acceptable means of sanitation. One of the results of poor sanitation and unsafe water supply is diarrheal disease. Infants, young children, and the elderly are most at risk. The World Health Organization reports that there are four billion cases of diarrhea in the world every year. Of these, 2.2 million people die as a result, and most are children under five years of age. Diarrheal disease accounts for more deaths each year than AIDS and cancer combined. With a safe water supply and adequate sanitation and hygiene, the number of cases of diarrhea could be reduced by one-quarter to one-third. About 34,000 people die each day worldwide because of water, feces, and dirt related diseases. They also report that, in developing countries, 80% of illnesses are water-related. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 4% of the water supply systems in rural areas are not functioning at any given time. In Asia this figure climbs to 17% and in Africa it is roughly 30%. In non-industrialized nations, wastewater goes untreated. In Asia only about 35% of wastewater is treated and in Latin America it is only 14%. In Africa treatment of wastewater is almost non-existent.

Life Expectancy, Improved Drinking Water and Sanitation 2018

Area	Life Expectancy	Drinking Water (urban / rural)	Sanitation (urban / rural)	Area	Life Expectancy	Drinking Water (urban / rural)	Sanitation (urban / rural)
World	69	96.4 / 84.5	82.2 / 50.5	Kuwait	78.3	99 / 99	100 / 100
Africa				Kyrgystan	71.2	96.7 / 86.2	89.1 / 95.6
Americas				Laos	65	85.6 / 69.4	94.5 / 56
Asia	71.85			Latvia	74.9	99.8 / 98.3	90.8 / 81.5
Europe	77.2	99.5 / 97.6	94.2 / 88.1	Lebanon	77.9	99 / 99	80.7 / 80.7
Oceania	77.95	99.5 / 59.4	97.4 / 41.1	Lesotho	53	94.6 / 77	37.3 / 27.6
Afghanistan	52.1	78.2 / 47.0	45.1 / 27.0	Liberia	63.8	88.6 / 62.6	28 / 5.9
Albania	78.6	94.9 / 95.2	95.5 / 90.2	Libya	76.9	n/a	96.8 / 95.7

Algeria	77.2	84.3 / 81.8	89.8 / 82.2	Liechtenstein	82		
American Samoa	73.9	100 / 100	62.5 / 62.5	Lithuania	75.2	99.7 / 90.4	97.2 / 82.8
Andorra	82.9	100 / 100	100 / 100	Luxembourg	82.4	100 / 100	97.5 / 98.5
Angola	60.6	75.4 / 28.2	88.6 / 22.5	Macedonia	75.9	99.8 / 98.9	97.2 / 82.6
Anguilla	81.6	94.6 / n/a	97.6 / n/a	Madagascar	66.6	81.6 / 35.3	18 / 8.7
Antigua & Barbuda	76.9	97.9 / 97.9	91.4 / 91.4	Malawi	62.2	95.7 / 89.1	47.3 / 39.8
Argentina	77.5	99.0 / 100	96.2 / 98.3	Malaysia	75.4	100 / 93	98.1 / 95.9
Armenia	75.1	100 / 100	96.2 / 78.2	Maldives	76	99.5 / 97.9	97.5 / 98.3
Aruba	77.1	98.1 / 98.1	97.7 / 97.7	Mali	60.8	96.5 / 64.1	37.5 / 16.1
Australia	82.4	100 / 100	100 / 100	Malta	82.7	100 / 100	100 / 100
Austria	81.7	100 / 100	100 / 100	Marshall Islands	73.6	93.5 / 97.6	84.5 / 56.2
Azerbaijan	73	94.7 / 77.8	91.6 / 86.6	Martinique (France)	81.1	100 / 99.8	94 / 72.7
Bahamas	72.9	98.4 / 98.4	92.0 / 92.0	Mauritania	63.8	58.4 / 57.1	57.5 / 13.8
Bahrain	79.1	100 / 100	99.2 / 99.2	Mauritius	76	99.9 / 99.8	93.9 / 92.6
Bangladesh	73.7	86.5 / 87.0	57.7 / 62.1	Mayotte	79.5		
Barbados	75.7	99.7 / 99.7	96.2 / 96.2	Mexico	76.3	97.2 / 92.1	88 / 74.5
Belarus	73.2	99.9 / 99.1	94.1 / 95.2	Micronesia, Federated States of	73.4	94.8 / 87.4	85.1 / 49
Belgium	81.2	100 / 100	99.5 / 99.4	Moldova	71.3	96.9 / 81.4	87.8 / 67.1
Belize	74.7	98.9 / 100	93.5 / 88.2	Monaco	89.4	100 / n/a	100 / n/a
Benin	62.7	85.2 / 72.1	35.6 / 7.3	Mongolia	70.2	66.4 / 59.2	66.4 / 42.6
Bermud	81.5			Montene		100 /	98 / 92.2

a				gro		99.2	
Bhutan	71.1	100 / 100	77.9 / 33.1	Montser rat	74.8	99 / 99	
Bolivia	69.8	96.7 / 75.6	60.8 / 27.5	Morocco	77.3	98.7 / 65.3	84.1 / 65.5
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba				Mozambique	54.1	80.6 / 37	42.4 / 10.1
Bosnia & Herzegovina	77.1	99.7 / 100	98.9 / 92	Namibia	64.4	98.2 / 84.6	54.5 / 16.8
Botswana	63.8	99.2 / 92.3	78.5 / 43.1	Nauru	67.8	96.5 / n/a	65.6 / n/a
Brazil	74.3	100 / 87	88 / 51.5	Nepal	71.3	90.5 / 91.8	56 / 43
British Virgin Islands	78.9		97.5 / 97.5	Netherlands	81.5	100 / 100	97.5 / 99.9
Brunei	77.5			New Caledonia	78	98.5 / 98.5	100 / 100
Bulgaria	74.8	99.6 / 99	86.8 / 83.7	New Zealand	81.4	100 / 100	
Burkina Faso	61.8	97.5 / 75.8	50.4 / 6.7	Nicaragua	73.7	99.3 / 69.4	76.5 / 55.7
Burma (Myanmar)	68.6	92.7 / 74.4	84.3 / 77.1	Niger	56.3	100 / 48.6	37.9 / 4.6
Burundi	61.4	91.1 / 73.8	43.3 / 48.6	Nigeria	59.3	80.6 / 57.3	32.8 / 25.4
Cabo Verde	72.7	94 / 87.3	81.6 / 54.3	Niue		98.4 / 98.6	100 / 100
Cambodia	65.2	100 / 69.1	88.1 / 30.5	Northern Mariana Islands	75.6	97.5 / 97.5	79.7 / 79.7
Cameroon	59.4	94.8 / 52.7	61.8 / 26.8	Norway	82	100 / 100	98 / 98.3
Canada	82	100 / 99	100 / 99	Oman	75.9	95.5 / 86.1	97.3 / 94.7
Cayman Islands	81.4	97.4 / n/a	95.6 / n/a	Pakistan	68.4	93.9 / 89.9	83.1 / 51.1
Central-African	53.3	89.6 / 54.4	43.6 / 7.2	Palau	73.6	97 / 86	100 / 100

Republic							
Chad	57.5	71.8 / 44.8	31.4 / 6.5	Palestine	75.4	50.7 / 81.5	93 / 90.2
Channel Islands (UK)	80.55			Panama	78.9	97.7 / 88.6	83.5 / 58
Chile	79.1	99.7 / 93.3	100 / 90.9	Papua New Guinea	67.5	88 / 32.8	56.4 / 13.3
China	75.8	97.5 / 93	86.6 / 63.7	Paraguay	77.6	100 / 94.9	95.5 / 78.4
China, Hong Kong	83.1			Peru	74.2	91.4 / 69.2	82.5 / 53.2
China, Macau	84.6			Philippines	69.6	93.7 / 90.3	77.9 / 70.8
Colombia	76.2	96.8 / 73.3	85.2 / 67.9	Poland	77.9	99.3 / 96.9	97.5 / 96.7
Comoros	64.9	92.6 / 89.1	48.3 / 30.9	Portugal	80.9	100 / 100	99.6 / 99.8
Congo, Republic of	60.3	95.8 / 40	20 / 5.6	Puerto Rico (USA)	81		99.3 / 99.3
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	58.1	81.1 / 31.2	28.5 / 28.7	Qatar	79	100 / 100	98 / 98
Cook Islands	76.2	99.9 / 99.9	97.6 / 97.6	Reunion		99.2 / 97.8	98.4 / 95.3
Costa Rica	78.9	99.6 / 91.6	95.2 / 92.3	Romania	75.6	100 / 100	92.2 / 63.3
Cote d'Ivoire	60.1	93.1 / 68.8	32.8 / 10.3	Russia	71.3	98.9 / 91.2	77 / 58.7
Croatia	76.3	99.6 / 99.7	97.8 / 95.8	Rwanda	64.5	86.6 / 71.9	58.5 / 62.9
Cuba	78.9	96.4 / 89.9	94.4 / 89.1	Saint Helena	79.8		
Curacao	78.6			Saint Kitts & Nevis	76.2	98.3 / 98.3	
Cyprus	79	100 / 100	100 / 100	Saint Lucia	78.1	99.5 / 95.6	84.7 / 91.9
Czechia	78.9	100 / 100	99.1 / 99.2	Saint Pierre	80.7		

				and Miquelon			
Denmark	81	100 / 100	99.6 / 99.6	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	75.8	95.1 / 95.1	
Djibouti	64	97.4 / 64.7	59.8 / 5.1	Samoa	74.2	97.5 / 99.3	93.3 / 91.1
Dominica	77.4	95.7 / n/a	n/a	San Marino	83.4		
Dominican Republic	71.3	85.4 / 81.9	86.2 / 75.7	Sao Tomé e Príncipe	65.7	98.9 / 93.6	40.8 / 23.3
Ecuador	77.1	93.4 / 75.5	87.0 / 80.7	Saudi Arabia	75.7	97 / 97	100 / 100
Egypt	73.2	100 / 99	96.8 / 93.1	Senegal	62.5	92.9 / 67.3	65.4 / 33.8
El Salvador	75.1	97.5 / 86.6	82.4 / 60	Serbia	75.9	99.4 / 98.9	98.2 / 94.2
Equatorial Guinea	65	72.5 / 31.5	79.9 / 71	Seychelles	75.2	95.7 / 95.7	98.4 / 98.4
Eritrea	65.6	73.2 / 53.3	44.6 / 7.3	Sierra Leone	59	84.9 / 47.8	22.8 / 6.9
Estonia	77	100 / 99	97.5 / 96.6	Singapore	85.5	100 / n/z	100 / n/a
Eswatini	57.2	93.6 / 68.9	63.1 / 56	Sint Maarten (Dutch)	78.5		
Ethiopia	63	93.1 / 48.6	27.2 / 28.2	Slovakia	77.4	100 / 100	99.4 / 98.2
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	77.9			Slovenia	81.2	99.7 / 99.4	99.1 / 99.1
Faroe Islands	80.6			Solomon Islands	75.8	93.2 / 77.2	81.4 / 15
Fiji	73.2	99.5 / 91.2	94.3 / 88.4	Somalia	53.2	69.6 / 8.9	52 / 6.3
Finland	81.1	100 / 100	99.4 / 88	South Africa	64.1	99.6 / 81.4	69.6 / 60.5
France	82	100 / 100	98.6 / 98.9	Spain	81.8	100 / 100	99.8 / 100

French Guiana		94.5 / 75.1	94.9 / 75.8	Sri Lanka	77.1	98.5 / 95	88.1 / 96.7
French Polynesia	77.5	100 / 100	98.5 / 98.5	Sudan	65.8		
Gabon	68	97.2 / 66.7	43.4 / 31.5	Sudan, South		66.7 / 56.9	16.4 / 4.5
Gambia	65.4	94.2 / 84.4	61.5 / 55	Suriname	72.8	98.1 / 88.4	88.4 / 61.4
Georgia	76.6	100 / 100	95.2 / 75.9	Swaziland		93.6 / 68.9	63.1 / 56.0
Germany	80.9	100 / 100	99.3 / 99	Sweden	82.2	100 / 100	99.2 / 99.6
Ghana	67.4	92.6 / 84	20.2 / 8.6	Switzerland	82.7	100 / 100	99.9 / 99.9
Gibraltar	79.7			Syria	75.2	92.3 / 87.2	96.2 / 95.1
Greece	78.2	100 / 100	99.2 / 98.1	Taiwan	80.4		
Greenland (Denmark)	72.9	100 / 100	100 / 100	Tajikistan	68.4	93.1 / 66.7	93.8 / 95.5
Grenada	74.8	99 / 95.3	97.5 / 98.3	Tanzania	63.1	77.2 / 45.5	31.3 / 8.3
Guadeloupe	80.4	99.3 / 99.8	97 / 89.5	Thailand	75.1	97.6 / 98	89.9 / 96.1
Guam	76.4	99.5 / 99.5	89.8 / 89.8	Timor-Leste	68.7	95.2 / 60.5	69 / 26.8
Guatemala	71.8	98.4 / 86.8	77.5 / 49.3	Togo	65.8	91.4 / 44.2	24.7 / 2.9
Guinea	62.1	92.7 / 67.4	34.1 / 11.8	Tokelau		n/a / 100	n/a / 90.5
Guinea-Bissau	61.4	98.8 / 60.3	33.5 / 8.5	Tonga	76.6	99.7 / 99.6	97.6 / 89
Guyana	68.9	98.2 / 98.3	87.9 / 82	Trinidad & Tobago	73.4	95.1 / 95.1	91.5 / 91.5
Haiti	64.6	64.9 / 47.6	33.6 / 19.2	Tunisia	75.9	100 / 93.2	97.4 / 79.8
Holy See				Turkey	75.3	100 / 100	98.3 / 85.5
Honduras	71.3	97.4 / 83.8	86.7 / 77.7	Turkmenistan	70.7	89.1 / 34.6	77 / 49.9
Hungary	76.3	100 / 100	97.6 / 98.6	Turks & Caicos	80.1	87 / 87	81.4 / 81.4

Iceland	83.1	100 / 100	98.7 / 100	Tuvalu	67.2	98.3 / 97	86.3 / 80.2
India	69.1	97.1 / 92.6	82.6 / 28.5	Uganda	56.3	95.5 / 75.8	28.5 / 17.3
Indonesia	73.2	94.2 / 79.5	72.3 / 47.5	Ukraine	72.4	95.5 / 97.8	97.4 / 92.6
Iran	74.2	97.7 / 92.1	92.8 / 62.3	United Arab Emirates	78.7	99.6 / 100	98 / 95.2
Iraq	74.9	93.8 / 70.1	86.4 / 83.8	United Kingdom	80.9	100 / 100	99.1 / 99.6
Ireland	81	97.9 / 97.8	89.1 / 92.9	United States	80.1	99.4 / 98.2	100 / 100
Isle of Man	81.4			Uruguay	77.6	100 / 93.9	96.6 / 92.6
Israel	82.7	100 / 100	100 / 100	Uzbekistan	74.3	98.5 / 80.9	100 / 100
Italy	82.4	100 / 100	99.5 / 99.6	Vanuatu	74	98.9 / 92.9	65.1 / 55.4
Jamaica	74.5	97.5 / 89.4	79.9 / 84.1	Venezuela	76.2	95 / 77.9	97.5 / 69.9
Japan	85.5	100 / 100	100 / 100	Viet Nam	73.9	99.1 / 96.9	94.4 / 69.7
Jordan	75	97.8 / 92.3	98.6 / 98.9	Virgin Islands (USA)	79.5	100 / 100	96.4 / 96.4
Kazakhstan	71.4	99.4 / 85.6	97 / 98.1	Wallis and Futuna	80		
Kenya	64.6	81.6 / 56.8	31.2 / 29.7	Western Sahara	63.8		
Kiribati	66.9	87.3 / 50.6	51.2 / 30.6	Yemen	66.2	72 / 46.5	92.5 / 34.1
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	71	99.9 / 99.4	87.9 / 72.5	Zambia	53	85.6 / 51.3	55.6 / 35.7
Korea, Republic of	82.5	99.7 / 87.9	100 / 100	Zimbabwe	61.1	97 / 67.3	49.3 / 30.8

Source: World Statistics Pocketbook 2018 ed. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs; CIA World Factbook

2. In developing countries appropriate technology options in water treatment include both community-scale and household-scale point-of-use (POU) or self-supply designs. Such designs may employ solar water disinfection methods, using solar irradiation to inactivate harmful waterborne microorganisms directly, mainly by the UV-A component of the solar spectrum, or indirectly through the presence of an oxide photocatalyst, typically supported TiO₂ in its anatase or rutile phases. Despite progress in SODIS technology, military surplus water treatment units like the ERDLator are still frequently used in developing countries. Newer military style Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units (ROWPU) are portable, self-contained water treatment plants are becoming more available for public use. Coffee filter and cone are quite effective. Filtration is estimated to be 90% effective so drinking water sometimes needs to be filtered two or three times to be 99% pure. Normally, spring-water is expected to contain fewer than 500 parts per million (ppm) of total dissolved solids (minerals). Urban travelers should drink bottled water rather than experimenting with strange faucets. Rural travelers should bring a reverse osmosis water filter and select good water sources that have not been contaminated by large animals or industrial activity. People living near the ocean, or during periods of drought or flooding where normally good water quality is harmed, should avoid brackish water by drinking and cooking with imported bottled water.

3. The first documented use of sand filters to purify the water supply dates to 1804, when the owner of a bleachery in Paisley, Scotland, John Gibb, installed an experimental filter, selling his unwanted surplus to the public. This method was refined in the following two decades, and it culminated in the first treated public water supply in the world, installed by the Chelsea Waterworks Company in London in 1829. Treatment for drinking water production involves the removal of contaminants from raw water to produce water that is pure enough for human consumption without any short term or long term risk of any adverse health effect. Substances that are removed during the process of drinking water treatment include suspended solids, bacteria, algae, viruses, fungi, and minerals such as iron and manganese. The processes involved in removing the contaminants include physical processes such as settling and filtration, chemical processes such as disinfection and coagulation and biological processes such as slow sand filtration. Salt Water is the general term for all water over 1,000 ppm (mg/L) total dissolved solids (TDS). Water can contain sediment, chemicals, and all sorts of impurities that affect the taste and smell of water. A combination selected from the following processes is used for municipal drinking water treatment worldwide: Softening, aeration and membranes are needed to eliminate major dissolved inorganics. Membranes are needed for minor dissolved inorganics. Pathogens are removed by sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Major dissolved organics are removed with membranes and adsorption. Pre-chlorination for algae control and arresting biological growth. Aeration along with pre-chlorination for removal of dissolved iron when present with small amounts relatively of manganese. Turbidity and particles can be treated with coagulation / flocculation, sedimentation, or granular filtration. Coagulation for flocculation or slow-sand filtration. Coagulant aids, also known as polyelectrolytes to improve coagulation and for more robust floc formation. Sedimentation for solids separation that is the removal of suspended solids trapped in the floc. Filtration to remove particles from water either by passage through a sand bed that can be washed and reused or by passage through a purpose designed filter

that may be washable. Disinfection for killing bacteria viruses and other pathogens.

4. Water supplied to domestic properties may be further treated before use, often using an in-line treatment process. Such treatments can include water softening or ion exchange. Many proprietary systems also claim to remove residual disinfectants and heavy metal ions. Home water filtration systems can provide healthy, clean drinking water that smells and tastes better. Reverse Osmosis is a process for the reduction of dissolved ions (such as salts) from water in which pressure is employed to force liquid (water) through a semi-permeable membrane, which will transmit the water but reject most other dissolved materials. When forced against the membrane surface, the dissolved materials are repelled, while the water molecules are diffused through the membrane molecule by molecule, forming purer water on the other side. Sunlight has long since been known to kill micro-organisms. The rays from the sun contain the UV spectrum used in Ultraviolet Water Treatment Systems – although at much lower intensities. It is also referred to as either the Germicidal Spectrum or Frequency. The frequency used in killing micro-organisms is 254 nanometers (nm). The UV lamps used are designed specifically to have the highest amount of UV energy at this frequency. Filtration is a process in which water passes through a water system that may include one or more filters for the purpose of removing turbidity, taste, color, iron or odor. The design can be loose media tank-type systems or cartridge devices. In general the process may include mechanical, adsorptive, neutralizing and catalyst/oxidizing filters. Distilled water is water that has been purified by passing through one or more evaporation –condensation cycles and contains essentially no dissolved solids. Distillation requires a lot of energy to produce a small amount of purified water and is not usually sold. A clean coffee filter and cone is the most cost-effective method of filtering surface and tap-water.

C. Globally, the infant mortality rate has decreased from an estimated rate of 63 deaths per 1000 live births (6300 per 100,000) in 1990 to 32 deaths per 1000 live births (3200 per 100,000) in 2015. Annual infant deaths have declined from 8.9 million in 1990 to 4.5 million in 2015. The US rate of 6.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in the first year of life is the highest in any industrialized country. The United States' under-5 mortality rate (8 per 1,000 live births) is twice that of Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Italy, Japan and Norway (4 per 1,000 live births) and more than twice that of Iceland and Sweden (3 per 1,000 live births). Over the past 20 years US infant mortality remains high and maternal mortality rates have risen. The U.S. is the only developed country in the world where maternal deaths actually increased between 1993 and 2013, according to the World Health Organization. In 1987, maternal death ratios hit the all-time low of 6.6 deaths per 100,000 live birth. Around 2000, the ratio began to increase and has since nearly doubled, hovering between 12 and 15 deaths per 100,000 live births between 2003 and 2007. There were 28 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the United States in 2013, up from 23 in 2005. The United States did not achieve United Nations Millennium Development Goal #5 — the reduction of maternal mortality by three fourths by the year 2015.

Infant and Maternal Mortality 2018

Area	Maternal Mortality (00,000)	Infant Mortality (000)	Area	Maternal Mortality (00,000)	Infant Mortality (000)
World	216	32.9	Kuwait	4	6.8
Africa			Kyrgystan	76	25
Americas			Laos	197	48.4
Asia		30.5	Latvia	18	5.1
Europe		5.3	Lebanon	15	7.2
Oceania		20.8	Lesotho	487	44.6
Afghanistan	396	68.6	Liberia	725	50.6
Albania	29	14.6	Libya	9	10.5
Algeria	140	18.9	Liechtenstein		4.2
American Samoa		10.8	Lithuania	10	3.8
Andorra		3.6	Luxembourg	10	3.4
Angola	477	65.8	Macedonia	8	7.8
Anguilla		3.3	Madagascar	353	40.1
Antigua & Barbuda		11.7	Malawi	634	42.1
Argentina	52	9.5	Malaysia	40	12.1
Armenia	25	12.3	Maldives	68	21.3
Aruba (Netherlands)		10.4	Mali	587	67.6
Australia	6	4.2	Malta	9	4.7
Austria	4	3.4	Marshall Islands		18.7
Azerbaijan	25	23	Martinique (France)		6.4
Bahamas	80	11.1	Mauritania	602	50.5
Bahrain	15	8.8	Mauritius	53	9.5
Bangladesh	176	30.5	Mayotte		4.2
Barbados	27	10	Mexico	38	11.3
Belarus	4	3.6	Micronesia, Federated States of	100	19.1
Belgium	7	3.4	Moldova	23	11.7
Belize	28	12	Monaco		1.8
Benin	405	51.5	Mongolia	44	20.5
Bermuda (United Kingdom)		2.5	Montenegro	7	
Bhutan	148	30.3	Montserrat		11.9

Bolivia	206	34.2	Morocco	121	21.1
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba			Mozambique	489	64
Bosnia & Herzegovina	11	5.4	Namibia	265	33.8
Botswana	129	28.6	Nauru		7.7
Brazil	44	16.9	Nepal	258	26.9
British Virgin Islands		11.7	Netherlands	7	3.5
Brunei	23	9.3	New Caledonia		5.2
Bulgaria	11	8.3	New Zealand	11	4.4
Burkina Faso	371	54.7	Nicaragua	150	17.7
Burma (Myanmar)	178	34.4	Niger	553	79.4
Burundi	712	57.4	Nigeria	814	63.3
Cabo Verde	42	21.1	Niue		
Cambodia	161	46.1	Northern Mariana Islands		12.3
Cameroon	596	49.8	Norway	5	2.5
Canada	7	4.5	Oman	17	12.4
Cayman Islands		5.7	Pakistan	178	50.4
Central-African Republic	882	84.3	Palau		10.3
Chad	856	71.7	Palestine	45	14.8
Channel Islands (UK)		7.9	Panama	94	9.6
Chile	22	6.4	Papua New Guinea	215	35.3
China	27	11.8	Paraguay	132	18.1
China, Hong Kong		2.7	Peru	68	17.8
China, Macau		3.1	Philippines	114	20.9
Colombia	64	13.2	Poland	3	4.4
Comoros	335	58.3	Portugal	10	2.6

Congo, Republic of	442	53.5	Puerto Rico (USA)	14	6.3
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	693	66.7	Qatar	13	6
Cook Islands		12.6	Réunion		
Costa Rica	25	7.8	Romania	31	9.2
Cote d'Ivoire	645	62.6	Russia	25	6.7
Croatia	8	9.1	Rwanda	290	29.1
Cuba	39	4.4	Saint Helena		12.8
Curacao		7.3	Saint Kitts & Nevis		8.2
Cyprus	7	7.7	Saint Lucia	48	10.6
Czechia	4	2.6	Saint Pierre and Miquelon		6.4
Denmark	6	3.2	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	45	11.7
Djibouti	229	44.3	Samoa	51	18
Dominica		10.3	San Marino		4.3
Dominican Republic	92	22.7	Sao Tome and Principe	156	44.1
Ecuador	64	15.9	Saudi Arabia	12	12.1
Egypt	33	18.3	Senegal	315	48
El Salvador	54	16.3	Serbia	17	5.7
Equatorial Guinea	342	63.3	Seychelles		9.7
Eritrea	501	44.4	Sierra Leone	1,360	66.7
Estonia	9	3.8	Singapore	10	2.3
Eswatini	389	46.6	Sint Maarten (Dutch)		7.9
Ethiopia	353	48.3	Slovakia	6	5
Falkland Islands			Slovenia	9	1.6
Faroe Islands		5.3	Solomon Islands	114	14.3
Fiji	30	9.3	Somalia	732	93

Finland	3	2.5	South Africa	138	29.9
France	8	3.2	Spain	5	3.3
French Guiana		9.3	Sri Lanka	30	8.2
French Polynesia		4.6	Sudan	311	44.2
Gabon	291	32.9	Sudan, South	789	90.4
Gambia	206	58.4	Suriname	155	23.7
Georgia	36	14.7	Swaziland		
Germany	6	3.4	Sweden	4	2.6
Ghana	319	34.1	Switzerland	5	3.6
Gibraltar (UK)		5.8	Syria	68	14.4
Greece	3	4.5	Taiwan		4.3
Greenland (Denmark)		8.7	Tajikstan	32	30.8
Grenada	27	9.4	Tanzania	398	38.7
Guadeloupe		5.8	Thailand	20	9
Guam		11.9	Timor-Leste	215	33.9
Guatemala	88	23.3	Togo	368	40.8
Guinea	679	55.3	Tokelau		
Guinea-Bissau	549	54.8	Tonga	124	10.9
Guyana	229	29.5	Trinidad & Tobago	63	21.6
Haiti	359	45.4	Tunisia	62	11.7
Holy See			Turkey	16	16.9
Honduras	129	16.7	Turkmenistan	42	33.1
Hungary		4.8	Turks & Caicos		9.8
Iceland	3	2.1	Tuvalu		28.2
India	174	37.8	Uganda	343	54.6
Indonesia	126	21.9	Ukraine	24	7.7
Iran	25	15.5	United Arab Emirates	6	5.5
<u>Iraq</u>	50	37.5	United Kingdom	9	4.2
Ireland	8	3.6	United States	14	5.7
Isle of Man		4	Uruguay	15	8.1
Israel	5	3.4	Uzbekistan	36	17.4
Italy	4	3.2	Vanuatu	78	13.9

Jamaica	89	12.4	Venezuela	95	11.9
Japan	5	2	Viet Nam	54	16.7
Jordan	58	13.7	Virgin Islands (USA)		7.7
Kazakhstan	12	19	Wallis and Futuna		4.3
Kenya	510	36.1	Western Sahara		34
Kiribati	90	31.1	Yemen	385	44.6
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	82	21.4	Zambia	224	59.3
Korea, Republic of	11	3	Zimbabwe	443	31.9

Source: CIA World Factbook

1. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World: Building Climate Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition 2018 was prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This report monitors progress towards the targets of ending both hunger (SDG Target 2.1) and all forms of malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2). New evidence continues to signal a rise in world hunger and a reversal of trends after a prolonged decline. In 2017 the number of undernourished people is estimated to have increased to 821 million – around one out of every nine people in the world. While some progress continues to be made in reducing child stunting, levels still remain unacceptably high. Nearly 151 million children under five – or over 22% – are affected by stunting in 2017. Wasting continues to affect over 50 million children under five in the world and these children are at increased risk of morbidity and mortality. Furthermore, over 38 million children under five are overweight. Adult obesity is worsening and more than one in eight adults in the world – or more than 672 million – is obese. Undernutrition and overweight and obesity coexist in many countries. Food insecurity contributes to overweight and obesity, as well as undernutrition, and high rates of these forms of malnutrition coexist in many countries. The alarming signs of increasing food insecurity and high levels of different forms of malnutrition are a clear warning that there is considerable work to be done on food security and improved nutrition. The absolute number of people in the world affected by undernourishment, or chronic food deprivation, is now estimated to have increased from around 804 million in 2016 to nearly 821 million in 2017. The situation is worsening in South America and most regions of Africa; likewise, the decreasing trend in undernourishment that characterized Asia until recently seems to be slowing down significantly.

2. In the 2012 World Health Assembly (WHA), Member States approved six global targets for improving maternal, infant and young child nutrition to be met by 2025. These WHA targets call for measures to: i) reduce anaemia in women of reproductive age; ii) reduce low birthweight in newborns; iii) increase rates of exclusive breastfeeding in

infants; iv) reduce stunting; v) reduce wasting; and vi) halt the rise of overweight among children under five years of age. The latter three are also part of the SDG monitoring framework. Globally, the proportion of children below the age of five who are stunted continues to decline, with 22.2% affected in 2017. The number of stunted children has also decreased from 165.2 million in 2012 to 150.8 million in 2017, representing a 9% decline over this five-year period. In 2017, 7.5% of children under five years of age – 50.5 million – suffered from wasting. Since 2012, the global proportion of overweight children seems stagnant, with 5.4% in 2012 (baseline year of WHA targets) and 5.6% (or 38.3 million) in 2017. Globally, 36.9% of infants below six months of age were exclusively breastfed in 2012 (based on the most recent data for each country with data between 2005 and 2012), while 40.7% were exclusively breastfed in 2017.

D. Tropical diseases encompass all diseases that occur solely, or principally, in the tropics. In practice, the term is often taken to refer to infectious diseases that thrive in hot, humid conditions, such as malaria, leishmaniasis, rabies, schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, Chagas disease, African trypanosomiasis, and dengue. Tuberculosis (TB) is not exclusively a tropical disease but similar to most tropical diseases, thanks to advances in medical science, has been nearly completely eliminated in industrialized nations and affects nearly exclusively people in middle and low income countries. The two major killers of people infected with HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa are Tuberculosis (TB) and Malaria. Antiretrovirals have been highly successful at reducing the AIDS death rate, turning a previously invariably fatal disease into a chronic disease, and dramatically increasing affected country life expectancy by as much as 20 years from 30 to 50. Ebolavirus is the new plague to strike the African continent, the symptoms are diarrhea, high fever and 80% death rate. ZMapp, produced by Mapp Biopharmaceutical in San Diego, has cured two missionaries returning from the Ebola virus infected region in West Africa. Animal tests on 18 rhesus monkeys have shown the drug to be 100% effective when administered within 5 days of infection, for people treated late the death rate remains high. The product is a combination of three different monoclonal antibodies that bind to the protein of the Ebola virus. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has put Zmapp, cloned in tobacco, on the fast track for mass production to treat the ebolavirus under 21USC§356. A vaccine is under development to prevent ebolavirus. United States immigration law requires immigrant visa applicants to obtain certain vaccinations prior to the issuance of an immigrant visa. Panel physicians who conduct medical examinations of immigrant visa applicants are required to verify that immigrant visa applicants have met the vaccination requirements, or that it is medically inappropriate for the visa applicant to receive one or more of the listed vaccinations: -- Acellular pertussis, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Human papillomavirus (HPV), Influenza, Influenza type b (Hib), Measles, Meningococcal, Mumps, Pneumococcal, Pertussis, Polio, Rotavirus, Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids, Varicella, and Zoster. The number of cases of measles in the United States this year has surpassed 1,001, before the year is even halfway through. The number of cases this year is the highest since 1992 when there were 2,237 cases of the highly contagious illness reported in the United States. It's the highest number of cases in a single year since it was eliminated nationwide in 2000, meaning it was no longer continuously transmitted in the country. Cases have been reported in more than half of US states. New York has been the largest contributor to this

year's unfortunate milestone with nearly 700 cases of measles reported this year in the state. Most of those cases have been in Orthodox Jewish communities In Brooklyn and Queens with low vaccination rates.

1. When traveling to foreign countries it is important to be up to date with vaccinations for diseases that exist there but are not prevalent enough in the United States to justify routine vaccination. CDC divides vaccines for travel into three categories: routine, recommended, and required. Routine vaccinations are necessary for protection from diseases that are still common in many parts of the world even though they rarely occur in the United States as the result of complete coverage of the population with effective vaccines. The only vaccine required by International Health Regulations is yellow fever vaccination for travel to certain countries in sub-Saharan Africa and tropical South America. Meningococcal vaccination is required by the government of Saudi Arabia for annual travel during the Hajj. Recommended vaccinations protect travelers from illnesses present in other parts of the world and to prevent the importation of infectious diseases across international borders. The Centers for Disease Control prepares recommendations for Traveler’s Health in a List of Destinations.

2. Travelers are specifically advised regarding some infectious diseases are likely to be encountered in countries where the risk of such diseases is assessed to be very high as compared to the United States. These infectious diseases represent risks to US government personnel traveling to the specified country for a period of less than three years. The degree of risks assessed by considering the foreign nature of these infectious diseases, their severity, and the probability of being affected by the diseases present. The diseases listed do not necessarily represent the total disease burden experienced by the local population. The risk to an individual traveler varies considerably by the specific location, visit duration, type of activities, type of accommodations, time of year, and other factors. Consultation with a travel medicine physician is needed to evaluate individual risk and recommend appropriate preventive measures such as vaccines. Diseases are organized into six exposure categories shown in italics and listed in typical descending order of risk: *Ebolavirus* is the new plague to strike the African continent, the symptoms are diarrhea, high fever and 80% death rate, it is classified as food and waterborne disease for inclusion in the CIA World Factbook list infectious diseases.

Country	Major Infectious Diseases
World	HIV/AIDS: 0.8% prevalence, 36.9 million infected, 940,000 deaths (2018)
Afghanistan	degree of risk: intermediate (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria (2016) HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 7,500 infected, <500 deaths (2018)
Albania	HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 1,400 infected, <100 deaths (2018)

Algeria	HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 14,000 infected, <200 deaths (2018)
American Samoa	Zika
Angola	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) HIV/AIDS 1.9% prevalence, 310,000 infected, 13,000 deaths (2018)
Anguilla	Zika virus (2016)
Antigua and Barbuda	Zika virus (2016); it poses an important risk (a large number of cases possible) among US citizens if bitten by an infective mosquito; other less common ways to get Zika are through sex, via blood transfusion, or during pregnancy, in which the pregnant woman passes Zika virus to her fetus
Argentina	Zika virus (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.4% prevalence, 120,000 infected, 2,000 deaths (2018)
Armenia	HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 3,400 infected, <200 deaths (2018)
Aruba	Zika virus (2016)
Australia	HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, 26,000 infected, <200 deaths (2018)
Austria	HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, 7,400 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Azerbaijan	HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, 8,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)
Bahamas	HIV/AIDS: 1.9% prevalence, 5,300 infected (2018)
Bahrain	HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, <500 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Bangladesh	degree of risk: high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria are high risks in some locations (2016) water contact diseases: leptospirosis (2016)

	<p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 13,000 infected, 1,100 deaths</p>
Barbados	<p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1.6% prevalence, 2,700 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
Belarus	<p>HIV/AIDS: 0.4% prevalence, 24,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)</p>
Belize	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016)</p> <p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1.9% prevalence, 4,500 infected, <200 deaths (2018)</p>
Benin	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and yellow fever (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1% prevalence, 70,000 infected, 2,500 deaths (2018)</p>
Bhutan	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever (2016)</p>
Bolivia	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea and hepatitis A (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and yellow fever (2016)</p> <p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.3% prevalence, 21,000 infected, <1,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Botswana	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria (2016)</p>

	HIV/AIDS: 22.8% prevalence, 380,000 infected, 4,100 deaths (2018)
Brazil	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea and hepatitis A (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) Zika virus (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.6% prevalence, 860,000 infected, 14,000 deaths (2018)
Bulgaria	HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 2,800 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Burkina Faso	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and yellow fever (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.8% prevalence, 94,000 infected, 2,900 deaths (2018)
Burma (Myanmar)	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and Japanese encephalitis (2016) water contact diseases: leptospirosis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.7% prevalence, 220,000 infected, 6,700 deaths (2018)
Burundi	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)

	HIV/AIDS: 1.1% prevalence, 78,000 infected, 1,700 deaths (2018)
Cabo Verde	Zika virus (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.6% prevalence, 2,400 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Cambodia	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis, and malaria (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.5% prevalence, 67,000 infected, 1,300 deaths (2018)
Cameroon	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and yellow fever (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016) HIV/AIDS: 3.7% prevalence, 510,000 infected, 24,000 deaths (2018)
Cayman Islands	Zika virus (2016)
Central African Republic	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016) HIV/AIDS: 4% prevalence, 110,000 infected, 5,200 deaths (2018)
Chad	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016)

	<p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1.3% prevalence, 110,000 infected, 3,100 deaths (2018)</p>
Chile	<p>HIV/AIDS: 0.6% prevalence, 67,000 infected (2018)</p>
China	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: Japanese encephalitis (2016)</p> <p>soil contact diseases: hantaviral hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS) (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: <0.1% prevalence, 450,000 – 1.5 million infected, 7,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Colombia	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and yellow fever (2016)</p> <p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.5% prevalence, 150,000 infected, 4,400 deaths (2018)</p>
Comoros	<p>HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, <200 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid fever (2016), ebolavirus (2018)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and trypanosomiasis-gambiense (African sleeping sickness) (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.7% prevalence, 390,000 infected, 17,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Congo, Republic of the	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid fever (2016), ebolavirus (2018)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue</p>

	<p>fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 3.1% prevalence, 100,000 infected, 4,900 deaths (2018)</p>
Costa Rica	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever (2016)</p> <p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.4% prevalence, 13,000 infected, <200 deaths (2018)</p>
Cote d'Ivoire	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid fever (2016), ebolavirus (2018)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and yellow fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 2.8% prevalence, 500,000 infected, 24,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Croatia	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: tickborne encephalitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 1,500 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
Cuba	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea and hepatitis A (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever (2016)</p> <p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.4% prevalence, 30,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)</p>
Curacao	Zika virus (2016)
Cyprus	HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, <1,000 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Denmark	HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, 6,400 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Djibouti	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid</p>

	<p>fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever (2016) HIV/AIDS: 1.3% prevalence, 9,100 infected, <1,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Dominica	Zika virus (2016)
Dominican Republic	<p>degree of risk: high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever (2016), Zika virus (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.9% prevalence, 67,000 infected, 2,600 deaths (2018)</p>
Ecuador	<p>degree of risk: high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016), Zika virus (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.3% prevalence, 36,000 infected, <1,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Egypt	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 16,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)</p>
El Salvador	<p>degree of risk: high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever (2016), Zika virus (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.6% prevalence, 25,000 infected, <1,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Equatorial Guinea	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) HIV/AIDS: 6.5% prevalence, 53,000 infected, 1,900 deaths (2018)</p>

Eritrea	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.6% prevalence, 53,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)</p>
Estonia	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: tickborne encephalitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.7% prevalence, 5,700 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
Eswatini	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 27.4% prevalence, 210,000 infected, 3,500 deaths (2018)</p>
Ethiopia	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.9% prevalence, 610,000 infected, 15,000 death (2018)</p>
Fiji	<p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, <1,000 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
France	<p>HIV/AIDS: 0.5% prevalence, 200,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)</p>
Gabon	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid fever (2016), ebolavirus (2018)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016)</p>

	<p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 4.2% prevalence, 56,000 infected, 1,300 deaths (2018)</p>
Gambia, The	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1.6% prevalence, 21,000 infected, 1,100 deaths (2018)</p>
Georgia	<p>HIV/AIDS: 0.4% prevalence, 11,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)</p>
Germany	<p>HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 91,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)</p>
Ghana	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and yellow fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1.7% prevalence, 310,000 infected, 16,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Greece	<p>HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 14,000 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
Grenada	<p>Zika virus (2016)</p>
Guatemala	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016)</p> <p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.4% prevalence, 46,000</p>

	infected, 2,000 deaths (2018)
Guinea	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and yellow fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>aerosolized dust or soil contact diseases: Lassa fever (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1.5% prevalence, 120,000 infected, 5,100 deaths (2018)</p>
Guinea-Bissau	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and yellow fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 3.4% prevalence, 40,000 infected, 1,900 death (2018)</p>
Guyana	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016), Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1.7% prevalence, 8,200 infected, <200 deaths (2018)</p>
Haiti	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016)</p> <p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1.9% prevalence, 150,000 infected, 4,700 deaths (2018)</p>
Honduras	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever</p>

	(2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016), Zika virus (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.3% prevalence, 22,000 infected, 1,000 deaths (2018)
Hungary	degree of risk: intermediate (2016) vectorborne diseases: tickborne encephalitis (2016) HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 2,800 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
India	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis, and malaria (2016) water contact diseases: leptospirosis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 2.1 million infected, 69,000 deaths (2018)
Indonesia	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.4% prevalence, 630,000 infected, 39,000 deaths (2018)
Iran	degree of risk: intermediate (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea (2016) vectorborne diseases: Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, 60,000 infected, 3,500 deaths (2018)
Iraq	degree of risk: intermediate (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)
Ireland	HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 7,200 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Italy	HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 7,200 infected, <1,000 deaths (2018)
Jamaica	Zika virus (2016) HIV/AIDS: 1.8% prevalence, 34,000

	infected, 1,500 deaths (2018)
Japan	HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 28,000 infected, <200 deaths (2018)
Jordan	HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, <500 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Kazakhstan	HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 27,000 infected, <1,000 deaths (2018)
Kenya	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and Rift Valley fever (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) HIV/AIDS: 4.8% prevalence, 1.5 million infected, 28,000 deaths (2018)
Kuwait	HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, <1,000 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Kyrgyzstan	HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 7,600 infected, <500 deaths (2018)
Laos	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.3% prevalence, 12,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)
Latvia	degree of risk: intermediate (2016) vectorborne diseases: tickborne encephalitis (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.7% prevalence, 6,600 infected, <500 deaths (2018)
Lebanon	HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 2,200 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Lesotho	HIV/AIDS: 23.8% prevalence, 320,000 infected, 4,900 deaths (2018)
Liberia	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and yellow fever (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis

	(2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) aerosolized dust or soil contact diseases: Lassa fever (2016) HIV/AIDS: 1.4% prevalence, 40,000 infected, 2,500 deaths (2018)
Lithuania	degree of risk: intermediate (2016) vectorborne diseases: tickborne encephalitis (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 2,800 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Luxembourg	HIV/AIDS: 0.3% prevalence, 1,100 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Macedonia	HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, <500 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Madagascar	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.3% prevalence, 35,000 infected, 1,600 deaths (2018)
Malawi	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) HIV/AIDS: 9.6% prevalence, 1 million infected, 17,000 deaths (2018)
Malaysia	degree of risk: intermediate (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever (2016) water contact diseases: leptospirosis (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.4% prevalence, 87,000 infected, 4,400 deaths (2018)
Mali	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and

	<p>protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1.2% prevalence, 130,000 infected, 6,300 deaths (2018)</p>
Marshall Islands	Zika virus(2016)
Mauritania	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.3% prevalence, 9,000 infected, <1,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Mexico	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea and hepatitis A (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever (2016)</p> <p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.3% prevalence, 230,000 infected, 4,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Micronesia, Federated States of	Zika virus (2016)
Moldova	HIV/AIDS: 0.6% prevalence, 15,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)
Mongolia	HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, <1,000 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Montenegro	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, <500 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
Morocco	HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 20,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)
Mozambique	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and</p>

	<p>protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 12.5% prevalence, 2.1 million infected, 70,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Namibia	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 12.1% prevalence, 200,000 infected, 2,700 deaths (2018)</p>
Nepal	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: Japanese encephalitis, malaria, and dengue fever (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 31,000 infected, 1,300 deaths (2018)</p>
Netherlands	<p>HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 23,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)</p>
New Caledonia	<p>Zika virus (2016)</p>
New Zealand	<p>HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, 3,700 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
Nicaragua	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016)</p> <p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 9,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)</p>
Niger	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016)</p>

	<p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.3% prevalence, 36,000 infected, 1,800 deaths (2018)</p>
Nigeria	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and yellow fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: leptospirosis and schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016)</p> <p>aerosolized dust or soil contact diseases: Lassa fever (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 2.8% prevalence, 3.1 million infected, 150,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Norway	<p>HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, 5,100 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
Pakistan	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016), HIV from unsafe blood transfusion (2018)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, 150,000 infected, 6,200 deaths (2018)</p>
Panama	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever (2016)</p> <p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1% prevalence, 25,000 infected, <1,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Papua New Guinea	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and</p>

	<p>malaria (2016) Zika virus (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.9% prevalence, 48,000 infected, 1,100 deaths (2018)</p>
Paraguay	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever (2016) Zika virus (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.5% prevalence, 20,000 infected, <1,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Peru	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and Bartonellosis (Oroya fever) (2016) Zika virus (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.3% prevalence, 72,000 infected, 2,100 deaths (2018)</p>
Philippines	<p>degree of risk: high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016) water contact diseases: leptospirosis (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, 68,000 infected, <1,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Poland	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016) vectorborne diseases: tickborne encephalitis (2016)</p>
Portugal	<p>HIV/AIDS: 0.6% prevalence, 40,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)</p>
Puerto Rico	<p>Zika virus (2016)</p>
Qatar	<p>HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, 500 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
Romania	<p>HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, 16,000 infected, <200 deaths (2018)</p>
Russia	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea (2016), alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver vectorborne diseases: tickborne encephalitis (2016)</p>

	HIV/AIDS: 1.2% prevalence, 1 million infected (2018)
Rwanda	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) HIV/AIDS: 2.7% prevalence, 220,000 infected, 3,100 deaths (2018)
Saint Barthelemy	Zika virus (2016)
Saint Lucia	Zika virus (2016)
Saint Martin	Zika virus (2016)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Zika virus (2016)
Samoa	Zika virus (2016)
Sao Tome and Principe	degree of risk: high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)
Saudi Arabia	HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 8,200 infected, <500 deaths (2018)
Senegal	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.4% prevalence, 43,000 infected, 2,100 deaths (2018)
Serbia	degree of risk: intermediate (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea (2016) HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 2,700 infected, <100 deaths (2018)
Sierra Leone	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and

	<p>protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and yellow fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>aerosolized dust or soil contact diseases: Lassa fever (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1.4% prevalence, 61,000 infected, 2,600 deaths (2018)</p>
Singapore	<p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 7,600 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
Sint Maarten	<p>Zika virus (2016)</p>
Slovakia	<p>HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, <1,000 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
Slovenia	<p>HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, <1,000 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
Somalia	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and Rift Valley fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, 11,000 infected, <1,000 deaths (2018)</p>
South Africa	<p>degree of risk: intermediate (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid fever (2016), ebolavirus (2018)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 18.8% prevalence, 7.2 million infected, 110,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Sri Lanka	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea and hepatitis A (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: leptospirosis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p><1% prevalence, 3,500 infected, <500 deaths (2018)</p>

Sudan	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and Rift Valley fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 51,000 infected, 2,600 deaths (2018)</p>
Sudan, South	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, typhoid fever (2016), ebolavirus (2018)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, trypanosomiasis-Gambiense (African sleeping sickness) (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 2.4% prevalence, 150,000 infected, 12,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Suriname	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016)</p> <p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1.3% prevalence, 4,800 infected, <200 deaths (2018)</p>
Sweden	<p>HIV/AIDS: 0.2% prevalence, 11,000 infected, <100 deaths (2018)</p>
Tajikistan	<p>degree of risk: high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 0.3% prevalence, 15,000 infected, <1,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Tanzania	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p>

	<p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and Rift Valley fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis and leptospirosis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 4.5% prevalence, 1.5 million infected, 32,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Thailand	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis, and malaria (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1.1% prevalence, 440,000 infected, 15,000 deaths (2018)</p>
Timor-Leste	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016)</p>
Togo	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)</p> <p>vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and yellow fever (2016)</p> <p>water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016)</p> <p>animal contact diseases: rabies (2016)</p> <p>respiratory diseases: meningococcal meningitis (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 2.1% prevalence, 110,000 infected, 4,700 deaths (2018)</p>
Tonga	Zika virus(2016)
Trinidad and Tobago	<p>Zika virus (2016)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 1.1% prevalence, 11,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)</p>
Tunisia	HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 3,000 infected, <200 deaths (2018)
Turks and Caicos Islands	Zika virus (2016)
Uganda	<p>degree of risk: very high (2016)</p> <p>food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, typhoid fever</p>

	(2016), ebolavirus (2018) vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, and trypanosomiasis-Gambiense (African sleeping sickness)(2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) HIV/AIDS: 5.9% prevalence, 1.3 million infected, 26,000 deaths (2018)
Ukraine	HIV/AIDS: 0.9% prevalence, 240,000 infected, 9,000 deaths (2018)
Uruguay	HIV/AIDS: 0.6% prevalence, 13,000 infected, <500 deaths (2018)
United Kingdom	HIV/AIDS: 0.1% prevalence, 101,200 infected, <500 deaths (2018)
United States	HIV/AIDS: 0.4% prevalence, 1 million infected, 16,809 deaths (2018)
Uzbekistan	HIV/AIDS: 0.3% prevalence, 52,000 infected, 1,900 deaths (2018)
Venezuela	degree of risk: high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea and hepatitis A (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016) Zika virus (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.6% prevalence, 120,000 infected, 2,500 deaths (2018)
Vietnam	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and Japanese encephalitis (2016) HIV/AIDS: 0.3% prevalence, 250,000 infected, 8,600 deaths (2018)
Virgin Islands	Zika virus (2016)
Yemen	degree of risk: high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) HIV/AIDS: <1% prevalence, 9,900 infected, <500 deaths (2018)

Zambia	degree of risk: very high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) HIV/AIDS: 11.5% prevalence, 1.1 million infected, 16,000 deaths (2018)
Zimbabwe	degree of risk: high (2016) food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016) vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever (2016) water contact diseases: schistosomiasis (2016) animal contact diseases: rabies (2016) HIV/AIDS: 13.3% prevalence, 1.3 million infected, 22,000 deaths (2018)

Source: CIA World Factbook infectious diseases (2016) HIV/AIDS (2018), CDC ebolavirus (2018), CDC US HIV/AIDS (2018), UK, China HIV/AIDS wikipedia (2018)

1. Hepatitis A- viral disease that interferes with the functioning of the liver; spread through consumption of food or water contaminated with fecal matter, principally in areas of poor sanitation; victims exhibit fever, jaundice, and diarrhea; 15% of victims will experience prolonged symptoms over 6-9 months; vaccine available. Hepatitis E- water-borne viral disease that interferes with the functioning of the liver; most commonly spread through fecal contamination of drinking water; victims exhibit jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, and dark colored urine. Typhoid fever- bacterial disease spread through contact with food or water contaminated by fecal matter or sewage; victims exhibit sustained high fevers; left untreated, mortality rates can reach 20%.

2. Vectorborne diseases acquired through the bite of an infected arthropod: Malaria- caused by single-cell parasitic protozoa Plasmodium; transmitted to humans via the bite of the female Anopheles mosquito; parasites multiply in the liver attacking red blood cells resulting in cycles of fever, chills, and sweats accompanied by anemia; death due to damage to vital organs and interruption of blood supply to the brain; endemic in 100, mostly tropical, countries with 90% of cases and the majority of 0.4-0.8 million estimated annual deaths occurring in sub-Saharan Africa. Dengue fever- mosquito-borne (*Aedes aegypti*) viral disease associated with urban environments; manifests as sudden onset of fever and severe headache; occasionally produces shock and hemorrhage leading to death in 5% of cases. Yellow fever- mosquito-borne (in urban areas *Aedes aegypti*) viral disease; severity ranges from influenza-like symptoms to severe hepatitis and

hemorrhagic fever; occurs only in tropical South America and sub-Saharan Africa, where most cases are reported; fatality rate is less than 20%. African Chikungunya- mosquito-borne (*Aedes aegypti*) viral disease associated with urban environments, similar to Dengue Fever; characterized by sudden onset of fever, rash, and severe joint pain usually lasting 3-7 days, some cases result in persistent arthritis. Zika virus, spread by *Aedes* species mosquitoes, sex, via blood transfusion, or during pregnancy, in which the pregnant woman passes Zika virus to her fetus causing hydroencephaly.

3. Japanese Encephalitis- mosquito-borne (*Culex tritaeniorhynchus*) viral disease associated with rural areas in Asia; acute encephalitis can progress to paralysis, coma, and death; fatality rates 30%. Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever- tick-borne viral disease; infection may also result from exposure to infected animal blood or tissue; geographic distribution includes Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe; sudden onset of fever, headache, and muscle aches followed by hemorrhaging in the bowels, urine, nose, and gums; mortality rate is approximately 30%. Trypanosomiasis- caused by the parasitic protozoa *Trypanosoma*; transmitted to humans via the bite of bloodsucking Tsetse flies; infection leads to malaise and irregular fevers and, in advanced cases when the parasites invade the central nervous system, coma and death; endemic in 36 countries of sub-Saharan Africa; cattle and wild animals act as reservoir hosts for the parasites. Rift Valley fever- viral disease affecting domesticated animals and humans; transmission is by mosquito and other biting insects; infection may also occur through handling of infected meat or contact with blood; geographic distribution includes eastern and southern Africa where cattle and sheep are raised; symptoms are generally mild with fever and some liver abnormalities, but the disease may progress to hemorrhagic fever, encephalitis, or ocular disease; fatality rates are low at about 1% of cases. Cutaneous Leishmaniasis- caused by the parasitic protozoa leishmania; transmitted to humans via the bite of sandflies; results in skin lesions that may become chronic; endemic in 88 countries; 90% of cases occur in Iran, Afghanistan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, and Peru; wild and domesticated animals as well as humans can act as reservoirs of infection.

4. Water contact diseases acquired through swimming or wading in freshwater lakes, streams, and rivers: Schistosomiasis- caused by parasitic trematode flatworm *Schistosoma*; fresh water snails act as intermediate host and release larval form of parasite that penetrates the skin of people exposed to contaminated water; worms mature and reproduce in the blood vessels, liver, kidneys, and intestines releasing eggs, which become trapped in tissues triggering an immune response; may manifest as either urinary or intestinal disease resulting in decreased work or learning capacity; mortality, while generally low, may occur in advanced cases usually due to bladder cancer; endemic in 74 developing countries with 80% of infected people living in sub-Saharan Africa; humans act as the reservoir for this parasite.

5. Plague- bacterial disease transmitted by fleas normally associated with rats; person-to-person airborne transmission also possible; recent plague epidemics occurred in areas of Asia, Africa, and South America associated with rural areas or small towns and villages; manifests as fever, headache, and painfully swollen lymph nodes; disease progresses rapidly and without antibiotic treatment leads to pneumonic form with a death rate in

excess of 50%. Lassa fever- viral disease carried by rats of the genus *Mastomys*; endemic in portions of West Africa; infection occurs through direct contact with or consumption of food contaminated by rodent urine or fecal matter containing virus particles; fatality rate can reach 50% in epidemic outbreaks. Leptospirosis- bacterial disease that affects animals and humans; infection occurs through contact with water, food, or soil contaminated by animal urine; symptoms include high fever, severe headache, vomiting, jaundice, and diarrhea; untreated, the disease can result in kidney damage, liver failure, meningitis, or respiratory distress; fatality rates are low but left untreated recovery can take months.

6. Respiratory disease can be acquired through close contact with an infectious person, aerosolized dust or soil contact disease acquired through inhalation of aerosols contaminated with rodent urine. Ebola virus is a new epidemic in Western and Central Africa. Meningococcal meningitis- bacterial disease causing an inflammation of the lining of the brain and spinal cord; one of the most important bacterial pathogens is *Neisseria meningitidis* because of its potential to cause epidemics; symptoms include stiff neck, high fever, headaches, and vomiting; bacteria are transmitted from person to person by respiratory droplets and facilitated by close and prolonged contact resulting from crowded living conditions, often with a seasonal distribution; death occurs in 5-15% of cases, typically within 24-48 hours of onset of symptoms; highest burden of meningococcal disease occurs in the hyperendemic region of sub-Saharan Africa known as the "Meningitis Belt" which stretches from Senegal east to Ethiopia. animal contact disease acquired through direct contact with local animals. Rabies - viral disease of mammals usually transmitted through the bite of an infected animal, most commonly dogs; virus affects the central nervous system causing brain alteration and death; symptoms initially are non-specific fever and headache progressing to neurological symptoms; death occurs within days of the onset of symptoms.

E. Tuberculosis (TB) kills about two million people each year, making it one of the world's leading infectious causes of death among young people and adults. One-third of the world's population is infected with TB. Five to 10 percent of people who are infected with TB become sick with active TB at some time during their life. Each year, more than 8 million people become sick with TB. Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious bacterial infection that mainly involves the lungs, but may spread to other organs. Pulmonary tuberculosis is caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and can be transmitted by breathing in air droplets from a cough or sneeze of an infected person. People most at risk are infants, elderly, people with compromised immune systems (ie. AIDS) and who live in crowded unsanitary conditions with other people who have TB. TB infection can be prevented, treated and contained. The World Health Organization recommends a strategy for detection and cure called DOTS. DOTS combines five elements: political commitment, microscopy services, drug supplies, surveillance and monitoring systems, and use of highly efficacious regimes with direct observation of treatment. Drugs for DOTS can cost only US \$10 per person for the full treatment course (six to eight months). DOTS is successful and has a success rate of up to 80% in the poorest countries, prevents new infections by curing infectious patients. It has been estimated that the gap is US\$300 million a year to address the TB epidemic in low and

middle-income countries. The purified protein derivative (PPD) intradermal tuberculin (Mantoux) skin test is regarded as a valuable tool to diagnose tuberculosis and to exclude the disease. In 1989 ten drugs were used for the treatment of tuberculosis in the United States. The four most important drugs in contemporary chemotherapy are isoniazid (INH), rifampin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol. Multiple studies confirm that 6 to 9 month short course of multiple drug chemotherapy may be regarded as adequate curative chemotherapy in virtually every patient with drug-susceptible tuberculosis. For nine months of chemotherapy, the combination of INH and rifampin will result in roughly 95% cure rates. Therapy with INH, rifampin and ethambutol is recommended to avoid the complication of drug resistance. The addition of pyrazinamide to INH and rifampin accelerates the rate of resolution of the disease, allowing reduction of therapy to 6 months' duration. However, side-effects and toxic reactions increase modestly with the addition of pyrazinamide. Side effects from antituberculosis medications are uncommon and usually minor. INH produces disturbances in the liver function of 10% to 20% of patients. Serious hepatitis requiring termination of INH occurs in 1% to 3% of patients. In patients with marginal nutritional status, caution may lead one to include 30 mg of pyridoxine (vitamin B₆) per day. The outlook is excellent if pulmonary TB is diagnosed early and treatment is begun quickly. Symptoms may improve in 2 - 3 weeks. Treatment usually lasts for 6 months and may require quarantine in a hospital until after the threat of contagion has eased.

1. Due to a combination of economic decline, the breakdown of health systems, insufficient application of TB control measures, the spread of HIV/AIDS and the emergence of multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB), TB is on the rise in many developing and transitional economies. Between 2000 and 2020, it is estimated that: Nearly one billion people will be newly infected with TB, 200 million people will become sick from TB and TB will claim at least 35 million lives. Worldwide TB is a leading cause of death among women of reproductive age and is estimated to cause more deaths among this group than all causes of maternal mortality. Women are less likely than men to be tested and treated for TB, and are also less likely to develop an infection. Over 250,000 children die every year of TB. Children are particularly vulnerable to TB infection because of frequent household contact. The Global TB Database reveals low- and lower-middle-income countries (those with an annual GNP per capita of less than US\$2,995) account for more than 90% of TB cases and deaths. The regions most affected by TB include: Southeast Asia: With an estimated three million new cases of TB each year, this is the world's hardest-hit region. Eastern Europe: In Eastern Europe, TB deaths are increasing after almost 40 years of steady decline. Sub-Saharan Africa: More than 1.5 million TB cases occur in Sub-Saharan Africa each year. This number is rising rapidly, largely due to high prevalence of HIV. Poverty, a lack of basic health services, poor nutrition, and inadequate living conditions all contribute to the spread of TB. In turn, illness and death from TB reinforces and deepens poverty in many communities. The average TB patient loses three to four months of work time as a result of TB. Lost earnings can total up to 30% of annual household income. Some families lose 100% of their income. TB is estimated to deplete the incomes of the world's poorest communities by a total of US\$12 billion. More than 75% of TB-related disease and death occurs among people between the ages of 15 to 54 - the most economically active segment of the

population. TB and HIV/AIDS HIV/AIDS and TB form a lethal combination, each speeding the other's progress. HIV promotes rapid progression of primary TB infection to active disease and is the most powerful known risk factor for reactivation of latent TB infection to active disease. TB is a leading killer of people living with HIV/AIDS. One-third of people infected with HIV will develop TB.

2. Non-tuberculous mycobacteria (NTM), unlike *M. tuberculosis* (TB) are found in the environment. Today there are probably more cases of NTM than TB. During 1981 to 1983 the prevalence of NTM in the United States was 1.78 cases per 100,000. The most common pathogens were *Mycobacterium avium complex* (MAC) (1.3 cases), *Mycobacterium kansasii* (0.29 cases) and *Mycoacterium fortuitum-chelonae* (0.19 cases). The great preponderance of NTM cases were pulmonary. Unlike TB reports of NTM are not mandatory. Unlike *M. tuberculosis*, for which the only significant reservoir is infected humans, the NTM are widely distributed in nature. MAC is found in dust, soil, water and a variety of animals and fowl and the mode of transmission to pulmonary patients is by inhalation of organisms for the ambient air. MAC causes hot tub lung disease in indoor spas because the mycobacteria is killed by sunlight. Near the ocean these organisms may enter the air via aerosols generated by water breaking on the beaches. Among AIDS patients with disseminated MAC disease, the portal of entry tends to be waterborne organisms in the alimentary canal. Surveys have not discovered natural reservoirs of *M. kansasii* and it is presumed to survive on human to human transmission particularly in younger people. *M. fortuitum* and *M. chelonae* are not only found in the environment but also have produced nosocomial disease associated with contamination of medical and surgical equipment due to airborne infection or aspirated with esophageal contents in intubated patients. The clinical picture of pulmonary disease due to NT is essentially indistinguishable from that of *M. tuberculosis*. The critical question is whether an NTM is an invasive pathogen or merely a saprophyte. Clinicians estimate that 25% of isolates of *M. kansasii* represent colonization and that over 50% of MAC isolates reflect such colonization. NTM are considerably more resistant to drugs than *M. tuberculosis*. For the usual case of pulmonary disease from *M. avium complex*, an initial regime of isoniazid (INH), rifampin (RIF), and ethambutol (EMB) supplemented by an initial two months of streptomycin (SM) is the standard regimen. For the usual case of pulmonary disease from *M. avium complex*, an initial regime of isoniazid (INH), rifampin (RIF), and ethambutol (EMB) supplemented by an initial two months of streptomycin (SM) is the standard regimen.

3. Leprosy or Hansen's disease is to be considered in the differential diagnosis of any skin granulomas. It is endemic in the southern part of the United States and in semitropical and tropical areas the world over. Two definite types of leprosy are recognized: lepromatous and tuberculoid. Lepromatous leprosy is the malignant form, which represents minimal resistance to the disease, with a negative lepromin reaction, characteristic histology, infiltrated cutaneous lesions with ill-defined borders, and progression to death from tuberculosis and secondary amyloidosis. Tuberculoid leprosy is generally benign in its course because of considerable resistance to the disease on the part of the host. This is manifested by a positive lepromin test, histology that is not diagnostic, cutaneous lesions that are frequently erythematous with elevated borders, and

minimal effect of the disease on the general health. Early lesions of the lepromatous type include reddish macules with an indefinite border, nasal obstruction, and nosebleeds. Erythema nodosum-like lesions occur commonly. The tuberculoid type of leprosy is diagnosed early by the presence of an area of skin with impaired sensation, polyneuritis, and skin lesions with a sharp border and central atrophy. The causative organism is *Mycobacterium leprae*. Mycobacteria are pathogenic and saprophytic. *Mycobacterium marinum* can cause the swimming pool granuloma and also granulomas in fishermen and those involved with fish tanks. The source of infection is thought to be from patients with the lepromatous form. Infectiousness is of a low order. The bacilli are usually uncovered in the lepromatous type but seldom in the tuberculoid type. The lepromin reaction, a delayed reaction test similar to the tuberculin test, is of value in differentiating the lepromatous form from the tuberculoid form of leprosy. False-positive reactions, including tests for syphilis, can occur. Dapsone (diaminodiphenyl sulfone, DDS), rifampin, and isoniazid are all quite effective.

4. Malaria is an infection of the blood by a minute *Anopheles* mosquito borne plasmodium parasite. The parasites multiply rapidly and destroy red cells. Victims normally suffer severe fevers, chills, flu-like illness, general malaise, and sometimes death, depending upon the age and general health of the victim and the particular species of plasmodium parasites. Malaria parasites are micro-organisms that belong to the genus *Plasmodium*. There are more than 100 species of *Plasmodium*, which can infect many animal species such as reptiles, birds, and various mammals. Four species of *Plasmodium* have long been recognized to infect humans in nature. *P. falciparum*, which is found worldwide in tropical and subtropical areas, and especially in Africa where this species predominates. *P. falciparum* can cause severe malaria because it multiplies rapidly in the blood, and can thus cause severe blood loss (anemia). In addition, the infected parasites can clog small blood vessels. When this occurs in the brain, cerebral malaria results, a complication that can be fatal. *P. vivax*, which is found mostly in Asia, Latin America, and in some parts of Africa. Because of the population densities especially in Asia it is probably the most prevalent human malaria parasite. *P. vivax* as well as *P. ovale* has dormant liver stages (“hypnozoites”) that can activate and invade the blood (“relapse”) several months or years after the infecting mosquito bite. *P. ovale* is found mostly in Africa (especially West Africa) and the islands of the western Pacific. It is biologically and morphologically very similar to *P. vivax*. However, differently from *P. vivax*, it can infect individuals who are negative for the Duffy blood group, which is the case for many residents of sub-Saharan Africa. This explains the greater prevalence of *P. ovale* (rather than *P. vivax*) in most of Africa. *P. malariae*, found worldwide, is the only human malaria parasite species that has a quartan cycle (three-day cycle). (The three other species have a tertian, two-day cycle.) If untreated, *P. malariae* causes a long-lasting, chronic infection that in some cases can last a lifetime. In some chronically infected patients *P. malariae* can cause serious complications such as the nephrotic syndrome. *P. knowlesi* is found throughout Southeast Asia as a natural pathogen of long-tailed and pig-tailed macaques. It has recently been shown to be a significant cause of zoonotic malaria in that region, particularly in Malaysia. *P. knowlesi* has a 24-hour replication cycle and so can rapidly progress from an uncomplicated to a severe infection; fatal cases have been reported.

5. Patients who have severe *P. falciparum* malaria or who cannot take oral medications should be given the treatment by continuous intravenous infusion. Most drugs used in treatment are active against the parasite forms in the blood (the form that causes disease) and include: chloroquine, atovaquone-proguanil (Malarone®), artemether-lumefantrine (Coartem®), mefloquine (Lariam®), quinine, quinidine, doxycycline (used in combination with quinine), clindamycin (used in combination with quinine), artesunate (not licensed for use in the United States, but available through the CDC malaria hotline). In addition, primaquine is active against the dormant parasite liver forms called hypnozoites and prevents relapses. Primaquine should not be taken by pregnant women or by people who are deficient in G6PD (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase). Patients should not take primaquine until a screening test has excluded G6PD deficiency.

6. Left untreated, malaria patients may develop severe complications and die. In 2016 an estimated 216 million cases of malaria occurred worldwide and 445,000 people died, mostly children in the African Region. About 1,700 cases of malaria are diagnosed in the United States each year. Malaria remains a principal cause of death for nearly 20% of all children under the age of five years in Africa. The mortality rate in eastern and southern Africa almost doubled over the period 1990-1998 compared with 1982-1989 possibly as a result of increasing resistance of plasmodia to chloroquine. In malaria-endemic countries, 25% to 40% of all outpatient visits and 20% to 50% of hospital admissions were for malaria. Only 2% of children under five years of age slept under insecticide-treated mosquito nets; the proportion for untreated nets was 13%. On average, 42% of children under five years of age with fever were treated with an antimalarial agent, but in many cases this was chloroquine whose efficacy is declining.

F. The number of people living with HIV rose from an estimated 29.5 million in 2001 to 33 million in 2007. Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was to achieve universal access to antiretroviral treatment for Human Immune-Deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Disease Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) by 2010 and halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. The \$8-10 billion invested in the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Fund 2005-2008 increased the number of people in low and middle-income countries receiving antiretroviral therapy for HIV 10-fold in five years (2003-2008). There was a reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS worldwide between 2004 and 2007, of particularly significance to highly affected South African countries. Infection and mortality rates in Botswana dropped from 37.3% to 23.9% (-36%) and life expectancy increased from 33.9 to 61.85 (+82.5%), between 2001 and 2007; during the same time period Swaziland rates dropped from 38.8% infected to 26.1% (-32.7%) and life expectancy increased from 33.2 to 47.85 (+44.1%); in Zimbabwe incidence dropped from 24.6% to 15.3% (-37%) and life expectancy increased from 39.1 to 45.77 (+17.1); South Africa from 21.5% to 18.1% (-15%) while life expectancy dropped from 43.3 to 48.98 (+13.1%). In Washington DC, the HIV positive population is reported to have risen above 5%, the highest in the United States, where less than 1% of the population is infected. Just when it seemed the epidemic had been brought under control ebolavirus epidemics become common, and it is reported that

thousands of people have been infected with HIV from contaminated blood transfusions in Pakistan.

HIV/AIDS Pandemic Eases Between 2004 & 2007

Nation	Life Ex. 2006	Life Ex. 2009	% Change 2004-2007	HIV % Pop. 2004	HIV % Pop. 2007	% Change 2004-2007
Botswana	33.9	61.85	82.5%	37.3%	23.9%	-35.9%
Central-African Republic	43.4	44.47	2.3%	13.5%	6.7%	-46.6%
Guinea-Bissau	46.6	47.9	2.8%	10%	1.8%	-82%
Lesotho	34.5	40.38	17%	28.9%	23.2%	-19.7%
Malawi	41.3	50.03	21.1%	14.2%	11.9%	-16.2%
Mozambique	40.3	41.18	2.2%	12.2%	12.5%	2.5%
Namibia	43.9	51.24	16.7%	21.3%	15.3%	-28.2%
South Africa	43.3	48.98	13.1%	21.5%	18.1%	-15.8%
Swaziland	33.2	47.85	44.1%	38.8%	26.1%	-32.7%
Zambia	39.7	38.63	2.7%	16.5%	15.2%	-7.9%
Zimbabwe	39.1	45.77	17.1%	24.6%	15.3%	-37.8%
	HIV Death 000s 2004	HIV Death 000s 2007	% Change 2004-2007	HIV Death per 000 2004	HIV Death per 000 2007	% Change 2004-2007
Botswana	350	300	-14.3%	33	11	-66.6%
Central-African Republic	260	160	-38.5%	23	1	-95.7%
Guinea-Bissau	17	16	-5.9%	1.2	1.1	-8.3%
Lesotho	320	270	-15.6%	29	18	-37.9%
Malawi	900	930	3.3%	84	68	-19.1%
Mozambique	1,300	1,500	15.4%	110	81	-26.4%
Namibia	210	1,300	519%	16	140	775%
South Africa	3,600	5,700	58.3%	370	350	-6.8%
Swaziland	5,300	190	-96.4%	17	10	-41.2%
Zambia	220	1,100	400%	89	56	-37.1%
Zimbabwe	920	200	-78.3%	170	5.1	-97%

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Sources: Millennium Development Goal 6. 2006 African Vital Statistics HA-9-3-6, 2009 World Vital Statistics HA-23-5-10

1. At the dawn of the 21st century anti-retroviral drugs for the treatment of HIV/AIDS have been the most successful new drugs to enter the market and the auto-immune disease is no longer a swift and certain death but a manageable chronic disease complicated by a number of opportunistic infections requiring constant medical attention. Viral loads are dramatically reduced, with ever improving drug treatment that has most recently been simplified from combination treatment to a single drug named Atripla (efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir), but AIDS drugs are not considered effective for common use in the treatment of viral infections, nor are they free of side-effects. The philanthropic distribution of anti-retrovirals to impoverished and highly infected populations around the world, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, over the past decade, have been successful in reducing both the rate of infection and mortality from HIV/AIDS everywhere, but in Washington DC where 5% of the population is infected and South Africa where the reduction in infected population was explained in terms of mortality, achieving UN Millennium Development Goal 6 for 2015 early.

2. The immune system fights a long, ferocious, but ultimately losing battle against the AIDS virus. Healthy people have between 500 and 1,500 CD4 cells in a milliliter of blood if the number is less than 200 CD4 cells or if the CD4 percentage is less than 14%, the person has AIDS. A person's viral load is also considered important in determining the danger of infection posed by AIDS. In late stages of the infection, victims lose and replace about 2 billion CD4 lymphocyte cells a day, while new virus particles appear at a rate between 100 million and 680 million a day. Other viral disease, such as leukemia, flu, or hepatitis may also trigger such high viral loads, but for a relatively brief time. 9 out of 10 people who test positive will develop further problems. The San Francisco study showed that without use of the latest therapies: 50% with HIV develop AIDS in ten years, 70% with HIV develop AIDS in fourteen years, and of those with AIDS, 94% are dead in five years. No antibodies have yet been found in a human-being that are effective in the long term against HIV. That is why a vaccine is so difficult to find. Attempts have even been made to flood the bloodstream with small pieces of cell wall (CD4) so the viruses are unable to touch living CD4 white cells. According to a study in 14th International AIDS Conference, average annual cost of treating HIV-positive patients in the United States can vary from about \$34,000 to \$14,000, depending on the stage of the virus.

3. The newest and most effective combination AIDS drug is efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir (Atripla) that promises to totally eliminate viral loads but comes with considerable hepatotoxicity and hepadepondence that can be mitigated with Pegalated interferon alpha-2B injections (Pegasys). The mint family (Lamiaceae) produces a wide variety of constituents with medicinal properties. Several family members have been reported to have antiviral activity, including lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis* L.), sage (*Salvia* spp.), peppermint (*Mentha x piperita* L.), hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis* L.), basil (*Ocimum* spp.) and self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris* L.). Aqueous *P. vulgaris* extracts inhibited HIV-1 infectivity, primarily through inhibition of early, post-virion binding

events. The ability of aqueous extracts to inhibit early events within the HIV life cycle suggests that these extracts (or purified constituents) responsible for the antiviral activity are promising microbicides and/or antivirals against HIV-1.

Common AIDS Symptoms and Medicine

Pathogen	Symptoms	Drug Monograph
persistent generalized lymphadenopathy (PGL)	Rapid enlargement of a previously stable lymph node or a group of nodes	Begin or intensify antiretroviral therapy, causes vary, use antibiotics, Cidofivir (Vistide) is the anti-herpes for AIDS substitute for Acyclovir (Zovirax), that may be improved with Foscarnet Sodium (Foscavir) injection
Coronavirus, Rhinovirus, Influenza A & B, Parainfluenza, Respiratory syncytial virus	Swollen lymph nodes, cold and flu-like symptoms lasting 4 days to a week, bronchiolitis, pneumonia	Cold remedies: Diphenhydramine (Benylin, Benadryl), Chlorpheniramine (Telachlor, Chlo-Amine, Chlor-Trimeton, Aller-Chlor), Brompheniramine (Bromphen, Nasahist B, Dimetane Extentabs) Bed rest for fevers. Flu vaccine ineffective. OTC Theraflu, Allegra (Sanofi-Aventis) and Children's Allegra (fexofenadine) and Allegra-D (fexofenadine and pseudoephedrine); Prescription Oseltamivir (Tamiflu) and Zanamivir (Relenza). Antibiotics for pneumonia, ampicillin (Principen), azithromycin (Zithromax), levofloxacin (Levaquin). Avoid asthma inhalers that contain corticosteroids, that suppress the immune system. Fatal adverse events with salmeterol inhalers. Smoke jimson weed for asthma and

		mullein for bronchitis.
Adenovirus, Norovirus, Echovirus and Rotavirus acquired from children	Upper and lower respiratory tract infections (URI, LRI), conjunctivitis, diarrhea	Rotavirus vaccine (Rotarix GlaxoSmithKline GSK) (Rotateq Merck & Co.), LigoCyte phase II intranasal norovirus, White rice water diet. Imodium (Loperamide), Immune Globulin IV for severe cases
Salmonellosis <i>Salmonella</i> spp bacteria acquired by ingesting contaminated food and water	Severe diarrhea, fever, chills, abdominal pain and, occasionally, vomiting, contagious when shed in bile	Hydration, white rice water diet, imodium (Loperamide), trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (Septra), metronidazole (Flagyl ER) 10 days max
Candidiasis <i>Candida albicans</i> acquired from antibiotic resistance	Inflammation of the mouth or genitals and thick white coating on the mucous, called thrush, usually found in children.	Antimycotics, antifungal drugs: topical clotrimazole (Fungoid Solution, Gyne-Lotrimin, Lotrimin, Lotrisone, Mycelex), topical nystatin (Mycostatin, Mykacet, Nystat-Rx, Nystop, Pedi-Dri), fluconazole (Diflucan), and topical ketoconazole (Extina, Nizoral, Nizoral A-D, Xolegel). Take metronidazole (Flagyl ER) to avoid antibiotic resistant Candidiasis
Cryptosporidiosis <i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp. Protozoal parasite acquired from soil, bird or bat droppings	Intestinal and bowel infection causes severe diarrhea, cramps, malnutrition and weight loss in AIDS patients	White rice water diet, Primary: nitazoxanide (Alinia) Alternates: metronidazole (Flagyl ER), Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (Septra)
Cryptococcal meningitis <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	Fever, hallucinations, headache, nausea and vomiting, sensitivity to light, stiff neck	Antimycotics: fluconazole (Diflucan), flucytosin (Ancobon), amphotericin B IV (Amphotec, Abelcet, AmBisome), Paromomycin Sulfate (Humatin)
Tuberculosis (TB) <i>Mycobacterium</i>	Only 10% develop pulmonary TB involving	Isoniazid (Rifamate, Rifater), rifampicin

<p><i>tuberculosis</i> acquired from cough or sneeze droplets</p>	<p>fever, dry cough, weight loss and abnormalities, 10% of these develop TB pleuritis that infects the lining between the lung and abdominal cavity and causes chest pain. TB kills two out of three with untreated symptoms, death rate is 5% with treatment</p>	<p>(Rifadin, Rimactane, Rifamate, Rifater), pyrazinamide (Daraprim, Rifater), and ethambutol (Myambutol) for two months, then isoniazid and rifampicin alone for four months. Cured at six months (2 to 3% relapse). For latent tuberculosis, standard treatment is six to nine months of isoniazid. If the organism is fully sensitive, isoniazid, rifampicin, and pyrazinamide for two months, combination Rifater (sanofi-aventis) followed by isoniazid and rifampicin for four months, ethambutol need not be used. Hepatotoxic</p>
<p>Toxoplasmosis <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> Spread by cat feces</p>	<p>Enlarged lymph nodes, headache, mild fever, muscle pain, sore throat, in AIDS patients, retinal inflammation and seizures</p>	<p>Combination - Antibiotic: sulfadiazine ie. Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (Septra) and Antimalarial : pyrimethamine (Daraprim) and Antidote: leucovorin (Wellcovorin)</p> <p>Alternate: Atovaquone (Mepron)</p>
<p>Varicella-zoster virus</p>	<p>Chicken pox and shingles</p>	<p>Measles, Mumps, Rubella and Varicella vaccine (MMRV, ProQuad, Merck & Co., Inc.) or Varicella vaccine (VARIVAX, Merck & Co.); Cidofivir (Vistide), Acyclovir (Zovirax), Valtrex (Valacyclovir)</p>
<p>Cytomegalovirus (CMV) herpes virus acquired from bodily fluids</p>	<p>After long latency causes damage to the eyes, digestive tract, lungs or other organs, tumorigenic</p>	<p>Cidofivir (Vistide), Acyclovir (Zovirax), Foscarnet Sodium (Foscavir) injection, topical</p>

		interferon alpha-2B for eyes and epidermal eruptions
Kaposi's sarcoma human herpesvirus-8 (HHV-8)	Bluish-red or purple bumps on the skin, caused by tumor of the blood vessel walls, may involve organs, in lung maybe bloody sputum, shortness of breath	topical interferon alpha-2B, Cidofivir (Vistide), Acyclovir (Zovira), Foscarnet Sodium (Foscavir) injection, intense AIDS drugs, Antineoplastic: Cisplatin (Platinol)
Lymphomas	Begin with painless swelling of the lymph nodes in neck, armpit or groin	Topical or pegylated interferon alpha-2B, Cidofivir (Vistide), Acyclovir (Zovirax), Foscarnet Sodium (Foscavir) injection, Antineoplastic: Cisplatin (Platinol)

Source: HA Table 9. Anti-Viral Medicine for the Treatment of Chronic Disease HA-24-4-11

4. Two to fifteen years may pass between initial infection and onset of the AIDS syndrome. Acquired immune-deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the name given to the later stages of an HIV infection. Six to twelve weeks after HIV penetrates the body's natural defenses and programs the white blood cells the first symptom to appear is flu-like glandular fever with swollen glands in the neck and armpits. Blood test will usually become positive at this time. HIV AIDS symptoms begin when the immune system starts to break down. Several glands in the neck and armpits may swell and remain swollen for more than three months. This is known as persistent generalized lymphadenopathy (PGL). As the HIV disease progresses, the person starts showing up other AIDS symptoms. A simple boil or warts may spread all over the body. The mouth may become infected by thrush (thick white coating), or may develop some other problem. Dentists are often the first to be in a position to make the diagnosis. People may develop severe shingles (painful blisters in a band of red skin), or herpes. They may feel overwhelmingly tired all the time, have high temperatures, drenching night sweats, lose more than 10% of their body weight, and have diarrhea lasting more than a month. The final stage is AIDS. Most of the immune system is intact and the body can deal with most infections, but one or two more unusual infections become almost impossible for the body to get rid of without medical help, usually intensive antibiotics.

G. Ebola was discovered in 1976 near the Ebola River in what is now the Democratic Republic of Congo. Since then, the virus has emerged periodically from its natural reservoir (which remains unknown) and infected people in several African countries. Zaire ebolavirus, the most fatal Ebola virus, was associated with the 2014-2016 outbreak in West Africa, the largest Ebola outbreak to date with more than 28,600 cases. Other large outbreaks of Zaire ebolavirus have resulted in hundreds of cases in the Democratic

Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Gabon. *Zaire ebolavirus*, *Bundibugyo ebolavirus*, and *Sudan ebolavirus* are the three species of Ebola virus responsible for the larger outbreaks in Africa. *Zaire ebolavirus*, the most fatal Ebola virus, was associated with the 2014-2016 outbreak in West Africa, the largest Ebola outbreak to date with more than 28,600 cases. Other large outbreaks of *Zaire ebolavirus* have resulted in hundreds of cases in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Gabon. Smaller outbreaks of this species have also occurred in DRC and Gabon, as well as the Republic of the Congo and South Africa. *Sudan ebolavirus*, with a fatality rate of 50 percent, has been the cause of several outbreaks in Uganda and others near the border between South Sudan and DRC. *Bundibugyo ebolavirus*, discovered in 2007, was associated with two outbreaks, one in DRC and the other on the border of DRC and Uganda. *Tai Forest ebolavirus*, the only other Ebola virus found in West Africa to date, was the cause of one case identified in Côte d'Ivoire.

Ebolavirus Epidemics 1976-2018

Country	Locality	Infected	Fatalities	Strain	Year
Dem. Rep. of Congo	multiple	ongoing	ongoing	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	2018
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Bikoro	54	33	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	2018
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Likati	8	4	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	2017
Dem. Rep. of Congo	multiple, Équateur province	66	49	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	2014
Multiple countries	multiple	28,652	11,325	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	2014-2016
Uganda	Luwero District	6*	3*	<i>Sudan ebolavirus</i>	2012
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Isiro Health Zone	36*	13*	<i>Bundibugyo ebolavirus</i>	2012
Uganda	Kibaale District	11*	4*	<i>Sudan ebolavirus</i>	2012
Uganda	Luwero District	1	1	<i>Sudan ebolavirus</i>	2011
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Luebo	32	15	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	2008
Uganda	Bundibugyo	149	37	<i>Bundibugyo ebolavirus</i>	2007
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Luebo	264	187	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	2007

Country	Locality	Infected	Fatalities	Strain	Year
Congo				<i>ebolavirus</i>	
South Sudan	Yambio	17	7	<i>Sudan ebolavirus</i>	2004
Republic of Congo	Mbomo	35	29	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	2003
Republic of Congo	Mbomo	143	128	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	2002
Republic of Congo	Not specified	57	43	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	2001
Gabon	Libreville	65	53	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	2001
Uganda	Gulu	425	224	<i>Sudan ebolavirus</i>	2000
South Africa	Johannesburg	2	1	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	1996
Gabon	Booue	60	45	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	1996
Gabon	Mayibout	37	21	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	1996
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Kikwit	315	250	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	1995
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Tai Forest	1	0	<i>Tai Forest ebolavirus</i>	1994
Gabon	Mekouka	52	31	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	1994
South Sudan	Nzara	34	22	<i>Sudan ebolavirus</i>	1979
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Tandala	1	1	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	1977
South Sudan	Nzara	284	151	<i>Sudan ebolavirus</i>	1976
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Yambuku	318	280	<i>Zaire ebolavirus</i>	1976

Source: CDC

1. Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) is a rare and deadly disease in people and nonhuman primates. The viruses that cause EVD are located mainly in sub-Saharan Africa. People can get EVD through direct contact with an infected animal (bat or nonhuman primate) or

a sick or dead person infected with Ebola virus. Symptoms of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) include: Fever, Severe headache, Muscle pain, Weakness, Fatigue, Diarrhea, Vomiting, Abdominal (stomach) pain, Unexplained hemorrhage (bleeding or bruising). Symptoms may appear anywhere from 2 to 21 days after contact with the virus, with an average of 8 to 10 days. Many common illnesses can have these same symptoms, including influenza (flu) or malaria. Ebola virus can be detected in blood after onset of symptoms, most notably fever. It may take up to three days after symptoms start for the virus to reach detectable levels. A positive laboratory test means that Ebola infection is confirmed. EVD is a rare but severe and often deadly disease. Recovery from EVD depends on good supportive clinical care and the patient's immune response. Symptoms of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) are treated as they appear. When used early, basic interventions can significantly improve the chances of survival. These include: Providing fluids and electrolytes (body salts) through infusion into the vein (intravenously). Offering oxygen therapy to maintain oxygen status. Using medication to support blood pressure, reduce vomiting and diarrhea and to manage fever and pain. Treating other infections, if they occur. During Ebola responses, chlorine solutions of 0.5% (in the United States, this would generally be equivalent to a 1:10 dilution of household bleach) have been used for environmental surface disinfection, while a 0.05% solution has been used for hand hygiene. Chemical agents that will kill the virus include bleach, detergents, solvents, alcohols, ammonia, aldehydes, halogens, peracetic acid, peroxides, phenolics, and quaternary ammonium compounds. Physical agents that can eradicate Ebola virus include heat, sunlight, ultraviolet light, E-Beam, and Gamma Rays. Killing suspected Ebola virus on or attached to materials can be done by Heating to 60°C (140°F) for 60 minutes; Heating to 72-80°C (162° – 176°F) for 30 minutes; Submersing the material in boiling water for five minutes. Studies show that survivors of Ebola virus infection have antibodies (molecules that are made by the immune system to label invading pathogens for destruction) that can be detected in the blood up to 10 years after recovery.

2. In the United States, Ebola virus disease (EVD) is a very rare disease that has only occurred because of cases that were acquired in other countries, eventually followed by human to human transmission. The reservoir of the virus does not exist in the United States. EVD is more common in some parts of sub-Saharan Africa, with occasional outbreaks occurring in people. In these areas, Ebola virus is believed to circulate at low rates in certain animal populations (enzootic). Occasionally people become sick with Ebola after coming into contact with these infected animals, which can then lead to Ebola outbreaks where the virus spreads between people. While in an area affected by Ebola, it is important to avoid the following: Contact with blood and body fluids (such as urine, feces, saliva, sweat, vomit, breast milk, semen, and vaginal fluids). Items that may have come in contact with an infected person's blood or body fluids (such as clothes, bedding, needles, and medical equipment). Funeral or burial rituals that require handling the body of someone who died from EVD. Contact with bats and nonhuman primates or blood, fluids and raw meat prepared from these animals (bushmeat) or meat from an unknown source. An Ebola vaccine candidate, the recombinant adenovirus type-5 Ebola vaccine, was evaluated in a phase 2 trial in Sierra Leone in 2015. An immune response was stimulated by this vaccine within 28 days of vaccination, the response decreased over six

months after injection. An experimental vaccine called rVSV-ZEBOV was found to be highly protective against the virus in a trial conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other international partners in Guinea in 2015. FDA licensure for the vaccine is expected in 2019.

H. Evolution of drug resistance pathogens are reported to be increasing worldwide. However public swimming pools and hospital cleansers do not necessarily contain chlorine or dissolved salt (NaCl) and the risky multi-month hospital outpatient IV treatment of Staph is with the penicillin that is specifically contraindicated for methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). These reports of drug resistance require authentication that medical providers are prescribing the right medicine for an accurate diagnosis, that the medicine is not adulterated and the course is administered in the proper dose. Athlete's foot crème treats fungal infections of the foot and shin. A dab of hydrocortisone crème treats *Aspergillus* spp. mold nodules wherever they may be located. Ampicillin (Principen) treats resistant pneumonia and meningitis. Doxycycline (1967), the once a day antibiotic, is effective against MRSA, bubonic plague and syphilis, but tetracycline class antibiotics cause permanent yellowing of developing teeth in children, children are prescribed Clindamycin (Cleocin). Metronidazole (Flagyl ER) is effective against antibiotic resistant *Clostridium difficile*, and treats all gastrointestinal, urinary, lower body and joint infections of bacterial or protozoal origins. For nine months of chemotherapy, the combination of INH and rifampin will result in roughly 95% cure rates of tuberculosis (TB). Therapy with INH, rifampin and ethambutol is recommended to avoid the complication of drug resistance. The addition of pyrazinamide to INH and rifampin accelerates the rate of resolution of the disease, allowing reduction of therapy to 6 months' duration.

Art. 7 United Nations

§248 Organization

A. The six principal organs of the United Nations (UN) 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, under Art. 7 of the UN Charter. The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent. The UN Charter is obsoletely designed in order to set down the Generals of the United Nations (GUN) for the United Nations Assembly (UNA) and Socio-Economic Administration (SEA) to elect a female Secretary of the United Nations (SUN) under Art. 7 and Art. 8 of the UN Charter. More than 125 subsidiary organs and specialized agencies that have been brought into relationship with the UN under Arts. 57 and 63 of the UN Charter. Another 4,507 Non-Governmental Organizations enjoy active consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 2017 and are not part of the UN System budget. The United Nations regular, peacekeeping and many, but not all, specialized agencies generates their own revenues from their assessed contributions, voluntary contributions (specified and non-specified), and other sources of revenues. The principles set out in resolution 47/212 A, the Financial Regulations and

Rules of the United Nations and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, call for the revised appropriation for the current biennium to be used as the starting point, regulation 5.3 provides the outputs, in contributing to the expected accomplishments, justify the requested resources. This amount is re-costed to take into account projected inflation and forward exchange rates in accordance with resolution 71/274. The Assembly endorsed the proposal to move from a biennial planning and budgeting period to annual program budget on a trial basis, as of 2020, in the Programme Budget UN General Assembly Document A/72/6/Add 1.

1. As the chief administrative officer, the Secretary-General prepares the biannual budget proposals pursuant to Art. 97 of the UN Charter and is highly encouraged to make the budget the annual report to the General Assembly referred to by Art. 98. Under Art. 17 the Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the Assembly. The Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Art. 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned. 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 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 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. Members are expected to pay 50% of their biannual assessment annually. The United Nations, duplicitously, slightly more than doubles their highly publicized amount of assessed contributions, with voluntary contributions and other sources of revenues on an annual basis, to produce an annual figure that is easily confused with the biannual budget. Other UN agencies also generate revenues from assessments and other sources with varying degrees of success. The Secretariat and Assembly must make a good faith effort to account for all revenues sustaining the United Nations Regular, Peacekeeping and System budget totals, as presented by the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to continue to facilitate assessments and improve the monitoring of donations and other revenues under Art. 17 and Art. 57 of the UN Charter.

a. The UN Organization chart describes 125 agencies. 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 Fund 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.

B. Total revenues of the United Nations System are estimated \$48 billion in 2015, \$49 billion in 2016 and \$53 billion in 2017 by the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination table and neglected figure 1 in the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 2018-2019 A/72/6. Figure 1 reports that in 2015 the UN received a total of \$48,159 million in revenues, \$14,519 million in assessed contributions and \$33,640 million in voluntary contributions and other revenues. United Nations System revenues statistics, produced by the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination are not corroborated by the Assembly, and are more than two to four times as large as the \$21.3 billion 'extra-budgetary resources' estimated for the biennium 2018-2019 in A/72/6/. The United Nations System is expected to grow rapidly, despite temporary reductions in the regular biannual programme budget until accounting is reformed and peacekeeping, because of the discovery of previously unaccounted for UN agency revenues, and popular demand to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. Going forward to the agency distribution of the 2018-2019 biannual budget, without further information, such as the reduced UN regular and peacekeeping assessments, inflation is estimated at 2.5% annually from 2017. Rounding to millions is certain to produce more right answers than single dollars using agreed upon 2.5% inflation.

United Nations Agency Revenues 2016-2020
(millions)

Agency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
UN	5,713	5,481	5,672	5,747	5,890

CTBTO		128	131	135	138
DPKO	8,876	8,276	7,749	7,143	7,356
FAO	1,202	1,264	1,295	1,328	1,361
IAEA	550	702	720	738	756
ICAO	192	216	222	227	233
ICC		170	174	178	183
IFAD	170	419	429	440	451
IMO	58	67	69	70	72
IOM	1,602	1,615	1,655	1,697	1,739
ITC	91	127	130	134	137
ITU	184	183	187	192	197
PAHO	1,364	1,433	1,469	1,506	1,543
UN-HABITAT	186	169	173	177	182
UNAIDS	182	233	239	245	251
UNCDF		60	61	63	64
UNDP	4,660	5,236	5,367	5,502	5,639
UNEP	561	668	684	701	719
UNESCO	664	648	665	681 / 1,317	698 / 786
UNFCCC		86	88	90	92
UNFPA	923	1,160	1,189	1,219	1,249
UNHCR	3,847	4,227	4,332	4,441	4,552
UNICEF	5,427	6,577	6,741	6,910	7,082
UNIDO	236	339	347	356	365
UNITAR	24	33	34	34	35
UNODC	242	391	401	411	421
UNOPS UN Office for Project Services	770	834	855	876	898
UNRISD		2	2	2	2
UNRWA	1,317	1,239	929	1,634	1,333
UNSSC		11	12	12	12

UNU	90	107	110	112	115
UNWOMEN	340	379	388	398	408
UNWTO	23	24	25	26	26
UPU	77	69	71	73	75
WFP	5,355,	6,431	6,592	6,756	6,925
WHO	2,471	2,775	2,845	2,916	2,989
WIPO	347	423	433	444	455
WMO	98	94	96	99	101
WTO	249	224	229	235	241
United Nations System Total Revenues	48,765 49,333 reported	53,200	52,376	53,945 / 54,581	54,986 / 55,074

Source: United Nations Chief Executives Board of Coordination; US \$550 million plus \$85.78 million plus 2.5% inflation from 2019 UNESCO arrears from 2011 pondered 2019, \$333 million US UNRWA arrears from 2018 included in 2019.

1. The United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination table has been complicated between 2016 and 2017 to prove the existence of annual - assessed contributions, voluntary contributions (specified and non-specified) and revenues from other activities – and must be sorted alphabetically to compute agency subtotals manually in 2017. There are new acronyms CTBTO (Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty Organization), UNCDF (UN Capital Development Fund), UNFCCC (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change), UNRISD (UN Research Institute for Social Development), and UNSSC (UN Systems Staff College) that must be explained. It is difficult to project the UN budget into 2018, let alone 2019 and 2020. US budget cuts do not allow for inflation in the downsized regular budget, less is known about specialized agencies, and other donor nations are reported to have also slightly reduced official development assistance (ODA) spending in 2017 by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). UN system revenues account for about one-third of ODA according to the UN Chief Executives Board. Because Members need to know the total the UN agency budget request to calculate their assessed contribution, and it was necessary to add the 2017 revenue sources by agency, distinguishing the assessed contributions, voluntary contributions (specified and non-specified) and revenues from other sources, the agency revenues by source table is sustained as a supporting table.

United Nations Agency Revenues by Source 2016 - 2020

Agency	Revenue type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
UN United	Assessed	2,842,000,0	2,578,222,6	2,697,500,0	2,697,500,0	2,764,937,5

Nations Regular Budget	Contributions	00	22	00	00	00
UN	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		2,279,256,218	2,336,237,624	2,3946,43564	2,454,509,653
UN	Revenue from other activities		623,014,141	638,589,494	654,554,232	670,918,087
UN	Subtotal	5,713,034,000	5,480,492,981	5,672,327,118	5,746,697,796	5,890,365,240
CTBTO Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization	Assessed Contributions		119,158,506	122,137,469	125,190,905	128,320,678
CTBTO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		6,742,469	6,911,031	7,083,806	7,260,902
CTBTO	Revenue from other activities		2,113,268	2,166,100	2,220,252	2,275,759
CTBTO	Subtotal		128,014,243	131,214,600	134,494,963	137,857,339
DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations	Assessed Contributions		7,853,485,000	7,316,000,000	6,700,000,000	6,901,000,000
DPKO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		342,939,000	351,512,475	360,300,287	369,307,794
DPKO	Revenue from other activities		79,091,000	81,068,275	83,094,982	85,172,356
DPKO	Subtotal	8,876,176,000	8,275,515,000	7,748,580,700	7,143,395,200	7,355,480,100

		00	00	50	69	50
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		751,094,912	769,872,285	789,119,092	808,847,069
FAO	Assessed Contributions		473,949,640	485,798,381	497,943,341	510,391,924
FAO	Revenue from other activities		38,500,213	39,462,718	40,449,286	41,460,518
FAO	Subtotal	1,201,818,140	1,263,544,765	1,295,133,384	1,327,511,719	1,360,699,511
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency	Assessed Contributions		434,492,117	445,354,520	456,488,280	467,900,487
IAEA	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		259,541,533	266,030,071	272,680,823	279,497,844
IAEA	Revenue from other activities		7,912,685	8,110,502	8,313,265	8,521,096
IAEA	Subtotal	549,644,351	701,946,335	719,495,093	737,482,368	755,919,427
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		114,008,476	116,858,688	119,780,155	122,774,659
ICAO	Assessed Contributions		79,944,444	81,943,055	83,991,632	86,091,422
ICAO	Revenue from other activities		22,266,023	22,822,674	23,393,240	23,978,071
ICAO	Subtotal	192,346,640	216,218,943	221,624,417	227,165,027	232,844,152
ICC	Assessed		167,335,33	171,518,71	175,806,68	180,201,848

International Criminal Court	Contributions		0	3	1	
ICC	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		1,985,393	2,035,028	2,085,904	2,138,051
ICC	Revenue from other activities		453,913	465,261	476,892	488,815
ICC	Subtotal		169,774,636	174,019,002	178,369,477	182,828,714
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		306,323,000	313,981,075	321,830,602	329,876,367
IFAD	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		104,016,000	106,616,400	109,281,810	112,013,855
IFAD	Revenue from other activities		8,512,000	8,724,800	8,942,920	9,166,493
IFAD	Subtotal	169,727,000	418,851,000	429,322,275	440,055,332	451,056,715
ILO International Labour Organization	Assessed Contributions		369,522,195	378,760,250	388,229,256	397,934,988
ILO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		292,995,139	300,320,017	307,828,018	315,523,718
ILO	Revenue from other activities		20,684,803	21,201,923	21,731,971	22,275,270
ILO	Subtotal	674,937,000	683,202,137	700,282,190	717,789,245	735,733,976
IMO International	Assessed Contributions		40,553,794	41,567,639	42,606,830	43,672,001

International Maritime Organization	ns					
IMO	Revenue from other activities		18,802,637	19,272,703	19,754,521	20,248,384
IMO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		7,485,503	7,672,641	7,864,457	8,061,069
IMO	Subtotal	57,821,457	66,841,934	68,512,983	70,225,808	71,981,454
IOM International Organization for Migration	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		1,450,077,826	1,486,329,772	1,523,488,016	1,561,575,216
IOM	Revenue from other activities		100,289,705	102,796,948	105,366,871	108,001,043
IOM	Assessed Contributions		49,453,975	50,690,324	51,957,582	53,256,522
IOM	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		14,880,494	15,252,506	15,633,819	16,024,664
IOM	Subtotal	1,602,307,417	1,614,702,000	1,655,069,550	1,696,446,288	1,738,857,445
ITC International Trade Center	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		61,562,342	63,101,401	64,678,936	66,295,909
ITC	Assessed Contributions		35,452,560	36,338,874	37,247,346	38,178,530
ITC	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		28,868,663	29,590,380	30,330,139	31,088,393
ITC	Revenue from other activities		1,240,858	1,271,880	1,303,676	1,336,268

ITC	Subtotal	91,197,000	127,124,423	130,302,535	133,560,097	136,899,100
ITU International Telecommunication Union	Assessed Contributions		125,143,149	128,271,728	131,478,521	134,765,484
ITU	Revenue from other activities		46,562,372	47,726,431	48,919,592	50,142,582
ITU	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		10,193,119	10,447,947	10,709,146	10,976,874
ITU	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		655,355	671,739	688,532	705,745
ITU	Subtotal	183,604,878	182,553,995	187,117,845	191,795,791	196,590,685
PAHO Pan-American Health Organization	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		614,189,946	629,544,695	645,283,312	661,415,395
PAHO	Revenue from other activities		716,469,705	734,381,448	752,740,984	771,559,508
PAHO	Assessed Contributions		102,392,503	104,952,316	107,576,124	110,265,527
PAHO	Subtotal	1,363,470,773	1,433,052,154	1,468,878,459	1,505,600,420	1,543,240,430
UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Programme	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		141,879,429	145,426,415	149,062,075	152,788,627
UN-HABITAT	Assessed Contributions		13,563,772	13,902,866	14,250,438	14,606,699
UN-	Revenue		10,673,734	10,940,577	11,214,092	11,494,444

HABITAT	from other activities					
UN-HABITAT	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		2,692,811	2,760,131	2,829,135	2,899,863
UN-HABITAT	Subtotal	186,433,318	168,809,746	173,029,989	177,355,740	181,789,633
UNAIDS Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		172,883,829	177,205,925	181,636,073	186,176,974
UNAIDS	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		52,112,923	53,415,746	54,751,140	56,119,918
UNAIDS	Revenue from other activities		8,040,694	8,241,711	8,447,754	8,658,948
UNAIDS	Subtotal	181,750,055	233,037,446	238,863,382	244,834,967	250,955,840
UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		46,743,498	47,912,085	49,109,888	50,337,635
UNCDF	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		9,686,964	9,929,138	10,177,367	10,431,801
UNCDF	Revenue from other activities		3,294,563	3,376,927	3,461,350	3,547,884
UNCDF	Subtotal		59,725,025	61,218,150	62,748,605	64,317,320
UNDP UN Development Programme	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		4,237,462,036	4,343,398,586	4,451,983,552	4,563,283,140
UNDP	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		647,298,017	663,480,467	680,067,479	697,069,166
UNDP	Revenue		344,324,60	352,932,71	361,756,03	370,799,934

	from other activities		1	6	4	
UNDP	Voluntary Contributions pending earmarking		7,338,858	7,522,330	7,710,388	7,903,147
UNDP	Subtotal	4,659,525,828	5,236,423,512	5,367,334,099	5,501,517,453	5,639,055,387
UNEP UN Environment Programme	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		443,395,667	454,480,559	465,842,573	477,488,637
UNEP	Assessed Contributions		198,867,270	203,838,952	208,934,926	214,158,299
UNEP	Revenue from other activities		25,261,000	25,892,525	26,539,838	27,203,334
UNEP	Subtotal	561,342,000	667,523,937	684,212,036	701,317,337	718,850,270
UNESCO	Assessed Contributions		316,326,778	324,234,948	332,340,821	340,649,342
UNESCO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		261,277,654	267,809,595	274,504,835	281,367,456
UNESCO	Revenue from other activities		70,816,887	72,587,309	74,401,992	76,262,042
UNESCO	Subtotal	663,683,714	648,421,319	664,631,852	681,247,648	698,278,840
UNFCCC UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		38,043,023	38,994,099	39,968,951	40,968,175
UNFCCC	Assessed Contributions		30,521,614	31,284,654	32,066,771	32,868,440
UNFCCC	Revenue from other		14,949,449	15,323,185	15,706,265	16,098,922

	activities					
UNFCCC	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		2,184,027	2,238,628	2,294,593	2,351,958
UNFCCC	Subtotal		85,698,114	87,840,566	90,036,580	92,287,495
UNFPA UN Population Fund	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		717,589,000	735,528,725	753,916,943	772,764,867
UNFPA	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		349,914,000	358,661,850	367,628,396	376,819,106
UNFPA	Revenue from other activities		92,694,000	95,011,350	97,386,634	99,821,300
UNFPA	Subtotal	922,517,792	1,160,197,000	1,189,201,925	1,218,931,973	1,249,405,273
UNHCR Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		3,271,077,051	3,352,853,977	3,436,675,327	3,522,592,210
UNHCR	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		703,337,927	720,921,375	738,944,410	757,418,020
UNHCR	Voluntary Contributions pending earmarking		173,687,676	178,029,868	182,480,615	187,042,630
UNHCR	Assessed Contributions		47,754,500	48,948,363	50,172,072	51,426,373
UNHCR	Revenue from other activities		30,662,433	31,428,994	32,214,719	33,020,087
UNHCR	Subtotal	3,846,924,119	4,226,519,587	4,332,182,577	4,440,487,143	4,551,499,320
UNICEF	Voluntary		5,152,898,2	5,281,720,6	5,413,763,6	5,549,107,7

UN Children's Fund	Contributions - Specified		25	81	98	91
UNICEF	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		1,278,100,386	1,310,052,896	1,342,894,218	1,376,374,323
UNICEF	Revenue from other activities		145,744,994	149,388,619	153,123,334	156,951,418
UNICEF	Subtotal	5,427,255,034	6,576,743,605	6,741,162,196	6,909,781,250	7,082,433,532
UNIDO UN Industrial Development Organization	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		255,799,555	262,194,544	268,749,408	275,468,143
UNIDO	Assessed Contributions		79,728,221	81,722,103	83,765,156	85,859,285
UNIDO	Revenue from other activities		3,286,768	3,368,937	3,453,161	3,539,490
UNIDO	Subtotal	235,511,425	338,814,544	347,285,584	355,967,725	364,866,918
UNITAR UN Institute for Training and Research	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		32,114,808	32,917,678	33,740,620	34,584,136
UNITAR	Revenue from other activities		487,674	499,866	512,363	525,172
UNITAR	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		152,304	156,112	160,014	164,015
UNITAR	Subtotal	23,854,000	32,754,786	33,573,656	34,412,997	35,273,323
UNODC UN Office	Voluntary Contributions		342,045,000	350,596,125	359,361,028	368,345,054

on Drugs and Crime	ns - Specified					
UNODC	Assessed Contributions		30,638,000	31,403,950	32,189,049	32,993,775
UNODC	Revenue from other activities		14,510,000	14,872,750	15,244,569	15,625,683
UNODC	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		4,063,000	4,164,575	4,268,689	4,375,407
UNODC	Subtotal	241,906,000	391,256,000	401,037,400	411,063,335	421,339,919
UNOPS UN Office for Project Services	Revenue from other activities	769,873,000	834,003,966	854,854,066	876,225,417	898,131,052
UNRISD UN Research Institute for Social Development	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		1,903,909	1,951,507	2,000,294	2,050,302
UNRISD	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		271,099	277,877	284,823	291,944
UNRISD	Subtotal		2,175,008	2,229,384	2,285,117	2,342,246
UNRWA UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		624,912,870	640,535,692	656,549,084	672,962,811
UNRWA	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		559,226,192	231,881,847	920,003,893	601,168,156
UNRWA	Revenue from other activities		54,753,966	56,122,815	57,525,886	58,964,033

UNRWA	Subtotal	1,316,762,306	1,238,893,028	928,540,354	1,634,078,863	1,333,095,000
UNSSC UN System Staff College	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		6,713,518	6,881,356	7,053,390	7,229,725
UNSSC	Voluntary Contributions - Non- specified		4,183,647	4,288,238	4,395,444	4,505,330
UNSSC	Revenue from other activities		451,541	462,830	474,400	486,260
UNSSC	Subtotal		11,348,706	11,632,424	11,923,234	12,221,315
UNU United Nations University	Revenue from other activities		58,090,868	59,543,140	61,031,718	62,557,511
UNU	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		48,747,514	49,966,202	51,215,357	52,495,741
UNU	Subtotal	89,986,553	106,838,382	109,509,342	112,247,075	115,053,252
UNWOME N UN Women	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		214,240,865	219,596,887	225,086,809	230,713,979
UNWOME N	Voluntary Contributions - Non- specified		146,408,646	150,068,862	153,820,584	157,666,098
UNWOME N	Revenue from other activities		9,553,000	9,791,825	10,036,621	10,287,536
UNWOME N	Assessed Contributions		8,314,200	8,522,055	8,735,106	8,953,484
UNWOME N	Subtotal	339,801,000	378,516,711	387,979,629	397,679,120	407,621,097
UNWTO World Tourism	Assessed Contributions		16,281,151	16,688,180	17,105,384	17,533,019

Organization						
UNWTO	Revenue from other activities		5,324,178	5,457,283	5,593,715	5,733,557
UNWTO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		2,696,449	2,763,860	2,832,957	2,903,781
UNWTO	Subtotal	23,171,332	24,301,778	24,909,323	25,532,056	26,170,357
UPU Universal Postal Union	Assessed Contributions		36,961,496	37,885,533	38,832,672	39,803,489
UPU	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		16,570,359	16,984,618	17,409,233	17,844,464
UPU	Revenue from other activities		15,726,452	16,119,613	16,522,604	16,935,669
UPU	Subtotal	77,403,536	69,258,307	70,989,764	72,764,509	74,583,622
WFP World Food Programme	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		5,588,498,310	5,728,210,768	5,871,416,037	6,018,201,438
WFP	Revenue from other activities		430,959,733	441,733,726	452,777,070	464,096,496
WFP	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		391,030,136	400,805,889	410,826,037	421,096,688
WFP	Voluntary Contributions pending earmarking		20,349,650	20,858,391	21,379,851	21,914,347
WFP	Subtotal	5,355,409,043	6,430,837,829	6,591,608,774	6,756,398,995	6,925,308,969
WHO World Health Organization	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		2,058,474,774	2,109,936,643	2,162,685,059	2,216,752,186

n						
WHO	Assessed Contributions		456,710,549	468,128,313	479,831,521	491,827,309
WHO	Revenue from other activities		179,279,352	183,761,336	188,355,369	193,064,253
WHO	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		80,830,696	82,851,463	84,922,750	87,045,819
WHO	Subtotal	2,471,062,278	2,775,295,371	2,844,677,755	2,915,794,699	2,988,689,567
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization	Revenue from other activities		392,178,937	401,983,410	412,032,996	422,333,821
WIPO	Assessed Contributions		18,230,061	18,685,813	19,152,958	19,631,782
WIPO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		11,415,133	11,700,511	11,993,024	12,292,850
WIPO	Voluntary Contributions - Non-specified		952,965	976,789	1,001,209	1,026,239
WIPO	Subtotal	347,037,073	422,777,096	433,,346,523	444,180,187	455,284,692
WMO World Meteorological Organization	Assessed Contributions		69,814,622	71,559,988	73,348,987	75,182,712
WMO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		17,016,333	17,441,741	17,877,784	18,324,730
WMO	Voluntary		5,040,814	5,166,834	5,296,005	5,428,405

	Contributions - Non-specified					
WMO	Revenue from other activities		2,013,292	2,063,624	2,115,215	2,168,095
WMO	Subtotal	98,226,341	93,885,061	96,232,187	98,637,991	101,103,942
WTO World Trade Organization	Assessed Contributions		200,499,005	205,511,480	210,649,267	215,915,499
WTO	Voluntary Contributions - Specified		21,364,817	21,898,937	22,446,411	23,007,571
WTO	Revenue from other activities		1,948,210	1,996,915	2,046,838	2,098,009
WTO	Subtotal	249,234,707	223,812,032	229,407,332	235,142,516	241,021,079
United Nations System Total Revenues	All Sources	48,764,755,110,49,333,227,820 reported	53,199,702,441	52,376,088,713	53,945,392,887	54,985,599,622

Source: United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination, Revenues by Source 2016-2017

2. The level of resources for the regular budget biennium 2018-2019 amounts to \$5,405 million, just above the approved outline level of \$5,395 million in the Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019 A/72/6 (Introduction). The increase of \$10 million (0.2%) over the approved budget outline level is due mainly to the inclusion of unforeseen requirements related to the strengthening of the International Court of Justice and estimates for the Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic. When compared with the amount of \$5,620 million appropriated for the biennium 2016-2017, the proposal reflects a net reduction of \$215 million, or -3.8%. The number of posts is estimated to decline from 10,090 2016-2017 to 9,998 2018-2019, down from a high of 10,337 posts 2012-2013. The approved vacancy rate for continuing posts is 10.1% for Professional posts, 7.1% for General Service posts and 50% for new posts. The regular budget resources are studied biannually, in thousands of dollars, using fourteen themes that remain consistent. Rule 5.3 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation,

provides the outputs, in contributing to the expected accomplishments, justify the requested resources.

Regular Budget Resource Levels, by Theme, Bienniums 2014-2015 – 2018-2019
(thousands)

	2014-2015	2016-2017	2018-2019
I. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	770,936	748,474	763,027
II. Political affairs	1,369,675	1,487,785	1,370,911
III. International justice and law	97,148	107,354	99,148
IV. International cooperation for development	477,815	476,524	498,886
V. Regional cooperation for development	557,031	551,250	575,101
VI. Human rights and humanitarian affairs	461,934	389,480	386,064
VII. Public information	186,313	187,570	191,004
VIII. Common support activities	677,125	595,287	615,262
IX. Internal oversight	39,780	40,148	41,116
X. Jointly financed administrative activities	153,220	164,748	168,992
XI. Capital expenditures	110,978	109,309	54,950
XII. Safety and security	250,951	238,283	238,176
XIII. Development account	28,399	28,399	28,399
XIV. Staff assessment	507,231	495,608	501,590

Total	5,688,535	5,620,222	5,532,628
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Source: Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019 A/72/6 (Introduction) 15 May 2017. Table 2 Resource changes, by budget part.

C. The Assembly approved a \$5.397 billion budget for the Organization for the biennium 2018-2019, 26 December 2017. The 2018 and 2019 UN budget is \$286 million below the exact same budget for the current two-year period 2016-2017 and \$193 million below the proposal made by the Secretary-General in October of 2017. The Committee on Contributions assesses the capacity of nations to pay for the UN regular budget assessed contributions. Peacekeeping and other specialized UN agencies use a similar method of assessment, although the exact rates vary. There are also voluntary contributions (specified and non-specified) and other sources of revenues. The UN must communicate to Members the assessed contributions budget total, so that they can pay their percentage. This necessary assessment propaganda is somewhat misleading because the assessed contributions budget total is coincidentally about half of total UN regular budget annual revenues, and is reported biannually, so that Members must pay exactly half of the biannual assessment annually, to produce total revenues roughly equal to the total assessment annually, that go undeclared by the Assembly, due to the mathematically rigorous assessment by the Contributions Committee. The income measure is a first approximation of capacity to pay. The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Implementation of the Principle of Capacity to Pay examined measures of income and agreed in 1995 that national disposable income was theoretically the most appropriate measure of capacity to pay. Market exchange rates are used unless operational rates of exchange are necessary. Some state were eligible for debt burden and low per capita income adjustments. Multi-year payment plans are available to assist Member States in reducing their unpaid assessed contributions.

1. By its resolution 55/235, the General Assembly established a new system of adjustments to regular budget scale rates in determining Member States' rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations. The system was based on a number of criteria, including a comparison of the average per capita gross national product (GNP) of each Member State during the six-year base period used for preparing the scale of assessments with the corresponding average for all Member States. These criteria, which were set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 55/235, were used to place each Member State in one of 10 levels, from A to J. 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 regular and peacekeeping budget total is \$9.4 billion FY 19. Nations must pay their assessed percentage of half of the \$5.397 billion regular budget, \$2.6985 billion in both 2018 and 2019, and their share of the \$6.7 billion peacekeeping budget July 2018- 2019, \$6.9 billion July 2020 – 2021.

Regular and Peacekeeping Assessments 2019-2021

Member	Regular budget 2019-2012	Peacekeeping 2019	Peacekeeping 2020-2021
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Level A			
China	12.005	15.2136	15.2134
France	4.427	5.6102	5.6101
Russian Federation	2.405	3.0478	3.0478
United Kingdom	4.567	5.7876	5.7876
United States	22.000	27.8800	27.8796
Total A	45.404	57.5393	57.5385
Level B			
Andorra	0.005	0.0050	0.0050
Australia	2.210	2.2100	2.2100
Austria	0.677	0.6770	0.6770
Bahamas	0.018	0.0180	0.0180
Bahrain	0.050	0.0500	0.0500
Belgium	0.821	0.8210	0.8210
Canada	2.734	2.7340	2.7340
Cyprus	0.036	0.0360	0.0360
Denmark	0.554	0.5540	0.5540
Estonia	0.039	0.0390	0.0390
Finland	0.421	0.4210	0.4210
Germany	6.090	6.0900	6.0900
Iceland	0.028	0.0280	0.0280
Ireland	0.371	0.3710	0.3710
Israel	0.490	0.4900	0.4900
Italy	3.307	3.3070	3.3070
Japan	8.564	8.5640	8.5640
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.0090	0.0090
Luxembourg	0.067	0.0670	0.0670
Malta	0.017	0.0170	0.0170
Monaco	0.011	0.0110	0.0110
Netherlands	1.356	1.3560	1.3560
New Zealand	0.291	0.2910	0.2910
Norway	0.754	0.7540	0.7540

Republic of Korea	2.267	2.2670	2.2670
San Marino	0.002	0.0020	0.0020
Saudi Arabia	1.172	1.1720	1.1720
Slovenia	0.076	0.0760	0.0760
Spain	2.146	2.1460	2.1460
Sweden	0.906	0.9060	0.9060
Total B	36.640	36.6400	36.6400
Level C			
Brunei Darussalam	0.025	0.0231	0.0231
Kuwait	0.252	0.2331	0.2311
Qatar	0.282	0.2609	0.2609
Singapore	0.485	0.4486	0.4486
United Arab Emirates	0.616	0.5698	0.5698
Total C	1.660	1.5355	1.5355
Level D			
Greece	0.366	0.2928	0.2928
Portugal	0.350	0.2800	0.2800
Total D	0.716	0.5728	0.5728
Level E			
Czechia	0.311	0.1866	0.1866
Oman	0.115	0.0690	0.0690
Slovakia	0.153	0.0918	0.0918
Trinidad and Tobago	0.040	0.0240	0.0240
Total E	0.619	0.3714	0.3714
Level F			
Barbados	0.007	0.0028	0.0028
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.0004	0.0004
Uruguay	0.087	0.0348	0.0348
Total F	0.095	0.0380	0.0380
Level G			
Argentina	0.915	0.2745	0.2745
Chile	0.407	0.1221	0.1221

Croatia	0.077	0.0231	0.0231
Hungary	0.206	0.0618	0.0618
Latvia	0.047	0.0141	0.0141
Lithuania	0.071	0.0213	0.0213
Poland	0.802	0.2406	0.2406
Seychelles	0.002	0.0006	0.0006
Venezuela	0.728	0.2184	0.2184
Total G	3.255	0.9765	0.9765
Level H*			
Bulgaria	0.046	0.0138	0.0138
Romania	0.198	0.0594	0.0594
Total H*	0.244	0.0732	0.0732
Level H			
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.0004	0.0004
Brazil	2.948	0.5896	0.5896
Palau	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Panama	0.045	0.0090	0.0090
Turkey	1.371	0.2742	0.2742
Total H	4.367	0.8734	0.8734
Transition to H			
Equatorial Guinea	0.016	0.0024	0.0032
Total Transition to H	0.016	0.0024	0.0032
Level I			
Albania	0.008	0.0016	0.0016
Algeria	0.138	0.0276	0.0276
Armenia	0.007	0.0014	0.0014
Azerbaijan	0.049	0.0098	0.0098
Belarus	0.049	0.0098	0.0098
Belize	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Bolivia	0.016	0.0032	0.0032
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	0.0024	0.0024

Botswana	0.014	0.0028	0.0028
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Cameroon	0.013	0.0026	0.0026
Colombia	0.288	0.0576	0.0576
Congo	0.006	0.0012	0.0012
Costa Rica	0.062	0.0124	0.0124
Cote d'Ivoire	0.013	0.0026	0.0026
Cuba	0.080	0.0160	0.0160
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.006	0.0012	0.0012
Dominica	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Dominican Republic	0.053	0.0106	0.0106
Ecuador	0.080	0.0160	0.0160
Egypt	0.186	0.0372	0.0372
El Salvador	0.012	0.0024	0.0024
Eswatini	0.002	0.0004	0.0004
Fiji	0.003	0.0006	0.0006
Gabon	0.015	0.0030	0.0030
Ghana	0.015	0.0030	0.0030
Grenada	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Guatemala	0.036	0.0072	0.0072
Guyana	0.002	0.0004	0.0004
Honduras	0.009	0.0018	0.0018
India	0.834	0.1668	0.1668
Indonesia	0.543	0.1086	0.1086
Iran	0.398	0.0796	0.0796
Jamaica	0.008	0.0016	0.0016
Jordan	0.021	0.0042	0.0042
Kazakhstan	0.178	0.0356	0.0356
Kenya	0.024	0.0048	0.0048
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.0004	0.0004
Lebanon	0.047	0.0094	0.0094
Libya	0.030	0.0060	0.0060

Malaysia	0.341	0.0682	0.0682
Maldives	0.004	0.0008	0.0008
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Mauritius	0.011	0.0022	0.0022
Mexico	1.292	0.2584	0.2584
Micronesia	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Mongolia	0.005	0.0010	0.0010
Montenegro	0.004	0.0008	0.0008
Morocco	0.055	0.0110	0.0110
Namibia	0.009	0.0018	0.0018
Nauru	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Nicaragua	0.005	0.0010	0.0010
Nigeria	0.250	0.0500	0.0500
Pakistan	0.115	0.0230	0.0230
Papua New Guinea	0.010	0.0020	0.0020
Paraguay	0.016	0.0032	0.0032
Peru	0.152	0.0304	0.0304
Philippines	0.205	0.0410	0.0410
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.0006	0.0006
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Samoa	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Serbia	0.028	0.0056	0.0056
South Africa	0.272	0.0544	0.0544
Sri Lanka	0.044	0.0088	0.0088
Suriname	0.005	0.0010	0.0010
Syrian Arab Republic	0.011	0.0022	0.0022
Tajikistan	0.004	0.0008	0.0008
Thailand	0.307	0.0614	0.0614
The former	0.007	0.0014	0.0014

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			
Tonga	0.001	0.0002	0.0002
Tunisia	0.025	0.0050	0.0050
Turkmenistan	0.033	0.0066	0.0066
Ukraine	0.057	0.0114	0.0114
Uzbekistan	0.032	0.0064	0.0064
Viet Nam	0.077	0.0154	0.0154
Zimbabwe	0.005	0.0010	0.0010
Total I	6.791	1.3582	1.3582
Level J			
Afghanistan	0.007	0.0007	0.0007
Angola	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Bangladesh	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Benin	0.003	0.0003	0.0003
Bhutan	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.0003	0.0003
Burundi	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Cambodia	0.006	0.0006	0.0006
Central African Republic	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Chad	0.004	0.0004	0.0004
Comoros	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Djibouti	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Eritrea	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Ethiopia	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Gambia	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Guinea	0.003	0.0003	0.0003
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Haiti	0.003	0.0003	0.0003
Kiribati	0.001	0.0001	0.0001

Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.005	0.0005	0.0005
Lesotho	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Liberia	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Madagascar	0.004	0.0004	0.0004
Malawi	0.002	0.0002	0.0002
Mali	0.004	0.0004	0.0004
Mauritania	0.002	0.0002	0.0002
Mozambique	0.004	0.0004	0.0004
Myanmar	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Nepal	0.007	0.0007	0.0007
Niger	0.002	0.0002	0.0002
Rwanda	0.003	0.0003	0.0003
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Senegal	0.007	0.0007	0.0007
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Somalia	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
South Sudan	0.006	0.0006	0.0006
Sudan	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Timor-Leste	0.002	0.0002	0.0002
Togo	0.002	0.0002	0.0002
Tuvalu	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Uganda	0.008	0.0008	0.0008
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Vanuatu	0.001	0.0001	0.0001
Yemen	0.010	0.0010	0.0010
Zambia	0.009	0.0009	0.0009
Total J	0.193	0.0193	0.0193
Grand Total	100,000	100.0000	100.0000

Source: A/73/350

2. At the conclusion of its present session on 29 June 2018, noted that only one Member State, Libya, was in arrears in the payment of its assessed contribution to the United Nations under the terms of Article 19 of the Charter and had no vote in the General Assembly. Ironically, the UN supports the Libyan government and Russia supports a renegade general who is marching on the capitol. In addition, the following four Member States were in arrears in the payment of their assessed contributions under the terms of Article 19 but had been permitted to vote in the Assembly until the end of the seventy-second session, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/2: Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Somalia. The minimum assessment rate, or floor has been reduced from 0.01% to 0.001% since 1998. Member States at the floor (0.001%) were each assessed \$24,307 for the regular budget for 2018. The Committee considered the floor of 0.001% to be the practical minimum contribution that Member States should be expected to make to the Organization. A maximum assessment rate, or ceiling, of 22% is applied to the United States, and a maximum assessment rate for the least developed countries, or least developed countries ceiling, of 0.010% since 1992. The Committee recommended that non-member States be called upon to contribute for the period 2019–2021 based on a flat annual fee fixed at 50%, which would be applied to notional rates of assessment fixed at 0.001% for the Holy See and 0.008% for the State of Palestine. For the period 2016–2018, the notional rate of assessment for the Holy See had been fixed at 0.001%, and for the State of Palestine at 0.007%.

D. The Bretton Woods Institutions had a combined purchasing power of \$1.05 trillion; \$985 billion International Monetary Fund (IMF) lending capacity and \$61.8 billion World Bank receipts in 2017 according to their respective annual reports. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank Group (WBG) were conceived in July 1944, at a United Nations conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States. e 44 participating governments sought to build a framework for economic cooperation that would forestall any repetition of the disastrous policies, including competitive devaluations, that contributed to the Great Depression of the 1930s and, ultimately, to World War II. The IMF is a quota-based institution. Each member country is assigned a quota based broadly on its relative economic position in the world economy and pays a capital subscription to the IMF equal to that quota. Quotas are expressed in SDRs, and their size is determined by the IMF's Board of Governors. e Fourteenth General Review on January 26, 2016, doubled aggregate quotas and as of December 31, 2017, total quotas of all members amounted to approximately SDR 475 billion. The IMF had a lending capacity of 693 billion SDR, \$985 billion US in 2017. Debt relief is currently supported under two initiatives: The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative helps eligible countries achieve a sustainable external debt position. Catastrophe Containment and Relief (CCR) Trust allows the IMF to provide debt relief to eligible poor countries hit by catastrophic natural disasters or by epidemics with international spillover potential. A poverty reduction strategy must be approved.

1. End Extreme Poverty by 2030. Reduce the share of the global population living on less than \$1.90 a day. Boost shared prosperity by increasing the income of the poorest 40% of people in every country. The World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries, consisting of five institutions

with a common commitment to reducing poverty, increasing shared prosperity, and promoting sustainable development. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lends to governments of middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries. International Development Association (IDA) provides interest-free loans and grants to governments of the poorest countries. International Finance Corporation (IFC) provides loans, equity, and advisory services to stimulate private sector investment in developing countries. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) provides political risk insurance and credit enhancement to investors and lenders to facilitate foreign direct investment in emerging economies. International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes. In 2017 World Bank Group received \$61.8 billion and disbursed \$43.9 billion in loans, grants, equity investments, and guarantees to partner countries and private businesses.

§349 Development Assistance

A. The full definition of Official Development Assistance (ODA) is - Flows of official financing administered for the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25% (using a fixed 10% rate of discount). By convention, ODA flows comprise contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries (bilateral ODA) and to multilateral institutions. ODA receipts comprise disbursements by bilateral donors and multilateral institutions. In 2017 the developing nations received \$65.6 billion and donor nations spent \$165 billion. The Human Development Report ceased to cross-examine the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) estimates regarding Official Development Assistance (ODA) circa 2010. A new double column ledger is needed to recognize the United Nations Systems contributions and consular services spending provided by developing developing nations on equal terms with the donor nations. Furthermore, donor nations should be credited for receiving the cost of official foreign and UN diplomatic missions to their country. Donor nations need full credit for a administration of foreign affairs and consular services, excluding only spending for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), foreign military assistance, military education, international narcotic control and law enforcement and non-UN peacekeeping. Giving full credit for the administration of international affairs by donor nations will greatly increase. Furthermore, to calculate achievement of the 1% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ODA goal set in Art. 23 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969) another column is needed for international private corporate philanthropy.

Official and Private Development Assistance 2017 (millions)

Area	Per capita USD	ODA Receipts	ODA Spending	Private Spending	Total Private and Public	ODA Receipts % of GDP	ODA Spending % of GDP	Public and Private Spending % of GDP

					Spending			
World	10,134	60,216	165,234	44,361	209,805	0.08%	0.22%	0.28%
Africa	1,752	25,629	0	0	0	2.0%	0	0
Africa, Subsaharan	1,451	23,516	0	0	0	1.6%	0	0
Americas	25,496	4,456	39,774	32,398	72,172	0.018%	0.16%	0.28%
Latin America and the Caribbean	8,218	4,456	178	0	0	0.08%	0.003%	0.003%
Asia	6,172	31,233	31,443	635	32,078	0.11%	0.11%	0.12%
Europe	25,596	2,947	90,097	10,314	100,411	0.015%	0.5%	0.53%
Oceania	38,561	1,302	3,486	1,307	4,793	0.08%	0.22%	0.31%
+ Orient	6,101	14,552	31,408	969	32,377	0.06%	0.13%	0.14%
South- east Asia	6,345	15,854	34,894	2,276	37,170	0.06%	0.14%	0.15%
Country								
Afghanistan	556	2,831	0	0	0	14.0%	0	0
Albania	4,044	121.79	0	0	0	1.1%	0	0
Algeria	3,786	108.76	0	0	0	0.066%	0	0
American Samoa	11,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andorra	37,117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angola	3,474	66.8	0	0	0	0.057%	0	0
Anguilla	22,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua & Barbuda	14,175	2.95	0	0	0	0.22%	0	0
Argentina	12,215	0	21.69	0	21.69	0	0.0034%	0.0034%
Armenia	3,603	145.59	0	0	0	1.4%	0	0
Aruba (Netherlands)	25,160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	52,659	0	3,036	1,207	4,243	0	0.25%	0.35%
Austria	44,653	0	1,254	168	1,422	0	0.33%	0.38%
Azerbaijan	3,813	67.8	19	0	19	0.13%	0.036%	0.036%
Bahamas	28,785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	22,579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	1,355	2,224.79	0	0	0	1.1%	0	0

Barbados	15,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belarus	5,001	67.67	0	0	0	0.12%	0	0
Belgium	41,199	0	2,218	428	2,646	0	0.49%	0.58%
Belize	4,745	6.61	0	0	0	0.38%	0	0
Benin	818	322.7	0	0	0	3.8%	0	0
Bermuda (United Kingdom)	99,363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhutan	2,774	42.37	0	0	0	2.0%	0	0
Bolivia	3,105	341.62	0	0	0	1.0%	0	0
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4,908	210.71	0	0	0	1.3%	0	0
Botswana	6,917	68.23	0	0	0	0.47%	0	0
Brazil	8,649	313.45	0	0	0	0.018%	0	0
British Virgin Islands	31,677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	26,939	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	7,465	0	62	0	62	0	0.13%	0.13%
Burkina Faso	627	399.83	0	0	0	3.6%	0	0
Burma (Myanmar)	1,242	1,061.54	0	0	0	1.7%	0	0
Burundi	273	210.9	0	0	0	7.7%	0	0
Cabo Verde	3,038	93.93	0	0	0	5.9%	0	0
Cambodia	1,270	595.85	0	0	0	3.3%	0	0
Cameroon	1,374	549.27	0	0	0	1.9%	0	0
Canada	42,154	0	4,346	1,398	5,744	0	0.28%	0.37%
Cayman Islands	63,261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central- African Republic	394	248.56	0	0	0	15.2%	0	0
Chad	780	228.79	0	0	0	2.3%	0	0
Channel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Islands (UK)								
Chile	13,794	47.79	0	0	0	0.02%	0	0
China	7,993	0	440.36	0	440.36	0	0.004%	0.004%
China, Hong Kong	43,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Macau	74,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,806	738.56	0	0	0	0.25%	0	0
Comoros	1,445	24.72	0	0	0	2.3%	0	0
Congo, Republic of	1,517	39.16	0	0	0	0.46%	0	0
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	512	1,190.15	0	0	0	3.2%	0	0
Cook Islands	16,698	14.25	0	0	0	4.9%	0	0
Costa Rica	11,825	60.07	0	0	0	0.11%	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	1,552	289.52	0	0	0	0.9%	0	0
Croatia	12,159	0	54	0	54	0	0.11%	0.11%
Cuba	7,815	312.13	0	0	0	0.36%	0	0
Curacao	19,586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	23,631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	18,405	0	304	1	0	0	0.16%	0
Denmark	53,730	0	2,461	147	2,608	0	0.82%	0.87%
Djibouti	2,007	73.39	0	0	0	4.2%	0	0
Dominica	7,907	0.51	0	0	0	0.1%	0	0
Dominican Republic	6,722	79.49	0	0	0	0.12%	0	0
Ecuador	5,982	138.55	0	0	0	0.14%	0	0
Egypt	2,823	40.79	0	0	0	0.013%	0	0
El Salvador	4,224	137.09	0	0	0	0.53%	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	8,742	6.14	0	0	0	0.045%	0	0
Eritrea	1,093	17.4	0	0	0	0.36%	0	0
Estonia	17,782	0	43	0	43	0.19%	0.19%	0.19%
Eswatini	2,983	79.78	0	0	0	1.8%	0	0
Ethiopia	687	2,206.62	0	0	0	3.7%	0	0

Falkland Islands	68,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faroe Islands	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	5,197	95.31	0	0	0	2.2%	0	0
Finland	43,339	0	1,084	74	1,158	0	0.47%	0.5%
France	36,826	0	10,699	1,030	11,729	0	0.44%	0.49%
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	19,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	7,002	91.87	0	0	0	0.67%	0	0
Gambia	484	45	0	0	0	4.8%	0	0
Georgia	3,651	191.52	0	0	0	1.4%	0	0
Germany	42,456	0	24,406	1,367	25,773	0	0.73%	0.77%
Ghana	1,517	593.85	0	0	0	1.6%	0	0
Gibraltar (UK)	58,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	17,230	0	314	1	315	0	0.16%	0.16%
Greenland (Denmark)	40,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grenada	9,469	1.38	0	0	0	0.14%	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	35,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	4,147	284.15	0	0	0	0.45%	0	0
Guinea	684	172.4	0	0	0	1.9%	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	618	28.91	0	0	0	3.0%	0	0
Guyana	4,444	14.57	0	0	0	0.44%	0	0
Haiti	705	640.7	0	0	0	7.5%	0	0
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	2,361	222.59	0	0	0	1.1%	0	0
Hungary	12,900	0	149	0	149	0	0.12%	0.12%
Iceland	60,966	0	68	0	68	0	0.41%	0.41%
India	1,706	2,569.84	0	0	0	0.12%	0	0
Indonesia	3,570	117.16	0	0	0	0.014%	0	0
Iran	5,299	108.9	0	0	0	0.00025%	0	0
Iraq	4,301	2,278.87	0	0	0	1.4%	0	0
Ireland	64,497	0	838	190	1,028	0	0.3%	0.36%
Isle of	79,906	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Man								
Israel	38,788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	31,279	0	5,865	549	6,414	0	0.32%	0.35%
Jamaica	4,879	32.26	0	0	0	0.23%	0	0
Japan	38,640	0	15,230	635	15,865	0	0.35%	0.36%
Jordan	4,088	1,878.13	0	0	0	5%	0	0
Kazakhstan	7,505	7.6	35	0	35	0.0042%	0.019%	0.019%
Kenya	1,455	1,502.94	0	0	0	2.4%	0	0
Kiribati	1,518	40.81	0	0	0	2.5%	0	0
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	665	19.38	0	0	0	0.12%	0	0
Korea, Republic of	27,785	0	2,152	334	2,486	0	0.16%	0.18%
Kosovo	3,718	174.2	0	0	0	24%	0	0
Kuwait	27,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	1,100	158.54	0	0	0	2.4%	0	0
Laos	2,339	291.48	0	0	0	2.3%	0	0
Latvia	13,993	0	32	0	32	0	0.12%	0.12%
Lebanon	8,400	847.67	0	0	0	1.7%	0	0
Lesotho	1,017	79.19	0	0	0	3.9%	0	0
Liberia	598	407.03	0	0	0	19.8%	0	0
Libya	6,826	337.9	0	0	0	0.98%	0	0
Liechtenstein	164,437	0	24	0	24	0	0.38%	0.38%
Lithuania	14,707	0	59	0	59	0	0.14%	0.14%
Luxembourg	101,835	0	424	30	454	0	0.75%	0.80%
Macedonia	5,163	52.42	0	0	0	0.46%	0	0
Madagascar	451	249.93	0	0	0	2.6%	0	0
Malawi	294	789.13	0	0	0	12.3%	0	0
Malaysia	9,508	0	47.56	0	47.56	0	0.016%	0
Maldives	9,875	7.72	0	0	0	0.23%	0	0
Mali	778	718.42	0	0	0	5.5%	0	0
Malta	25,616	0	25	0	25	0	0.26%	0.26%
Marshall Islands	3,449	72.05	0	0	0	39%	0	0
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ue (France)								
Mauritania	1,085	64.24	0	0	0	1.3%	0	0
Mauritius	9,679	7.76	0	0	0	0.067%	0	0
Mayotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	8,444	692.78	0	0	0	0.061%	0	0
Micronesia	3,144	89.55	0	0	0	28%	0	0
Moldova	2,780	94.84	0	0	0	1.2%	0	0
Monaco	168,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	3,686	590.57	0	0	0	5.0%	0	0
Montenegro	6,958	0.95	0	0	0	0.024%	0	0
Montserrat	12,044	35.4	0	0	0	60%	0	0
Morocco	2,937	867.26	0	0	0	0.86%	0	0
Mozambique	379	1,199.72	0	0	0	8.1%	0	0
Namibia	4,415	128.09	0	0	0	1.1%	0	0
Nauru	9,119	23.54	0	0	0	12.5%	0	0
Nepal	722	631.4	0	0	0	3.1%	0	0
Netherlands	45,753	0	5,001	785	5,786	0	0.67%	0.77%
New Caledonia	34,641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	40,233	0	450	100	550	0	0.26%	0.32%
Nicaragua	2,150	181.77	0	0	0	1.4%	0	0
Niger	364	427.37	0	0	0	6.0%	0	0
Nigeria	2,176	1,742.86	0	0	0	0.35%	0	0
Niue	5,000	13.83	0	0	0	138%	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	22,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	70,617	0	4,125	0	4,125	0	1.1%	1.1%
Oman	14,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	1,462	1,279.49	0	0	0	0.48%	0	0
Palau	14,428	17.77	0	0	0	6.9%	0	0
Palestine	2,796	1,239	0	0	0	9.8%	0	0
Panama	13,680	9.95	0	0	0	0.019%	0	0
Papua New	2,436	440.12	0	0	0	2.1%	0	0

Guinea								
Paraguay	4,039	42.39	0	0	0	0.15%	0	0
Peru	6,049	0	155.89	0	155.89	0	0.082%	0.082%
Philippines	2,951	163.28	0	0	0	0.056%	0	0
Poland	12,332	0	702	0	702	0	0.15%	0.15%
Portugal	19,750	0	398	0	398	0	0.2%	0.2%
Puerto Rico (USA)	28,636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	59,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Réunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	9,439	0	220	0	220	0	0.12%	0.12%
Russia	8,655	0	1,190	0	1,190	0	0.09%	0.09%
Rwanda	711	507.73	0	0	0	6.3%	0	0
Saint Helena	7,800	65.29	0	0	0	118%	0	0
Saint Kitts & Nevis	16,597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	7,848	4.74	0	0	0	0.33%	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	43,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6,980	4.05	0	0	0	0.55%	0	0
Samoa	4,210	76.87	0	0	0	9.9%	0	0
San Marino	47,910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	1,715	15.09	0	0	0	4.5%	0	0
Saudi Arabia	19,817	0	908	0	908	0	0.14%	0.14%
Senegal	948	545.59	0	0	0	4.0%	0	0
Serbia	5,426	252.28	0	0	0	0.68%	0	0
Seychelles	15,217	9.7	0	0	0	0.71%	0	0
Sierra Leone	497	282.79	0	0	0	6.3%	0	0

Singapore	52,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sint Maarten (Dutch)	27,116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	16,489	0	119	0	119	0	0.14%	0.14%
Slovenia	21,517	0	76	0	0	0	0.18%	0.18%
Solomon Islands	1,892	156.34	0	0	0	14.5%	0	0
Somalia	92	1,255.12	0	0	0	80.5%	0	0
South Africa	5,274	777.71	0	0	0	0.25%	0	0
Spain	26,695	0	2,559	181	2,740	0	0.22%	0.23%
Sri Lanka	3,910	107.65	0	0	0	0.13%	0	0
Sudan	2,094	370.5	0	0	0	0.47%	0	0
Sudan, South	534	1,694.48	0	0	0	12.9%	0	0
Suriname	5,871	4.18	0	0	0	0.086%	0	0
Swaziland	3,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	52,297	0	5,564	234	5,798	0	1.1%	1.2%
Switzerland	79,609	0	3,142	611	3,753	0	0.47%	0.56%
Syria	1,203	2,566.28	0	0	0	9.0%	0	0
Taiwan	24,318	0	319	0	0	0	0.056%	0.056%
Tajikistan	796	112.38	0	0	0	1.4%	0	0
Tanzania	881	1,427.38	0	0	0	3.1%	0	0
Thailand	5,911	192.23	133	0	0	0.049%	0.034%	0.034%
Timor-Leste	2,131	163.53	0	0	0	5.7%	0	0
Togo	585	78.71	0	0	0	1.9%	0	0
Tokelau	0	7.24	0	0	0	77%	0	0
Tonga	3,748	55.78	0	0	0	13.9%	0	0
Trinidad & Tobago	17,646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	3,657	386.93	0	0	0	0.94%	0	0
Turkey	10,863	1,455.5	8,121	0	8,121	0.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Turkmenistan	6,389	5.37	0	0	0	0.014%	0	0
Turks & Caicos	26,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	3,307	13.3	0	0	0	40%	0	0
Uganda	610	1,287.45	0	0	0	5.1%	0	0
Ukraine	2,099	749.49	0	0	0	0.83%	0	0

United Arab Emirates	37,622	0	3,957	0	0	0	1.0%	1.0%
United Kingdom	40,249	0	17,133	3,891	21,024	0	0.6%	0.74%
United States	57,808	0	35,250	31,000	66,250	0	0.2%	0.37%
Uruguay	15,221	31.69	0	0	0	0.059%	0	0
Uzbekistan	2,155	335.85	0	0	0	0.49%	0	0
Vanuatu	3,097	103.3	0	0	0	14%	0	0
Venezuela	9,230	74.37	0	0	0	0.022%	0	0
Viet Nam	2,171	1,540.21	0	0	0	0.8%	0	0
Virgin Islands (USA)	49,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallis and Futuna	16,250	88.67	0	0	0	46%	0	0
Western Sahara	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	920	1,269.88	0	0	0	4.3%	0	0
Zambia	1,270	731.34	0	0	0	3.4%	0	0
Zimbabwe	998	473.55	0	0	0	3.4%	0	0

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Development Assistance Committee (DAC) 2017, Center for Global Prosperity 2016, UNRWA spending on Palestine Refugees \$1,239 million, more than \$1,062.27 estimated by DAC

1. The Sustainable Development Goals for 2030: Goal 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries. Goal 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs. Goal 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15% to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. To sustain 7% annual GDP growth in LDCs, ODA to LDCs should increase no less than 7% annually, 4% for lower middle income developing countries and 2.5% until upper middle income nations have achieved a per capita GDP that is greater than 150% of the average world per capita income \$15,000 above the +/- \$10,000 per capita income in 2018. Then the foreign services of

industrialized nations would be expected to contribute more to international development than they receive in foreign missions, that will be accounted for as ODA by all nations in a double column ledger under the same rules accepting all administration of foreign affairs and refugee assistance spending and receipts and prohibiting all customs enforcement, foreign military finance, foreign military education, international narcotic control and law enforcement, and non-UN peacekeeping from being accounted for as ODA or receiving Tide-Aid Export Credit. Diplomats are to be commended for contributing 40% of declared revenues to developing countries, with tax exempt status for missions to industrialized nations under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN (1946).

2. There are eight issues regarding accounting for international development assistance for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and/or United Nations Assembly to resolve. The first and most important issue is that all nations are known contribute to UN regular, peacekeeping and system agency budgets and employ the consular services of diplomats of international relations respected by the UN, whether they are developing or industrialized. A double column ledger is needed to tabulate the official development assistance contributions all nations. Second, accept all UN regular, peacekeeping and specialized agency contributions, administration of international assistance, foreign affairs, consular services and international commissions spending. Third, accept all refugee assistance, whether or not it lasts more than one year. Fourth, accept all UN peacekeeping contributions, rather than 7%, and prohibit all other military assistance, military education, narcotic control, law enforcement and non-UN peacekeeping spending. Fifth, six more columns are needed to account for private corporate philanthropic international development assistance, with the help of the Center for Global Prosperity, and total private and public contributions, official and total development assistance as a percent of GDP, per capita GDP and growth of international development spending from the previous year. Sixth, development assistance must receive Tied-aid export credit if imported by recipient developing countries, free of balance of trade payment. Seventh, account for receipts of foreign and UN diplomatic missions, whether or not the nation is considered industrialized or developing, ie. New York City, United States, Geneva, Switzerland. Eighth, graduation from least developed nation status does not impair 2.5% inflation, only a reduction of priority for new foreign assistance, nor from recipient status until they have achieved a per capita GDP 150% of the global average +/- \$10,000 (2018) and contributes more to their diplomats than they receive from foreign nations.

B. A Special Fund was established by the Assembly in its resolution 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958 to provide, inter alia, “systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries”. Official Development Assistance (ODA) is a statistic first compiled by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1959. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965. Official Development Assistance (ODA)

became a basic pillar of the global community around 1970. In 1970 the UN General Assembly formally adopted the goal that high-income countries should provide 0.7% of their national income to ODA. High-income countries were called on to become donors to poor countries. The Partners in Development report suggested that the high-income countries donate around 1% of their GDP to help the low-income countries to overcome poverty. Of that 1% of national income, around two-thirds, specifically 0.7% of national income should come through official channels, mainly government-to-government grants and low-interest loans. The remaining 0.3% of GDP should come through private contributions, mainly from corporations, foundations, individual philanthropists and charitable organizations.

1. There are three classes of nations. Least developed nations listed on Part I of the List of Aid Recipients. Middle income nations listed on Part II of the List of Recipients. Donor nations responsible for contributing. ODA needs to contain four elements: Undertaken by the government sector. With the promotion of economic development and welfare as the major objective. Directed to benefit least developed countries. Concessional in nature, if a loan must contain a grant element greater than 25%. There are two other categories of international assistance: Official Assistance: Flows which otherwise meet the conditions of eligibility but are directed to nations in Part II of the List of Aid Recipients. Other Official Flows: Transaction by the official sector with countries on the List of Aid Recipients but which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA either because they are not primarily aimed at development, such as military assistance, or they contain a grant element less than 25%.

Official Development Assistance Recipients 2014-2017

I. Least Developed Countries (per capita GNI ≤\$1,045 in 2013)	II. Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$1,046-\$4,124 in 2013)	III. Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$4,126-\$12,745)
Afghanistan	Armenia	Albania
Angola	Bolivia	Algeria
Bangladesh	Cabo Verde	Antigua and Barbuda
Benin	Cameroon	Argentina
Bhutan	Congo	Azerbaijan
Burkina Faso	Cote d'Ivoire	Belarus
Burundi	Egypt	Belize
Cambodia	El Salvador	Bosnia and Herzogovina
Central African Republic	Georgia	Botswana
Chad	Ghana	Brazil
Comoros	Guatemala	Chile

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Guyana	China (People's Republic of)
Djibouti	Honduras	Colombia
Equatorial Guinea	India	Cook Islands
Eritrea	Indonesia	Costa Rica
Ethiopia	Kosovo	Cuba
Gambia	Kyrgyzstan	Dominica
Guinea	Micronesia	Dominican Republic
Guinea Bissau	Moldova	Ecuador
Haiti	Mongolia	Fiji
Kiribati	Morocco	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Nicaragua	Gabon
Lesotho	Pakistan	Grenada
Liberia	Papau New Guinea	Iran
Madagascar	Paraguay	Iraq
Malawi	Philippines	Jamaica
Mali	Samoa	Jordan
Mauritania	Sri Lanka	Kazakhstan
Mozambique	Swaziland	Lebanon
Myanmar	Syrian Arab Republic	Libya
Nepal	Tokelau	Malaysia
Niger	Ukraine	Maldives
Rwanda	Uzbekistan	Marshall Islands
Sao Tome and Principe	Viet Nam	Mauritius
Senegal	West Bank and Gaza Strip	Mexico
Sierra Leone		Montenegro
Solomon Islands		Montserrat
Somalia		Namibia
South Sudan		Nauru
Tanzania		Niue
Timor-Leste		Palau

Togo		Panama
Tuvalu		Peru
Uganda		Saint Helena
Vanuatu		Saint Lucia
Yemen		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Zambia		Serbia
Other Low Income Countries		Seychelles
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		South Africa
Kenya		Suriname
Tajikstan		Thailand
Zimbabwe		Tonga
		Tunisia
		Turkey
		Turkmenistan
		Uruguay
		Venezuela
		Wallis and Futuna

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA Recipients Effective for reporting on 2014-2017 flows. Note: recipient data is elusive and total receipt of \$165 billion is only \$66 billion, 40%.

2. Developing countries graduate when economic conditions improve above the thresholds of least developed country status. Although the per capita GDP looks good to graduate, and there have not been any complaints from graduates being misunderstood or subsequently impoverished, this metaphorical graduation is a hypocritical reference, perhaps an indictment, of a discriminatory graduation, a bifurcation preventing accounts from expressing both the cost of UN and foreign missions to industrialized nations such as the New York City, United States and Geneva, Switzerland and the proportional UN System contributions and consular employment by all nations, including developing nations, that can only be overcome with a double column ledger of country international development receipts and outlays. Although the concept of diplomats of international relations from industrialized nations contributing 40% of some of their revenues to developing nations is admirable and must be sustained, the perpetuation of a separation in accounting for rich and poor countries must be overcome by a double column ledger of receipts and outlays of all nations. The United Nations General Assembly resolution

A/RES/70/253 adopted on 12 February 2016 decided that Angola will graduate five years after the adoption of the resolution, i.e. on 12 February 2021. In 2018 Angola had a per capita GDP of \$3,474, this assumes a 6.2% average annual economic growth or better, yet in 2018 the economy is reported to have contracted -2.5% and Angola's graduation is likely to be delayed. General Assembly resolution 68/L.20 adopted on 4 December 2013 decided that Equatorial Guinea will graduate from the least developed country category three and a half years after the adoption of the resolution. In 2018 the per capita GDP was \$8,742, but the economy contracted -8.9%. General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/18 adopted on 4 December 2013, decided that Vanuatu will graduate four years after the adoption of the resolution on 4 December 2017. General Assembly resolution A/RES/70/78 adopted on 9 December 2015, decided to extend the preparatory period before graduation for Vanuatu by three years, until 4 December 2020, due to the unique disruption caused to the economic and social progress of Vanuatu by Cyclone Pam. In 2018 the per capita GDP was \$3,097, and 4% economic is not the 16.6% average annual economic growth needed. At the time of the 2017 review of this list DAC agreed on the graduation of Chile, with a per capita of \$13,794, Seychelles with \$15,217 and Uruguay \$15,221 with 1.5% growth. 1 January 2018. Antigua and Barbuda with \$14,274 exceeded the high-income threshold in 2015 and 2016, and Palau exceeded the high-income threshold in 2016. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, if they remain high income countries until 2019, they will be proposed for graduation from the List in the 2020 review. The DAC agreed to defer decision on graduation of Cook Islands until more accurate GNI estimations are available. A review of Cook Islands, \$16,698 (2018), will take place in the first quarter of 2019. To prevent the threat of graduation from causing economic recession the dependency theory of international relations compels the Assembly to make a rule that graduation from least developed nation status does not result in a reduction in assistance only a reduction of priority for new sources of foreign assistance, and a country does not graduate from recipient status until they have achieved a per capita GDP 150% of the global average +/- \$10,000 (2018) and contributes more to their diplomats than they receive.

Official Development Assistance Donation, % of GDP, 2003, 2008 and 2017
(millions)

Country	ODA 2003	ODA 2003 % GDP	ODA 2008	ODA 2008 % GDP	ODA 2017	ODA 2017 % GDP
Australia	1,465	0.23%	2,954	0.32%	3,036	0.23%
Austria	1,024	0.4%	1,714	0.45%	1,254	0.30%
Belgium	1,452	0.46%	2,386	0.65%	2,218	0.45%
Canada	2,000	0.2%	4,785	0.34%	4,346	0.26%
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	304	0.15%
Denmark	2,025	1.2%	2,803	0.9%	2,461	0.74%
Finland	655	0.43%	1,166	0.49%	1,084	0.42%
France	8,475	0.49%	10,908	0.41%	10,699	0.43%
Germany	7,836	0.33%	13,981	0.43%	24,406	0.67%

Greece	464	0.21%	703	0.21%	314	0.16%
Hungary	0	0	0	0	149	0.11%
Iceland	0	0	0	0	68	0.28%
Ireland	586	0.5%	1,328	0.58%	838	0.32%
Italy	2,484	0.15%	4,861	0.23%	5,865	0.30%
Japan	8,859	0.22%	9,579	0.19%	15,230	0.23%
Korea	0	0	0	0	2,152	0.14%
Luxembourg	241	0.88%	415	0.88%	424	1.00%
Netherlands	4,235	1%	6,993	0.88%	5,001	0.60%
New Zealand	165	0.17%	348	0.32%	450	0.23%
Norway	2,200	1.2%	3,963	1.1%	4,125	0.99%
Poland	0	0	0	0	702	0.13%
Portugal	1,028	0.54%	620	0.28%	398	0.18%
Slovak Republic					119	0.13%
Slovenia					76	0.16%
Spain	2,547	0.27%	6,867	0.47%	2,559	0.19%
Sweden	2,704	1.1%	4,732	1.8%	5,564	1.02%
Switzerland	1,379	0.55%	2,038	0.42%	3,142	0.46%
United Kingdom	7,497	0.42%	11,500	0.52%	17,133	0.70%
United States	19,000	0.19%	26,842	0.19%	35,250	0.18%
DAC Subtotal	78,321		121,486		149,365	
Estonia					43	0.16%
Latvia					32	0.11%
Lithuania					59	0.13%
Turkey					8,121	0.95%
Non-OECD						
Azerbaijan					19	0.05%
Bulgaria					62	0.11%
Croatia					54	0.10%
Kazakhstan					35	0.02%
Liechtenstein					24	
Malta					25	0.21%
Romania					220	0.11%

Russia					1,190	0.08%
Saudi Arabia					908	
Chinese Taipei					319	0.06%
Thailand					133	0.03%
United Arab Emirates					3,957	1.03%
Non-DAC Subtotal					15,770	
Total ODA					165,135	

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Development (OECD) Assistance Committee (DAC) 2017

3. MDG Goal 8 Clause A.C., calls for “more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction”. ODA has been the most efficient measurement of international economic cooperation. ODA fell out of use during the neo-liberal 1990s, growing only 10.5%, from \$52.7 billion to \$58.3 billion, over the 12 years till 2002, 0.8% annually. Then, awakened to international responsibility by the global conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, ODA grew rapidly, with the objective of achieving the MDGs, to \$69.1 billion in 2003, 18.5% growth, plus \$33 billion from the Madrid Conference on the Iraq Reconstruction Fund, for a total of \$97.13 billion in 2003. In 2004, ODA rose to \$79.4 billion, 14.9% growth, to \$107.1 billion in 2005, phenomenal 35% growth. Aid however dropped 5.1 per cent from \$106.8 billion in 2005 – a record high – to \$103.9 billion in 2006 and went down to \$103 billion for 2007. Energy prices and insecurity at the bank cut into donor confidence in 2006 and receipts by developing nations declined to \$104.4 billion, 2.5% growth, dropping again in 2007 to \$103.5 billion, -0.9% growth. In 2008 the EU contributed \$78.5 billion, 72% of the total. United by the economic crisis and obligated to fulfill the 2015 goal of contributing 0.7% of GDP to ODA as collateral for IMF loans ODA picked up to \$119.8 billion, 15.7% growth in 2009. The G-8 called for \$154 billion ODA in 2010, 17.1% annual growth. In 2013, gross ODA disbursements from DAC donors and multilateral institutions to developing countries amounted to US \$162 billion. In 2014, this figure declined slightly to US \$160 billion. Subsequently growth slowed. A number of regular donors have reduced their contributions, but in 2017 this was offset by new contributions from new members of the EU and other non-DAC contributors. US budget cuts in 2018 are likely to have reduced ODA by \$10 billion plus 2.5% growth to \$160 billion.

C. 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.

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

1. 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. ODA counts as export of goods and services, but not all exports count as ODA under Tied Aid Export Credit under 12USC§635i-3. ODA is how governments of industrialized nations act decisively to improve their balance of trade and ODA statistics under the Tied Aid Export Credit. Furthermore, for the US ODA, and other donor nations, to make up the shortfall of 1% of GDP it is advised to provide for a 1%-2% of income suggested UN donation, on all individual and corporate income tax forms.

D. 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.

United States Official Development Assistance Debate 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 Peacekeeping	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	{36,862}	{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% UN Peacekeeping	{49,863}	{49,260}	{36,859}	{36,423}	{54,081}	{54,433}
% of GDP	0.26	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.26	0.26
ODA w/ \$30 billion Private Development 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
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

1. 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.

2. 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).

§250 Development Goals

A. The United Nations Millennium Declaration A/RES/55/2 was signed at a meeting at the UN on 18 September 2000. The Declaration is a solemn pledge “to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty”. Certain fundamental values were found to be essential to international relations in the twenty-first century. These include: 1. Freedom. Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures these rights. 2. Equality. No individual and no nation must be denied the opportunity to benefit from development. The equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured. 3. Solidarity. Global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice. Those who suffer or who benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most. 4. Tolerance. Human beings must respect one other, in all their diversity of belief, culture and language. Differences within and between societies should be neither feared nor repressed, but cherished as a precious asset of humanity. A culture of peace and dialogue among all civilizations should be actively promoted. 5. Respect for nature. Prudence must be shown in the management of all living species and natural resources, in accordance with the precepts of sustainable development. Only in this way can the immeasurable riches provided to us by nature be preserved and passed on to our descendants. The current unsustainable patterns of production and consumption must be changed in the interest of our future welfare and that of our descendants. 6. Shared responsibility. Responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally. As the most universal and most representative organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role.

B. The MDGs, for 2015, using 1990 as a base year, aimed to;

1. Reduce by half the number of people who suffer hunger or live in extreme poverty of less than \$1 a day.
2. Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary education.
3. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education as soon as 2005.
4. Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate of children under the age of five.
5. Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.
6. Halt and reverse the spread of AID, malaria and other major diseases.

7. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs to reverse loss of environmental resources.
 - a. Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to drinking water.
 - b. Achieve significant improvements in the lives of at least 100-million slum dwellers worldwide by 2020.
8. Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory.
 - a. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—nationally and internationally.
 - b. Address the least developed countries’ special needs.
 - c. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction.
 - d. Address the special needs of landlocked and Small Island developing States.
 - e. Deal comprehensively with developing countries’ debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term.
 - f. In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth.
 - g. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.
 - h. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies — especially information and communications technologies.

C. The adoption of the Millennium Declaration in 2000 by 189 States Members of the United Nations, 147 of which were represented by their Head of State, was a defining moment for global cooperation in the twenty-first century. The Declaration gave birth to a set of eight goals that break down into 21 quantifiable targets that are measured by 61 indicators, known as the Millennium Development Goals to End Poverty for 2015. The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) –have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the poorest. The evidence from the Millennium Development Goals is powerful and encouraging. In September 2000, the UN General Assembly adopted the “Millennium Declaration”, which included the MDGs. Those eight goals became the centerpiece of the development effort for poor countries around the world. They seem to have made a difference. There has been a marked acceleration of poverty reduction, disease control, and increased access to schooling and infrastructure in the poorest countries in the world, and especially in Africa, as the result of the MDGs. They helped to organize a global effort. The world needs to be oriented in a direction to fight poverty or to help achieve sustainable development. Stating goals helps individuals, organizations and governments all over the world to agree on the direction. Basic needs for human survival include: food, clean water, sanitation, shelter, clothing, access to health care, access to basic education, and access to essential services such as transport, energy, and connectivity.

1. Between 1990 and 2001, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty (less than 1 dollar a day) in developing countries declined from 28 to 21 percent, i.e. by 129 million people. Under the Millennium Development Goals it was set to decline to 10 percent

(622 million people) by 2015. In 2005 843 million people, 12.5 percent of the world population, in developing and transition countries continued to be hungry and over a billion lived on less than a dollar a day. In 2009 the number of hungry people rose to over 18% (1.2 billion people). Considerable progress against extreme poverty was made under the Millennium Development Goals for 2015 and the economic crisis was only a setback. The last 20 or 25 years have presented quite encouraging success in poverty reduction. Some 400 million people have escaped poverty in the last 20 years, over half, in China alone. Africa unfortunately has been slipping backwards during that same period. In sub-Saharan Africa 20 years ago, 150 million people lived in what we define as extreme poverty, that's a dollar a day or less and poverty would be roughly twice that level, \$2 a day, so we're talking about really extreme conditions. Although since 1995 there are 15 African countries that have achieved annual median growth rates of 5 percent the number of people living on less than \$1 a day in Africa has doubled to some 300 million in 2005 despite considerable development assistance. For the most part however, before the economic crisis, the African backslide had reversed and most African nations were on strong economic growth paths.

2. The headcount poverty rate measures the share of the population under a given poverty line. The recent trend from 1981 to 2010 has come down from 52 percent of the developing world population in 1981 to 43 percent in 1990, 34 percent in 1999 and 21 percent in 2010. The first Millennium Development Goal (MDG) to halve, between 1990 and 2010, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day, has therefore been achieved, if we consider developing nations as a single entity. We see that China has achieved the most remarkable poverty reduction in history, with extreme poverty falling from 84 percent in 1981 to just 12 percent in 2010, as the result of ten percent economic growth rate. It was only after the adoption of the MDGs in 2000 that the rate of extreme poverty began to fall. In India, the poverty rate declined from 60 percent in 1981 to 33 percent in 2010. In the rest of South Asia, the poverty rate went from 66 percent to 26 percent.

3. There has been significant progress in health since 2000 and especially since 2005. Three out of the eight MDGs are about health: reducing child mortality and maternal mortality and controlling the epidemic of communicable diseases. The MDGs have made a very big difference. Many organizations in academia, private foundations (such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, businesses, and international agencies worked together to develop and disseminate new technologies and business models for success. There were specific funding mechanisms attached to achieve the health MDGs. Most important was the arrival of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), which was established in 2001, just one year after the MDGs were adopted, and put into motion in 2002. The US government adopted the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in 2003 and put billions of dollars into the fight against AIDS in poor countries. In 2005 the US government adopted the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). The health MDGs succeeded in those areas because of monitoring, measurement, evaluation, and feedback to program design. There has not been a global fund for clean water and sanitation along the same lines. Achieving the SDGs will

require a lot of new investment: new infrastructure in water, energy, and transport; new educational systems; new health care; and other critical areas.

MDGs for 2015 Progress Report 1990 & 2005

Primary Indicator	1990	2005	Goal
Goal 1: Halve Poverty <\$1 day	45.5%	21.5%	22.75%
Goal 2: Universal Primary Education	82.0%	89.0%	90.0%
Goal 3: 1.0 Gender Ratio in Education	0.89	0.96	1.00
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality 2/3	9.3%	6.7%	3.1%
Goal 5: Reduce Maternal Mortality 3/4	430	400	143
Goal 6: Halt & Reverse Spread of AIDS	8	33.3	<
Goal 7: Halve Lack of Access to H ₂ O	77%	87%	88.5%
Goal 8: Develop Global Partnership	52.7	107.1	>

Source: UN Millennium Development Goal Report 2009

D. The UN Millennium Development Goal Report 2009 brings into question whether Goal 1 to halve poverty, <\$1 day, from 45.5% in 1990 to 22.75% in 2015, has been jeopardized by the recession. In 2007, only 21.5% were extremely poor, however the recession plunged 100 million more people below \$1 a day and poverty increased to 22.9%, so Goal 1 was not achieved in 2009 but has subsequently exceeded low growth expectations. Both 90% primary school enrollment rate and 50% reduction in people needing water are both achievable if current rates of growth are sustained. The AIDS drugs arrived and rates of infection and death went down.

Goal 1 Reduce by Half People in Poverty and Hungry, 1990 & 2007

Region	Pop. Million 1990	% Pop. <\$1.25 1990	Pop. <\$1.25 1990	% Hungry 1990	Pop. Million 2007	% Pop <\$1.25 2007	Pop. <\$1.25 2007	% Hungry 1990	% Pop <\$2 2007	Pop. <\$2
East Asia & Pacific	1,600	80%	1,280	15	1,912	16.8%	321	10	38.7%	740

c										
Euro pe and Centr al Asia	400	2%	8	6	442	3.7%	16	<5	8.9%	39
Latin Amer ica and Carib bean	400	11.3 %	45.2	12	556	8.2%	46	8	17.1 %	95
Midd le East and North Afric a	200	4.3%	9	8	319	3.6%	12	8	16.9 %	54
South Asia	1,100	52%	572	24	1,523	40.3 %	614	21	73.9 %	1,125
Sub- Sahar an Afric a	500	57%	285	32	819	50.9 %	417	29	72.9 %	597
OEC D	900	0%	0%	<5	965	0%	0%	<5	0%	0
Worl d	5,300	45.5 %	2,412	16	6,620	21.5 %	1,426	14	40%	2,650

Source: World Bank 2007, The Millennium Development Goals Report 2009 Goal 1 Indicator 1.1 & 1.9

1. The World Bank revalued poverty from living on less than US\$1.25 per day (PPP) in 2005 dollars, up from \$1.06 in 1990 dollars, and *moderate poverty* as less than \$2 a day. It has been estimated that in 2008, 1.4 billion people had consumption levels below US\$1.25 a day and 2.7 billion lived on less than \$2 a day. The primary objective of the MDGs, Goal 1 is “Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer hunger or live in extreme poverty of less than \$1 a day” the goal is broken down into three targets, a. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day. B. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people. C. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

2. The Secretary General’s February 2010 Report: Keeping the promise: a forward-looking review to promote an agreed action agenda to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 reports there were still 1.4 billion people living in extreme poverty in 2005, down from 1.8 billion in 1990. However, as China has accounted for most of this decrease, without China, progress does not look very encouraging; in fact, the number of people living in extreme poverty actually went up between 1990 and 2005 by about 36 million. The number of “\$1 a day poor” went up by 92 million in sub-Saharan Africa and by 8 million in West Asia during the period 1990 to 2005. Eastern Europe suffered a decline in purchasing power after independence and the number of extremely poor rose from 2% to 3.7%. Since the 2009 crisis 300 million new jobs will be needed to bring employment back to pre-crisis levels.

3. In sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia, poverty and hunger remain stubbornly high. The number of hungry people worldwide rose from 842 million in 1990-1992 to 873 million in 2004-2006 and to 1.02 billion people during 2009, the highest level ever. 852 million people, mainly in the developing world, are still chronically or acutely malnourished. Most of them are in Asia, particularly India (221 million) and China (142 million). Sub-Saharan Africa has 204 million hungry and is the only region of the world where hunger is increasing. Nonetheless, if the economic crisis is reasonably redressed the primary target of Goal 1 to halve the “proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015” was achieved by 2007, failed in 2009, and is believed to be achieved in 2015 at the conclusion of the MDGs.

Goals 2 & 3 Equal Access to Primary Education, Gender, Literacy 1990 & 2007

Primary School Enrollment Completion	Ratio Girls to Boys 1991	Ratio Girls to Boys 2007	Enrollment Rate 1991	Enrollment Rate 2007	Completion Rate 1999	Completion Rate 2007	Literacy 1990 Male/Female	Literacy 2007 Male/Female
World	0.89	0.96	82.0%	89.0%	81.7%	87.3%	82.4% 70.0%	88.4% 79.4%
Developing	0.87	0.95	79.6%	88.1%	78.9%	85.8%	76.6% 59.1%	85.4% 73.4%
Northern Africa	0.82	0.94	82.8%	95.6%	86.6%	95.1%	61.4% 35.7%	77.3% 58.3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.83	0.90	53.5%	73.5%	49.9%	63.1%	63.1% 45.0%	71.1% 53.8%
Latin America &	0.99	0.97	86.7%	94.9%	96.6%	100.4%	87.7% 85.6%	91.7% 90.3%

Caribbean								
East Asia and Pacific	0.94	0.99	96%	95.2%	101.8%	100.7%	87.8% 70.1%	96.6% 90.5%
South Asia	0.77	0.95	71.9%	89.8%	66.9%	80.6%	60.1% 34.0%	74.4% 53.3%
Europe and Central Asia	0.99	0.99	90.0%	93.6%	95.9%	96.6%	99.4% 97.2%	99.6% 99.1%
OECD	0.99	1.00	97.9%	96.4%	99.2%	98.6%	99.4% 98.8%	99.5% 99.2%

Source: The Millennium Development Goals Report 2009 Indicator 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 & 3.1

E. Goal 2 “Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling” and Goal 3, “to ‘eliminate’ gender disparity in primary and secondary education as soon as 2005 were idealistic. Nonetheless there has been remarkable progress towards achieving universal primary education in developing countries since 1990, with many countries having crossed the 90 per cent enrolment threshold. Enrolment in primary education has increased fastest in sub-Saharan Africa, from 54 per cent in 1990 to 74 per cent in 2007. Truancy remains a problem and more than 72 million children of primary school age around the world, about half of them in sub-Saharan Africa, remain out of school. Furthermore, dropout rates remain high in many countries, implying that achieving 100 per cent primary school completion rates remains a challenge, but remedial courses are always an option. Use of the Internet has increased steadily, with almost one fourth of the world’s population having Internet access. However, less than 18 per cent of the population in developing countries was using the Internet (and only 4 per cent in the least developed countries), compared with over 60 per cent in developed countries.

1. The gender gap in primary school enrollment has narrowed in the past decade, albeit at a slow pace. In developing countries in 2007, over 95 girls of primary school age were in school for every 100 boys, compared with 91 in 1999. Progress in secondary schooling has been slower, and in some regions, gaps are widening. In sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of enrollment of girls compared with boys in secondary education fell from 82 per cent in 1999 to 79 per cent in 2007. Only 53 of the 171 countries with available data had achieved gender parity in both primary and secondary education, 14 more than in 1999. The share of national parliamentary seats held by women has increased only slowly, averaging 18 per cent as at January 2009. While this is far from the 30 percent target envisioned in the Beijing Platform for Action, it represents a rise from 11 per cent 10 years earlier. At the present rate it will take another 40 years for developing countries to reach between 40 and 60 per cent share of parliamentary seats for women.

Goals 4 & 5 Maternal, Infant, and Child Mortality 1990 & 2008

Region	Maternal Mortality P. 00,000 1990	Maternal Mortality p 00,000 2005	Maternal Mortality % Change '90-'05	Infant <1 Mortality Per 000 1990	Infant <1 Mortality Per 000 2008	Infant <1 Mortality % Change '90-'07	Child <5 Mortality Per 000 1990	Child <5 Mortality Per 000 2008	Child <5 Mortality % Change '00-'08
World Average	430	400	-6.9%	62	45	-27.4%	93	67	-27.7%
Latin America & Caribbean	190	130	-31.5%	42	19	-54.8%	42	23	-45.2%
Arab States	270	240	-11.1%	57	33	-42.1%	77	43	-44.2%
Sub-Saharan Africa	940	900	-4.3%	108	86	-20.4%	184	144	-21.7%
South Asia	650	500	-23.1%	88	57	-35.2%	124	76	-38.7%
Far East & Pacific	230	150	-34.8%	41	22	-46.3%	44	28	-36.4%
OECD	13	8	-38.5%	8	5	-37.5%	10	6	-40

Source: UNICEF. State of the World's Children: 20 Years on the Convention of the Rights of the Child Statistical Tables: Basic Indicators & Women. November 2009

F. To achieve MDG 4 child mortality would need to go down by 53.5%, or 7.6% annually where average annual decline for the past 18 years has been only 1.54%. Infant mortality statistics for children under one year of age are much rosier in the Factbook. Although Angola, the nation where the most infants died per 1,000 born, suffered 191.2 infant deaths in 2006 and 180.21 in 2009, a reduction of 5.8%, in that same time period nearly all other nations improved, many by as much as 25% over 3 years.

1. MDG 5 calls for a reduction in the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015. At the present rate of progress, the world will fall well short of the target for maternal mortality reduction. During the 15 years between base year 1990 and 2005

maternal mortality decreased only 6.9%, 0.46% annually. MDG 4 aims, by 2015, to reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under-5. Deaths among children under five years of age have been reduced from 12.5 million per year (1990) to 8.8 million (2008). Although substantial progress has been made, during the 18 years between base year 1990 and 2008 the child mortality rate declined only 27.7%. The goal is one third of 90 – 30.

2. Improvements in public health services are essential, including safe water, nutrition and better sanitation. Education, especially for girls and mothers, will also save children's lives. To theoretically improve maternal and child survival rates is to ensure all pregnant and breastfeeding women have access to a one year supply of multi-vitamins containing folic acid. While no substitute for a nutritious diet or clean water for drinking and washing, multi-vitamins with folic acid can supplement a diet of rice to improve the chances of a complication free birth and healthy baby. These child health related development goals are otherwise tied to hygiene, nutrition, obstetric and pediatric training and vaccination and the availability of clean water and sewage. The global cost of maternal and child health in developing countries can be minimized by collectively investing in folic acid multi-vitamins and vaccinations, +/- \$10 billion globally, annually, \$5 billion in Sub-Saharan Africa, where maternal and child mortality is highest.

Goal 6 HIV/AIDS Pandemic Eases 2004 & 2007

Nation	Life Ex. 2006	Life Ex. 2009	% Change 2004-2007	HIV % Pop. 2004	HIV % Pop. 2007	% Change 2004-2007
Botswana	33.9	61.85	82.5%	37.3%	23.9%	-35.9%
Central-African Republic	43.4	44.47	2.3%	13.5%	6.7%	-46.6%
Guinea-Bissau	46.6	47.9	2.8%	10%	1.8%	-82%
Lesotho	34.5	40.38	17%	28.9%	23.2%	-19.7%
Malawi	41.3	50.03	21.1%	14.2%	11.9%	-16.2%
Mozambique	40.3	41.18	2.2%	12.2%	12.5%	2.5%
Namibia	43.9	51.24	16.7%	21.3%	15.3%	-28.2%
South Africa	43.3	48.98	13.1%	21.5%	18.1%	-15.8%
Swaziland	33.2	47.85	44.1%	38.8%	26.1%	-32.7%
Zambia	39.7	38.63	2.7%	16.5%	15.2%	-7.9%
Zimbabwe	39.1	45.77	17.1%	24.6%	15.3%	-37.8%
	HIV Death 000s 2004	HIV Death 000s 2007	% Change 2004-2007	HIV Death per 000 2004	HIV Death per 000 2007	% Change 2004-2007

Botswana	350	300	-14.3%	33	11	-66.6%
Central-African Republic	260	160	-38.5%	23	1	-95.7%
Guinea-Bissau	17	16	-5.9%	1.2	1.1	-8.3%
Lesotho	320	270	-15.6%	29	18	-37.9%
Malawi	900	930	3.3%	84	68	-19.1%
Mozambique	1,300	1,500	15.4%	110	81	-26.4%
Namibia	210	1,300	519%	16	140	775%
South Africa	3,600	5,700	58.3%	370	350	-6.8%
Swaziland	5,300	190	-96.4%	17	10	-41.2%
Zambia	220	1,100	400%	89	56	-37.1%
Zimbabwe	920	200	-78.3%	170	5.1	-97%

Sources: 2006 African Vital Statistics HA-9-3-6, 2009 World Vital Statistics HA-23-5-10

G. The \$8-10 billion invested in the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Fund 2005-2008 increased the number of people in low and middle-income countries receiving antiretroviral therapy for HIV 10-fold in five years (2003-2008). The Factbook reports there was a reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS worldwide between 2004 and 2007, of particularly significance to highly affected South African Customs Revenue Service dependent governments. The United Nations however reports the number of people living with HIV rose from an estimated 29.5 million in 2001 to 33 million in 2007 and it remains to be seen if they can concede to the Factbook statistics in fulfillment of Goal 6 of the MDGs “of achieving universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS by 2010 and of halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015”.

1. Encouraging news reports indicate a full recovery is possible with a healthy skepticism of readily available treatment. According to the CIA, both infection and mortality rates in Botswana dropped from 37.3% to 23.9% (-36%) and life expectancy increased from 33.9 to 61.85 (+82.5%), between 2001 and 2007; during the same time period Swaziland rates dropped from 38.8% infected to 26.1% (-32.7%) and life expectancy increased from 33.2 to 47.85 (+44.1%); in Zimbabwe incidence dropped from 24.6% to 15.3% (-37%) and life expectancy increased from 39.1 to 45.77 (+17.1); South Africa from 21.5% to 18.1% (-15%) while life expectancy dropped from 43.3 to 48.98 (+13.1%). In Washington DC, the HIV positive population is reported to have risen above 5%, the highest in the United States, where less than 1% of the population is infected.

Goal 7 Environment Compared with 1990

Region	Forest Land 1990	Forest Land 2005	CO ₂ 10 ⁶ Ton 1990	CO ₂ 10 ⁶ Ton 2005	Ozone Abuse 1990	Ozone Abuse 2005	H ₂ O Used 2000	Protect Areas 2006
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World	31.3%	30.3%	21,899	28,013				12.1%
Developing			6,803	13,817	247,536	55,419	6.7%	13.0%
North Africa	1.3%	1.5%	232	437	6,203	1,972	77.5%	3.7%
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.2%	26.5%	465	652	23,449	1,295	2.2%	11.5%
Latin America and Caribbean	50.2%	46.3%	1,078	1,449	76,048	7,386	1.4%	21.0%
East Asia	16.5%	19.8%	2,940	6,235	103,217	29,870	21.4%	14.0%
South Asia	14.0%	14.2%	1,009	2,051	3,338	4,408	26.6%	5.6%
South Eastern Asia	56.3%	46.8%	427	1,045	21,108	3,299	4.5%	7.5%
Western Asia	3.3%	3.5%	646	1,127	11,470	6,979	47.5%	17.9%
Europe and Central Asia	38.6%	38.6%	3,796	2,303	139,454	1,672	5.4%	7.6%
Oceania	68.3%	63.4%	6	11	47	33	0.0%	7.2%
OECD	30.4%	30.8%	11,173	12,979	826,801	4,793	9.3%	16.9%

Source: Millennium Development Goals Report 2009 Indicators 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 & 7.6

H. Goal 7 is, “to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs to reverse loss of environmental resources”. Biodiversity loss has been slowed somewhat, and between 1990 and 2005 the percent of forested land has declined 1% from 31.3% to 30.3% while the protected terrestrial and marine habitats have risen to 12.1%. The primary concern since 1990 has been climate change. Concern for Ozone depleting fluorocarbons led to the replacement of these products with more ozone friendly products and between 1990 and 2005 ozone depleting substances released into the atmosphere decreased from 826,801 to 4,7793 in OECD nations and from 247,536 to 55,419 in developing nations.

1. Climate change however continued unabated. Some 262 million people were affected by climate disasters annually from 2000 to 2004, over 98 percent of them in the developing world. In the OECD countries one in 1,500 people was affected by climate

disaster, while in developing countries the ratio is one in 19—a risk differential of 79. Scientists turned their scrutiny upon CO₂ emissions (greenhouse gases) from the burning of fossil fuels upon which the economy is dependent. Current concentrations of CO₂ have reached 380 parts per million (ppm). If ppm reaches 750 parts per million, average global temperatures could increase by more than 5°C. The threshold for dangerous climate change is an increase of around 2°C. Un-redressed, energy-related CO₂ emissions could rise by more than 50 percent over 2005 levels by 2030.

2. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) global carbon budget for energy-related emissions would amount to around 14.5 Gt CO₂ annually, however current emissions amounted to 28 Gt .in 2005, up from 22 Gt in 1990. Avoiding dangerous climate change will require rich nations to cut emissions by at least 80 percent, with cuts of 30 percent by 2020. Emissions from developing countries would peak around 2020, with cuts of 20 percent by 2050. To reach the global target of a 2.2-2.7 per cent reduction in energy intensity, developed countries need to reduce their energy intensity by 2.2-2.4% a year, double the 1.2% per cent reduction between 1990 and 2007. At the global level, the energy system – supply, transformation, delivery and use – is the dominant contributor to climate change, representing around 60 per cent of total current greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The central message is that the international community must come together in a common effort to cease exploiting alternatives to solar power and transform to solar energy over the coming decades.

Goal 7B H₂O and Sanitation Access 1990 & 2006

Region	Access to H ₂ O 1990	Access to H ₂ O 2006	Access to H ₂ O Goal	Sanitary Access 1990	Sanitary Access 2006	Sanitary Access Goal	Slum Living 1990	Slum Living 2005
World	77%	87%	88.5%	54%	62%	78%		
Developing	71%	84%	85.5%	41%	53%	70.5%	46.3%	35.7%
North Africa	85%	92%	92.5%	62%	76%	86%	36.2%	14.5%
Sub-Saharan Africa	49%	58%	74.5%	26%	31%	63%	71.5%	62.2%
Latin America and Caribbean	84%	92%	92%	68%	79%	84%	33.7%	27.0%
East Asia	68%	85%	84%	48%	65%	74%	43.7%	36.5%
South Asia	74%	87%	87%	21%	33%	60.5%	57.2%	42.9%

South Eastern Asia	73%	86%	86.5%	50%	67%	75%	49.5%	34.2%
Western Asia	86%	90%	94%	79%	84%	89.5%	22.5%	25.8%
Europe and Central Asia	93%	94%	96.5%	90%	89%	95%		
Oceania	51%	50%	75.5%	52%	52%	76%		24.1%
OECD	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99.5%		

Sources: The Millennium Development Goals Report 2009 Indicator 7.8, 7.9 & 7.10

I. Goal 7 a & b. are, a. Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to drinking water and b. Achieve significant improvements in the lives of at least 100-million slum dwellers worldwide by 2020". *Human Development Report 2006: Beyond scarcity: Power, poverty and the global water crisis*, found some 1.1 billion people in developing countries have inadequate access to water, and 2.6 billion lack basic sanitation. Even if the targets are achieved, there will still be more than 800 million people without water and 1.8 billion people without sanitation in 2015. Every year some 1.8 million children die as a result of diarrhea and other diseases caused by unclean water and poor sanitation. Water purification explains almost half the mortality reduction in the United States in the first third of the 20th century. In Great Britain the expansion of sanitation contributed to a 15-year increase in life expectancy in the four decades after 1880.

1. In 1990, 77% of the population had access to water and in 2006 that number had risen to 87%, 96% urban and 78% rural. In aggregate the world is on track for the target for water largely because of strong progress in China and India, but only two regions are on track for sanitation (East Asia and Latin America). In 1990 in aggregate 54% of the world population had access to sanitation and in 2006 that number had risen to 62%, 79% in urban areas and 45% in rural areas. On current trends Sub-Saharan Africa will reach the water target in 2040 and the sanitation target in 2076. For Sub-Saharan Africa to get on track, connection rates for water will have to rise from 10 million a year in the past decade to 23 million a year in the next decade. South Asia's rate of sanitation provision will have to rise from 25 million people a year to 43 million a year. The additional costs of achieving the water and sewage related Millennium Development Goal is estimated at \$10 billion a year, about 15% of total ODA should go for new water, sewer and electric connections and other public works, 10% for vaccines and pharmaceuticals and 25% for education, leaving 50% for food and cash benefits.

J. Clean, efficient, affordable and reliable energy services are indispensable for global prosperity. Developing countries in particular need to expand access to reliable and modern energy services if they are to reduce poverty and improve the health of their citizens with more affordable water and sewage connections. Worldwide, about 1.5

billion people still lack access to electricity, and around 2.5 billion people rely on traditional biomass, such as dung or wood, for energy. Modern sources of energy include fuels such as natural gas, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), diesel and biofuels such as biodiesel and bioethanol. Technology, such as improved cooking stoves, can also enable cleaner and more efficient delivery of traditional fuels. Currently most power sector investment is made by government-owned or private, usually regulated, electric utilities.

1. For energy efficiency it is estimated \$30-35 billion of capital is required for low-income countries and \$140-170 billion for middle-income countries annually until 2030. Implementation can be done with great speed and intensity: In the early 90s, China was electrifying over 30 villages a day Viet Nam granted almost 400 people access to electricity per hour for 15 years, South Africa made a new grid connection every 30 seconds, placed a pole in the correct position every 10 seconds and strung 200m of cable every minute. If recent national trends in energy access continue, over the next 20 years an estimated 400 million people will gain access to electricity.

Goal 8 Global Partnership for Development 1990-2008
(billions)

	1990	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ODA All Developing	52.7	58.3	69.1	79.4	107.1	104.4	103.5	119.8
ODA Least Developed	15.1	15.8	22.4	23.4	24.6	30.0	32.0	
Developing Duty Free Exports			71%				83%	
Developing Import Tariff			9.4%		8.8%		8.4%	
OECD Agro-subsidy	2.03%		1.17%	1.13%	1.05%	0.97%	0.89%	
Line Tel. Developing p. 100	2.3%						13.3%	

Line Tel. Develo ped p. 100	42.4%						47.6%	
Cellula r Sub. Develo ping p. 100	(2000)	5.5%					38.6%	
Cellula r Sub. Develo ped p. 100	(2000)	47.8%					100%	
Interne t Develo ping p. 100	(2000)	2.1%					12.7%	
Interne t Develo ped p. 100	(2000)	29.9%					63.5%	

Sources: The Millennium Development Goals Report 2009 Indicator 8.1, 8.6, 8.7, 8.14, 8.15 & 8.16

K. Goal 8 is, develop a partnership for global development. The plan is A. to develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system and includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally. B. To address the special needs of the least developed countries tariff and quota free access for exports; enhanced program of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for poverty reduction. C. Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. D. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term. E. In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries.

1. Substantial progress has been made with regard to debt relief, but full delivery on the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative requires continued efforts from the international community. By September 2009, 35 out of 40 eligible countries had qualified for debt relief under the initiative, 26 of which had qualified for irrevocable debt relief, totaling \$57 billion under the HIPC initiative and \$23 billion in additional debt relief under the MDR initiative. Debt service as percent of the cost of exports of

good and services have gone down from 19.1% in 1990 to 4.1% in 2007. The proportion of developing nation exports admitted duty free has risen from 53% to 83% while the tariff barrier to imports has gone down from 10.4% to 8.4%. OECD domestic agricultural subsidies have gone down from 2.03% in 1990 to 0.89% of GDP in 2007.

2. A class of 40 nations graduated from their pre-existing development status between 2006 and 2009 and five were held back. Per capita income is not the only form of evaluating human development, the Human Development Report uses a composite human development index to gauge development. Generally, graduation from LDC status takes a per capita income of \$900, graduating from developing to middle income \$10,000 and from middle income to high income \$20,000. Despite the crisis and backsliding more nations graduated than were held back. 9 nations graduated from least developed to developing, Comoros, the Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Timor-Leste and Yemen. 25 nations graduated from developing to middle income, Anguilla, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Dominica, Gabon, Grenada, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Romania, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Serbia, Seychelles, Turkey and Venezuela to middle income. 7 nations graduated to high income, Bahamas, Czech Republic, Oman, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Trinidad & Tobago. Four nations were held back as LDC, the Central African Republic, Eritrea, Niger and Zimbabwe. Guam was held back in middle income.

3. MDG Goal 8 Clause A.C., calls for “more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction”. ODA has been the most efficient measurement of international economic cooperation. ODA fell out of use during the neo-liberal 1990s, growing only 10.5%, from \$52.7 billion to \$58.3 billion, over the 12 years till 2002, 0.8% annually. Then, awakened to international responsibility by the global conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, ODA grew rapidly, with the objective of achieving the MDGs, to \$69.1 billion in 2003, 18.5% growth, plus \$33 billion from the Madrid Conference on the Iraq Reconstruction Fund - \$97.13 billion annual total. In 2004, ODA rose to \$79.4 billion, 14.9% growth, to \$107.1 billion in 2005, phenomenal 35% growth. Aid however dropped 5.1 per cent from \$106.8 billion in 2005 – a record high – to \$103.9 billion in 2006 and went down to \$103 billion for 2007. Receipts by developing nations declined to \$104.4 billion, 2.5% growth, dropping again in 2007 to \$103.5 billion, -0.9% growth. United by the economic crisis and obligated to fulfill the 2015 goal of contributing 0.7% of GDP to ODA as collateral for IMF loans ODA picked up to \$119.8 billion, 15.7% growth in 2009. The G-8 called for \$154 billion ODA in 2010, 17.1% annual growth, and this growth in ODA seems to be sustainable, due to prior restraint, aid levels are expected to continue to grow even in a downturn.

L. The Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 DSN proposed a concise set of ten goals. The ten SDGs has three associated specific targets, and even more (usually around ten) specific numerical indicators to track progress on the goals and targets. Here are the ten SDGs as recommended for the UN Summit 2015.

SDG 1: End extreme poverty, including hunger. The more specific goal is to end extreme poverty in all forms, to complete the MDGs including hunger, child stunting, malnutrition, and food insecurity, and give special support to highly vulnerable countries. The World Bank leadership voted in 2013 to take on this specific objective, specifically for the Bank to contribute to ending extreme poverty by the year 2030. The overriding idea that ending extreme poverty in all its forms can actually be accomplished by our generation is becoming official policy.

SDG 2: Achieve economic development within planetary boundaries. This goal means all countries have a right to economic development as long as that development respects planetary boundaries, ensures sustainable production and consumption patterns, and helps to stabilize the global population by midcentury. The idea of SDG 2 is to give support to continued economic growth, especially in the developing countries, but only growth that is environmentally sustainable within the planetary boundaries. This will require huge changes in the ways we use and produce energy, grow food, design and build cities, and so forth.

SDG 3: Ensure effective learning for all children and for youth for their lives and their livelihoods. This education goal is stated as “effective learning” meaning children should be enabled to develop the skills they need to be productive, to be fulfilled in their lives, to be good citizens, and to be able to find decent jobs. As technology changes, the pathways to decent work also require decent skills and good education. Part of effective learning will include greater attention to early childhood development, when key brain development occurs.

SDG 4: Achieve gender equality, social inclusion and human rights for all. Sustainable development rests on the core dimensions of justice, fairness, social inclusion and social mobility. Discrimination is a huge and persistent barrier to full participation in economic life and to life satisfaction. This goal will also direct the world’s attention to excessive inequality of income and wealth and to the concept of “relative poverty” meaning a situation in which households are not in extreme poverty, but are still too poor to be part of the dignified life of the society.

SDG 5: Achieve health and wellbeing at all ages. The subtitle of this SDG is to achieve universal health coverage at every stage of life with particular emphasis on primary health services, including reproductive health, to ensure that all people receive quality health services without suffering financial hardship. All countries will also be called upon to promote policies to help individuals make healthy and sustainable decisions regarding diet, physical activity, and other individual or social dimensions of health. With proper organization, it is possible to reduce child and maternal mortality dramatically, to raise life expectancy, and to control many diseases at very low cost.

SDG 6: Improve agricultural systems and raise rural productivity. This goal calls on all countries to improve farming practices, rural infrastructure, and access to resources for food production to increase the productivity of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries; raise smallholder incomes; reduce environmental impacts; promote rural prosperity; and

ensure resilience to climate change. Smallholder farmers face many challenges. There are the problems of freshwater depletion, the impacts of climate change and the need to create a new technology – and information – based systems that help raise the most impoverished of these families out of poverty and ensure that farm systems are more productive and resilient. At the same time, existing farm practices lead to the loss of biodiversity, groundwater depletion, excessive fluxes of nitrogen and phosphorus, chemical pollution, and other harms. Sustainable Development Goal 6 recognizes the centrality of sustainable agriculture and, as part of that, the sustainability of the food supply.

SDG 7: Empower inclusive, productive and resilient cities. The goal is to make all cities socially inclusive, economically productive, environmentally sustainable, and secure and resilient to climate change and other risks. Success in SDG 7 will require new forms of participatory, accountable, and effective city governance to support rapid and equitable urban transformation.

SDG 8: curb human-induced climate change and ensure sustainable energy. The aim is to curb greenhouse gas emissions from the energy industry, agriculture, the built environment, and the land-use change to ensure a peak of global CO₂ emission in the coming years and to head off the rapidly growing dangers of climate change; and to promote sustainable energy for all. The world will need to cut greenhouse gas emissions approximately by half by 2050, even as the world economy grows perhaps threefold between now and then. Success requires that the world decarbonize the energy system while also ensuring that electricity and modern energy services are available for all. Meeting this challenge will of course require a much faster transition to low-carbon energy than we have achieved to date.

SDG 9: Secure ecosystem services and biodiversity and ensure good management of water and other natural resources. Biodiversity and marine and terrestrial ecosystems of local, regional and global significance should be measured, managed, and monitored to ensure that continuation of resilient and adaptive life support systems that support sustainable development. Water and other natural resources should be managed sustainably and transparently to support inclusive economic and human development.

SDG 10: Transform governance for sustainable development. The public sector, business and other stakeholders should commit to good governance. Good governance for sustainable development includes transparency, accountability, access to information, participation, an end to tax havens, and efforts to stamp out corruption. The international rules governing international finance, trade, corporate reporting, technology and intellectual property should be made consistent with achieving the SDGs. The financing of poverty reduction and global public goods including efforts to head off climate change, should be strengthened and based on a graduated set of global rights and responsibilities enumerated

M. The United Nations has agreed upon 17 Goals. Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and

promote sustainable agriculture. Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries. Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts * Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans and marine resources for sustainable development. Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goals for 2030

Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disaster.

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births .

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.
- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.
- 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrollment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programs, in developed countries and other developing countries.
- 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate,.
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support.

Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets .

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries.

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs.

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts * Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
- 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. It is not for the reader to acknowledge the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the UNFCCC must acknowledge that ocean temperatures are the most significant driver of climate change with a protocol endorsing the 1982 Law of the Sea for the purpose of informed decision-making, regulating oceanic hydrocarbon heating and cooling pumps.

Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans and marine resources for sustainable development.

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information,

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
Technology.

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
Capacity-Building.

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access Systemic issues.

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

Current Accounts

Area	Budget Revenue million	Budget Expense million	Surplus Deficit million	Deficit / Surplus % GDP	Exports million	Imports million	Trade Balance million
World	21,680,000	23,810,000	- 2,130,000	-2.8%	17,177,323	17,507,492	-330,169
Africa					355,742	480,744	-125,002
Americas					2,956,598	3,815,365	-853,767
Asia					6,963,85	6,577,63	386,213

					0	7	
Europe					6,619,661	6,348,032	271,629
Oceania					281,470	285,713	-4,243
Afghanistan	2,276	5,328	-3,052	-15.1%	700	7,384	-6,684
Albania	3,614	3,874	-260	-2%	901	4,103	-3,202
Algeria	54,150	70,200	-16,050	-9.6%	34,370	48,540	-14,170
American Samoa	249	262.5	-13.2	-2.1%	428	615	-187
Andorra	1,872	2,060	-188	-6.9%	79	1,257	-1,178
Angola	37,020	45,440	-8,420	-6.7%	33,070	19,500	13,570
Anguilla	82	80	2	0.9%	7.9	186.2	178.3
Antigua & Barbuda	298.2	334	-35.8	-2.4%	86.7	560	-473.3
Argentina	120,600	158,600	-38,000	-6%	58,450	63,970	-5,520
Armenia	2,644	3,192	-548	-4.8%	2,361	3,771	-1,410
Aruba	681.6	755.5	-73.9	-2.7%	137.1	1,122	-984.9
Australia	490,000	496,900	-6,900	-0.5%	231,600	221,000	10,600
Austria	201,700	204,600	-2,900	-0.7%	156,700	158,100	-1,400
Azerbaijan	9,556	10,220	-664	-1.75%	15,150	9,037	6,113
Bahamas	2,139	2,460	-321	-2.6%	550	3,180	-2,630
Bahrain	5,854	9,407	-3,553	-11%	15,380	16,080	-700
Bangladesh	25,100	33,500	-8,400	-3.8%	35,300	47,560	-12,260
Barbados	1,466	1,664	-198	-4.3%	485.4	1,520	-1,035
Belarus	22,150	20,570	1,580	3.3%	28,650	22,980	5,670
Belgium	253,500	258,600	-5,100	-1.1%	300,800	300,400	400
Belize	553.5	572	-18.5	-1.1%	457.5	845.9	-388
Benin	1,578	2,152	-574	-6.5%	1,974	2,787	-813
Bermuda	999.2	1,176	-176.8	-2.8%	19	1,094	-1,075
Bhutan	655.3	737.4	-82.1	-3.7%	554.6	1,025	-470.4
Bolivia	15,090	18,020	-2,930	-8.7%	7,746	8,601	-855
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba							

Bosnia& Herzegovina	7,993	7,607	386	2.3%	5,205	4,288	917
Botswana	5,305	5,478	-173	-1.1%	5,934	5,005	929
Brazil	733,700	756,300	-22,600	-1.3%	217,200	153,200	64,000
British Virgin Islands	400	400	0	0	23	300	-277
Brunei	2,245	4,345	-2,100	-18.4%	5,885	2,998	2,887
Bulgaria	20,350	19,350	-1,000	-1.9%	29,080	25,370	3,710
Burkina Faso	2,666	3,655	-989	-8.5%	3,140	3,305	-165
Burma (Myanmar)	9,108	11,230	-2,122	-3.2%	9,832	15,780	-5,948
Burundi	536.7	729.6	-192.9	-6.7%	119	603.8	-484.8
Cabo Verde	493.5	546.7	-53.2	-3.3%	189	836.1	-647.1
Cambodia	3,947	4,364	-417	-2.1%	11,420	14,370	-2,950
Cameroon	5,363	6,556	-1,193	-3.7%	4,732	4,812	-80
Canada	649,600	665,700	-16,100	-1.1%	423,500	442,100	-18,600
Cayman Islands	874.5	766.6	-107.9	-2.8%	421.9	787.3	-365.4
Central-African Republic	282.9	300.1	-17.2	-1.0%	113.7	393.1	-279.4
Chad	1,337	1,481	-144	-1.3%	2,464	2,160	302
Channel Islands (UK)							
Chile	57,750	65,380	-7,630	-3.1%	69,230	60,600	8,630
China	2,553,000	3,008,000	-455,000	-4.1%	2,216,000	1,990,000	226,000
China, Hong Kong	79,340	61,640	17,700	5.5%	537,800	561,800	-24,000
China, Macau	14,710	9,684	5,026	11.1%	1,137	11,550	-10,413
Colombia	83,350	91,730	-8,380	-3.0%	39,480	44,240	-4,760
Comoros	165.2	207.3	-42.1	-3.7%	18.9	207.8	-188.9

Congo, Republic of	1,966	2,578	-612	-7.9%	4,193	4,116	77
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	4,634	5,009	-375	-0.9%	10,980	10,820	160
Cook Islands	86.9	77.9	9	3.1%	109.3	90.62	18.68
Costa Rica	8,357	11,920	-3,563	-6.2%	10,810	10,150	660
Cote d'Ivoire	7,749	9,464	-1,715	-4.7%	11,740	11,770	-30
Croatia	25,240	24,830	410	0.8%	13,150	13,880	-730
Cuba	54,520	64,640	-10,120	-11.3%	2,630	11,060	-8,430?
Curacao				-0.4%	555.6	540.3	15.3
Cyprus	8,663	8,275	388	1.9%	2,805	2,700	105
Czechia	87,370	83,920	3,450	1.8%	144,800	134,700	10,100
Denmark	172,500	168,900	3,600	1.2%	113,600	94,930	18,670
Djibouti	717	899.2	-182.2	-9.6%	161.4	139.9	21.5
Dominica	227.8	260.4	-32.6	-5.6%	28	206.6	-178.6
Dominican Republic	11,330	13,620	-2,290	-3.2%	10,120	17,700	-7,580
Ecuador	33,430	38,080	-4,650	-4.7%	19,620	16,800	2,820
Egypt	42,320	62,610	-20,290	-7.5%	23,300	20,020	3,280
El Salvador	5,886	6,517	-631	-2.4%	4,662	9,499	-4,837
Equatorial Guinea	2,114	2,523	-409	-3.8%	6,118	5,042	1,076
Eritrea	2,029	2,601	-572	-10.6%	624.3	485.4	138.9
Estonia	10,370	10,440	-70	-0.3%	13,440	12,360	1,080
Eswatini	1,263	1,639	-376	-9.4%	1,830	1,577	253
Ethiopia	11,240	13,790	-2,550	-3.6%	3,230	15,590	-12,360
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	67.1	75.3	-8.2	-4.0%	3	13	-10
Faroe Islands	835.6	883.8	-48.2	-1.7%	1,405	1,055	338
Fiji	1,454	1,648	-194	-4.2%	956	2,420	-1,464

Finland	134,200	135,600	-1,400	-0.6%	67,281	70,100	-2,820
France	1,392,000	1,459,000	-67,000	-2.7%	526,267	617,386	-91,119
French Guiana							
French Polynesia	1,891	1,833	58	1.1%	153	1,638	-1,485
Gabon	2,634	2,914	-280	-2%	1,584	2,805	-1,220
Gambia	300.4	339	-38.6	-3.9%	120	386	-265
Georgia	4,352	4,925	-573	-4.0%	2,728	7,982	-5,254
Germany	1,665,000	1,619,000	46,000	1.3%	1,450,215	1,173,628	276,587
Ghana	9,544	12,360	-2,816	-6.6%	7,982	10,124	-2,141
Gibraltar	475.8	452.3	23.5	1.2%	362	743	-382
Greece	97,990	96,350	1,640	0.9%	32,155	55,301	-23,146
Greenland (Denmark)	1,719	1,594	125	5.5%	549	743	-194
Grenada	288.4	252.3	36.1	3.6%	23	419	-396
Guadeloupe							
Guam	1,240	1,299	-59	-1%	1,124	2,964	-1,840
Guatemala	8,164	9,156	-992	-1.4%	11,108	18,190	-7,082
Guinea	1,700	1,747	-47	-0.55%	1,942	2,065	-123
Guinea-Bissau	246.2	263.5	-17.3	-1.5%	1,430	204	1,226
Guyana	1,002	1,164	-162	-4.7	1,790	1,762	28
Haiti	1,567	1,650	-83	-1.1%	941	3,470	-2,530
Holy See	315	348	-28				
Honduras	4,658	5,283	-625	-2.9	4,970	8,612	-3,642
Hungary	61,980	64,700	-2,719	-2.2%	113,382	104,284	9,098
Iceland	10,390	10,020	-370	-0.6%	4,850	6,945	-2,094
India	238,200	329,000	-90,800	-4%	216,913	337,414	-120,501
Indonesia	131,700	159,600	-27,900	-3%	168,810	157,388	11,422
Iran	74,400	84,450	-10,050	-2.4%	33,103	29,519	3,585
Iraq	68,710	76,820	-8,110	-5%	24,266	40,362	-16,096
Ireland	86,040	87,190	-1,150	-0.4%	138,072	88,828	49,244
Isle of	965	943	22	0.3%			

Man							
Israel	93,110	100,200	-7,090	-18%	53,791	69,693	-15,901
Italy	903,300	948,100	-44,800	-2.4%	503,054	451,416	51,638
Jamaica	4,382	4,314	68	0.5%	1,210	5,818	-4,508
Japan	1,714,000	1,885,000	-171,000	-3.5%	698,097	671,474	26,623
Jordan	9,462	11,510	-2,048	-5.3%	7,469	20,407	-12,938
Kazakhstan	35,480	38,300	-2,820	-2.1%	48,342	29,346	18,996
Kenya	13,950	19,240	-5,290	-7.5%	5,805	16,652	-10,847
Kiribati	151.2	277.5	-126.3	-72.6%	11	183	-172
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	3,200	3,300	-100	-0.6%	45,820	43,750	2,070
Korea, Republic of	357,100	335,800	21,300	1.5%	573,627	478,469	95,158
Kosovo	2,054	2,203	-149	-2.1%	428	3,223	-2,795
Kuwait	50,500	62,600	-12,100	-11%	54,807	33,590	21,217
Kyrgyzstan	2,169	2,409	-240	-3.7%	1,784	4,474	-2,690
Laos	3,099	4,038	-939	-5.9%	2,759	4,804	-2,045
Latvia	11,390	11,530	-140	-0.5%	12,895	15,886	-2,991
Lebanon	11,620	15,380	-3,760	-7.5%	2,843	19,579	-16,736
Lesotho	1,090	1,255	-165	-16%	571	1,608	-1,036
Liberia	553.6	693.8	-140.2	-5%	697	464	233
Libya	15,780	23,460	-7,680	-17.9%	2,273	5,743	-3,470
Liechtenstein	995.3	890.4	104.9	1.7%			
Lithuania	15,920	15,700	220	0.5%	29,910	32,530	-2,620
Luxembourg	27,750	26,800	950	1.6%	13,959	21,071	-7,112
Macedonia	3,295	3,605	-310	-2.9%	5,670	7,719	-2,049
Madagascar	1,828	2,133	-305	-2.7%	2,312	2,820	-508
Malawi	1,356	1,567	-211	-4%	941	999	-57
Malaysia	51,250	60,630	-9,380	-3.2%	216,428	193,856	22,572
Maldives	1,190	1,643	-453	-10.7%	175	2,338	-2,163

Mali	3,075	3,513	-438	-3.1%	1,902	5,000	-3,098
Malta	5,076	4,583	498	4.5%	3,193	6,827	-3,634
Marshall Islands	116.7	113.9	2.8	1.5%	26	60	-35
Martinique (France)							
Mauritania	1,354	1,396	-42	-0.9%	1,989	3,522	-1,533
Mauritius	2,994	3,038	-44	0.4%	2,103	5,269	-3,167
Mayotte							
Mexico	261,400	273,800	-12,400	-1.2%	409,451	420,369	-10,918
Micronesia, Federated States of	213.8	192.1	21.7	6.6%	3	23	-20
Moldova	2,886	2,947	-61	-0.6%	1,858	4,427	-2,569
Monaco	896.3	953.6	-57.3	-0.9%	964.6	1,115	-150.4
Mongolia	2,967	3,681	-714	-0.6%	6,112	4,295	1,817
Montenegro	1,780	2,050	-270	-6.2%	421	2,611	-2,190
Montserrat	66.67	47.04	19.63	31.7%	5	29	-24
Morocco	22,810	26,750	-3,940	-3.8%	21,249	34,293	-13,044
Mozambique	3,356	4,050	-694	-6.3%	3,296	3,352	-57
Namibia	4,268	5,000	-732	-6.7%	5,573	8,101	-2,529
Nauru	103	113.4	-10.4	-10.1%	125	143.1	-18.1
Nepal	5,925	5,945	-20	-0.1%	741	10,038	-9,297
Netherlands	361,400	352,400	9,000	1.6%	494,558	441,338	53,220
New Caledonia	1,995	1,993	2	0.02%	1,460	2,515	-1,055
New Zealand	74,110	70,970	3,140	1.6%	38,050	40,128	-2,078
Nicaragua	3,871	4,150	-279	-2.1%	4,926	7,704	-2,778
Niger	1,757	2,171	-414	-5.5%	639	1,617	-978
Nigeria	12,920	19,540	-6,620	-1.6%	44,466	31,270	13,196

Niue	15.07	16.33	-1.26	-13%	0.2	9.0	-8.8
Northern Mariana Islands	389.6	344	45.6	3.7%	1,787	4,916	-3,129
Norway	217,100	199,500	17,600	4.7%	101,976	85,526	16,450
Oman	22,140	31,920	-9,780	-0.5%	17,652	18,893	-1,241
Pakistan	46,810	64,490	-17,680	-6.3%	21,878	57,440	-35,562
Palau	193	167.3	25.7	8.3%	6	158	-151
Palestine	1,314	1,278	36	0.4%	1,035	5,624	-4,589
Panama	12,430	13,440	-1,010	-1.8%	11,624	9,992	1,632
Papua New Guinea	3,638	4,591	-953	-4.8%	8,240	3,578	4,661
Paraguay	5,524	5,968	-444	-1.6%	8,680	11,873	-3,194
Peru	58,060	64,810	-6,750	-3.5%	44,238	39,764	4,474
Philippines	49,070	56,020	-6,950	-2.3%	68,713	101,889	-33,177
Poland	207,500	216,200	-8,700	-1.8%	221,308	217,979	3,329
Portugal	93,550	100,000	-6,450	-3.2%	62,170	77,834	-15,664
Puerto Rico (USA)	9,268	9,974	-706	-0.7%	73,170	49,010	24,160
Qatar	44,100	53,820	-9,720	-6.4%	67,444	29,451	37,993
Reunion							
Romania	62,140	68,130	-5,990	-0.3%	70,627	85,318	-14,691
Russia	258,600	281,400	-22,800	-1.8%	403,405	228,213	175,194
Rwanda	1,943	2,337	-394	-4.7%	984	1,794	-810
Saint Helena	8.428	20.7	-12.273	-40%	0	55	-55
Saint Kitts & Nevis	307	291.1	15.9	1.8%	33	309	-276
Saint Lucia	398.2	392.8	5.4	0.4%	104	731	-627
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	70	60	10	3.8%	780	2,991	-2,211
Saint Vincent and the	225.2	230	-4.8	-0.6%	39	315	-276

Grenadi nes							
Samoa	237.3	276.8	-39.5	-4.8%	44	356	-312
San Marino	667.7	715.3	-47.6	-3.0%	3,827	2,551	1,276
SaoTom e e Principe	103	112.4	-9.4	-2.7%	11	147	-136
Saudi Arabia	181,000	241,800	-60,800	-9.5%	251,648	123,934	127,714
Senegal	4,139	4,900	-761	-5.2%	2,989	6,729	-3,740
Serbia	17,690	17,590	100	0.3%	16,959	22,146	-5,187
Seychell es	593.4	600.7	-7.3	-0.5%	497	2,141	-1,644
Sierra Leone	562	846.4	-284.4	-7.7%	324	893	-569
Singapo re	50,850	51,870	-1,020	-0.3%	373,255	327,710	45,545
Sint Maarten (Dutch)							
Slovakia	37,790	38,790	-1,000	-1.1%	84,525	82,994	1,532
Slovenia	21,070	21,060	10	0.02%	28,773	28,192	581
Solomo n Islands	532.5	570.5	-38	-3.4%	500	572	-72
Somalia	145.3	151.1	-5.8	-0.4%	1,003	537	466
South Africa	92,860	108,300	-15,440	-5.2%	88,268	83,031	5,237
Spain	498,100	539,000	-40,900	-3.3%	319,622	350,922	-31,300
Sri Lanka	12,070	16,880	-4,810	-5.9%	11,741	21,316	-9,575
Sudan	8,480	13,360	-4,880	-5.9%	4,061	9,163	-5,102
Sudan, South	259.6	298.6	-39	0.6%	1,840	886	953
Surinam e	560.7	827.8	-267.1	-8.1%	1,441	1,209	232
Swazila nd					1,881	733	1,149
Sweden	271,200	264,400	6,800	1.3%	153,106	153,856	-751
Switzerl and	242,100	234,400	7,700	1.2%	299,309	267,501	31,807
Syria	1,162	3,211	-2,049	-9.2%	949	1,773	-824
Taiwan	91,620	92,030	-410	-0.07%	349,800	310,400	39,400
Tajiksta n	2,269	2,374	-105	-1.5%	1,198	2,775	-1,577

Tanzania	7,873	8,818	-945	-1.8%	4,500	7,706	-3,206
Thailand	69,230	85,120	-15,890	-3.9%	233,695	225,681	8,013
Timor-Leste	300	2,400	-2,100	-77%	197	724	-527
Togo	1,023	1,203	-180	-4%	749	1,615	-866
Tokelau					0	1	-1
Tonga	181.2	181.2	0	0	10	212	-201
Trinidad & Tobago	5,581	7,446	-1,865	-7.7%	8,863	6,425	2,439
Tunisia	9,876	12,210	-2,334	-5.6%	14,532	20,715	-6,183
Turkey	172,800	185,800	-13,000	-1.5%	157,055	233,792	-76,737
Turkmenistan	5,657	6,714	-1,057	-2.9%	3,813	2,679	1,135
Turks & Caicos	247.3	224.3	23	2.5%	4	370	-366
Tuvalu	42.68	32.46	10.22	28%	0	12	-12
Uganda	3,848	4,928	-1,080	-4.2%	2,852	4,809	-1,957
Ukraine	29,820	31,550	-1,730	-1.8%	43,428	49,439	-6,011
United Arab Emirates	110,200	111,100	-900	-0.25%	220,453	237,797	-17,345
United Kingdom	1,028,000	1,079,000	-51,000	-1.9%	443,734	640,365	-196,631
United States	3,315,000	3,981,000	-666,000	-3.6%	1,546,069	2,408,395	-862,326
Uruguay	17,660	19,720	-2,060	-3.8%	7,889	8,458	-568
Uzbekistan	15,220	15,080	140	0.2%	13,894	12,998	896
Vanuatu	236.7	244.1	-7.4	-0.9%	38	313	-275
Venezuela	92,800	189,700	-96,900	-33%	11,563	6,771	4,792
Viet Nam	54,590	69,370	-14,780	-7.2%	203,526	218,338	-14,813
Virgin Islands (USA)	1,496	1,518	-22	-0.4%	1,810	2,489	-679
Wallis and Futuna	32.54	34.18	-1.64	0.8%	1	57	-55
Western Sahara							
Yemen	2,821	4,458	-1,637	-6.5%	637	7,162	-6,525

Zambia	4,473	6,357	-1,884	-8.9%	8,363	9,145	-782
Zimbabwe	3,800	5,500	-1,700	-10.5%	3,465	5,449	-1,985

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