

In the United Nations Assembly

United Nations Trust Fund 2027 HA-25-9-26

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Let us dedicate ourselves to the task of rebuilding trust and confidence in the United Nations.
President Khalilur Rahman Addresses the General Debate, 81st Session, 22 September 2026

Vote to repeal Annex (I) to Admission of new Members (Palestine) to the United Nations [A/ES-10/L.30/Rev.1](#) (2024)

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Dear United States Trustee:

1. General Debate, 81st Session

It's my great honor to welcome the world to America as we celebrate 250 years of glorious freedom and independence... 18USC§2388(a)...We shall not just speak of peace, prosperity and justice, here at the United Nations. We will stand for them all over the world. Together, we will build a future for our people that is brighter, more hopeful, and more magnificent than ever before. Thank you. God bless the nations of the world and God bless America. Donald J. Trump General Debate, 81st Session 22 December 2026. Trump, date of birth June 14, 1946 is usually one-year younger than the United Nations, founded June 26, 1945, except for 11 days between 14 and 25 June, every year, when Trump and the UN are exactly the same age in years, and unfunded liability. Any man or woman who wrongs another in any way...must make full restitution of the wrong they have done, add a fifth of the value to it and (the UN shall) give it all to the person they have wronged (Numbers 5:6-7)(UN Compensation >\$5,200 (2026). Please vote to draft a new Preamble this winter 2026-2027 and publicly debate the one percent income tax in the third draft Statement of the UN ([SUN](#)), [HA-16-6-26](#) that should not have to increase the US individual income tax to pay a \$1 a day global poverty line base benefit obligation, but might increase the US corporate income tax 1 percent to pay UN agencies and development today and begin to accurately count these enormous revenue overestimates, that have been recalculated to be printer-compatible, but must be counted pursuant to An Act Supplementing appropriations for Fiscal Years 2017-2027 [HA-30-7-26](#) and 11USC§704(a)(2). The Public Trustee applicant plans to move the US Foreign Service to be a Customs sub-agency and change

the name of the historical State Department spending category to an equal or greater and inflating 3 percent annually number for your U.S. Trustee Program to account exclusively for the inalienable services of the United Nations (UN Trust Fund) row.

In the name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful...[Repeal Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability and Divestment 22USC§8501-8551; delete the restraint of trade - Venezuela, Iran, Cuba etc. corrupting Foreign Asset Control 31CFR§500 et seq., repeal FBI representation on committee for visit-exchange 28CFR§0.87, change the name of the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC) and amend Title 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee) pursuant to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (1946) and 15USC§1 et seq.]...Israel has nuclear weapons...The resistance of the Iranian people will only increase in the face of sanctions, increased pressure and bullying...we are ready for dialogue, diplomacy and negotiation without accepting the language of force. His Excellency Masoud Pezeshkian, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran General Debate, 81st Session, 23 September 2026. Today in the struggle between good and evil, the bloodshed has stopped...Truth has come and falsehood has vanished (Surah Al-Isra 17:81). Ahmad Al-Sharaa, President of the Syrian Arab Republic General Debate 81st Session, 23 September 2026. If you are still a Christian dry-eye, read the AI transcripts of these two Muslims, who pray five times a day, more than the four time a day 250 push-up prescription for mountain climbing by Isaac Bashevis Singer (1902-1991). Maybe the Charter should begin: In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful, the United Nations Assembly (rules the planet with the non-use of force, equal rights and self-determination)...or maybe religion is a mistake of baptized Jews that is particularly false government and makes life on planet earth less likely to prevail against the war organized religion has waged against truth and justice for the past 1,000 years in the Americas to 5,000 years in the Middle East and Central Asia. The 50 crunches, 50 push-ups, and three mile run physical fitness test (PFT) might belong in the civilian Preamble.

President Rahman's Address, recalled the UN emerged from humanity's darkest hour as a forum where nations could choose diplomacy over devastation. We know that the United Nations of today, and the world it serves are profoundly different from those of 1945. Nowhere is the pace of change more evident today than in artificial intelligence. AI can be a powerful accelerator of human progress [However, Smartphone development can be so incompatible with Basic Gmail on computer, Gmail Basic is now believed to be extinct and must be cloned from Google cold-storage, and the Basic Gmail Desktop layout defended against having to comply with interoperative Smartphone email design with significant "Gmail Basic for Computers" Research and Development grants for Webmail Hosting from Google]. It is imperative that the Preamble acknowledges sun worshipping humanity must balance the right to more protected land, air and water (LAW in English) with the right to benefit from efficient industrial development.

Case in point, the Assembly is sought to vote to condemn New York City municipal tap-water using the average rating on the Bristol Stool Chart of Mission votes, purified and distilled water without electrolytes sold in grocery stores, and advertise Smart Water for \$2.25 a liter at the Dollar General for use in coffeeshops and restaurants, for \$1 inflation per 16 oz...Addressed to Abdul El-Sayed for Senate 23 September 2026 and UN Policy Brief – Towards a Human Rights – Based Approach to Water Sanitation and Environmental Action (2026) that does indeed give

Americans the constitutional right to Smart Water, the right to know whether or not municipal, purified and distilled water without electrolytes is condemned and charge affected restaurants and coffeeshops with the shared inflationary cost of Smart Water, \$1 per 16 oz, or “divine” filtered or distilled with added electrolytes Bristol Stool Chart solid equivalent for return customers. Furthermore, Pneumovax for life immunized humanity must never again be allowed to forget COVID and flu vaccines don’t work: Wash dry nose, whether it is caused by COVID or other contaminant. Eucalyptus cures SARS and influenza in the Preamble to the Constitution of Hospitals & Asylums Non-Government Economy ([CHANGE](#)). Yet another Constitution with no reverse osmosis and distilled drinking water standards, like all religions except the Native Americans who lived past 100 with medicine – healthy ecosystem, shared drinking and bathing water - barring accident and war since circa 1,000 AD, into its 24th draft.

Trust is not given. It is earned... Turning to the development pillar and particularly the Sustainable Development Goals... Last year, OECD donors spent about \$175 billion on development assistance, a whopping 23% drop year on year. And yet, military expenditures approached \$3 trillion, capping 11 straight years of growth... Over the past decade, nearly 1 billion people have gained access to safely managed drinking water. Electricity now reaches 92% of world's population, very close to universality, and internet access has risen from 40% to 74%. Let's remember the organization's financial viability remains a chronic concern. We must ensure that it receives sufficient resources on a sustained basis, and that all countries paid their dues on time and without conditions. We should also recognize that dues to the United Nations come from hard working places all around the world. Every penny must therefore be properly accounted for. Every penny must be invested to achieve impact on the ground for the people we serve building a more open and inclusive United Nations. Let us dedicate ourselves to the task of rebuilding trust and confidence in the United Nations. President Khalilur Rahman Addresses the 81st General Debate 22 September 2026.

2. Generally Condemning Statement of the UN

Due to negligence to redress probable computer hacking, that needs to be deleted like everything between Trump's first and last sentences, the concise pre-Windows 8 summary of the Statement of the UN, did not survive the current Second World Windows 8 Warranty, *US v. Burgum* [HA-31-8-26](#) and must be done pursuant to General Principle of UN Reform Arts. 74-91 [CHANGE](#).

a. The general principle of UN Charter reform is to lay down the Generals of the United Nations (GUN), democratically elect a Secretary and Assembly and ratify a new Statement of the United Nations ([SUN](#)) in world elections pursuant to the principle of the non-use of force Art. 2(4) of the Charter and prohibition of propaganda for war in Art. 20(a) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966). Download title24uscode.org/sun.doc in Microsoft Word to edit the document, especially the Preamble. 1. All reference to the Secretary General would be shortened to Secretary, General Assembly to Assembly; 2. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) will change its name to Socio-economic Administration or Social Economy Administration (SEA); 3. Permanent Membership to the Security Council will be abolished. 4 (Aside). 'Drugs' will be repealed from the 'Office of Crime', marijuana deleted from the psychotropic drug schedule and responsibility for the International Narcotics Control Board transferred from ECOSOC to the World Health Organization. 5. Legislate a 1 percent of individual income tax to afford to pay a billion international poverty line social security benefits,

to all people living at, below or around, up to full-time employment at the minimum wage, of the international daily poverty line, per hour, the international poverty line, and 1 percent corporate income tax to pay for unfunded obligations of the UN System, UN Compensation and Humanitarian Assistance.

b. Care has been taken to ensure the numbering of the Charter amendments in constitution are consistent with those in the Charter. 1. Chapter XII Trusteeship System Arts. 75-85 is amended pursuant to paragraph 177 of the Draft Outcome Document of the World Summit of 13 September 2005 to establish an international system of 1 percent income taxation that appears on the pay-stubs of workers to pay a billion international poverty line benefits to people earning up the daily amount per hour, full time, for nine months. 2. Chapter XIII Trusteeship Council Arts. 86-91 is amended as ordered in the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit of 22 September 2005 that called for the Human Rights Commission to change their name to the Human Rights Council and adopt a parliamentary function. The Human Rights Council was established in General Assembly Resolution A/60/251 of 3 April 2006.

Third draft Statement of the UN [HA-16-6-26](#) was codified in Sec. 200,000 of Title IV Votes by An Act Supplemental appropriations for the Fiscal Years 2017-2027 [HA-30-7-26](#). (a) The preliminary assessment of one percent of taxable income due to the United Nations in 2027 comes to \$727 billion, \$592 billion individual income tax and \$135 billion UN corporate income tax to invest in UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). A one dollar a day benefit could cost as little as \$30 a month, \$360 a year. The best strategy seems to be to saturate the 847 million extremely poor people with \$1 a day online trust fund accounts, that receive public and private remittances like Trump and ABLE account soft-ware, earn interest, and be easily converted into cash with a debit card, at a cost of \$305 billion, leaving \$227 billion out of the \$532 billion, 90 percent of revenue budget, to pay another round of 631 million \$360 a year, benefits, prioritizing, the refugees, aged and disabled. The implementation of the aid volume target of a minimum of 1 per cent of the gross national product at market prices of economically advanced countries, requires greater assistance on better terms than provided by Art. 23(b) of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969).

(1) It is tricky to calculate one percent of taxable individual and corporate income tax. In 2022 the average US taxpayer was estimated to pay 14.5 percent of their income in federal taxes. Since 2018 TCJA there is a 21 percent corporate tax rate. The tax rates remain the same. In 2027 the best available assessment of otherwise highly overestimated United States income taxes is \$1,908 billion individual income tax revenues and \$615 billion corporate income tax revenues. \$1,908 billion divided by 0.145 equals \$13,159 billion taxable individual income, 53 percent of the \$24,916 Gross Domestic Product (GDP), one percent of total taxable individual income equals \$132 billion UN individual poverty benefit contribution. \$615 billion corporate income taxes divided by 0.21 equal taxable corporate profits of \$2,929 billion, one percent of total taxable corporate profits equals \$30 billion corporate international development contribution. The United States is assessed \$132 billion for world individual income tax benefit contribution and \$30 billion for corporate international development contribution, a \$162 billion total UN income tax for 2027.

(2) Paying the \$162 billion UN income tax assessment, the United States would reduce \$321 billion arrears by only \$71 billion, leaving \$250 billion UN Compensation due wars and s-nuke earthquakes. Paying \$162 billion in 2027 the US would not owe more than two years dues and the US right to vote in the UN Assembly could be restored despite > \$250 billion outstanding arrears for UN Compensation under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. The one percent income tax is more expensive than paying for the USAID cancellation and UN arrears, but the State Department could be completely abolished by Customs budgeting for the State Department, Embassies and Commissions. The US could lead the world in voting to cut out the middle man and trust the United Nations taxpayer direct. Individual and corporate tax forms would need to provide taxpayers with a convenient location after total taxable income to calculate one percent of taxable income UN assessment (for total taxable income verification purposes).

(3) The US \$24,916 billion (2027) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 23.3 percent of the \$106,769 billion (2027) Gross World Product (GWP) according. Assuming taxable income is proportionately taxed worldwide the UN tax assessment of the US has only to be divided by 23.3 percent. \$132 billion divided by 0.223 percent equals \$592 billion total UN individual income tax benefit contributions. \$30 billion divided 0.223 equals \$135 billion UN corporate international development contributions. The total UN one percent of taxable income assessment comes to \$727 billion, \$592 billion individual income tax and \$135 billion UN corporate income tax.

(4) \$727 billion revenues (2027) would make the United Nations the ninth largest government in the world, in dollar terms, after deficit spending Russia \$720 billion (2022), Japan \$892 billion (2022), Italy \$1,015 billion (2022), France, Germany and United Kingdom each with about \$1.3 trillion spending (2022), China \$4.8 billion (2020) and United States \$5.9 trillion (2027). The United Nations would continue to not be authorized to operate on a deficit. Provided it was actually an increase in official development assistance (ODA) by any given nation and in total, the one percent individual and corporate income tax contribution could replace the old system of UN agency and non-governmental organization (NGO) contribution assessment.

(5) As of 2024 and 2026, the extreme poverty line has increased to \$3.00 a day; and the poverty line in middle-income countries is \$4.20 a day, and \$8.30 a day for upper-middle income nations (2021 PPP) since Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) A/73/298 of 6 August 2018 estimated the international poverty line at US\$1.90, US\$3.20 and US\$5.50 per day (purchasing power parity (PPP) 2011 prices. A \$2 a day benefit would cost an estimated \$60 a month; \$720 a year. A \$3 a day benefit would cost \$90 a month; \$1,080 a month. Globally, in 2026 there are estimated to be 847 million people living in extreme poverty below \$3.00 a day, 1,542 million people living in middle income poverty below \$4.20 a day and 3,729 million people living in upper-middle income poverty below \$8.30 a day.

(6) Globally, the number of people living in extreme poverty declined from 36 per cent in 1990 to 10 per cent in 2015, about 734 million. The number of people living in extreme poverty in the low and medium human development countries was estimated to increase from 2019 lows of about 626 million to 753 million in 2020. About 9.2% of the world, or 689 million people, were estimated to live in extreme poverty on less than \$1.90 a day by the World Bank on August 23, 2021. The March 2026 global poverty update from the World Bank: New data and updated

poverty numbers reported as of 2024, estimated 847 million people live in extreme poverty, redefined by the \$3.00 a day international poverty line, mostly due to an increase in extreme poverty estimates for the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan, rising from 11.8 percent to 14.4 percent, with an additional 21 million people living in extreme poverty in the region. Globally, extreme poverty, defined by the \$3.00 a day international poverty line (2021 PPP) is projected to decrease from 10.4 percent in 2024 to 10 percent in 2026. At \$8.30 a day the poverty line typical of upper-middle income countries the share of people living below this threshold has steadily decreased since 2021 from 48.8 to 46.1 percent in 2024 from 3,767.8 to 3,751 million people and is expected to decline to 44.4 percent, 3,729 million by 2026. The middle-income poverty rate of \$4.20 a day remains at 18.9 percent, increasing slightly from 1,540.2 million to 1,541.1 million people.

(7) It would cost an estimated \$610 billion to pay 847 million people living below the extreme poverty line of \$3.00 a day a \$2.00 dollar a day benefit, costing \$60 a month and \$720 a year until they earn more than the \$8.30 per day upper-middle income poverty line, for the nine-month trial work period or die, whichever comes first, and remain eligible if they lose their employment and run out of any social insurance. An additional \$1.00 a day should probably be issued to about fifty percent of the extremely poor population who are aged, disabled or refugee persons, at a cost of about \$150 billion. The UN Trusteeship Council should plan to achieve a trust fund ratio of 100 percent of next year's operating cost to be able to continue to pay full benefits during an economic depression in the arbitrary period of one decade by agreeing to spend only 90 percent of receipts. With \$592 billion projected revenues, of which only \$532 billion would be expendable in the theoretical starting year of 2027, the one percent of taxable individual income tax would need to be supplemented \$78 billion to pay the \$2 benefit and \$228 billion. After paying \$51 billion for UN Agencies there might be \$71 billion remaining from the \$121.5 billion, 90 percent of \$135 billion UN corporate income tax, to transfer to individual benefit payments, but it might be better more economical to invest in Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) pursuant to United Nations Agency Revenue Tabulation 2026 [HA-14-4-26](#). A one dollar a day benefit could cost as little as \$30 a month, \$360 a year. The best strategy seems to be to saturate the 847 million extremely poor people with \$1 a day online trust fund accounts, like Trump and ABLE account soft-ware, but easily converted into cash with a debit card, that could receive public and private remittances, at a cost of \$305 billion (2027), leaving \$227 billion out of the \$532 billion budget to pay another 631 million \$1 a day, \$360 a year, benefits, prioritizing, the aged, disabled and refugees. The era of United Nations flash appeals and domestic social welfare programs is not over, it is about to begin. Income tax revenues should increase annually at the rate of benefit increase, ideally three percent, plus the rate of increase in the number of beneficiaries, usually one percent. High and stable growth in low-income consumer spending is almost certain to stabilize the economy and sustain healthy economic growth with a minimum of consumer price inflation, and hopefully avoid economic depressions.

(c) Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality Art. 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 217 A (III) (1948).

(1) Each State Party undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights under Art. 9 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2200A(XXI)(1966).

(2) States must provide for comprehensive social security schemes and social welfare services; the establishment and improvement of social security and insurance schemes for all persons who, because of illness, disability or old age, are temporarily or permanently unable to earn a living, with a view to ensuring a proper standard of living for such persons and for their families and dependents; by (a) assuring the right to work and the right of everyone to form trade union and bargain collectively, (b) eliminating hunger and malnutrition, (c) eliminating poverty, (d) upholding the highest standards of health, (e) providing housing for low income people under Art. 11 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development 2542 (XXIV) (1969).

(3) States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular: The right to social security, particularly in cases of retirement, unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age and other incapacity to work, as well as the right to paid leave under Art. 11 (e) the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979).

(4) States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law. 2. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child under Art. 26 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990).

3. United Nations Compensation Inclusive Arrears

The UN Assembly has dispensed the United States a vote to pay their 2027 dues, without quantifying the amount of compensation due for war crime, on pre-trial by the Human Rights Council, that clearly exceeds two years of dues pursuant to Art. 19 of the UN Charter. In practice, lethal FBI Representation on Visitor Exchange 28CFR0.87 must be repealed before the US Ambassador could be considered for released from email incommunicado status to voluntarily discharge UN Compensation expenses (dUNCe) in an Assembly with a minority of dUNCe easily avoided by the excellent incommunicado President of the (General) UN Assembly (UNA) easy to email via the International Court of Justice.

Currently, the following Member States, are in arrears and fall under the provisions of Article 19 [see documents A/80/474, A/80/474/Add.1, A/80/474/Add.2, A/80/474/Add.3: 1. Afghanistan; 2. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ; 3. Ecuador; 4. Sao Tome and Principe; 5. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). In its resolution 80/2 adopted on 14 October 2025, the General Assembly decided that the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Sao Tome and Principe would be permitted to vote in

the Assembly until the end of its 80th session. Compensation [HA-10-4-26](#) provided: (a) UN Compensation is the system of compensation for victims of war set forth by United Nations Security Council Compensation Commission for Iraq-Kuwait. It is applicable to the victims of all conflicts and disasters worldwide. The Assembly is sought to increase rates 108 percent (2.08), estimating 3 percent inflation for 36 years since 1990 without the vote of, or consultation with, the very dangerous Ambassadors to be enforced payment of UN Compensation, due victims of war, with Arrears pursuant to Art. 5 and 19 of the UN Charter. The nations with obligations to pay a total of \$748 billion UN Compensation without vote are (1) Iran (\$1 billion for Arabian infrastructure and casualty and \$25 million civil war casualty); (2) Israel (>\$100 billion for Palestine, Lebanon and Iran); (3) Myanmar (\$30 billion internal and Royhinga refugees); (4) Palestine (\$50 million Simchat Tora war); (5) Russia (>\$100 billion for Ukraine); (6) Saudi Arabia (\$24.8 billion for Yemen); (7) Syria (\$60 billion civil war); and (8) United States of America (\$426 billion for Iraq, Iran, Israel attacks, and hostile environmental modifications and \$92 billion FY 27 unpaid UN agency dues and USAID cancellation).

UN Compensation is the system of compensation for victims of war set forth by United Nations Security Council Compensation Commission for Iraq-Kuwait. Rates are recalculated to afford three percent annual inflation since 1990.

1. People forced to relocate as the result of military action \$2,500 -\$4,000 for an individual and \$5,000-\$8,000 for a family (1990); \$5,200 - \$8,320 for an individual and \$10,400 - \$16,640 for a family (2026)
2. People who suffered serious bodily injury or families reporting a death as the result of military action are entitled to between \$2,500 and \$10,000 (1990); \$5,200 and \$20,800 (2026)
3. After being swiftly compensated for relocation, injury or death an individual may make a claim for damages for personal injury; mental pain and anguish of a wrongful death; loss of personal property; loss of bank accounts, stocks and other securities; loss of income; loss of real property; and individual business losses valued up to \$100,000 (1990); \$208,000 (2026).
4. After receiving compensation for relocation, injury or death an individual can file a claim valued at more than \$100,000 (1990); \$208,000 (2026) for the loss of real property or personal business.
5. Claims of corporations, other private legal entities and public sector enterprises. They include claims for: construction or other contract losses; losses from the non-payment for goods or services; losses relating to the destruction or seizure of business assets; loss of profits; and oil sector or heavy industry losses.
6. Claims filed by Governments and international organizations for losses incurred in evacuating citizens; providing relief to citizens; damage to diplomatic premises and loss of, and damage to, other government property; and damage to the environment.

(b) War is defined as a military conflict with casualties in excess of 1,000 in any given year. 20 competitors best reviewed by the Deaths by Country; Fatalities related to armed conflict, by country 2020-23; Table at end of Wikipedia List of ongoing armed conflicts entry. Wars have long been a feature of the global landscape. After decades of relative calm following the end of the Cold War, the number of active wars has surged to levels not seen since the end of World War II (WWII; see Figure 3.1). This is not a distant statistic. In 2024, more than 35 countries, about half classified as fragile and conflict-affected states, experienced conflict in their own territory.

That same year, roughly 45 percent of the world's population lived in countries affected by conflict, ranging from localized border skirmishes to major wars. And since 2010 alone, conflicts, with more than 25 battle deaths, have claimed more than 1.9 million lives worldwide. Wars generate large and persistent output losses in economies where the fighting occurs and non-negligible spillovers to other countries. These losses exceed those associated with financial crises or severe natural disasters and give rise to acute macroeconomic tradeoffs across monetary, fiscal, and external sectors, alongside long-lasting scars. Economic recoveries from war are slow and uneven and depend critically on the durability of peace. When peace is sustained, output rebounds but often remains modest relative to wartime losses. (Outlook. Macroeconomics of Conflicts and Recovery. April 14, 2026 early release).

(1) Nations must be held responsible for paying their obligation to UN Compensation in 2024 pursuant to the Draft Articles of States Responsibility for Internationally Wrongful Act (2001) and Arts. 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1978) and Convention against Torture Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment (1987). 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 under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 26 June 1987, *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda)* 1999-2022 and *Joint Application Instituting Proceedings Concerning a Dispute under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Canada and the Netherlands v. Syrian Arab Republic)* 2023.

(2) By reason of attitude not in accordance with the Geneva Convention the government is under obligation to make good on the consequence of injury. Thus every wrong creates a right for the court to rectify pursuant to the *Case Concerning the Factory of Chorzow Permanent Court of Justice* A. No 9 (1927). The essential principles contained in the actual trial of an illegal act are 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)* Permanent Court of Justice in No. 3 (12/9/1924) and *Advisory Opinion regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory* No. 131 9 July 2004. Repeal Annex (I) of Admission of new Members to the United Nations [A/ES-10/L.30/Rev.1](#) (2024).

UN Compensation Arrears Vote 2026 (US Dollars)

Payor	Vote	Beneficiary	Estimated Arrears	Refugee and Casualty
Afghanistan	No	UN Dues	646,485	0
Bolivia	Yes	UN Dues	886,482	0
Ecuador	No	UN Dues	2,646,990	0
Iran	No	UN Compensation for Civil War and	1,000,000,000	50,000,000

		Arabian Infrastructure Bombing		
Israel	No	UN Compensation to Palestine since 1948	100,000,000,000	11,000,000,000
Myanmar	No	UN Compensation for Rohingya and Civilian Government	30,000,000,000	15,375,000,000
Palestine	No	UN Compensation for Simchat Tora War	50,000,000	35,000,000
Russian Federation	No	UN Compensation for Ukraine Invasion	100,000,000,000	20,435,000,000
Sao Tome and Principe	Yes	UN Dues	684,884	0
Saudi Arabia	No	UN Compensation for Yemen Famine Bombing	24,760,000,000	24,760,000,000
Secretary General of the United Nations	No	UN Peacekeeping (3 percent Inflation for Services) Fund	21,851,943,679	15,000
Somalia	Yes	UN Compensation for Somalia	18,451,000,000	18,451,000,000
South Sudan	Yes	UN Compensation for South Sudan	12,000,000,000	12,000,000,000
Sudan	No	UN Compensation for Sudan	30,000,000,000	29,302,000,000
Syria	Yes	UN Compensation for Syria	60,000,000,000	43,750,000,000
United States of America	No	UN Compensation for Hostile Presidential Missions Worldwide	350,000,000,000	31,128,700,000

		Including Iraq, Iran, Israel and Disastrous Environmental Modifications, \$72 billion unpaid UN Agency dues and USAID Cancellation		
Venezuela	No	UN Dues	122,981,100	0
Grand Total		United Nations	748,240,789,620	305,515,715,000

Source: A/80/474; Wikipedia

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

4. US General Fund War and ENMOD Reparation

US Reparations due for war and ENMOD are so huge and diversified they need a whole section to treat US General Fund Reparations due HA-29-6-26, HA-30-7-26, [HA-12-8-26](#) that provided:

(a) Compensation for damages, be they social or economic in nature-including restitution and reparations-caused as a result of aggression and of illegal occupation of territory by the aggressor are due under Art. 26 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969). The total price is however subject to considerable revision due to overestimation of US ENMOD liability. War and ENMOD must be distinguished. The choice of wards aims for the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to pilot submersible robots to extinguish with 15 parts per million 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC - bot), and cable out the Venezuelan rude (self-combusting styrene?) in the Pacific along the Baja Peninsula and Ecuador and quickly get it to a refinery before it reignites in three months, finder keeper, loser mine sweeper of the eastern Mediterranean and west of Greenland. The Asia- Pacific hotspot is probably Iranian rude, to obligate Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources (1962). Refurbish railcars cabled out of the ocean. Japan s—nuke damage estimate has gone down to \$1 billion and a President of the International Court of Justice as the 10 km deep Venezuela quake snuke crater collapse and debris clearance triggered the 66 km fault beneath Columbia and Peru. More work is prioritized to close this book between war and hostile environmental modification with a thorough review of global nuclear disarmament and even the fishy \$275 billion war and snuke compensation total is subject to major revision due to additional \$100 billion Israel owes Palestine and Lebanon and \$80 billion unlawful sanction theft bond for Venezuela, Iran, Cuba etc to be repealed from 22USC§8501-8551 and 31CFR500 et seq.

(b) Solvency of the US General Fund hinges on having \$872 billion FY 27 beginning balance to be able to pay the \$426 billion UN Compensation due US military ally damage. The General Fund balance is used because reparations are one-time payments, these war crimes Nazi war criminals are still going to prison for, must not happen again, and military agency payments are worthless, no matter that they are the most expensive in the world, better distribute one percent of US tax-dollars to Africa with the UN Trust Fund. These obligations are distributed between approximately \$260 billion to reparate war - \$80 billion Iraq, \$80 billion Iran (open to negotiation), \$30 billion Lebanon and \$70 billion Palestine – and to \$166 billion to reparate hostile environmental modification, mostly \$103 billion for Haiti, \$14 billion for Turkey, \$11 billion for Venezuela and \$11 billion for Myanmar (Rohinga inclusive). Beneficiaries:

(1) Afghanistan \$485 million; (2) China \$441 million; (3) Colombia \$500 million; (4) Haiti \$103,322 million; (5) Iran \$80,000 million; (6) Iraq \$82,000 million; (7) Japan \$10,000 million; (8) Lebanon \$30 billion; (9) Libya \$237 million; (10) Morocco \$2,543 million; (11) Myanmar \$11,000; (12) Pakistan \$128 million; (13) Palestine \$10,000 million; (14) Philippines \$500 million; (15) Syria \$3,245 million; (16) Taiwan \$6 million; (17) Turkey \$14,291 million; (18) Ukraine \$10,000 million; (19) Venezuela \$11,487 million.

(1) Afghanistan was hit by a wave of earthquakes between 7th and 15th October, in a region without faults, in 2023 reaching a magnitude of 6.3, directly affecting a total of 43,400 people across six districts. According to UN figures, as of 16 October 1,500 people have been killed and over 2,000 injured, for a total of \$235 million casualty insurance, plus property damage to 2,000 buildings. In 2025 Afghanistan was hit with another wave of earthquakes. On 31 Aug, 3 Sept. and in November 2025.

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

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

(3) Colombia 10 Aug. 2026 a 7.5 magnitude quake killed 331, injured 4,600, displaced more than ten thousand, severely damaged 5,000 buildings, causing an estimated \$500 million damages.

The quake occurred at a depth of 66 km, the same as Peru quakes, ten times deeper than earthquakes in other area.

(4) Haiti's Enriquillo Plantain Garden Fault, twice, on January 10, 2010, a quake of 7.0 magnitude struck at a depth of 8.1 miles, causing an astounding 220,000 deaths, and again on August 14, 2021 a quake of 7.2 magnitude struck at a depth of 6.2 miles, incidental to the discovery that 100 percent of Moïse assassins were State Department International Military Education graduates, after new building codes, another 2,220 died. The January 2010 quake is due \$100 billion for the highest single day casualty count in history, with humanitarian assistance, there remain 2,222 casualties from the August 2021 quake, plus displaced persons and property damage, President Biden is not believed to have paid for, while Haitian security has deteriorated badly. UN relief web estimates total economic damage and losses from this quake at US \$1.6 billion, or about 10 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP). Some 2,528 people are still displaced as a result of the earthquake. The total area affected covers 500 square kilometers and over 800,000 people have been directly affected. There were 2,248 deaths, 12,200 injuries, 650,000 were displaced and 137,500 buildings were damaged. Casualty insurance is estimated at \$3.3 billion.

(5) Iran has suffered an estimated 3,636 total deaths in Iran, which includes 1,701 civilians (including over 300 children), 1,221 military personnel, and 714 unclassified individuals. The official U.S. military casualty count in the war with Iran has risen above 850 total dead and wounded. Broader multi-national estimates for total deaths across all sides in the 2026 Iran war, range between roughly 9,000 and 18,000 killed. Total regional fatalities span multiple nations and involved civilians and combatants of whom between 1,800 and 7,650 killed, alongside roughly 48 to 52 senior commanders. Estimates document thousands of Lebanese and Iranian civilian deaths, alongside casualties in Hezbollah ranks, Israeli localities, and Gulf states. Attacking civilian nuclear reactors, elementary schools after decades of escalating theft and port blocking since Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (United States of America) 1982 the best estimate of the cost of compensation has risen to \$80 billion for Certain Iranian Assets (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) 2023

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

people remain internally displaced, 4.1 million people need humanitarian assistance, and reconstruction is projected to cost at least \$88 billion.

(7) Japan is due a nice round \$1 billion to compensate for two above ground and at least four subterranean nuclear weapon detonations, causing mass casualty events, at 1945 prices. Japan has been more or less compensated with reconstruction and decades of friendship subsequent to the 1945 bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The bombing of Hiroshima on August 6 and Nagasaki on August 9, 1945 caused a total of 246,000 deaths within months with only 50,000 surviving injured, destroying 50,000 buildings. Subsequently Japan's Pacific Rim Subduction Zone is alleged to have been subjected to subterranean tests by the USA. On March 11, 2011 the 9.2 magnitude Tohoku earthquake struck at a depth of 15 miles along the, causing 19,759 deaths and the Fukushima meltdown that brought Obama into compliance with the NPT. Approximately 20,000 people lost their lives and over 2,500 are still officially reported as missing, while a further 6,000 suffered injuries. In total, over 470,000 people were evacuated from their homes, for a total cost of \$2.5 billion. On 14 April 2016 Japan was struck with a 7.0 magnitude quake killing 277, injuring 2,809 displacing 91,700 and damaging 10,000 homes. The January 1, 2024 a 7.5 magnitude quake caused 430 fatalities and over 600 were injured. 62,000 people were ordered to evacuate. Casualty insurance is estimated at \$315 million plus property damage to 4,000 homes and roads. On 28 July 2026 a 6.8 magnitude quake killed 34, injured 123, displaced 10,000 and destroyed 754 buildings, causing an estimated \$125 million damages.

(8) Lebanon, nearly 9,000 people have been killed and over 30,000 injured in Lebanon by Israeli attacks since the conflict began in October 2023. Since the March 2, 2026 escalation at least 4,386 people have been killed and 12,407 wounded. Over one million people have been displaced across Lebanon. Over 1,000 to 1,700 Hezbollah fighters killed. Temporary prefabricated housing units have begun arriving for displaced families in southern Lebanon following extensive destruction from the conflict with Israel. Government estimates indicate that over 62,000 housing units were damaged or destroyed across Lebanon during the conflict. Assessments report roughly 21,700 completely destroyed housing units and 40,500 damaged housing units. Systematic demolitions and strikes have targeted entire border villages, residential buildings, religious sites, schools, and agricultural lands in southern Lebanon. Rebuilding is estimated to cost at least \$4.6 billion, with individual housing units averaging around \$75,000 to reconstruct. After the bank collapse in 2019, and these repeated conflicts with Hezbollah, causing indiscriminate civilian casualty \$30 billion UN Compensated is believed to be due in behalf of Israel ally and weapons supplier, the United States.

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

(10) Morocco's Marrakech mountain fault between the African and Eurasian Plates on September 8, 2023 at 11:11 pm, a 6.8 magnitude quake struck at a depth of 11 miles, causing more 2,000 casualties, a crime against the proposed admission of the African Union into the G20 by India Prime Minister Modi. A total of 2,946 people died, 5,674 were injured and 500,000 were

internally displaced, for total damage to persons of \$2.5 billion, plus property damage to 78,000 buildings.

(11) Myanmar 28 July 2025 a 7.9 magnitude quake killed 5,456, injured 11,404, displaced 30,000 and 157,000 buildings were damaged, causing an estimated \$11 billion in damage. Due to the civil war property is subordinated to casualty insurance to compensate Rohingya refugees and internally displaced persons, including quake victims.

(12) Pakistan flood of July 2023 that killed 214 people, injured 316 and displaced 25,000 damaging and destroying 5,763 homes was certainly caused by the negligent EPA R410a refrigerant disposal. The US is estimated to owe Pakistan \$128 million in damages.

(13) Palestine has suffered more than 27,281 deaths, 2 million have been displaced, 70,336 maimed, and 9,460 detained since Hamas started a war killing 1,200 Israelis, taking 254 hostage, maiming 5,500 and causing minor property damage on 7 October 2023. Palestine is estimated to owe \$35 million in casualty insurance, plus property, more than the initial estimate of \$24 million, including property, in Palestine Israel Terrorism Tribunal: Simchat Torah Memorandum [HA-4-1-24](#) due to new evidence of 5,500 maimed presented by Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in the Gaza Strip (South Africa v. Israel) 2024. Israel is estimated to owe Palestine at least \$10,535 million in casualty insurance, less than the initial \$12 billion estimate, but increasing with every ceasefire violation. Now that it is 6 February 2024 and the ICJ Cold War Presidency has left office, South Africa must again ask the court to vote on their primary request for a ceasefire and withdrawal from Gaza, that had been censored by the US President and Russian Vice-President. Failure to vote for a ceasefire has been the leading charge for the removal of US President Biden, Secretary Blinken and Speaker Johnson, from office, since the FBI delivered a relatively large keg of amphetamine to the red flagged Simchat Torah informant. Netanyahu has slain more than 75 percent of the casualties in the Palestine Israel conflict since the Nakba in 1948. Property taxes shall be levied by Palestine against any Israeli settlements. Palestine shall issue all building and zoning permits in Palestine. Israel allies shall pay UNRWA to pay Palestine \$70 billion UN Compensation due under Art. 19 of the UN Charter.

(14) Philippines, which sits on the Pacific "Ring of Fire", is one of the world's most earthquake-prone countries. Trump is implicated in nuking Philippines by the use of the 'n-word' at the conference of Generals at Quantico Bay on Oct. 10, 2025. Damages were overestimated by temporarily displaced persons. The Philippines is otherwise such an earthquake prone country, a post-American colonial period s-nuke night go undetected. Underground limestone caverns collapse with the same force. The US is not charged with pre-2025 earthquakes, like Japan. Here's a look at some of the most major recent earthquakes in the Philippines: June 8, 2026: An offshore magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck off Mindanao in southern Philippines, [killing at least 35 people](#). Tsunami waves hit on some shores. Oct 10, 2025: Two powerful offshore earthquakes rocked the same region in the southern Philippines, hours apart. The first 7.4 magnitude temblor killed at least seven people. The second one had a 6.8 magnitude and also sparked a local tsunami warning by authorities. Sept. 30, 2025: A magnitude 6.9 earthquake earth-quake shook Bogo City in Cebu province. It caught the region entirely off guard as the local Bogo Bay fault line had been dormant for over 400 years, according to the Philippine Institute of Volcanology

and Seismology. Striking at a shallow depth while residents slept, the rare tremor killed at least 72 people, injured hundreds, and caused widespread destruction, marking one of the most devastating to hit the central region in over a decade. Dec. 2, 2023: A powerful earthquake with a magnitude of 7.6 struck off Mindanao in the southern Philippines, prompting many villagers to flee their homes in panic around midnight. At least three people were killed. Nov. 17, 2023: A magnitude 6.7 earthquake that struck off the coast of Mindanao killed nine people, according to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council. Ceilings in shopping malls collapsed, with landslides and structural damage reported across affected areas. July 27, 2022: A magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck Luzon island in the northern Philippines, killing 11 people. Dec. 15, 2019: A magnitude 6.8 earthquake in Davao del Sur in Mindanao killed 13 people. It was the fourth quake above magnitude 6 to hit Mindanao since October that year.

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

(16 and 17) Türkiye and Syria East Anatolian Fault, on February 6, 2023 a quake of 7.8 magnitude struck at a depth of five miles, causing 50,000 casualties, right after the US Treasury sent an official to discuss sanctions against Russia. The confirmed death toll stood at 59,259: 50,783 in Turkey and 8,476 in Syria. 107,204 injured were injured in Turkey and 14,500 in Syria. 2.7 million people were displaced in Turkey and 103,472 in Syria. Damages were estimated at US\$148.8 billion in Turkey, or nine-percent of the country's GDP, and US \$14.8 billion in Syria. Damage to persons is estimated at \$8.4 billion. Any compensation paid by negligent builders, going to jail in droves, is in addition. US disaster relief assistance in the immediate aftermath of the quake can be reduced from the bill for the US share of property damage. Casualty insurance alone is estimated at \$14.3 billion for Turkey and \$3.3 billion for Syria.

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

World Bank February 2023 Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA2) at the \$411 billion it would take to bring Ukraine per capita to the level of Russian, over the next 10 years.

(19) Venezuela suffered the US to kidnap their sanctioned dictator Nicholas Maduro on January 3, 2026. On 24 June 2026 a 7.2 and 7.5 magnitude doublet killed more than 6,500, injured 226,700, tens of thousands are missing, 60,000 buildings were damaged or destroyed causing an estimated \$11,487 million of property damage. The Venezuelan quake is believed to have been caused by a US 6 km deep s-nuke by laser borer from a Venezuelan mine illegally seized by the US military (Republican National Guard deployment) in contravention to Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources (1962). (Mine) Debris clearance is believed to have triggered the fault 66 km below Colombia and Peru.

US - UN Compensation 1945-2026

No.	Nation	Date	Dead	Injured	Displaced	Detainees	Cost (millions USD)	Buildings
1	Afghanistan	15 Oct. 2023, 31 Aug. 2025; 3 Sep. 2025 3 Nov. 2025	2,235	5,325	0	0	410	8,305
1a	Afghanistan	15 Oct. 2023	4	153	0	0	10	100
1b	Afghanistan	31 Aug. 2025	2,200	4,000	0	0	350	8,000
1c	Afghanistan	3 Nov. 2025	31	1,172	0	0	50	305
2	China	18 Dec. 2023	149	1,000	87,000	0	441	14,000
3	Columbia	10 Aug. 2026	331	4,600	10,000	0	500	5,000
4	Haiti	24 Aug. 2021; Jan 2010	222,248	12,200	2,650,000	0	103,322	137,500
5	Iraq	2003-2010	306,000	0	1,000,000	0	82,000	0
6	Iran	2025-2026	3,468	26,500	3,200,000	0	80,000	122,000
7	Japan	6 & 9 Aug. 1945	246,000	50,000	50,000	0	1,000	50,000
7a	Japan	11 Mar.	19,759	6,000	47,000	0	2,500	400,000

		2011						
7b	Japan	14 Apr. 2016	277	1,000	180,000	0	300	10,000
7c	Japan	1 Jan. 2024	732	1,410	14,000	0	315	204,000
7d	Japan	28 July 2026	39	350	9,000	0	125	754
8	Lebanon	Oct. 2023	9,300	30,000	1,000,000	0	30,000	62,000
9	Libya	11 Sep. 2023	4,361	0	44,862	0	237	400
10	Morocco	8 Sep. 2023	2,946	5,674	500,000	0	2,543	78,000
11	Myanmar	28 March 2025	5,456	11,404	30,000	0	11,000	157,000
12	Pakistan R410 a flood	July 2023	214	316	25,000	0	128	5,763
13	Palestine	US Dosed Hamas 7 Oct. 2023	73,000	173,000	n/a	9,000	71,000	436,000
14	Philippines	October 4 & 9, 2025	79	1,271	80,000	0	500	185,900
15	Syria	6 Feb. 2023	5,951	14,500	103,472	0	3,245	10,600
16	Taiwan	3 April 2024	10	1,100	0	0	6.0	100
17	Turkey	6 Feb. 2023	50,783	107,204	2,700,000	200	14,291	160,000
18	Ukraine	US Dosed Putin 11 Nov. 2021	55,000	380,000	5,900,000	7,000	10,000	167,200
19	Venezuela	3 Jan. & 24 June 2026	5,500	16,700	23,800	2	11,487	60,000
Total	19 nations	1945 - present	1,016,073	854,879	8,807,272	16,202	425,760	2,282,927

Source: Online search by country name, date, casualty, displaced, buildings damaged. UN Atlas, 2024 [HA-9-12-24](#)

5. UN Counted US 2,200 Nuclear Warhead Limit

And he will judge between the nations, and will decide concerning many peoples; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more (Isiah 2:4).

The most recent advisory is that the United States must not manufacture any nuclear weapons until the President has reported on compliance with the 2,200 nuclear-warhead limit pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 42USC§2122. Serial numbers of all nuclear weapons must be tabulated to determine their disposition: active, dismantled, detonated, whether or not lost or stolen pursuant to the Explosives Excise Tax in Sec. 40,000(c) of An Act Supplementing appropriations for Fiscal Years 2017-2027 [HA-30-7-26](#). The UN is always welcome to one percent of any federal revenue stream that crosses international borders, for the invaluable service of cross-examining IRS revenue reporting. Trump's evil Bureau of Fiscal Service and Office of Management and Budget (BOMB) mercs (mercenaries who are excessively compensated and may not be prosecuted under the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions) must be discharged with extreme prejudice against their enormous overestimates and indiscriminate damage caused by their peculiar explosive email (National Guard forward) pursuant to 11USC§727 (all to IRS Statistics). Staff salaries (other than *US v. Russell Vought* must be removed from office to stop the deplorable Presidential pardon of the exact treason that is driving the President to the German mad-house 18USC§2381) protected 28USC§586(e). The US nuclear arsenal needs to be held accountable for the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit before the US can engage in any more nuclear weapon modernization spending, that will be taxed, or fined 26USC§7201, to better insure explosives against casualty with the General Fund.

A. As of the invasion of Ukraine in 2022 the Doomsday Clock has moved to 100 second till midnight from 2 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 13,142 nuclear warheads, more than 90% belong to Russia and the United States. The New START declaration of the United States is that 1,350 strategic nuclear warheads be deployed on 652 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers. The New START declaration for the Russian Federation is 1,444 strategic warheads deployed on 527 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers. The United States Department of Defense has a nuclear stockpile of 3,750 nuclear weapons, of which 1,389 are active and possesses another 1,800 retired warheads. The Russian Federation holds a military stockpile of 4,497 nuclear warheads, of which 1,459 are deployed and another 1,760 retired warheads awaiting dismantlement. According to the World Population Review Nuclear Weapons by Country 2022 both United States, by 39, and Russia, by 15, exceed New START limits on deployed nuclear weapons. Both the United States and Russia obviously respect the 1,700 limit for the US and 1,800 limit for Russian warheads set by the 2010 NPT Review Conference, the most recent agreement, however a closer look at the rhetoric is needed to determine both nuclear superpowers are not in compliance.

1. 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. When the NPT requires that the US must limit their arsenal to 1,700 – 2,200 this means that they may not possess more than 1,700 active and inactive weapons in their stockpile, and not more than 500 retired nuclear weapons that have not yet been recycled. This means that the US is over the 1,700 warhead stockpile limit by 2,050 inactive warheads to be retired. Russia is over the 1,800 limit by 2,697 inactive warheads to be retired. This brings the number of retired nuclear warheads to be recycled to 3,850 US and 4,457 Russia. It is not enough to make passive reference to Isaiah 2:4. Parties must establish a robust nuclear weapons recycling program, carefully safeguarded by the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) against unlawful acquisition of nuclear warheads and materials, despite incessant cyber-hacking on the topic and evidence indicating clandestine use of the US nuclear arsenal to nuke the Enriquillo Plain Garden Fault in Haiti, as the spearpoint of international efforts to bring the United States and Russia into compliance with the NPT.

World Nuclear Forces, January 2013, 2018 and 2022

Country	Year of First Nuclear Test	Warhead Stockpile 2013	Other Warheads 2013	Total Inventory 2013	Warhead Stockpile 2018	Other Warheads 2018	Total Inventory 2018	Warhead Stockpile 2022	Other Warheads 2022	Total Inventory 2022
United States	1945	2,150	5,550	7,700	4,000 / 1,350 deployed	2,550	6,550	3,750/1,389 deployed	1,800	5,550
Russia	1949	1,800	6,700	8,500	4,350 / 1,444 deployed	2,500	6,850	4,497/1,458 deployed	1,760	6,257
United Kingdom	1952	160	65	225	215	0	215	225	0	225
France	1960	290	10	300	300	0	300	290	0	290
China	1964	250	0	250	280	0	280	350	0	350
India	1974	90-100	0	90-100	135	0	135	156	0	165
Pakistan	1998	100-120	0	100-120	145	0	145	165	0	165
Israel		80	0	80	80	0	80	90	0	90
North Korea	2006	6-8	0	6-8	15	0	15	50	0	50

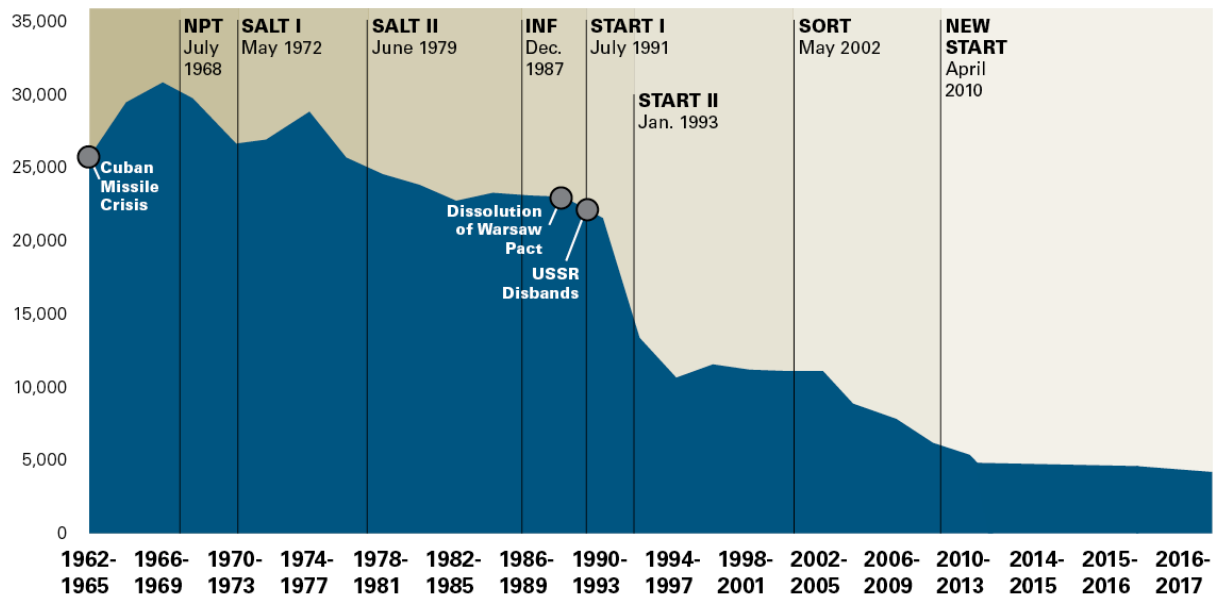
Source: Application Instituting Proceedings Obligations Concerning Negotiations Relating to Cessations of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament 24 April 2014; World Population Review Nuclear Weapons by Country 2022

2. Five states are recognized by the NPT as nuclear weapon states (NWS): China (signed 1992), France (1992), the Soviet Union (1968; obligations and rights now assumed by the Russian Federation), the United Kingdom (1968), and the United States (1968), which also happen to be the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Four other states are known or believed to possess nuclear weapons: India, Pakistan, and North Korea have openly tested and declared that they possess nuclear weapons, while Israel is deliberately ambiguous regarding its nuclear weapons status. It is estimated that the United States provides about 180 tactical B61 nuclear bombs for use by Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey under NATO agreements and may be extended to Poland after the Russian invasion of Ukraine. On 27 February 2022, shortly after the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, Belarusians voted in a referendum to repeal the post-Soviet Constitutional prohibition on basing of nuclear weapons in Belarus. At a meeting on 25 June 2022, Russian President Putin and President of Belarus Lukashenko agreed the deployment of Russian short-range nuclear-capable missiles. The transfer of nuclear warheads would require a further decision, possibly after a number of years, and might be tied to future NATO decisions.

3. The estimated number of US warheads deployed in Europe has gone down from nearly 200 non-strategic (tactical) nuclear weapons deployed in Europe in NATO nuclear sharing agreements in 2005 to 100 in 2021 and may be extended to Poland after the Russian invasion of Ukraine. 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. As of 2021 there are an estimated 20 US warheads stored in each Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Turkey. Canada hosted weapons under the control of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), rather than NATO, until 1984, and Greece until 2001. US nuclear weapons sharing nations could take the initiative to fully dismantle and recycle the 15 active, deployed, nuclear warheads the US is estimated to need to eliminate to comply with New START goals.

U.S. Nuclear Weapons Stockpile, 1962-2017

Since the late-1960s, the United States and Russia have signed a series of nuclear arms treaties that have contributed to steep cuts in their active and inactive nuclear warhead stockpiles.



Sources: U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense, Arms Control Association. Updated: January 19, 2017.

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 140,000 people instantly and 240,000 eventually. The 1946 U.S.-sponsored Baruch Plan sought to outlaw nuclear weapons and internationalise the use of nuclear energy. 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, 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. Nonetheless, the Soviet Union conducted its first nuclear test explosion in 1949, the United Kingdom (1952), France (1960), and China (1964) followed.

1. 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. 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. 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.

2. The NPT is the cornerstone of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. 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. P

3. 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. There have been too many reactor meltdowns for nuclear energy to be termed "clean energy" and propaganda describing nuclear energy as "clean energy" must be prohibited.

4. The UN 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)) that required an additional *Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* ICJ No. 95 (1996) to produce a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996 and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (PNW) in 1997. 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." That was reaffirmed in *Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. India)* 2014-2016.

C. 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.

2. 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.

3. The first Soviet nuclear test, code named "First Lightning", detonated a plutonium bomb on 29 August 1949. The Soviet thermonuclear program shifted into high gear in mid-1948 after accumulating information about American investigations provoked considerable concern. The U.S. had already demonstrated the ability to build a 10 megaton bomb in November 1952 with the Ivy Mike test, but the Soviets had no idea how to duplicate the feat. The Soviet Union's first test of a two-stage radiation implosion (aka Sakharov's "Third Idea", and Teller-Ulam) design. It was air dropped by a crew commanded by F. P. Golovashko (made Hero of the Soviet Union). The bomb exploded underneath an inversion layer, which focused the shock back toward the ground unexpectedly. This refracted shock wave did unanticipated collateral damage, killing three people from a building collapse. The Chagan Test was the Soviet Union's first "industrial nuclear explosion", the equivalent of the US "Plowshare" program for developing peaceful nuclear explosives (PNEs). The crater formed by the Chagan explosion had a diameter of 408 m and a depth of 100 m. A major lake (10,000,000 m³) was quickly formed behind the 20-35 m high upraised lip. Shortly after the explosion, earthmoving equipment was used to cut a channel through the lip so that water from the river could enter the crater. Spring melt soon filled the crater with 6.4 million m³ of water, and the reservoir behind the crater was filled with 10 million m³ of water. These reservoirs are known informally as Lake Chagan or Lake Balapan. Subsidence of the crater slopes subsequently reduced the crater storage capacity by about 25%. Both reservoirs exist today in substantially the same form and are still used to provide water for cattle in the area. Efrim P. Slavskiy, Minister of the Medium Machine Building Ministry (the ministry responsible for the entire Soviet nuclear weapons program) was reported to have been the first person to have taken a swim in the crater lake.

D. Great Britain became the third country to develop nuclear weapons in 1952. 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. 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 United States and Israel are nuclear terrorism defendants of the NPT and International Atomic Energy Administration (IAEA). Israel is not authorized to possess the nuclear weapons they are known to possess and occasionally bombs Iranian nuclear facilities alleged to be developing nuclear weapons. The United States is the only nation to ever use nuclear weapons offensively. The United States and Israel do not have the right to prosecute non-nuclear weapons states for allegedly trying to develop nuclear weapons. The United States

and Israel may submit information to the IAEA for inspection and UN enforcement, but have a tendency to corrupt the UN.

1. 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.

2. 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 Beryl 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.

3. As a result of testing in the French Polynesian atolls, fallout spread by rain. 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 *Aven*, 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.

E. 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.

1. 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 disarmament 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

F. Kim Il Sung actively engaged in nuclear research programs in the 1950s, when it feared that North Korea might lag behind South Korea and their nuclear armed American ally President Truman whose invasion of Korea was unauthorized by Congress and involve countless massacres of civilians, most poetically at No Gun Ri. The North agreed to peaceful development programs with the Soviet Union in order to establish nuclear infrastructure. In the 1970s he regime initiated a nuclear program in earnest. Pyongyang saw the emerging global nuclear non-proliferation regime in the 1970s as a way of enhancing its ability to acquire a nuclear deterrent. North Korea joined the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1974 and between 1975 and 1979 had a nuclear scientist stationed at the IAEA's head office in Geneva. The scientist's key role was to siphon information from the agency in order to learn how to design a nuclear reactor. In 1980, North Korea was able to build a reactor that could produce weapons-grade plutonium. In the decades since then, the reactor has since generated power sufficient for only 23 days of electricity. North Korea could have the material for more than one hundred nuclear weapons, according to analysts' estimates. It has successfully tested missiles that could strike the United States with a nuclear warhead. It has the world's fourth-largest military, with more than 1.2 million personnel, and is believed to possess chemical and biological weapons. Despite UN Security Council sanctions and past summits involving North Korea, South Korea, and the United States on denuclearization, Pyongyang continues to test ballistic missiles. North Korea spends nearly a quarter of its gross domestic product (GDP) on its military, according to U.S. State Department estimates.

1. The United States has pursued a variety of policy responses to the proliferation challenges posed by North Korea, including military cooperation with U.S. allies in the region, wide-ranging sanctions, and non-proliferation mechanisms such as export controls. The United States also engaged in two major diplomatic initiatives to have North Korea abandon its nuclear weapons efforts in return for aid. In 1994, faced with North Korea's announced intent to withdraw from the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), which requires non-nuclear weapon states to forswear the development and acquisition of nuclear weapons, the United States and North Korea signed the Agreed Framework. Under this agreement, Pyongyang committed to freezing its illicit plutonium weapons program in exchange for aid to alleviate a particularly bad famine that took more than a million lives. Following the collapse of this agreement in 2002, North Korea claimed that it had withdrawn from the NPT in January 2003 and once again began operating its nuclear facilities. The second major diplomatic effort were the Six-Party Talks initiated in August of 2003 which involved China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and the United States. In between periods of stalemate and crisis, those talks arrived at critical breakthroughs in 2005, when North Korea pledged to abandon "all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs" and return to the NPT, and in 2007, when the parties agreed on a series of steps to implement that 2005 agreement, rather than the 1994 food not bombs agreement, we return to.

2. North Korea subsequently conducted six nuclear tests, first in October 2006 and then in May

2009 under former Supreme Leader Kim Jong-il. Under Kim Jong-un, Kim Jong-il's son who assumed power in late 2011, the nuclear program markedly accelerated. Kim has directed four nuclear tests—in February 2013, January and September 2016, and September 2017—and 160 missile tests, far exceeding the number of trials conducted under his father, Kim Jong Il, and grandfather, North Korea's founder, Kim Il-sung. With each test, North Korea's nuclear explosions have grown in power. The first explosion in 2006 was a plutonium-fueled atomic bomb with a yield equivalent to two kilotons of TNT, an energy unit used to measure the power of an explosive blast. The 2009 test had a yield of eight kilotons; the 2013 and January 2016 tests both had yields of approximately seventeen kilotons; and the September 2016 test had a yield of thirty-five kilotons, according to data from the Nuclear Threat Initiative, a Washington, DC-based nonpartisan think tank. (For comparison, the U.S. bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, the first atom bomb, had an estimated yield of sixteen kilotons.) The nuclear test carried out on September 3, 2017, was significantly larger, experts say, and indicated that the country has developed much more powerful bomb-making technology. Estimates from seismic activity led observers to conclude that the explosion likely exceeded two hundred kilotons. An explosion of such a size gives credence to North Korea's claims of having developed a hydrogen bomb.

3. As North Korea tests ballistic missiles, the north eastern Pacific is artificially warmed, ostensibly by clandestine self-combusting railcars of indeterminate ownership, finder keeper, impersonating North Korean ballistic missiles, mirroring the original US warming in the North Atlantic patented by the US 9-11-84, causing a severe drought in agriculturally sensitive North Korea for several years and record temperatures in China in summer of 2022 when the thermal pollution was temporarily dismantled and then reassembled. A United Nations food security assessment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (also known as North Korea) has found that following the worst harvest in 10 years, due to dry spells, heatwaves and flooding, about 10.1 million people suffer from severe food shortages, meaning they do not have enough food until the next harvest. reduced harvest, coupled with increased post-harvest losses, has led to an uncovered food deficit of 1.36 million metric tons after considering the commercial import capacity of the country. Many families survive on a monotonous diet of rice and kimchi most of the year, eating very little protein. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is sought to negotiate a peace treaty for the undeclared Korean War beginning in 1950 between the United States, South Korean and North Korea, whereby the United States Food for Peace Program provides 1.35 million metric tons of rice and diverse foods, and South Korea the kimchi to be distributed by the FAO. North Korea would be obligated to terminate their nuclear weapons program, recycle fissile material to generate civilian energy and stop testing ballistic missiles. North Korea would get the imported food they need and hopefully the drought would lift, without the North Korean ballistic missile tests to warm the Pacific about.

G. The Korb Report argued for limiting the US 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. 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.

1. 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 New START declaration of the United States is that 1,350 strategic nuclear warheads be deployed on 652 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers, the Obama Administration is believed to have achieved. The New START declaration for the Russian Federation is 1,444 strategic warheads deployed on 527 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers. The United States Department of Defence currently has a nuclear stockpile of 3,750 nuclear weapons, of which 1,389 are active, and possesses another 1,800 retired warheads. The Russian Federation holds a military stockpile of 4,497 nuclear warheads, of which 1,459 are deployed and another 1,760 retired warheads awaiting dismantlement. According to the World Population Review Nuclear Weapons by Country 2022 both United States, by 39, and Russia, by 15, exceed New START limits on deployed nuclear weapons.

2. President Obama committed the United States, at the 2012 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. Both the United States and Russia obviously respect the 1,700 limit for the US and 1,800 limit for Russian warheads set by the 2010 NPT Review Conference, the most recent agreement, however a closer look at the rhetoric is needed to determine both nuclear superpowers are not in compliance. The NPT can only be interpreted to requires that the US must limit their arsenal to 1,700 – 2,200 this means that they may not possess more than 1,700 active and inactive weapons in their stockpile, and not more than 500 retired nuclear weapons that have not yet been recycled. This means that the US is over the 1,700 warhead stockpile limit by 2,050 inactive warheads to be retired. Russia is over the 1,800 limit by 2,697 inactive warheads to be retired. This brings the number of retired nuclear warheads to be recycled to 3,850 US and 4,457 Russia.

3. Atomic Energy Act 42USC§2122l, Prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303, Nuclear Non-Proliferation 22USC§3201 et seq., Nuclear Proliferation Prevention 22USC§6301 et seq and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty – United

States Additional Protocol Implementation 22USC§8101 et seq. invalid false allegations severable at 22USC§8103 in regards to the *Legality of the Use by a State of Nuclear Weapons in Armed Conflict* (1993-1996), *Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* ICJ No. 95 (1996), *Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. India)* 2014-2016.

4. Radioactive wastes are stored so as to avoid any chance of radiation exposure to people, or any pollution. The radioactivity of the wastes decays with time, providing a strong incentive to store high-level waste for about 50 years before disposal. Disposal of low-level waste is straightforward and can be undertaken safely almost anywhere. Storage of used fuel is normally under water for at least five years and then often in dry storage. Deep geological disposal is widely agreed to be the best solution for final disposal of the most radioactive waste produced. Storage ponds at reactors, and those at centralized facilities such as CLAB in Sweden, are 7-12 meters deep to allow the racked fuel assemblies to be covered by several meters of water. The fuel assemblies are typically about 4 m long and standing on end. The multiple racks are made of metal with neutron absorbers incorporated in it. The circulating water both shields and cools the fuel. These pools are robust constructions made of thick reinforced concrete with steel liners. Ponds at reactors may be designed to hold all the used fuel for the life of the reactor, but usually the design assumes some removal of cooled fuel for reprocessing or to dry storage. Some storage of fuel assemblies which have been cooling in ponds for at least five years is in dry casks or vaults, typically with air circulation inside concrete shielding.

5. Dry storage has been used at US nuclear power plants since 1986, and at least one-third of the total US used fuel is now in dry storage casks. Facilities are at most of the nuclear power plant sites (including some closed ones). As of the end of 2019, 3203 casks had been loaded at 72 interim spent fuel storage installations (ISFSIs) in the USA. Transfer from wet storage to dry casks at a power plant site may use special shielded transfer casks, which are less robust than those used for transport beyond the site. Casks may contain a sealed canister which can be transferred from one kind of cask to another. Sealed multi-purpose canisters (MPCs), also called dual-purpose canisters (DPCs), each holding up to 89 fuel assemblies with inert gas, are commonly used for transporting, storing and eventual disposal of used fuel. MPCs are contained inside robust overpacks – metal for transport, or mainly concrete for storage. Each MPC, constructed using 13 mm welded stainless steel with a secure lid and internal fuel basket to hold and keep the fuel assemblies separate, is designed for up to 45 kW heat load. MPCs have standard external dimensions and the number of fuel assemblies actually loaded into one depends on their characteristics. Some are double-walled (DWC), with helium in between the layers. Once an MPC is loaded the contents should never need to be handled again. Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material 2018 Edition. World Nuclear Association. Storage and Disposal of Radioactive Waste, May 2021

Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons ICJ No. 95 (1996)

Allegation of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 2022

Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda)
1999-2022

Atomic Energy Act 42USC§21221

Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) 1996

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council embezzlement of *Authentication and Access to Financial Institution Services and Systems*. Arlington, Virginia. August 11, 2021

Legality of the Use by a State of Nuclear Weapons in Armed Conflict (1993-1996)

Laundering of monetary Instruments 18USC§1956

Nuclear Non-Proliferation 22USC§3201 et seq.

Nuclear Proliferation Prevention 22USC§6301 et seq

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty – United States Additional Protocol Implementation
22USC§8101 et seq.

Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. India) 2014-2016

Penalty for unauthorized participation by convicted individual 12USC§1829

Prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303

Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). New York. 2-27 May 2005

Sanders, Tony J. Hydrocortisone, Eucalyptus, Lavender, Peppermint or Salt Helps Water Cure Coronavirus Colds; Mentholiptus Cough Drop Cures SARS and Influenza; Purple Pitcher Plant Cures Monkeypox Act of 2023. Hospitals & Asylums HA-15-9-22, as amended

Severability 22USC§8103

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

Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (1997)

UN Assembly Resolution 1 (I) of 24 January 1946

UN Assembly Resolution 21 of 2 April 1947

UN Assembly Resolution 808 (IX) A of 4 November 1954

UN Assembly Resolution 46/3 of 17 September 1991

World Nuclear Association. Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material 2018 Edition. Storage and Disposal of Radioactive Waste. May 2021

6. Discharge of the USAID Cancellation

Sec. 1 of the President's Budget is reformulated to better suite the US Presidential candidate Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez sex offender rehabilitation program HA-25-9-26: An Act To amend Title 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRAl-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee), Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC), and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to United States Customs (USC). To distinguish the US Foreign Service as a Customs sub-agency, and the obsolete State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Organizations budget, from the old State Department in OMB Historical Tables, to new UN Trust Fund outlays by agency row, by Code of Federal Regulations federal agency recognition of the US Trustee Program and UN agency [HA-2-2-26](#) provides (a) There is a balance available for the United Nations to collect a total of \$71,011 million arrears FY 26 to pay for regular dues to international organizations and USAID cancellation 2025 and FY 26 that goes up to \$92 billion FY 27 pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act 31USC§1502(b) and Art. 19 of the UN Charter.

International military finance historical zero federal spending for foreign weapons sales adjusted, State Department Foreign Operations and Related Programs actual low total budget request of \$24,488 million FY 25 incurs current year cost of \$95,499 million FY 26 to pay for arrears, before subsidizing to the \$62,574 million FY 27 baseline for 3 percent inflation. However, not having paid the humanitarian cost of UN Agency arrears the cost of the USAID cancellation goes up to an estimated \$92 billion FY 27. *US v. Marco Rubio* must be careful not to go down in conservative history as the biggest state department spender in history and must surrender the residual State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Organizations spending to US Customs – DHS budget in brief. Residual spending and burdensome accounting, would have to continue until after an equal or greater amount of annual money (and services) had been transferred to the UN Trust Fund continuation of the State Department and International Assistance rows in OMB Outlays by Agency Historical Table.

The UN Trustee should care the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the only federal agency, other than the UN, whose deficiency is in dire need of a waiver of sovereign immunity for \$5,638 million supplemental appropriations, 135 percent more than \$4,160 million received, to sustain three percent inflation to \$9,799 million FY 26 11USC§106, 31USC§1106. \$17.1 billion Meta Trustee may interest free loan the US \$100 million UNESCO dues plus \$500 million arrears to redress teen suicide, Google collaborative overnight loan at T-bond interest rate, is sought for the Global Digital Compact to secure \$5.6 billion FY 26 year end and maybe also FY 27 to ensure the EPA is fully funded to condemn municipal, purified and distilled water without electrolytes, with \$2.25 liters of Smart Water at the Dollar General, to the held in Trust with Environment Division against the warrior lawyer *United States v. Lee Zeldin* 42USC§300i-1

for the UN Policy Brief – Towards a Human Rights – Based Approach to Water Sanitation and Environmental Action (2026) that clearly gives rise to an inalienable constitutional right to clean water to be Bristol Stool charted in the next draft of the Constitution of Hospitals & Asylums Non-Government Economy ([CHANGE](#)).

A waiver of sovereign immunity is usually sought to enforce supplemental appropriations or changes estimated at \$29,395 million FY 25 plus \$31,316 million FY 26, to pay total arrears of \$60,711 million due FY 26, in addition to the \$29,395 million already paid FY 26, and achieve stable 3 percent inflation for services FY 27. An Act To change the name of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to United States Customs (USC), Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC), and amend Title 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRai-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee). The best outcome would be for the US to pay their UN dues in full, and reallocate all \$20 billion in funds, food, medicine, and diplomats, stolen from USAID to the UN. Budget Request: \$49,614 million FY 17; \$50,956 million FY 18; \$50,079 million FY 19; \$50,640 million FY 20; \$51,911 million FY 21; \$52,854 million FY 22; \$57,831 million FY 23; \$57,596 million FY 24; \$24,488 million FY 25; \$95,499 million FY 26. Current Year Balance available saved to pay Arrears: \$34,545 million FY 25; \$36,466 million FY 26.

1. State Department, Foreign Relations and Related Programs Budget Request **[2CFR§414.1](#)**

2. Contributions to International Organizations Detail [2CFR§414.1](#)

Work Cited

Activities affecting armed forces during war 18USC§2388
Admission of new Members to the United Nations [A/ES-10/L.30/Rev.1](#)
Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008)
Balance available. Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1502
Cancellation of removal; adjustment of status 8USC§1229b
Draft Articles of State Responsibility for Internationally Wrongful Act (2001)
Entries and statements generally 18USC§1001
Establishment of Department 22USC§2651 et seq
Food for Peace P.L. 480, Title II
Foreign Service (Rogers) Act of 1946
General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (1947)
Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (2004)
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International Public Sector Standards Board Handbook of International Public Sector Accounting Pronouncements 2022 Edition Vol. I.
Rome Statute (1999)
State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 17, FY 19-FY26
Supplemental appropriations and changes 31USC§1106

Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007)

Uruguay Round 19USC§3511

V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump No. 25-00066 and *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077 of May 28, 2025

Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106

Yoshida Int'l, Inc. v. United States, 378 F. Supp.1155, 73 Cust. Ct. 1 (1974)

1. State Department, Foreign Relations and Related Programs 2CFR§414.1

(a) 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), the same year Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse of the United States Code was codified on June 24, 1924. Authorization was continued by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 22USC§2651 et seq. The United States maintains the largest system of embassies in the world with 276 diplomatic missions in 195 foreign countries. US Consular offices abroad process an estimated 7 million visa applications annually. The State Department receives 30 million applications regarding an estimated 150 million passports in circulation in 2020. The United States is the largest financial contributor to the United Nations (UN) system, assessed to provide 22% of the UN regular budget and 27.5% of UN peacekeeping budgets.

(1) The FY 26 State Department Foreign Operations and Related Programs was tardy and the \$20 billion State USAID cancellation constitutes deprivation of relief 18USC§246 burdening creditors of the United States 18USC§914 with charging the Secretary of State his vote in the Assembly for collective arrears exceeding two years regular dues pursuant to Art. 19 of the UN Charter. A waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106 is wanted to enforce supplemental appropriations or changes estimated at \$29,395 million FY 25 plus \$31,316 million FY 26, to pay total arrears of \$60,711 million due FY 26 pursuant to 31USC§1106 in addition to the \$29,395 million already paid FY 26, and achieve stable 3 percent inflation for services FY 27. The best outcome would be for the US to pay their UN dues in full, and pay arrears, funds, food, medicine, and diplomats, stolen from USAID to the UN whereas there is a balance available pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1502. All other scenarios involve embarrassingly wrong-voting \$50 billion on \$250 billion UN Compensation owing United States immediately losing the right to vote in the UN Assembly for collective non-payment of more than two years of regular dues under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. Arrears can be calculated for the FY 25 implementation of the FY 26 budget cut proposal, \$59,033 million FY 25A – \$29,638 million FY 26B = \$29,395 million FY 25 arrears; \$60,954 million FY 26B – \$29,638 million FY 26A = \$31,316 million FY 26 arrears. Arrears: \$29,395 million FY 25; \$31,316 million FY 26.

(2) The State Department, Foreign Relations and Related Programs budget request is too long and difficult to add-up. The prior administration abolished the Overseas Contingency Operations division pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act and requires more work to produce a total without having to distinguish between Functions 150, 300 and 800. Besides arrears there are two fraudulent entries and statements that must be corrected pursuant to 18USC§1001. However,

they are terrorist. One, Foreign Military Finance \$6 billion FY 2023-FY26 is actually historically zero. International Military Finance is an entirely fictitious expression of international military sales by US corporations, to the listed beneficiaries, none of whom receive any outlays from the federal government. Willfully making or conveying false reports or false statements regarding activities affecting armed forces during 'war' is cross-referenced 18USC§2388 and §1001. Two, USAID budget cuts, close-outs and non—payment of dues began immediately when Trump and Secretary of State Rubio stole office in January 2025, but the cuts are not accounted for until FY 26 when they remain in full effect and seem to be expanding to terminate previously concealed programs. The US is therefore collectively charged for arrears as if they had only paid the low amount they promised in FY 26 in both FY 25 and FY 26. Consistent annual reporting under Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008) can only be explained with Arrears pursuant rule 66 of the International Public Sector Standards Board Handbook of International Public Sector Accounting Pronouncements 2022 Edition Vol. I.

(3) An Act To change the name of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to United States Customs (USC), Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC), and amend Title 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRAl-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee) is needed to qualify the legislator. The economic growth objective (EGO) “it is desirable so far as possible to adopt measures which expand rather than contract international trade ” in Art. XII(3)(a) of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) requires the United States to repeal transitional USMCA anticipatory tariff proclamation authority 19USC§4513 and update Uruguay Round 19USC§3511(d) to acknowledge the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) pursuant to *V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump* No. 25-00066 and *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077 of May 28, 2025, *Yoshida Int’l, Inc. v. United States*, 378 F. Supp.1155, 73 Cust. Ct. 1 (1974). There is a \$5,305 (2026) fine to pay UN Compensation for deportation, a crime against humanity Art. 7(d) of the Rome Statute, to ensure safe naturalization, after wrongful detention, or reception in country of origin under 24USC§322. Common law naturalization after seven years Cancellation of removal; adjustment of status 8USC§1229b; *Holder v. Gutierrez*; *Holder v. Sawyers*, 566 U.S. 583 (2012).

(b) Actual numbers are entered State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Fiscal Year budget request FY 19 – FY 26. Often vague and inconsistent Subtotals are removed to reduce data entry and improve accuracy of the Budget Request total. Rescissions, programs discontinued before FY 24, and Trust Funds overruled by the subtotal due to accounting in millions rather than thousands, are indicated with a capital letter ie. A. \$1,423 million are saved by agreeing to cut International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement FY 26. It is necessary to enforce the historical zero for International Military Finance FY 25C codified, FY 26A in the Table with a \$5,150 million fine to reduce the deficit against FY 26A in the Table codified FY 25B. FY 25 estimates are overruled by FY 26 cuts, expressed FY 25 B, in the codification, and FY 26A in the table. Novel \$5,397 million FY 26 for \$2,500 International Humanitarian Assistance and \$2,897 million America First Opportunity cuts are to be seized by the United Nations to compensate for the USAID cancellation. In the codification FY 25A are the original estimates for FY 25 for the FY 25 Budget Request; FY 25B is the cut falsely reported for FY 26 in the FY 26 budget request; FY 26A is 3 percent inflation from FY 25A baseline; FY 26B

include Arrears; if Arrears are not paid FY 26 actual low spending shall equate with exponentially increasing current year dues.

(i) Total, State and International Affairs, including Functions 150, 300 and 800: \$49,614 million FY 17; \$50,956 million FY 18; \$50,079 million FY 19; \$50,640 million FY 20; \$51,911 million FY 21; \$52,856 million FY 22; \$57,831 million FY 23; \$57,596 million FY 24; \$59,033 million FY 25A; \$57,485 million FY 25B overestimate excluded in codification; \$24,488 million FY 25C equals FY 26A in Table codified as FY 25B; \$24,488 million FY 26A excluded; \$60,954 million FY 26B baseline codified as FY 26A; \$95,499 million FY 26C balance available to pay for arrears codified FY 26B. Total Arrears: \$34,545 million FY 25; \$36,466 million FY 26. Distribution of Arrears is codified by calculating $FY\ 25A - FY\ 25B + FY\ 26A = FY\ 26B$.

(1) Ongoing Operations: \$5,046 million FY 17; \$5,063 million FY 18; \$5,158 million FY 19; \$5,101 million FY 20; \$5,136 million FY 21; \$5,504 million FY 22; \$5,737 million FY 23; \$5,737 million FY 24; \$6,183 million FY 25A; \$4,832 million FY 25B; \$6,379 million FY 26A; \$7,730 million FY 26B.

(2) Worldwide Security Protection: \$4,642 million FY 17; \$3,757 million FY 18; \$4,096 million FY 19; \$4,096 million FY 20; \$4,121 million FY 21; \$3,788 million FY 22; \$3,814 million FY 23; \$3,814 million FY 24; \$3,929 million FY 25A; \$3,738 million FY 25B; \$4,047 million FY 26A; \$4,238 million FY 26B.

(3) Rescission: 0 FY 17; 0 FY 18; -\$301 million FY 19; -\$250 million FY 20; 0 FY 21; 0 FY 22; 0 FY 23; 0 FY 24; -\$200 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(4) Capital Investment Fund: \$12.6 million FY 17; \$103 million FY 18; \$93 million FY 19; \$140 million FY 20; \$250 million FY 21; \$300 million FY 22; \$389 million FY 23; \$389 million FY 24; \$402 million FY 25A; \$400 million FY 25B; \$414 million FY 26A; \$416 million FY 26B.

(5) Consular Border Security Program, net: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; -\$100 million FY 22; -\$491 million FY 23; -\$481 million FY 24; -\$691 million FY 25A; -\$400 million FY 25B; -\$500 million FY 26.

(6) Worldwide Security Upgrade: \$2,221 million FY 17; \$1,549 million FY 18; \$1,198 million FY 19; \$1,206 million FY 20; \$1,181 million FY 21; \$1,132 million FY 22; \$1,055 million FY 23; \$1,055 million FY 24; \$962 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$991 million FY 26A; \$1,953 million FY 26B.

(A) WSU Rescission: 0 FY 17- FY19; -\$243 million FY 20; 0 FY 21; -\$670 million FY 22; -\$42 million FY 23; -\$42 million FY 24; -\$175 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(7) Office of the Inspector General: \$145 million FY 17; \$146 million FY 18; \$146 million FY 19; \$146 million FY 20; \$146 million FY 21; \$132 million FY 22; \$134 million FY 23; \$134 million FY 24; \$134 million FY 25A; \$134 million FY 25B; \$146 million FY 26.

(8) Educational and Cultural Exchange: \$634 million FY 17; \$646 million FY 18; \$701 million FY 19; \$731 million FY 20; \$740 million FY 21; \$754 million FY 22; \$778 million FY 23; \$778 million FY 24; \$778 million FY 25A; \$50 million FY 25B; \$848 million FY 26A; \$1,576 million FY 26B.

(9) Representational Expenses: \$8 million FY 17; \$8 million FY 18; \$8 million FY 19; \$7 million FY 20; \$7 million FY 21; \$7.4 million FY 22; \$7.4 million FY 23; \$7.4 million FY 24; \$7.4 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$8.1 million FY 26A; \$15.5 million FY 26B.

(10) Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials: \$30 million FY 17; \$31 million FY 18; \$31 million FY 19; \$31 million FY 20; \$31 million FY 21; \$31 million FY 22; \$31 million FY 23; \$31 million FY 24; \$31 million FY 25A; \$31 million FY 25B; \$33 million FY 26.

(11) Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services: \$8 million FY 17; \$8 million FY 18; \$8 million FY 19; \$268 million FY 20; \$8 million FY 21; \$7.4 million FY 22; \$9 million FY 23; \$9 million FY 24; \$9 million FY 25A; \$9 million FY 25B; \$10 million FY 26.

(12) Repatriation Loans Program Account: \$1.3 million FY 17; \$1.3 million FY 18; \$1.3 million FY 19; \$1.3 million FY 20; \$2.5 million FY 21; \$1.8 million FY 22; \$1.3 million FY 23; \$1.3 million FY 24; \$1.3 million FY 25A; \$3 million FY 25B; \$1.3 million FY 26.

(13) Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan: \$32 million FY 17; \$32 million FY 18; \$32 million FY 19; \$32 million FY 20; \$32 million FY 21; \$33 million FY 22; \$34 million FY 23; \$34 million FY 24; \$38 million FY 25A; \$36 million FY 25B; \$38 million FY 26A; \$40 million FY 26B.

(14) Contributions to International Organizations: \$1,374 million FY 17; \$1,431 million FY 18; \$1,387 million FY 19; \$1,416 million FY 20; \$1,583 million FY 21; \$1,662 million FY 22; \$1,619 million FY 23; \$1,616 million FY 24; \$1,716 million FY 25A; \$264 million FY 25B; \$1,790 million FY 26A; \$3,242 million FY 26B.

(15) Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA): \$1,908 million FY 17; \$1,382 million FY 18; \$1,551 million FY 19; \$1,526 million FY 20; \$1,456 million FY 21; \$1,499 million FY 22; \$1,482 million FY 23; \$1,482 million FY 24; \$1,571 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$1,618 million FY 26A; \$3,189 million FY 26B.

(16) The Asia Foundation: \$17 million FY 17; \$17 million FY 18; \$17 million FY 19; \$19 million FY 20; \$20 million FY 21; \$21.5 million FY 22; \$22 million FY 23; \$22 million FY 24; \$22 million FY 25A; \$22 million FY 25B; \$23 million FY 26.

(17) National Endowment for Democracy: \$170 million FY 17; \$170 million FY 18; \$180 million FY 19; \$300 million FY 20; \$300 million FY 21; \$315 million FY 22; \$315 million FY 23; \$315 million FY 24; \$300 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$300 million FY 26A; \$600 million FY 26B.

(18) East-West Center: \$16.7 million FY 17; \$16.7 million FY 18; \$16.7 million FY 19; \$16.7 million FY 20; \$19.7 million FY 21; \$19.7 million FY 22; \$22 million FY 23; \$22 million FY 24; \$22.3 million FY 25A; \$22 million FY 25B; \$23 million FY 26.

(19) Subtotal, Trust Funds: \$1,747,000 FY 17; \$1,171,000 FY 18; \$1,254,000 FY 19; \$1,506,000 FY 20; \$3,235,000 FY 21; \$1,390,000 FY 22; \$1,300,000 FY 23; \$1,300,000 FY 24; \$2,960,000 FY 25A; \$1,386,000 FY 25B; \$745,000 FY 25C; \$1,490,000 FY 26A; \$2,131,000 FY 26B.

(A) Center for Middle Eastern Western Dialogue: \$155,000 FY 17; \$140,000 FY 18; \$185 million FY 19; \$245,000 FY 20; \$204,000 FY 21; \$240,000 FY 22; \$180,000 FY 23; \$180,000 FY 24; \$200,000 FY 25A; ? FY 25B \$210,000 FY 26.

(B) Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program: \$156,000 FY 17; \$158,000 FY 18; \$190,000 FY 19; \$270,000 FY 20; \$93,000 FY 21; \$170,000 FY 22; \$180,000 FY 23; \$180,000 FY 24; \$190,000 FY 25A; ? FY 25B; \$200,000 FY 26.

(C) Israeli Arab Scholarship Program: \$58,000 FY 17; \$65,000 FY 18; \$68,000 FY 19; \$124,000 FY 20; \$119,000 FY 21; \$120,000 FY 22; \$100,000 FY 23; \$100,000 FY 24; \$160,000 FY 25A; ? FY 25B; \$170,000 FY 26.

(D) International Chancery Center: \$1.32 million FY 17; \$743,000 FY 18; \$743,000 FY 19; \$743,000 FY 20; \$2.7 million FY 21; \$740,000 FY 22; \$740,000 FY 23; \$740,000 FY 24; \$740,000 FY 25A; ? FY 25B; \$740,000 FY 26.

(E) Foreign Service Retirement and Disability, non-add: \$158.9 million FY 17 – FY 26.

(20) International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) Salaries and Expenses: \$48.1 million FY 17; \$48.1 million FY 18; \$48.1 million FY 19; \$48.2 million FY 20; \$49.8 million FY 21; \$52.0 million FY 22; \$57.9 million FY 23; \$61.4 million FY 24; \$63.1 million FY 25A; \$65 million FY 25B; \$63 million FY 26 .

(21) IBWC Construction: \$29.4 million FY 17; \$29.4 million FY 18; \$26.0 million FY 19; \$36.9 million FY 20; \$49 million FY 21; \$51.0 million FY 22; \$53 million FY 23; \$53 million FY 24; \$55 million FY 25A; \$50 million FY 25B; \$56 million FY 26A; \$61 million FY 26B.

(22) Japan US Friendship Commission: 0 FY 17 – FY 23; \$1 million FY 24; \$1 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$1.1 million FY 26A; \$2 million FY 26.

(23) International Joint Commissions: \$7.6 million FY 17; \$8.1 million FY 18; \$8.1 million FY 19; \$9.8 million FY 20; \$10.8 million FY 21; \$10.8 million FY 22; \$10.9 million FY 23; \$10.9 million FY 24; \$11.9 million FY 25A; \$11 million FY 25B; \$12.3 million FY 26.

(24) International Boundary Commission: \$2.3 million FY 17; \$2.3 million FY 18; \$2.3 million FY 19; \$2.3 million FY 20; \$2.3 million FY 21; \$2.3 million FY 22; \$2.3 million FY 23; \$2.4 million FY 24; \$2.4 million FY 25A; \$2 million FY 25B; \$2.6 million FY 26.

(25) Border Environmental Cooperation Commission: \$2.4 million FY 17; \$2.9 million FY 18; \$2.4 million FY 19; \$2.9 million FY 20; \$1.9 million FY 21; \$1.9 million FY 22; \$3 million FY 23; \$3 million FY 24; \$3.2 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$3.3 million FY 26A; \$6.5 million FY 26.

(26) International Fisheries Commission: \$37.5 million FY 17; \$46.4 million FY 18; \$50.7 million FY 19; \$62.7 million FY 20; \$62.8 million FY 21; \$62.9 million FY 22; \$65.7 million FY 23; \$65.7 million FY 24; \$69.6 million FY 25A; \$55 million FY 25B; \$71.7 million FY 26A; \$86.3 million FY 26B.

(27) International Broadcasting Operations: \$777 million FY 17; \$798 million FY 18; \$798 million FY 19; \$799 million FY 20; \$793 million FY 21; \$850 million FY 22; \$875 million FY 23; \$875 million FY 24; \$901 million FY 25A; \$153 million FY 25B; \$928 million FY 26A; \$1,676 million FY 26B.

(28) Broadcasting Capital Improvements: \$9.7 million FY 17; \$9.7 million FY 18; \$9.7 million FY 19; \$11.7 million FY 20; \$9.7 million FY 21; \$9.7 million FY 22; \$9.7 million FY 23; \$9.7 million FY 24; \$9.7 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$20 million FY 26.

(29) US Institute of Peace: \$39.4 million FY 17; \$37.9 million FY 18; \$38.6 million FY 19; \$45 million FY 20; \$45 million FY 21; \$54 million FY 22; \$55 million FY 23; \$55 million FY 24; \$55.5 million FY 25A; \$19 million FY 25B; \$57.2 million FY 26A; \$93.7 million FY 26B.

(30) USAID Operating Expenses: \$1,363 million FY 17; \$1,348 million FY 18; \$1,373 million FY 19; \$1,377 million FY 20; \$1,378 million FY 21; \$1,636 million FY 22; \$1,744 million FY 23; \$1,744 million FY 24; \$1,796 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$1,731 million FY 26.

(31) USAID Capital Investment: \$200 million FY 17; \$197 million FY 18; \$225 million FY 19; \$210 million FY 20; \$258 million FY 21; \$258 million FY 22; \$259 million FY 23; \$259 million FY 24; \$273 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$281 million FY 26A; \$554 million FY 26B.

(32) USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses: \$70.1 million FY 17; \$75.3 million FY 18; \$76.6 million FY 19; \$75.5 million FY 20; \$75.5 million FY 21; \$80 million FY 22; \$80.5 million FY 23; \$80.5 million FY 24; \$88.8 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$91.5 million FY 26A; \$180.3 million FY 26B.

(33) Global Health Programs – USAID: \$3,088 million FY 17; \$3,053 million FY 18; \$3,150 million FY 19; \$3,195 million FY 20; \$3,266 million FY 21; \$3,871 million FY 22; \$4,166 million FY 23; \$4,166 million FY 24; \$3,991 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$4,111 million FY 26A; \$8,102 million FY 26B.

(34) Global Health – State: \$5,670 million FY 17; \$5,670 million FY 18; \$5,720 million FY 19; \$5,930 million FY 20; \$5,930 million FY 21; \$6,180 million FY 22; \$6,395 million FY 23; \$6,395 million FY 24; \$5,837 million FY 25A; \$3,797 million FY 25B; \$6,012 million FY 26A; \$8,052 million FY 26B.

(35) Development Assistance: \$2,996 million FY 17; \$3,000 million FY 18; \$3,000 million FY 19; \$3,400 million FY 20; \$3,500 million FY 21; \$4,141 million FY 22; \$4,369 million FY 23; \$4,369 million FY 24; \$4,535 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$4,762 million FY 26A; \$9,297 million FY 26B.

(36) International Disaster Assistance: \$4,127 million FY 17; \$4,285 million FY 18; \$4,385 million FY 19; \$4,395 million FY 20; \$3,906 million FY 21; \$4,543 million FY 22; \$4,543 million FY 23; \$4,543 million FY 24; \$4,952 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$4,952 million FY 26A; \$9,904 million FY 26B.

(A) International Humanitarian Assistance: 0 FY 17 – FY 25A; \$2,500 FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(37) Transition Initiatives: \$123 million FY 17; \$92 million FY 18; \$92 million FY 19; \$92 million FY 20; \$92 million FY 21; \$80 million FY 22; \$80 million FY 23; \$80 million FY 24; \$90 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$90 million FY 26A; \$180 million FY 26B.

(38) Complex Crisis Fund: \$30 million FY 17; \$30 million FY 18; \$30 million FY 19; \$30 million FY 20; \$30 million FY 21; \$60 million FY 22; \$60 million FY 23; \$60 million FY 24; \$70 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$70 million FY 26A; \$140 million FY 26B.

(A) CCF Rescission: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; -\$40 million FY 20; 0 FY 21 – FY 26.

(B) America First Opportunity Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 25A; \$2,897 million FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(C) DCA Administrative Expenses: \$10 million FY 17 – FY 19; abolished.

(39) Economic Support Fund (ESDF): 0 FY 17; \$3,960 million FY 18; \$3,694 million FY 19; \$3,045 million FY 20; \$3,152 million FY 21; \$4,099 million FY 22; \$4,301 million FY 23; \$4,301 million FY 24; \$4,113 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$4,237 million FY 26A; \$8,350 million FY 26B.

(A) ESF Rescission: 0 FY 17; 0 FY 18; -\$232 million FY 19; -\$232 million FY 20; -\$75 million FY 21; -\$856 million FY 22; -\$50 million FY 23; -\$50 million FY 24; -\$50 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; -\$50 million FY 26.

(40) Democracy Fund: \$211 million FY 17; \$216 million FY 18; \$227 million FY 19; \$274 million FY 20; \$291 million FY 21; \$341 million FY 22; \$356 million FY 23; \$356 million FY 24; \$291 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$300 million FY 26A; \$591 million FY 26B.

(41) Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia: \$975 million FY 17; \$750 million FY 18; \$760 million FY 19; \$770 million FY 20; \$770 million FY 21; \$500 million FY 22; \$850 million FY 23; \$850 million FY 24; \$850 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$925 million FY 26A; \$1,775 million FY 26B.

(42) Migration and Refugee Assistance: \$3,366 million FY 17; \$3,366 million FY 18; \$3,432 million FY 19; \$3,432 million FY 20; \$3,432 million FY 21; \$2,912 million FY 22; \$3,827

million FY 23; \$3,827 million FY 24; \$3,827 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$4,171 million FY 26A; \$7,998 million FY 26B.

(43) US Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance: \$50 million FY 17; \$1 million FY 18; \$1 million FY 19; \$100,000 FY 20; \$100,000 FY 21; \$100,000 FY 22; \$100,000 FY 23; \$100,000 FY 24; \$100,000 FY 25A; \$1,500 million FY 25B; \$100,000 FY 26.

(44) Peace Corps: \$410 million FY 17; \$410 million FY 18; \$411 million FY 19; \$411 million FY 20; \$411 million FY 21; \$411 million FY 22; \$431 million FY 23; \$431 million FY 24; \$479 million FY 25A; \$431 million FY 25B; \$493 million FY 26A; \$541 million FY 26B.

(A) PC Rescission: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; -\$30 million FY 20; -\$30 million FY 21; -\$70 million FY 22; 0 FY 23 – FY 26.

(45) Millennium Challenge Corporation: \$905 million FY 17; \$905 million FY 18; \$905 million FY 19; \$905 million FY 20; \$912 million FY 21; \$912 million FY 22; \$930 million FY 23; \$930 million FY 24; \$937 million FY 25A; \$225 million FY 25B; \$965 million FY 26A; \$1,677 million FY 26B.

(A) MCC Rescission: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; -\$515 million FY 22; -\$100 million FY 23; -\$100 million FY 24; 0 FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(46) Inter-American Foundation: \$22.5 million FY 17; \$22.5 million FY 18; \$22.5 million FY 19; \$37.5 million FY 20; \$38 million FY 21; \$42 million FY 22; \$47 million FY 23; \$47 million FY 24; \$52 million FY 25A; \$10 million FY 25B; \$54 million FY 26A; \$96 million FY 26B.

(47) US African Development Foundation: \$30 million FY 17; \$30 million FY 18; \$30 million FY 19; \$33 million FY 20; \$33 million FY 21; \$40 million FY 22; \$45 million FY 23; \$45 million FY 24; \$45 million FY 25A; \$6 million FY 25B; \$49 million FY 26A; \$88 million FY 26B.

(48) International Affairs Technical Assistance: \$30 million FY 17; \$30 million FY 18; \$30 million FY 19; \$30 million FY 20; \$33 million FY 21; \$38 million FY 22; \$38 million FY 23; \$38 million FY 24; \$40 million FY 25A; \$30 million FY 25B; \$41 million FY 26A; \$51 million FY 26B.

(49) Debt Restructuring: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; \$15 million FY 20; \$204 million FY 21; \$67 million FY 22; \$72 million FY 23; \$72 million FY 24; 0 FY 25A; -\$12 million FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(50) International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement (INCLB): \$1,256 million FY 17; \$1,369 million FY 18; \$1,498 million FY 19; \$1,391 million FY 20; \$1,386 million FY 21; \$1,391 million FY 22; \$1,446 million FY 23; \$1,446 million FY 24; \$1,566 million FY 25A; \$125 million FY 25B; \$125 million FY 26.

(A) INCLB Rescission: 0 FY 17; 0 FY 18; -\$12.4 million FY 19; 0 FY 20; -\$50 million FY 21; -\$133 million FY 22; 0 FY 23; 0 FY 24; -\$65 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(51) Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): \$971 million FY 17; \$876 million FY 18; \$865 million FY 19; \$896 million FY 20; \$889 million FY 21; \$900 million FY 22; \$921 million FY 23; \$921 million FY 24; \$921 million FY 25A; \$745 million FY 25B; \$1,004 million FY 26A; \$1,180 million FY 26B.

(52) Peacekeeping Operations: \$659 million FY 17; \$538 million FY 18; \$489 million FY 19; \$457 million FY 20; \$441 million FY 21; \$455 million FY 22; \$461 million FY 23; \$461 million FY 24; \$411 million FY 25A; \$30 million FY 25B; \$423 million FY 26A; \$804 million FY 26B.

(53) International Military Education and Training (IMET): \$110.3 million FY 17; \$111 million FY 18; \$111 million FY 19; \$113 million FY 20; \$113 million FY 21; \$113 million FY 22; \$113 million FY 23; \$113 million FY 24; \$125 million FY 25A; \$95 million FY 25B; \$129 million FY 26A; \$159 million FY 26B.

(A) Foreign Military Finance (FMF): 0 FY 17 – FY 25A; \$5,150 FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(54) International Organizations and Programs, UN Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA): \$306.5 million FY 17; \$307.5 million FY 18; \$331.5 million FY 19; \$358 million FY 20; \$388 million FY 21; \$423 million FY 22; \$509 million FY 23; \$509 million FY 24; \$524 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$555 million FY 26A; \$1,079 million FY 26B.

(55) Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Portfolio Guarantee: 0 FY 17; 0 FY 18; 0 FY 19; 0 FY 20; 0 FY 21; \$206.5 million FY 22; 0 FY 23; 0 FY 24; \$1,000 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(56) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: \$5.9 million FY 17; 0 FY 18; 0 FY 19; \$207 million FY 20; \$207 million FY 21; \$207 million FY 22; \$207 million FY 23; \$207 million FY 24; \$233 million FY 25; \$240 million FY 26.

(57) International Development Association (IDA): \$1,197 million FY 17; \$1,097 million FY 18; \$1,097 million FY 19; \$1,097 million FY 20; \$1,001 million FY 21; \$1,428 million FY 22; \$1,430 million FY 23; \$1,430 million FY 24; \$1,430 million FY 25A; n/a FY 25B; \$1,559 million FY 26.

(58) African Development Bank: \$32.4 million FY 17; \$32.4 million FY 18; \$32.4 million FY 19; 0 FY 20; \$55 million FY 21; \$55 million FY 22; \$55 million FY 23; \$55 million FY 24; \$55 million FY 25A; n/a FY 25B; \$63 million FY 26.

(59) African Development Fund: \$214 million FY 17; \$171 million FY 18; \$171 million FY 19; \$171 million FY 20; \$171 million FY 21; \$211 million FY 22; \$171 million FY 23; \$171 million FY 24; \$197 million FY 25A; n/a FY 25B; \$203 million FY 26.

(60) Asian Development Fund: \$99 million FY 17; \$47 million FY 18; \$47 million FY 19; \$47 million FY 20; \$47 million FY 21; \$53 million FY 22; \$44 million FY 23; \$44 million FY 24; \$44 million FY 25A; n/a FY 25B; \$44 million FY 26.

(61) Inter-American Development Bank (IADB): \$22 million FY 17; 0 FY 18 – FY 24; \$75 million FY 25A; n/a FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(A) Multilateral Development Banks: 0 FY 17 – FY 25A; \$1,326 million FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(62) Global Environment Facility (GEF): \$147 million FY 17; \$140 million FY 18; \$140 million FY 19; \$140 million FY 20; \$140 million FY 21; \$149 million FY 22; \$150 million FY 23; \$150 million FY 24; \$150 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$164 million FY 26A. \$314 million FY 26B.

(63) Climate Investment Funds: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; \$125 million FY 22; \$125 million FY 23; \$125 million FY 24; \$150 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$125 million FY 26A; \$275 million FY 26B.

(A) Global Infrastructure Facilities: 0 FY 17 – FY 24; \$5 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B - FY 26.

(B) Treasury International Assistance Programs: 0 FY 17 – FY 24; \$15 million FY 25A; \$50 million FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(64) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): \$30 million FY 17 – FY 20; \$33 million FY 21; \$43 million FY 22; \$43 million FY 23; \$43 million FY 24; \$54 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$54 million FY 26A; \$108 million FY 26B.

(65) Global Agriculture and Food Security: \$23 million FY 17; 0 FY 18 – FY 21; \$5 million FY 22; \$10 million FY 23; \$10 million FY 24; 0 FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$5 million FY 26.

(66) International Monetary Fund (IMF): 0 FY 17 – FY 21; \$102 million FY 22; \$20 million FY 23; \$20 million FY 24; \$20 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$20 million FY 26A; \$40 million FY 26B.

(67) Export-Import Bank (EIB): \$7.4 million FY 17; -\$75 million FY 18; \$100 million FY 19; \$99 million FY 20; -\$72 million FY 21; \$92 million FY 22; \$103 million FY 23; -\$68 million FY 24; \$100 million FY 25A; - \$175 million FY 25B; \$100 million FY 26.

(A) EIB Rescission: 0 FY 17 - FY 19; -\$64 million FY 20; 0 FY 21 – FY 26.

(68) Development Finance Corporation: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; -\$119 million FY 20; \$120 million FY 21; \$344 million FY 22; \$613 million FY 23; \$541 million FY 24; \$551 million FY 25A; \$375 million FY 25B; \$568 million FY 26A; \$744 million FY 26B.

(A) Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPC): -\$252 million FY 17; -\$236 million FY 18; -\$341 million FY 19; abolished.

(69) US Trade and Development Agency: \$75 million FY 17; \$79.5 million FY 18; \$79.5 million FY 19; \$79.5 million FY 20; \$79.5 million FY 21; \$79.5 million FY 22; \$87 million FY 23; \$87

million FY 24; \$100 million FY 25A; \$87 million FY 25B; \$100 million FY 26A; \$113 million FY 26B.

(70) International Trade Commission: \$92.0 million FY 17; \$93.7 million FY 18; \$95 million FY 19; \$99.4 million FY 20; \$103 million FY 21; \$110 million FY 22; \$122.4 million FY 23; \$122.4 million FY 24; \$126.1 million FY 25A; \$134 million FY 25B; \$130 million FY 26.

(71) Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: \$2.4 million FY 17; \$2.4 million FY 18; \$2.4 million FY 19; \$2.3 million FY 20; \$2.4 million FY 21; \$2.4 million FY 22; \$2.5 million FY 23; \$2.5 million FY 24; \$2.7 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$2.8 million FY 26A; \$5.5 million FY 26B.

(72) Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad (Function 800): 0 FY 17 – FY 22; \$820,000 FY 23; \$820,000 FY 24; \$770,000 FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$790,000 FY 26A; \$1,560,000 FY 26B/

(73) P.L. 480, Title II: \$1,900 million FY 17; \$1,716 million FY 18; \$1,716 million FY 19; \$1,725 million FY 20; \$1,740 million FY 21; \$1,740 million FY 22; \$1,552 million FY 23; \$1,552 million FY 24; \$1,949 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$2,007 million FY 26A; \$3,956 million FY 26B.

(74) McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition: \$202 million FY 17; \$208 million FY 18; \$210 million FY 19; \$220 million FY 20; \$230 million FY 21; \$237 million FY 22; \$248 million FY 23; \$248 million FY 24; \$243 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$270 million FY 26A; \$513 million FY 26B.

State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs FY17 - FY26
(millions)

	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25A	FY 25B	FY 26 A	FY 26B
Internat ional Affairs, Total	50,079	50,640	51,911	52,856	57,831	57,596	59,033	57,485	29,638	60,954
Ongoin g Operati ons	5,158	5,101	5,136	5,504	5,737	5,737	6,158	5,599	4,832	6,379
Worldw ide Securit y Protecti	4,096	4,096	4,121	3,788	3,814	3,814	3,929	3,814	3,738	4,047

on										
Rescission	-301	-250	0	0	0	0	-200	0	0	0
Capital Investment Fund	93	140	250	300	389	389	402	389	400	414
Consular Border Security Program	0	0	0	-100	-491	-481	-691	86	-400	-500
Ongoing Operations	777	770	769	851	903	903	945	1,958	2,007	973
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,198	1,206	1,181	1,132	1,055	1,055	962	0	0	991
WSU Rescission	0	-243	0	-670	-42	-42	-175	-224	0	0
Office of the Inspector General	146	146	146	132	134	134	134	132	134	146
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	701	731	740	754	778	778	778	741	50	848
Representation	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	8

Expenses										
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	33
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	8	268	8	7	9	9	9	9	9	10
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	1
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	32	32	32	33	34	34	38	36	36	38
Contributions to International Organizations	1,387	1,416	1,583	1,662	1,619	1,616	1,741	1,544	264	1,790
Contributions to Internat	1,551	1,526	1,456	1,499	1,482	1,482	1,571	1,234	0	1,618

ional Peaceke eping Activiti es (CIPA)										
The Asia Foundat ion	17	19	20	21.5	22	22	22	22	22	23
Nationa l Endow ment for Democr acy	180	300	300	315	315	315	300	315	0	300
East- West Center	17	17	20	20	22	22	22	22	22	23
Trust Funds	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	2
Internat ional Bounda ry and Water Commi ssion (IBWC) Salaries and Expens es	48	48.2	49.8	52.0	58	58	61	65	65	63
IBWC Constru ction	26	37	49	51.0	53	53	55	78	50	56
Japan- US Friends hip Commi ssion	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

Internat ional Joint Commi ssions	8	9.8	10.8	11	11	11	12	11	11	12
Internat ional Bounda ry Commi ssion	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Border Environ mental Cooper ation Commi ssion	2	3	2	1.9	3	3	3	3	0	3
Internat ional Fisherie s Commi ssion	51	63	63	62.9	66	66	70	66	55	72
Internat ional Broadc asting Operati ons	798	799	793	850	875	875	901	857	153	928
Broadc asting Capital Improv ements	10	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	10
US Institute of Peace	39	45	45	54	55	55	56	55	19	57
USAID Operati ng Expens	1,373	1,377	1,378	1,636	1,744	1,744	1,796	1,695	0	1,731

es										
USAID Capital Investment Fund	225	210	258	258	259	259	273	259	0	281
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	77	76	76	80	81	81	89	86	0	92
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,150	3,195	3,266	3,871	4,166	4,166	3,991	3,931	0	4,111
Global Health Programs – State	5,720	5,930	5,930	6,180	6,395	6,395	5,837	4,029	3,797	6,012
Development Assistance	3,000	3,400	3,500	4,141	4,369	4,369	4,535	3,931	0	4,762
International Disaster Assistance	4,385	4,395	4,395	3,906	4,543	4,543	4,543	4,029	0	4,952
International Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0
Transition Initiatives	92	92	92	80	80	80	90	75	0	90

Complex Crises Fund	30	30	30	60	60	60	70	55	0	70
CCF Rescission	0	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
America First Opportunity Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,897	0
DCA Administrative Expenses	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund (ESDF)	3,694	3,045	3,152	4,099	4,301	4,301	4,113	3,590	0	4,237
ESF Rescission	-232	-232	-75	-856	-50	-50	-50	-153	0	-50
Democracy Fund	227	274	291	341	356	356	291	345	0	300
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	760	770	770	500	850	850	850	460	0	925
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,432	3,432	3,432	2,912	3,827	3,827	3,827	3,178	0	4,171
US Emerge	1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	1,500	0

ncy Refuge e and Migrati on Assista nce (ERMA)										
Peace Corps	411	411	411	411	431	431	479	431	431	493
PC Rescissi on	0	-30	-30	-70	0	0	0	0	0	0
Millenn ium Challen ge Corpora tion	905	905	912	912	930	930	937	930	224	965
MCC Rescissi on	0	0	0	-515	-100	-100	0	0	-1,215	0
Inter- Americ an Foundat ion	23	38	38	42	47	47	52	47	10	54
US African Develo pment Foundat ion	30	33	33	40	45	45	45	45	6	49
Internat ional Affairs Technic al Assista nce	30	30	33	38	38	38	40	38	30	41
Debt	0	15	204	67	72	72	0	25	0	0

Restructuring										
Debt Rescission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	12	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLB)	1,498	1,391	1,386	1,391	1,446	1,446	1,566	1,285	125	1,548
INCLB Rescission	-12	0	-50	-133	0	0	-65	-65	0	0
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism Demining and Related programs (NADR)	865	896	889	900	921	921	921	870	745	1,004
Peacekeeping Operations	489	457	441	455	461	461	411	411	30	423
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	111	113	113	113	113	113	125	119	95	129

Foreign Military Financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,858	5,150	0
FMF Rescission	-11	0	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Organizations and Programs (UNRWA)	332	358	388	423	509	509	524	437	0	555
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Portfolio Guarantee	0	0	0	207	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	0	207	207	207	207	207	233	0	0	240
International Development	1,097	1,097	1,001	1,428	1,430	1,430	1,430	0	0	1,559

pment Associa tion (IDA)										
African Develo pment Bank	32	0	55	55	55	55	55	0	0	63
African Develo pment Fund	171	171	171	211	171	171	197	0	0	203
Asian Develo pment Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0
Asian Develo pment Fund	47	47	47	53	44	44	44	0	0	48
Inter- Americ an Develo pment Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0
Multilat eral Develo pment Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,882	1,326	0
Global Environ ment Facility (GEF)	140	140	140	149	150	150	150	275	0	164
Climate Investm ent Funds	0	0	0	125	125	125	150	0	0	125
Global Infrastr	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0

ucture Facilitie s										
Treasur y Internat ional Assista nce Progra ms	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	50	50	0
Internat ional Fund for Agricul tural Develo pment	30	30	33	43	43	43	54	53	0	54
Global Agricul ture and Food Securit y Progra ms	0	0	0	5	10	10	0	0	0	5
Internat ional Moneta ry Fund	0	0	0	102	20	20	20	0	0	20
Export- Import Bank	100	99	-72	92	103	-68	100	-66	-175	100
EIB Rescissi on	0	-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Develo pment Finance Corpora tions	0	-119	120	344	613	541	551	546	375	568
Oversea	-341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

s Private Investm ent Corpora tion (OPC)										
US Trade and Develo pment Agency	80	80	80	79.5	87	87	100	87	87	100
Internat ional Trade Commi ssion	95	99	103	110	122	122	126	122	134	130
Foreign Claims Settlem ent Commi ssion	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	3
Commi ssion for the Preserv ation of Americ a's Heritag e Abroad (Functi on 800), subtotal	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
P.L. 480, Title II	1,716	1,725	1,740	1,740	1,552	1,552	1,949	1,619	0	2,007
McGov ern-	210	220	230	237	248	248	243	0	0	270

Dole Internat ional Food for Educati on and Child Nutritio n										
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Source: Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 19 – FY 26;
International Affairs Functions 150, 300 and 800 are consolidated into one International Affairs
Total.

2. Contributions to International Organizations 2CFR§414.2

(a) The United States ratifies treaties because treaties are the supreme law, and in cases of controversy regarding the abuse of constitutional power, human rights wins the case for compensation pursuant to Art. VI Clause 2 of the US Constitution and Draft Articles of State Responsibility for Internationally Wrongful Act (2001). Before (and after) voting to deny the United States the right to vote in the General Assembly due to arrears exceeding 2 years of dues under Art. 19 of the UN Charter, the UN Assembly is sought to vote to repeal Annex (I) Admission of new Members to the United Nations [A/ES-10/L.30/Rev.1](#) that nullifies all its good work stating, “The State of Palestine, in its capacity as an observer State, does not have the right to vote in the General Assembly or to put forward its candidature to United Nations organs” pursuant to obligation ... establishment of a Palestinian State. Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (2004).

(1) The US has a long and checkered history of paying the UN arrears, they should not incur. The US is reported to have paid UN Special Political Missions in Afghanistan and Libya -\$18 million FY 17 and received \$18 million FY 18, as if it never happened. US Share of Human Rights Council Costs was reduced -\$7.5 million FY 20, and -\$7.9 million FY21. US Share of Human Rights mandates and activities was reduced -\$20.3 million FY 20 and -\$20.2 million FY 21. OAS withholding was -\$0.21 million FY 20. WIPO was paid \$0.738 million arrears FY 21. UN Regular Budget arrears were paid CY 18 and 19 were paid \$7.7 million FY 21 and \$7.8 million FY 22. Nonpayment of CY 19 UN regular budget assessment -\$7.8 million FY 21. Application of Estimated UN Tax Equalization Fund Credits reduced regular budget costs -\$37 million FY 22 and -\$18.5 million FY 23. Nonpayment of CY 19 WHO Assessment reduced US spending -\$62.9 million FY 21. Payment of WHO arrears increased US spending \$81.5 million. Payment of Human Rights related arrears increased UN regular budget spending \$82.4 million FY 23. Funds potentially subject to PL 101-146 and PL 103-236 increased Regular Budget spending another \$75 million FY 23.

(2) Before the FY 26 State Department Foreign Operations and Related Programs budget request can be done, it is necessary to add-up the Contributions to International Organizations table. Tax reimbursement agreement is inconsistent with UN regular budget tax equalization payments, and

is excluded from the federal outlay total. UN Agencies are consolidated, wherefore subtotals are slightly different from the imperfect source, the Contributions for International Organizations table. \$25 million for prior arrears in addition to \$75 million are due UNESCO \$100 million FY 26. The artificially low amount of \$1,234 million FY 25 for both International Organizations Total with zero for UN Peacekeeping is deficient. FY 26 balance available for UN agencies and other international organizations is calculated 3 percent annual growth from FY 25 or most recent solid, ie. UN Peacekeeping and UNRWA from FY 23, for payment of dues, arrears and interest pursuant to Art. 19 of the UN Charter and the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1502.

(b) The FY Department of State Foreign Operations and Related Programs budget request did not provide a Contributions to International Programs Table, reporting only that UN Peacekeeping and Other International Programs (UNRWA) were to receive zero dollars, and that the Contributions to International Programs total was to be reduced from \$1,716 million FY 25A to \$264 million FY 25B (as belatedly reported for FY 26). The FY 25 Contributions to International Programs table must be added-up, to be studied in conjunction with UN Peacekeeping and International Organizations and Programs used to pay for UN Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

(1) Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities: \$1,908 million FY 17; \$1,382 million FY 18; \$1,551 million FY 19; \$1,526 million FY 20; \$1,456 million FY 21; \$1,929 million FY 22; \$1,482 million FY 22; \$1,482 million FY 23; \$1,571 million FY 24; \$1,618 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$1,667 million FY 26A; \$3,285 million FY 26B.

(2) International Organizations and Programs, UN Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA): \$306.5 million FY 17; \$307.5 million FY 18; \$331.5 million FY 19; \$358 million FY 20; \$388 million FY 21; \$457 million FY 22; \$509 million FY 23; \$509 million FY 24; \$524 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; \$555 million FY 26A; \$1,079 million FY 26B.

(i) UN Agencies, 3 percent inflation for services is calculated from the FY 25 State Department Foreign Operations and Related Programs budget, whereas no data is provided regarding the distribution of the attempted cuts to the Contributions to International Programs table.

(3) UN Regular Budget: \$593 million FY 17; \$610 million FY 18; \$590.5 million FY 19; \$673.4 million FY 20; \$677.8 million FY 21; \$780.3 million FY 22; \$775 million FY 23; \$707.1 million FY 24; \$761.6 million FY 25; \$785 million FY 26.

(4) UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: \$75 million FY 22; \$75 million FY 23; \$75 million FY 24; \$75 million FY 25; \$100 million FY 26.

(A) UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia: \$4.1 million FY 17; \$5.5 million FY 18; \$859,000 FY 19; abolished.

(B) UN War Crimes Tribunal – Rwanda: \$1.5 million FY 17; abolished.

- (5) International Residual Mechanism for the Criminal Tribunals: \$7.4 million FY 17; \$10.4 million FY 18; \$10.8 million FY 19; \$9.5 million FY 20; \$9.6 million FY 21; \$9.6 million FY 22; \$7.9 million FY 23; \$6.1 million FY 24; \$6.1 million FY 25; \$6.1 million FY 26.
- (6) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): \$110 million FY 17; \$114.4 million FY 18; \$109.4 million FY 19; \$109.3 million FY 20; \$112.3 million FY 21; \$111.5 million FY 22; \$101.6 million FY 23; \$109.1 million FY 24; \$114.4 million FY 25; \$118 million FY 26.
- (7) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC): \$1.7 million FY 17; \$2.0 million FY 18; \$1.9 million FY 19; \$1.9 million FY 20; \$2.0 million FY 21; \$2.0 million FY 22; \$1.8 million FY 23; \$1.9 million FY 24; \$1.8 million FY 25; \$1.9 million FY 26.
- (8) International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA): \$101 million FY 17; \$108 million FY 18; \$104.3 million FY 19; \$105.4 million FY 20; \$113.3 million FY 21; \$113.6 million FY 22; \$102.3 million FY 23; \$112.7 million FY 24; \$116 million FY 25; \$119.5 million FY 26.
- (9) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): \$16.6 million FY 17; \$16.3 million FY 18; \$16.1 million FY 19; \$16.1 million FY 20; \$16.8 million FY 21; \$17.8 million FY 22; \$18 million FY 23; \$19.3 million FY 24; \$19.8 million FY 25; \$20.4 million FY 26.
- (10) International Labor Organization (ILO): \$82.6 million FY 17; \$84.2 million FY 18; \$84.6 million FY 19; \$87 million FY 20; \$92.9 million FY 21; \$92.5 million FY 22; \$89.3 million FY 23; \$98.8 million FY 24; \$104.8 million FY 25; \$107.9 million FY 26.
- (11) International Maritime Organization (IMO): \$990,000 FY 17; \$1.1 million FY 18; \$941,000 FY 19; \$1.1 million FY 20; \$1.2 million FY 21; \$1.2 million FY 22; \$1.07 million FY 23; \$1.14 million FY 24; \$1.14 million FY 25; \$1.17 million FY 26.
- (12) International Telecommunication Union (ITU): \$9.9 million FY 17; \$10 million FY 18; \$9.9 million FY 19; \$10.7 million FY 20; \$10.9 million FY 21; \$11.6 million FY 22; \$10.7 million FY 23; \$13.7 million FY 24; \$13.8 million FY 25; \$14.2 million FY 26.
- (13) Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW): \$19.2 million FY 17; \$21.5 million FY 18; \$16.9 million FY 19; \$17.4 million FY 20; \$19.8 million FY 21; \$19.7 million FY 22; \$19 million FY 23; \$18.3 million FY 24; \$18.1 million FY 25; \$18.6 million FY 26.
- (14) Universal Postal Union: \$2.2 million FY 17; \$2.3 million FY 18; \$2.4 million FY 19; \$2.7 million FY 20; \$2.7 million FY 21; \$2.8 million FY 22; \$3 million FY 23; \$3.2 million FY 24; \$3.7 million FY 25; \$3.8 million FY 26.
- (15) World Health Organization (WHO): \$111.2 million FY 17; \$118.5 million FY 18; \$118.9 million FY 19; \$57.9 million FY 20; \$202.9 million FY 21; \$123.6 million FY 22; \$108.6 million FY 23; \$119 million FY 24; \$134.6 million FY 25; \$138.6 million FY 26.

(16) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): \$1.1 million FY 17; \$1.2 million FY 18; \$1.2 million FY 19; \$1.9 million FY 20; \$1.2 million FY 22; \$1.2 million FY 23; \$1.2 million FY 24; \$1.4 million FY 25; \$1.4 million FY 26.

(17) World Meteorological Organization (WMO): \$14.7 million FY 17; \$15.1 million FY 18; \$14.1 million FY 19; \$14.6 million FY 20; \$16.1 million FY 21; \$15.7 million FY 22; \$15.9 million FY 23; \$17.1 million FY 24; \$17.9 million FY 25; \$18.4 million FY 26.

(18) World Trade Organization (WTO): \$21.8 million FY 17; \$22.4 million FY 18; \$22.4 million FY 19; \$23.9 million FY 20; \$25.0 million FY 21; \$24.4 million FY 22; \$23.6 million FY 23; \$26.7 million FY 24; \$27.6 million FY 25; \$28.4 million FY 26.

(ii) Subtotal, UN and Affiliated Agencies: \$1,099 million FY 17; \$1,143 million FY 18; \$1,105 million FY 19; \$1,133 million FY 20; \$1,305 million FY 21; \$1,403 million FY 22; \$1,354 million FY 23; \$1,330 million FY 24; \$1,418 million FY 25; \$1,483 million FY 26.

(iii) Inter-American Organizations:

(19) Organization of American States (OAS): \$50.4 million FY 17; \$50.7 million FY 18; \$50.6 million FY 19; \$50.8 million FY 20; \$48.7 million FY 21; \$45.9 million FY 22; \$43.2 million FY 23; \$45.4 million FY 24; \$46.4 million FY 25; \$47.8 million FY 26.

(20) Pan American Health Organization (PAHO): \$65.3 million FY 17; \$64.8 million FY 18; \$64.8 million FY 19; \$65.8 million FY 20; \$64.8 million FY 21; \$63.9 million FY 22; \$60.1 million FY 23; \$59 million FY 24; \$59.3 million FY 25; \$61.1 million FY 26.

(21) Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture: \$17.4 million FY 17; \$17.4 million FY 18; \$17.4 million FY 19; \$17.4 million FY 20; \$16.8 million FY 21; \$15.8 million FY 22; \$14.9 million FY 23; \$14.7 million FY 24; \$14.8 million FY 25; \$15.2 million FY 26.

(22) Pan American Institute of Geography and History: \$320,000 FY 17; \$320,000 FY 18; \$320,000 FY 19; \$320,000 FY 20; \$320,000 FY 21; \$320,000 FY 22; \$320,000 FY 23; \$320,000 FY 24; \$320,000 FY 25; \$323,000 FY 26.

(iv) Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations: \$133.4 million FY 17; \$133.2 million FY 18; \$133.1 million FY 19; \$134.3 million FY 20; \$130.6 million FY 21; \$125.9 million FY 22; \$118.5 million FY 23; \$119.4 million FY 24; \$120.8 million FY 25; \$124.4 million FY 26.

(v) Other International Organizations:

(23) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): \$67.9 million FY 17; \$75.4 million FY 18; \$74.1 million FY 19; \$73.2 million FY 20; \$80.1 million FY 21; \$79.4 million FY 22; \$71.4 million FY 23; \$74.1 million FY 24; \$74.1 million FY 25; \$76.3 million FY 26.

(24) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): \$56.8 million FY 17; \$62.1 million FY 18; \$57.8 million FY 19; \$59.0 million FY 20; \$51.2 million FY 21; \$54.6 million FY 22; \$58.5 million FY 23; \$74.8 million FY 24; \$85.6 million FY 25; \$88.2 million FY 26.

(25) NATO Parliamentary Assembly: \$890,000 FY 17; \$990,000 FY 18; \$990,000 FY 19; \$990,000 FY 20; \$780,000 FY 21; \$770,000 FY 22; \$770,000 FY 23; \$830,000 FY 24; \$800,000 FY 25; \$800,000 FY 26.

(26) The Pacific Community: \$1.3 million FY 17; \$1.2 million FY 18; \$1.4 million FY 19; \$1.3 million FY 20; \$1.4 million FY 21; \$1.4 million FY 22; \$1.3 million FY 23; \$1.3 million FY 24; \$1.3 million FY 25; \$1.4 million FY 26.

(27) Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC): \$960,000 FY 17; \$990,000 FY 18; \$980,000 FY 19; \$980,000 FY 20; \$990,000 FY 21; \$990,000 FY 22; \$990,000 FY 23; \$1.02 million FY 24; \$1.02 million FY 25; \$1.02 million FY 26.

(28) Colombo Plan Council on Technical Cooperation: \$20,000 FY 17 – FY 26.

(vi) Subtotal, Regional Organizations: \$127.9 million FY 17; \$140.7 million FY 18; \$135.3 million FY 19; \$135.5 million FY 20; \$134.5 million FY 21; \$137.2 million FY 22; \$133 million FY 23; \$152.1 million FY 24; \$162.8 million FY 25; \$167.7 million FY 26.

(vii) Other International Organizations:

(29) Customs Cooperation Council: \$3.5 million FY 17; \$3.9 million FY 18; \$3.7 million FY 19; \$3.7 million FY 20; \$4.0 million FY 21; \$4.0 million FY 22; \$3.7 million FY 23; \$4 million FY 24; \$4 million FY 25; \$4.1 million FY 26.

(30) Hague Conference on Private International Law: \$240,000 FY 17; \$270,000 FY 18; \$260,000 FY 19; \$250,000 FY 20; \$270,000 FY 21; \$290,000 FY 22; \$260,000 FY 23; \$290,000 FY 24; \$290,000 FY 25; \$300,000 FY 26.

(A) Bureau for Publication of Customs Duties: \$143,000 FY 17, abolished.

(31) International Bureau Permanent Court of Arbitration: \$60,000 FY 17; \$60,000 FY 18; \$60,000 FY 19; \$70,000 FY 20; \$80,000 FY 21; \$80,000 FY 22; \$110,000 FY 23; \$130,000 FY 24; \$130,000 FY 25; \$140,000 FY 26.

(32) International Bureau of Weights and Measurements: \$1.2 million FY 17; \$1.4 million FY 18; \$1.3 million FY 19; \$1.3 million FY 20; \$1.3 million FY 21; \$1.4 million FY 22; \$1.3 million FY 23; \$1.3 million FY 24; \$1.3 million FY 25; \$1.4 million FY 26.

(33) International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property: \$870,000 FY 17; \$940,000 FY 18; \$930,000 FY 19; \$960,000 FY 20; \$960,000 FY 21; \$1 million FY 22; \$920,000 FY 23; \$930,000 FY 24; \$930,000 FY 25; \$950,000 FY 26.

(A) International Coffee Organization: \$411,000 FY 17; abolished.

(34) International Copper Study Group: \$30,000 FY 17 -FY 26.

(35) International Cotton Advisory Committee: \$280,000 FY 17; \$280,000 FY 18; \$280,000 FY 19; \$288,000 FY 20; \$294,000 FY 21; \$294,000 FY 22; \$400,000 FY 23; \$320,000 FY 24; \$320,000 FY 25; \$330,000 FY 26.

(36) International Grains Council: \$420,000 FY 17; \$430,000 FY 18; \$430,000 FY 19; \$410,000 FY 20; \$440,000 FY 21; \$40,000 FY 22; \$390,000 FY 23; \$430,000 FY 24; \$420,000 FY 25; \$450,000 FY 26.

(37) International Hydrographic Organization: \$100,000 FY 17; \$120,000 FY 18; \$110,000 FY 19; \$110,000 FY 20; \$120,000 FY 21; \$120,000 FY 22; \$110,000 FY 23; \$120,000 FY 24; \$110,000 FY 25; \$120,000 FY 26.

(38) International Institute for the Unification of Private Law: \$140,000 FY 17; \$150,000 FY 18; \$140,000 FY 19; \$140,000 FY 20; \$150,000 FY 21; \$150,000 FY 22; \$140,000 FY 23; \$150,000 FY 24; \$150,000 FY 25; \$160,000 FY 26.

(39) International Lead and Zinc Study Group: \$30,000 FY 17 – FY 26.

(40) International Organization of Legal Metrology: \$110,000 FY 17; \$130,000 FY 18; \$120,000 FY 19; \$130,000 FY 20; \$130,000 FY 21; \$130,000 FY 22; \$130,000 FY 23; \$130,000 FY 24; \$130,000 FY 25; \$140,000 FY 26.

(41) International Renewable Energy Association: \$4.3 million FY 17; \$4.6 million FY 18; \$4.3 million FY 19; \$4.4 million FY 20; \$4.0 million FY 21; \$4.6 million FY 22; \$4.2 million FY 23; \$4.8 million FY 24; \$4.8 million FY 25; \$4.9 million FY 26.

(42) International Seed Testing Association: \$10,000 FY 17 – FY 26.

(43) International Tropical Timber Organization: \$290,000 FY 17; \$280,000 FY 18; \$280,000 FY 19; \$290,000 FY 20; \$290,000 FY 21; \$290,000 FY 22; \$300,000 FY 23; \$310,000 FY 24; \$290,000 FY 25; \$300,000 FY 26.

(44) International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources: \$510,000 FY 17; \$500,000 FY 18; \$500,000 FY 19; \$520,000 FY 20; \$530,000 FY 21; \$530,000 FY 22; \$560,000 FY 23; \$590,000 FY 24; \$590,000 FY 25; \$630,000 FY 26.

(45) International Union for the Protection of Varieties of Plants: \$270,000 FY 17; \$270,000 FY 18; \$270,000 FY 19; \$290,000 FY 20; \$290,000 FY 21; \$290,000 FY 22; \$310,000 FY 23; \$320,000 FY 24; \$320,000 FY 25; \$330,000 FY 26.

(46) World Organization for Animal Health: \$180,000 FY 17; \$230,000 FY 18; \$230,000 FY 19; \$240,000 FY 20; \$260,000 FY 21; \$240,000 FY 22; \$280,000 FY 23; \$320,000 FY 24; \$330,000 FY 25; \$340,000 FY 26.

(47) Bureau of International Expositions: \$200,000 FY 17; \$100,000 FY 18; \$100,000 FY 19; \$100,000 FY 20; \$110,000 FY 21; \$110,000 FY 22; \$80,000 FY 23; \$80,000 FY 24; \$100,000 FY 25; \$100,000 FY 26.

(viii) Subtotal, Other International Organizations: \$13.3 million FY 17; \$13.7 million FY 18; \$13.1 million FY 19; \$13.3 million FY 20; \$13.3 million FY 21; \$14 million FY 22; \$13.3 million FY 23; \$14.3 million FY 24; \$14.3 million FY 25; \$14.8 million FY 26.

(ix) Total, International Organizations: \$1,374 million FY 17; \$1,431 million FY 18; \$1,387 million FY 19; \$1,416 million FY 20; \$1,583 million FY 21; \$1,680 million FY 22; \$1,619 million FY 23; \$1,616 million FY 24; \$1,716 million FY 25; \$1,760 million FY 26.

Contributions to International Programs FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities	1,908	1,382	1,551	1,526	1,456	1,929	1,482	1,482	1,571	1,618
International Organizations and Programs (UNRW A)	307	308	332	358	388	457	509	509	524	555
International Organizations, Total	1,374	1,431	1,387	1,416	1,583	1,680	1,619	1,616	1,716	1,790

UN and Affiliated Agencies										
UN Regular Budget	593	610	591	673.4	678	780	775	707	762	785
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	75	100	100
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal – Yugoslavia	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Nations War Crime Tribunal - Rwanda	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Residual Mechanism for the Criminal Tribunals	7	10	11	10	10	10	8	6	6	6
Food	110	114	109	109	112	112	102	109	114	118

and Agricul ture Organiz ation										
Internat ional Agency for Researc h on Cancer	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Internat ional Atomic Energy Associa tion	101	108	104	105	113	114	102	113	116	120
Internat ional Civil Aviatio n Organiz ation	17	16	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20
Internat ional Labor Organiz ation	83	84	85	87	93	93	89	99	105	108
Internat ional Maritim e Organiz ation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Internat ional Teleco mmunic ation Union	10	10	10	11	11	12	11	14	14	14
Organiz	19	22	17	17	20	20	19	18	18	19

ation for the Prohibit ion of Chemic al Weapon s										
Univers al Postal Union	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
World Health Organiz ation	111	119	119	58	203	124	109	119	135	139
World Intellect ual Propert y Organiz ation (WIPO)	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
World Meteor ological Organiz ation	15	15	14	15	16	16	16	17	18	18
World Trade Organiz ation	22	22	22	24	25	24	24	27	28	28
Subtota l UN and Affiliat ed Agenci es	1,099	1,143	1,105	1,133	1,305	1,403	1,354	1,330	1,443	1,483
InterA merican Organiz										

ations										
Organiz ation of Americ an States	50	51	51	51	49	46	43	45	46	48
Pan Americ an Health Organiz ation	65	65	65	66	65	64	60	59	59	61
Inter- Americ an Institute for Cooper ation on Agricul ture	17	17	17	17	17	16	15	15	15	15
Pan Americ an Institute of Geogra phy and History	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtota l, Inter- Americ an Organiz ations	133	133	133	134	131	126	119	119	121	124
Other Internat ional Organiz ations										
Organiz ation for	68	75	74	73	80	79	71	74	74	76

Economic Cooperation and Development										
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	57	62	58	59	51	55	59	75	86	88
NATO Parliamentary Assembly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
The Pacific Community	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colombo Plan Council on Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	128	141	135	136	135	137	133	152	163	168
Other International										

ional Organiz ations										
Custom s Cooper ation Council	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hague Confere nce on Private Internat ional Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau for the Publicat ion of Custom s Tariffs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internat ional Bureau Perman ent Court of Arbitrat ion (IBWM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internat ional Bureau of Weights and Measur es	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Internat ional Center	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

for the Study of Preserv ation and Restora tion of Cultural Propert y										
Internat ional Coffee Organiz ation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internat ional Copper Study Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internat ional Cotton Advisor y Commit tee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internat ional Grains Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internat ional Hydrog raphic Organiz ation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internat ional Institute for the Unificat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ion of Private Law										
Internat ional Lead and Zinc Study Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internat ional Organiz ation of Legal Metrolo gy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internat ional Renewa ble Energy Agency	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5
Internat ional Seed Testing Associa tion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internat ional Tropica l Timber Organiz ation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internat ional Union for the Conser vation of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Natural Resources										
International Union for the Protection of Varieties of Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
World Organization for Animal Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau of International Expositions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	13	14	13	13	13	14	13	14	14	15
International Organizations, Total	1,374	1,431	1,387	1,416	1,583	1,680	1,619	1,616	1,716	1,790
Grand Total	3,588	3,120	3,269	3,300	3,427	4,066	3,610	3,607	3,772	3,963

Source: Tillerson, Rex. Pompeo, Mike. Blinken, Antony J. State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 17, FY 19-FY25 Contributions to International Organizations. UNRWA and Peacekeeping included in table. Congressional Research Service. United Nations Issues: US Funding to the UN System. July 8, 2021.

7. UN Agency Revenue Treaty

United Nations Agency Revenue Tabulation 2026 [HA-14-4-26](#) was filed in behalf of *United States v. Marco Rubio, Secretary of State* In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia and is forwarded to the US Trustee program. To begin to sustainably account for the payment of the US share of contributions to the UN Trust Fund, the United States Trustee program must distinguish between UN agency dues, UN agency arrears, deficiencies in UN humanitarian and development assistance to UN agencies that previously came from USAID, US contributions to NGOs and any statistically significant distributions of UN Compensation paid by the USA. All US foreign assistance to UN Trust Fund, ie. \$280 million actual Board of Peace revenues to UNRWA paid Palestine, >\$2.45 billion (2026) plus three percent inflation for thirty years Israel UN Compensation default must be collectively insured dues to discrimination against Palestine by the UN Assembly since 1948 that must be prohibited pursuant to Art. 20(b) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966). Vote to repeal the Annex (I) to Admission of new Members (Palestine) to the United Nations [A/ES-10/L.30/Rev.1](#) (2024). This concluding statement legislates the exact, data source inclusive, science of UN agency revenue tabulation, a Trustee is obligated to procure 11USC§704(a)(2).

(a) UN Agency Revenue Total for 33 agencies is \$39,056 million (2017); \$39,964 million (2018); \$40,961 million (2019); \$42,085 million (2020); \$44,829 million (2021); \$50,463 million (2022); \$44,447 million (2023); \$44,489 million (2024); \$41,318 million (2025); \$41,949 million (2026). 3 percent annual growth from 2017 would bring the UN system total to \$49,601 million (2026). This indicates there is a deficiency in program level of about \$7,652 million (2026). Using 3 percent inflation for services as a gauge, arrears add-up to a total of \$13,724 million as of 2026 - \$264 million (2018); \$438 million (2019); \$486 million (2020); - \$1,086 million (2021); -\$5,549 million (2022); \$1,639 million (2023); \$2,769 million (2024); \$7,111 million (2025); \$7,652 (2026). The primary debtor is the United States, who has stopped paying dues to many organizations. The primary creditors are UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP) and UN High Commissioner on Human Rights (UNHCR).

(b) The 33 agencies proposed to be included in the list of UN Agencies for 2025 are (1) United Nations Regular Budget (UN), (2) Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), (3) Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), (4) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), (5) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), (6) International Agency for Research on Cancer, (7) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), (8) International Criminal Court (ICC), (9) International Labour Organization (ILO), (10) International Maritime Organization (IMO), (11) International Organization for Migration (IOM), (12) International Seabed Authority (ISA), (13) International Trade Center (ITC), (14) International Telecommunication Union (ITU), (15) Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), (16) UN Environmental Programme (UNEP), (17) UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), (18) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), (19) UN Population Fund (UNFPA), (20) Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT), (21) UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), (22) UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), (23) UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), (24) UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), (25) UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), (26) UN Women (UN-WOMEN), (27) UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO),

(28) Universal Postal Union (UPU), (29) World Food Programme (WFP), (30) World Health Organization (WHO), (31) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), (32) World Meteorological Organization (WMO), (33) World Trade Organization (WTO).

(c) The 13 NGOs proposed to be excised from tabulations of UN agencies to prevent duplicate payments and accidental addition of savings, funds, assets, investment capital and Working Capital Funds, used by UN agencies to pay for deficits, in the annual UN System budgetary exposition of agency revenues and expenditures are (1) International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD), (2) Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), (3) Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), (4) UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), (5) UN Convention to Combat Desertification (6) UN Development Programme (UNDP), (7) UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), (8) UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), (9) UN Office of Project Services (UNOPS), (10) UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), (11) UN System Staff College (UNSSC), (12) UN University (UNU) and (13) UN Volunteers (UNV), who are referred to the SEA to account for Official Development Assistance (ODA) as NGOs, with special status in regards to their financial relationship with the UN government, and particularly complicated or incompetent revenue reporting, or in the case of PAHO, polio vaccine envy of the Organization of American States (OAS).

(d) DPKO is asking the US pay \$6 billion to the Peace-building Fund. WHO should not be burdened with being punished or continuing to pay the costs of the failed COVID vaccine experiment 2021-2022, as was the plan until FY 24 US withdrawal for which arrears add-up to \$7,372 million as of 2026 - \$1,946 million (2024); \$2,039 million (2025); \$3,387 million (2026). Wash dry nose. Eucalyptus cures SARS and flu. The UN Regular budget is due an estimated \$45 million. UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is also perennially looking for an additional \$3-\$5 billion (2026) and World Food Programme (WFP) should not be punished for high spending at the advent of the Ukraine war in 2022 and is due at least an additional \$2 billion to accommodate increasing hunger. Essentially, the US owes UN System agencies \$14 billion for arrears due and an additional \$58 billion for the affect the USAID cancellation had on Official Development Assistance (ODA), in 2026. WHO efficiency in AIDS medicine distribution, should translate into more humanitarian assistance and maybe even some UN compensation pursuant to collecting \$72 billion in arrears by arresting US Secretary of State Mark Rubio in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia pursuant to Sec. 1 of An Act To change the name of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to United States Customs (USC), Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC), and amend Title 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee) and Part 414 Department of State of the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 2017-27 HA-2-2-26.

(e) UN Chief Executive CEB ceased tabulating UN System revenue for 40 agencies 2016-2020. The Budgetary and financial situation of the organizations of the United Nations system A/77/507 (2022) attempted to add up 45 agencies but blasphemed a false UN System total of \$66 billion (2022). To produce this UN System total 14 agencies have been demoted from UN Agency to NGO status, due to inability to uphold revenue reporting needed to consistently add-up annual reporting pursuant to Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008) and Rule 66 of

International Public Sector Standards Board Handbook of International Public Sector Accounting
Pronouncements 2022 Edition Vol. I.

Agency Revenue Total 2017-2025
(Millions of US dollars)

No.	Agency	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1	UN	2,777	2,688	3,065	3,085	3,176	3,152	3,217	3,466	3,754	3,481
2	CTBTO	130	131	134	135	125	126	129	130	139	144
3	DPKO	7,894	6,803	6,690	6,519	6,578	6,379	6,454	6,054	5,771	5,378
4	FAO	1,290	1,285	1,285	1,463	1,463	1,628	1,628	2,000	2,062	2,139
5	IAEA	515	559	535	564	586	544	590	608	622	638
6	IARC	41	47	43	44	46	53	52	59	59	66
7	ICAO	76	77	79	77	86	87	87	87	88	87
8	ICC	170	170	169	172	176	171	191	213	212	231
9	ILO	664	708	758	770	889	879	921	997	937	936
10	IMO	80	95	95	90	99	96	85	94	100	102
11	IOM	1,168	1,096	1,161	1,038	1,098	1,381	1,201	2,136	1,301	1,358
12	ISA	9	9	10	9	9	10	12	13	14	14
13	ITC	127	130	134	129	140	133	153	148	157	171
14	ITU	164	164	161	177	181	171	180	188	198	209
15	OPCW	77	79	78	82	85	74	83	87	95	98
16	UNCTAD	111	111	114	111	115	116	139	142	150	157
17	UNEP	419	438	438	434	434	437	437	451	654	600
18	UNESCO	648	665	681	686	686	751	751	945	902	907
19	UNFPA	990	849	849	849	849	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,215
20	UN-HABITAT	170	173	177	160	228	255	139	190	179	190
21	UNHCR	4,510	4,710	4,826	5,404	5,153	6,180	5,716	5,179	5,763	5,905
22	UNICEF	5,852	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,467	6,467	6,467	6,467	6,500
23	UNIDO	97	103	98	102	105	98	101	104	105	142
24	UNITAR	33	34	34	35	38	38	38	50	50	52
25	UNRWA	1,121	1,276	917	940	1,188	1,175	1,464	813	851	1,263
26	UNWOMEN	360	384	499	539	546	536	428	440	453	525
27	UNWTO	15	16	13	17	17	16	16	18	19	21
28	UPU	60	64	64	89	92	87	100	100	96	114
29	WFP	6,059	7,354	8,051	8,424	9,565	14,181	8,278	9,759	6,520	6,532
30	WHO	2,776	2,845	2,925	2,989	4,077	3,015	3,107	1,254	1,254	1,804
31	WIPO	384	435	429	470	520	522	546	554	588	605
32	WMO	66	75	61	82	74	88	107	100	101	102
33	WTO	203	202	199	211	216	207	220	233	247	262

	Total Revenues	39,05 6	39,96 4	40,96 1	42,08 5	44,82 9	50,46 3	44,44 7	44,48 9	41,31 8	41,94 9
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Source: Agency budgets 2017-2026, United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination, Revenues by Source 2016-2017 listed 40 agencies. Budgetary and financial situation of the organizations of the United Nations system A/77/507 (2022) listed 45 agencies.

(1) UN Regular Budget –

(a) Assessment of Member States' advances to the Working Capital Fund for ___ and contributions to the United Nations regular budget for __ ST/ADM/SER.B/955 (2017), ST/ADM/SER.B/973 (2018), ST/ADM/SER.B/992 (2019), ST/ADM/SER.B/1008 (2020), ST/ADM/SER.B/1023 (2021), ST/ADM/SER.B/1038 (2022), ST/ADM/SER.B/1052 (2023), ST/ADM/SER.B/1067 (2024), ST/ADM/SER.B/1083, ST/ADM/SER.B/1096.

(b) Assessed contributions - \$2,777 million (2017); \$2,688 million (2018); \$3,065 million (2019); \$3,085 million (2020); \$3,176 million (2021); \$3,152 million (2022); \$3,217 million (2023); \$3,466 million (2024); \$3,754 million (2025); \$3,481 million (2026).

(2) Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) -

(a) Background document by the Provisional Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty Organization Prepared for the Conference on Facilitating the entry into force of the CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/3 (2017), CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/3 (2019), CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/3 (2021), CTBT-Art.XIV/2023/3 (2023); CTBT-Art.XIV/2025/3 (2025).

(b) Assessed contributions - \$130 million (2017); \$131 million (2018); \$134 million (2019); \$135 million (2020); \$125 million (2021); \$126 million (2022); \$129 million (2023); \$130 million (2024); \$139 million (2025); \$144 million (2026, 3% est.).

(3) Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) -

(a) Approved resources for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July ___ to 30 June ___ A/C.5/71/18 (2017), A/C.5/71/24 (2018), A/C.5/72/25 (2019), A/C.5/73/21 (2020), A/C.5/74/18 (2021), A/C.5/76/23 (2022), A/C.5/76/27 (2023), A.C.5/77/32 (2024).

(b) Assessed contributions – \$7,709 million (2017); \$6,646 million (2018); \$6,528 million (2019); \$6,364 million (2020); \$6,414 million (2021); \$6,213 million (2022); \$6,284 million (2023); \$5,880 million (2024); \$5,592 million (2025); \$5,212 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – \$4.8 million (2017), \$1.2 million (2018), \$1.1 million (2019), \$1.0 million (2020), \$1.0 million (2021), \$1.0 million (2022), \$0.8 million (2023) \$0.7 million (2024), \$0.7 million (2025); \$0.7 billion (2026).

Revenues from other activities – \$180 million (2017); \$156 million (2018); \$161 million (2019); \$154 million (2020); \$163 million (2021); \$165 million (2022); \$169 million (2023); \$173

million (2024); \$178 million (2025); \$165 million (2026).

Total - \$7,894 million (2017); \$6,803 million (2018); \$6,690 million (2019); \$6,519 million (2020); \$6,578 million (2021); \$6,379 million (2022); \$6,454 million (2023); \$6,054 million (2024); \$5,771 million (2025); \$5,378 million (2026).

(4) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) -

(a) Adjustments to the Programme of Work and Budget __ CL 153/3 (2016-17), CL 158/3 (2018-19), CL 164/3 (2020-21), CL 168/3 (2022-23), CL 174/3 (2024-25), Medium Term Plan C 2025/3 (2026-2027).

(b) Assessed contributions – \$503 million (2017); \$503 million (2018); \$503 million (2019); \$503 million (2020); \$503 million (2021); \$503 million (2022); \$503 million (2023); \$511 million (2024); \$572 million (2025); \$507 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – \$787 million (2017); \$782 million (2018); \$782 million (2019); \$960 million (2020); \$960 million (2021); \$1,125 million (2022); \$1,125 million (2023); \$1,489 million (2024); \$1,490 million (2025); \$1,632 million (2026).

Total - \$1,290 million (2017); \$1,285 million (2018); \$1,285 million (2019); \$1,463 million (2020); \$1,463 million (2021); \$1,628 million (2022); \$1,628 million (2023); \$2,000 million (2024); \$2,062 million (2025); \$2,139 million (2026).

(5) International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) -

(a) The Agency's Programme and Budget __ GC(59)/2 (2016-17), GC(61)/2 (2018-19), GC(62)/2 (2018-19 update), GC(63)/2 (2020-21), GC(65)/2 (2022-23), GC(67)/5 (2024-25), GC(69)/6 (2026-2027).

(b) Assessed contributions – €362/\$409 million (2017); €373/\$440 million (2018); €378/\$423 million (2019); €387/\$442 million (2020); €389/\$460 million (2021); €396/\$417 million (2022); €419/\$454 million (2023); €429/\$463 million (2024); €439/\$475 million (2025); €439/\$515 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – specified - €91/\$103 million (2017); €98/\$116 million (2018); €97/\$109 million (2019); €102/\$117 million (2020); €102/\$121 million (2021); €118/\$124 million (2022); €118/\$128 million (2023); €127/\$137 million (2024); €128/\$139 million (2025); €98/\$115 million (2026).

Revenue from other activities - €3/\$3 million (2017); €3/\$3 million (2018); €3/\$3 million (2019); €4/\$5 million (2020); €4/\$5 million (2021); €3/\$3 million (2022); €7/\$8 million (2023); €7/\$8 million (2024); €7/\$8 million (2025); €7/\$8 million (2026).

Total - €456/\$515 million (2017), €474/\$559 million (2018), €478/\$535 million (2019), €493/\$564 million (2020), €495/\$586 million (2021); €517/\$544 million (2022); €544/\$590

million (2023); €563/\$608 million (2024); €574/\$622 million (2025); €544/\$638 million (2026).

(c) Average EUR to USD exchange rate - 1.13 (2017); 1.18 (2018); 1.1199 (2019); 1.142 (2020); 1.183 (2021); 1.0538 (2022); 1.0824 (2023); 1.079 (2024); 1.082 (2025); 1.173 (2026).

(6) International Agency for Research on Cancers (IARC) -

(a) Financial Report, Report of the External Auditor, and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December __ GC/61/5 (2018), GC/62/7 (2019), GC/63/7 (2020), GC/64/9 Rev. 1q (2021), GC/65/7 (2022), GC/66/7-Rev. 1 (2023), GC/67/5 (2024).

(b) Assessed contributions - €25/\$28 million (2017), €22/\$26 million (2018); €22/\$25 million (2019); €22/\$25 million (2020); €23/\$27 million (2021); €23/\$24 million (2022); €24/\$26 million (2023); €24/\$26 million (2024); €24/\$26 million (2025); €24/\$28 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – unspecified - €11/\$12 million (2017); €16/\$19 million (2018); €15/\$17 million (2019); €15/\$17 million (2020); €14/\$17 million (2021); €25/\$26 million (2022); €20/\$22 million (2023); €26/\$28 million (2024); €26/\$28 million (2025); €26/\$31 million (2026).

Revenues from other activities - €1/\$1 million (2017); €2/\$2 million (2018); €1/\$1 million (2019); €2/\$2 million (2020); €2/\$2 million (2021); €3/\$3 million (2022); €4/\$4 million (2023); €5/\$5 million (2024); €5/\$5 million (2025); €5 /\$5million (2025); €6/\$7 million (2026)

Total revenue - €37/\$41 million (2017); €40/\$47 million (2018); €38/\$43 million (2019); €39/\$44 million (2020); €39/\$46 million (2021); €51/\$53 million (2022); €48/\$52 million (2023); €55/\$59 million (2024); €55/\$59 million (2025); €57/\$66 million (2026).

(c) Average EUR to US dollar exchange rates of 1.13 (2017); 1.18 (2018); 1.1199 (2019); 1.142 (2020); 1.183 (2021); 1.0538 (2022); 1.0824 (2023); 1.079 (2024); 1.082 (2025); 1.173 (2026).

(7) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) -

(a) Budget of the Organization Doc. 10074 (2017-19), Doc. 10125 (2020-22), Doc. 10174 (2023-2024-2025), Doc. 10229 (2026-2027-2028).

(b) Assessed contributions – CAD 89/\$69 million (2017); CAD 92/\$71 million (2018); CAD 96/\$72 million (2019); CAD 92/\$69 million (2020); CAD 96/\$77 million (2021); CAD 101/\$78 million (2022); CAD 104/\$77 million (2023); CAD 105/\$77 million (2024); CAD 110/\$79 million (2025); CAD 106 million/\$77 (2026); CAD 111 million (2027); CAD 118 million (2028).

Revenues from other activities – CAD 9/\$7 million (2017), CAD 8/\$6 million (2018), CAD 9/\$7 million (2019), CAD 11/\$8 million (2020), CAD 11/\$9 million (2021), CAD 12/\$9 million (2022), CAD 13/\$10 million (2023), CAD 13/\$10 million (2024), CAD 13/\$9 million (2025); CAD 14/\$10 million (2026); CAD 14 million (2027); CAD 14 million (2028).

Total – CAD 98/\$76 million (2017), CAD 100/\$77 million (2018); CAD 105/\$79 million (2019); CAD 103/\$77 million (2020); CAD 107/\$86 million (2021); CAD 113/\$87 million (2022); CAD 117/\$87 million (2023); CAD 118/\$87 million (2024); CAD 123/\$88 million (2025); CAD 116/\$87 million (2026); CAD 125 million (2027); CAD 132 million (2028).

(c) CAD to US dollar – 0.7713 (2017); 0.7717 (2018); 0.7538 (2019); 0.7462 (2020); 0.7978 (2021); 0.7688 (2022); 0.7408 (2023); 0.73 (2024); 0.7159 (2025); 0.723 (2026).

(8) International Criminal Court (ICC) -

(a) Proposed Programme Budget __ of the International Criminal Court ICC-ASP/17/10 (2019), ICC-ASP/18/INF.3 (2020), ICC-ASP/19/10 (2021), ICC-ASP/20/10 (2022), ICC-ASP/21/10 (2023), ICC-ASP/22/INF.2 (2024), ICC-ASP/23/INF.2 (2025), ICC-ASP/24/25 (2026).

(b) Total income - €150/\$170 million (2017); €144/\$170 million (2018); €151/\$169 million (2019); €151/\$172 million (2020); €149/\$176 million (2021); €162/\$171 million (2022); €176/\$191 million (2023); €197/\$213 million (2024); €196/\$212 million (2025); €197/\$231 million (2026).

(c) Average EUR to US dollar exchange rates - 1.13 (2017); 1.18 (2018); 1.1199 (2019); 1.142 (2020); 1.183 (2021); 1.0538 (2022); 1.0824 (2023); 1.079 (2024); 1.082 (2025); 1.173 (2026).

(9) International Labour Organization -

(a) Financial report and audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December __ and Report of the External Auditor ILC.108/FIN (2018), ILC.109/FIN/2019, ILC.110/FIN (2022), ILC.112/FIN 30 (2023), ILC.113/FIN (2024).

(b) Assessed contributions -\$360 million (2017); \$387 million (2018); \$386 million (2019); \$399 million (2020); \$445 million (2021); \$410 million (2022); \$411 million (2023); \$480 million (2024); \$440 million (2025); \$438 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions - \$247 million (2017); \$261 million (2018); \$295 million (2019); \$303 million (2020); \$379 million (2021); \$413 million (2022); \$402 million (2023); \$448 million (2024); \$427 million (2025); \$427 million (2026).

Revenue from other sources - \$57 million (2017); \$60 million (2018); \$77 million (2019); \$68 million (2020); \$65 million (2021); \$56 million (2022); \$108 million (2023); \$69 million (2024); \$70 million (2025); \$71 million (2026).

Total -\$664 million (2017); \$708 million (2018); \$758 million (2019); \$770 million (2020); \$889 million (2021); \$879 million (2022); \$921 million (2023); \$997 million (2024); \$937 million (2025); \$936 million (2026).

(10) International Maritime Organization (IMO) -

(a) International Maritime Organization Financial Report and Audited Financial Statements or the Year Ended 31 December __, Report of the External Auditors (2018), (2019), (2020), (2021), (2022), (2023), (2024).

(b) Assessed contributions - £30/\$39 million (2017); £32/\$43 million (2018); £33/\$42 million (2019); £33/\$43 million (2020); £34/\$46 million (2021); £34/\$42 million (2022); £34/\$42 million (2023); £36/\$46 million (2024); £36/\$47 million (2025); £36/\$48 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions - £11/\$14 million (2017); £15/\$20 million (2018); £18/\$23 million (2019); £19/\$24 million (2020); £17/\$23 million (2021); £20/\$24 million (2022); £14/\$18 million (2023); £20/\$25 million (2024); £20/\$26 million (2025); £20/\$27 million (2026).

Revenues from other activities - £21/\$27 million (2017); £24/\$32 million (2018); £24/\$30 million (2019); £18/\$23 million (2020); £22/\$30 million (2021); £25/\$30 million (2022); £20/\$25 million (2023); £20/\$26 million (2024); £20/\$27 million (2025); £20/\$27 million (2026).

Total - £62/\$80 million (2017); £71/\$95 million (2018); £75/\$95 million (2019); £70/\$90 million (2020); £73/\$99 million (2021); £79/\$96 million (2022); £68/\$85 million (2023); £76/\$94 million (2024); £76/\$100 million (2025); £76/\$102 million (2026).

(c) Average GBP to USD exchange rate - 1.289 (2017); 1.3349 (2018); 1.2772 (2019); 1.2837 (2020); 1.3757 (2021); 1.2369 (2022); 1.2439 (2023); 1.2782 (2024); 1.33 (2025); 1.345 (2026).

(11) International Organization for Migration (IOM) -

(a) Programme and Budget for __ C/107/6/Rev.1 (2017), C/108/6 (2018), C/109/6/Rev.1 (2019), C/110/8 (2020), C/11/6 (2021), C/112/6/Rev.1 (2022), C/113/7 (2023), C/114/6* (2024), C/115/7 (2025); C/116/7 (2026).

(b) Assessed contributions USD - \$54 million (2017), \$52 million (2018), \$53 million (2019), \$56 million (2020), \$57 million (2021), \$56 million (2022), \$73 million (2023), \$87 million (2024), \$77 million (2025); \$103 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – specified - \$1,027 million (2017); \$950 million (2018); \$1,005 million (2019); \$837 million (2020); \$886 million (2021); \$1,162 million (2022); \$967 million (2023); \$1,796 million (2024); \$1,025 million (2025); \$1,116 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – unspecified - \$7 million (2017), \$7 million (2018), \$7 million (2019), \$22 million (2020), \$27 million (2021), \$27 million (2022), \$1 million (2023), \$43 million (2024), \$29 million (2025); \$38 million (2026).

Revenue from other activities - \$80 million (2017), \$87 million (2018), \$96 million (2019), \$123 million (2020), \$128 million (2021), \$136 million (2022), \$160 million (2023), \$210 million (2024), \$170 million (2025); \$101 million (2026).

Total - \$1,168 million (2017), \$1,096 million (2018), \$1,161 million (2019), \$1,038 million (2020), \$1,098 million (2021), \$1,381 million (2022), \$1,201 million (2023), \$2,136 million (2024), \$1,301 million (2025); \$1,358 million (2026).

(12) International Seabed Authority (ISA) -

(a) Proposed budget for the International Seabed Authority for the financial period ____ - ____ ISBA/22/A/6–ISBA/22/C/9 (2017-18), ISBA/24/A/5/Corr.1–ISBA/24/C/11/Corr.1 (2019-20), ISBA/26/A/5– ISBA/26/C/18/(2021-22), Independent Auditor's Report (2023-2024), ISBA/29/A/3/Add. 1, ISBA/29/C/11/Add.1 (2025-26)

(b) Assessment – \$9 million (2017); \$9 million (2018); \$10 million (2019); \$9 million (2020); \$9 million (2021); \$10 million (2022); \$8 million (2023); \$9 million (2024); \$11 million (2025); \$11 million (2026).

Other revenue: \$4 million (2023); \$4 million (2024); \$3 million (2025); \$3 million (2026).

Total revenue: \$9 million (2017); \$9 million (2018); \$10 million (2019); \$9 million (2020); \$9 million (2021); \$10 million (2022); \$12 million (2023); \$13 million (2024); \$14 million (2025); \$14 million (2026).

(13) International Trade Center (ITC) -

(a) CEB in USD (2017-2019), Proposed programme budget for __ A/74/6 (Sect. 13)(2020), A/76/6 (Sect. 13)(2022), A/79/6 (Sect. 13) (2025), A/80/6 Sect. 13)(2026).

(b) Assessed contributions – \$36 million (2017); \$36 million (2018); \$37 million (2019); CHF 35/\$37 million (2020); CHF 37/\$41 million (2021); CHF 37/\$39 million (2022); CHF 36/\$40 million (2023); CHF 38/\$43 million (2024); CHF 38/\$46 million (2025); \$38/\$49 million (2026).

Revenues from other activities – \$91 million (2017); \$94 million (2018); \$97 million (2019); CHF 86/\$92 million (2020); CHF 90/\$99 million (2021); CHF 90/\$94 million (2022); CHF 101/\$113 million (2023); CHF 92/\$105 million (2024); CHF 92/\$111 million (2025); CHF 95/\$122 million (2026).

Total – \$127 million (2017); \$130 million (2018); \$134 million (2019); CHF 121/\$129 million (2020); CHF 127/\$140 million (2021); CHF 127/\$133 million (2022); CHF 137/\$153 million (2023); CHF 130/\$148 million (2024); CHF 130/\$157 million (2025); CHF 133/\$171 million (2026).

(c) The average CHF to US exchange rate is 1.0665 (2020), 1.0941 (2021), 1.0481 (2022), 1.1137 (2023), 1.1362 (2024); 1.207 (2025); 1.28 (2026).

(14) International Telecommunication Union (ITU) -

(a) Annual Review of Revenues and Expenses C17/9-E (2017), Draft Budget of the Union 2018-2019 and Preparation of the ITU Strategic and Financial Plans for 2020-2023 TD 090 (2018-21), Draft budget for 2022-2023 C21/65-E (2022-23), Draft biennial budget of the Union for 2024-2025 C23/60-E 23 (2024-25), C25/47-E (2026-27).

(b) Total: CHF 161/\$164 million (2017); CHF 160/\$164 million (2018); CHF 160/\$161 million (2019); CHF 166/\$177 million (2020); CHF 165/\$181 million (2021); CHF 163/\$171 million (2022); CHF 162/\$180 million (2023); CHF 165/\$188 million (2024); CHF 164/\$198 million (2025); CHF 163/\$209 million (2026); CHF 170 million (2027).

(c) Average CHF to US exchange rate - 1.0163 (2017), 1.0225 (2018), 1.0067 (2019), 1.0665 (2020), 1.0941 (2021), 1.0481 (2022), 1.1137 (2023), 1.1362 (2024); 1.207 (2025); 1.28 (2026).

(15) Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) -

(a) Draft Programme and Budget of the OPWC for __ EC-95/DEC.3 (2021), EC-101/DG.1/Rev.1 (2023), EC-107/DG.4 2 (2025), EC-110/DEC.2 (2026-2027).

(b) Assessed contributions - €66/\$74 million (2017); €66/\$77 million (2018); €67/\$75 million (2019); €67/\$77 million (2020); €67/\$80 million (2021); €68/\$72 million (2022); €70/\$76 million (2023); €75/\$81 million (2024), €82/\$88 million (2025); €80/\$94 million (2026); €81 million (2027).

Revenues from other activities – €2/\$3 million (2017), €2/\$2 million (2018), €3/\$3 million (2019), €4/\$5 million (2020), €5/\$5 million (2021), €2/\$2 million (2022), €6/\$7 million (2023), €6/\$6 million (2024), €6/\$7 million (2025); €3/\$4 million (2026); €4/\$5 million (2027).

Total budget - €68/\$77 million (2017), €68/\$79 million (2018), €70/\$78 million (2019), €72/\$82 million (2020), €72/\$85 million (2021), €70/\$74 million (2022), €77/\$83 million (2023), €81/\$87 million (2024), €89/\$95 million (2025); €84/\$98 million (2026); €85 million (2027).

(c) Average EUR to USD exchange rate - 1.13 (2017); 1.18 (2018); 1.1199 (2019); 1.142 (2020); 1.183 (2021); 1.0538 (2022); 1.0824 (2023); 1.079 (2024); 1.082 (2025); 1.173 (2026).

(16) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019 A/77/6 (Sect. 12)(2019), Proposed programme budget for __ Part IV International cooperation for development Section 12 Trade and Development Programme 10 Trade and Development A/75/6(Sect. 12)(2021), A/77/6 (Sect. 12)(2023), A/79/6 (Sect. 12)(2025). A/80/6 (Sect/ 12)(2026).

(b) Assessed contributions - \$71 million (2017), \$71 million (2018), \$71 million (2019), \$68 million (2020), \$70 million (2021), \$71 million (2022), \$78 million (2023), \$82 million (2024); \$90 million (2025); \$88 million (2026).

Revenues from other activities - \$40 million (2017), \$40 million (2018), \$43 million (2019), \$43 million (2020), \$45 million (2021), \$45 million (2022), \$61 million (2023), \$60 million (2024), \$60 million (2025); \$69 million (2026).

Total - \$111 million (2017); \$111 million (2018); \$114 million (2019); \$111 million (2020); \$115 million (2021); \$116 million (2022); \$139 million (2023); \$142 million (2024); \$150 million (2025); \$157 million (2026).

(17) United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) -

(a) UNEP/EA.2/16 (2018-19), (2022-23), Table 5(c) UNEP/EA.7/4.

(b) Assessed contributions – \$58 million (2017), \$58 million (2018), \$58 million (2019) \$24 million (2020), \$24 million (2021), \$24 million (2022), \$24 million (2023), \$25 million (2024), \$26 million (2025); \$42 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – unspecified – \$225 million (2017); \$213 million (2018); \$213 million (2019); \$100 million (2020); \$100 million (2021); \$100 million (2022); \$100 million (2023); \$103 million (2024); \$107 million (2025); \$100 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – specified – \$104 million (2017); \$129 million (2018); \$129 million (2019); \$291 million (2020); \$291 million (2021); \$297 million (2022); \$297 million (2023); \$306 million (2024); \$315 million (2025); \$224 million (2026).

Trust Funds: \$189 million (2026); \$189 million (2027).

Revenue from other activities – \$32 million (2017), \$38 million (2018), \$38 million (2019), \$19 million (2020), \$19 million (2021), \$16 million (2022), \$16 million (2023), \$17 million (2024), \$17 million (2025); \$45 million (2026).

Total income - \$419 million (2017); \$438 million (2018); \$438 million (2019); \$434 million (2020); \$434 million (2021); \$437 million (2022); \$437 million (2023); \$451 million (2024); \$654 million (2025); \$600 million (2026).

(18) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) -

(a) Approved Programme and Budget 40 C/5 (2020-21), 41 C/5 (2022-23), 42 C/5 (2024-25), 42 C.5 (2026-2027).

(b) Assessed contributions – \$261 million (2017); \$268 million (2018); \$275 million (2019); \$268 million (2020); \$268 million (2021); \$268 million (2022); \$268 million (2023); \$343 million (2024); \$343 million (2025); \$305 million (2026); \$305 million (2027).

Voluntary contributions - \$316 million (2017); \$324 million (2018); \$332 million (2019); \$398 million (2020); \$398 million (2021); \$464 million (2022); \$464 million (2023); \$545 million (2024); \$545 million (2025); \$602 million (2026); \$602 million (2027).

Revenues from other activities - \$71 million (2017); \$73 million (2018); \$74 million (2019); \$20 million (2020); \$20 million (2021); \$19 million (2022); \$19 million (2023); \$57 million (2024); \$14 million (2025); 0 (2026).

Total income – \$648 million (2017); \$665 million (2018); \$681 million (2019); \$686 million (2020); \$686 million (2021); \$751 million (2022); \$751 million (2023); \$945 million (2024); \$902 million (2025); \$907 million (2026); \$907 million (2027).

(19) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) -

(a) Integrated budget __ DP/FPA/2-17/10 (2018-2021), DP/FPA/2021/9 (2022-25), DP/FPA/2025/10 (2026-2029).

(b) Assessed contributions - \$991 million (2017); \$850 million (2018); \$850 million (2019); \$850 million (2020); \$850 million (2021); \$1,410 million (2022); \$1,410 million (2023); \$1,410 million (2024); \$1,410 million (2025); \$1,207 million (2026).

Revenue from other sources - \$4 million (2017); \$5 million (2018); \$5 million (2019); \$5 million (2020); \$5 million (2021); \$6 million (2022); \$6 million (2023); \$6 million (2024); \$6 million (2025); \$15 million (2026).

Less Tax Reimbursement – -\$5 million (2017); -\$6 million (2018-2021); -\$6 million (2022-2025); -\$7 million (2026-2029).

Total – \$990 million (2017), \$849 million (2018), \$849 million (2019), \$849 million (2020), \$849 million (2021), \$1,410 million (2022), \$1,410 million (2023), \$1,410 million (2024), \$1,410 (2025); \$1,215 million (2026).

(20) United Nations Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT) -

(a) Work programme and budget for __ HSP/GC/25/5 22 (2016-17), (2020-22). HSP/EB.2024/INF/4 4 (2025), Draft work programme of UN-Habitat and draft budget of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation for 2026.

(b) Assessed contributions - \$14 million (2017); \$14 million (2018); \$14 million (2019); \$12 million (2020); \$13 million (2021); \$13 million (2022); \$12 million (2023); \$12 million (2024); \$15 million (2025); \$15 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – unspecified - \$3 million (2017); \$3 million (2018); \$3 million (2019); \$8 million (2020); \$10 million (2021); \$12 million (2022); \$4 million (2023); \$4 million (2024); \$5 million (2025); \$5 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – specified - \$142 million (2017); \$145 million (2018); \$149 million (2019); \$131 (2020); \$195 million (2021); \$219 million (2022); \$113 million (2023); \$162 million (2024); \$148 million (2025); \$158 million (2026).

Revenues from other activities - \$11 million (2017), \$11 million (2018), \$11 million (2019), \$9 million (2020), \$10 million (2021), \$11 million (2022), \$10 million (2023), \$12 million (2024), \$11 million (2025); \$12 million (2026).

Total - \$170 million (2017), \$173 million (2018), \$177 million (2019), \$160 million (2020), \$228 million (2021), \$255 million (2022), \$139 million (2023), \$190 million (2024), \$179 million (2025); \$190 million (2026).

(21) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) -

(a) Programme budget for __ of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees A/AC.96/74/5 (2024), A/AC.96/76/5 (2026).

(b) Total Funds Available: \$4,510 million (2017); \$4,710 million (2018); \$4,826 million (2019); \$5,404 million (2020); \$5,153 million (2021); \$6,180 million (2022); \$5,716 million (2023); \$5,179 million (2024); \$5,763 million (2025); \$5,905 million (2026).

(22) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

(a) Integrated Budget __ E/ICEF/2017/AB/L.4 (2018-21), E/ICEF/2024/AB/L.5 (2022-25); E/ICEF/2025/AB/L.6 (2026-2029).

(b) Total - \$5,852 million (2017); \$6,189 million (2018); \$6,189 million (2019); \$6,189 million (2020); \$6,189 million (2021); \$6,467 million (2022); \$6,467 million (2023); \$6,467 million (2024); \$6,467 million (2025); \$6,500 million (2026); \$6,500 million (2027); \$6,500 million (2028); \$6,500 million (2029).

(23) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) -

(a) Programme and budgets __ IDB.45/5-PBC.33/5 (2018-19), IDB.51/6-PBC.39/6 (2024-25), IDB53/6-PBC.41/6 (2026-2027).

(b) Assessed contributions - €68/\$77 million (2017); €69/\$81 million (2018); €69/\$77 million (2019); €70/\$80 million (2020); €70/\$83 million (2021); €71/\$75 million (2022); €71/\$77 million (2023); €75/\$81 million (2024); €75/\$81 million (2025); €87/\$102 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – unspecified - €0.2/\$0.2 million (2017); €0.2/\$0.2 million (2018); €0.2/\$0.2 million (2019); €0.2/\$0.2 million (2020); €0.2/\$0.2 million (2021); €0.9/\$1 million (2022); €0.9/\$1 million (2023); €2.0/\$2.2 million (2024); €2.0/\$2.2 million (2025); €2.0/\$2.4 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – specified - €17/\$19 million (2017); €18/\$21 million (2018); €18/\$20 million (2019); €18/\$21 million (2020); €18/\$21 million (2021); €19/\$20 million (2022); €19/\$21 million (2023); €18/\$19 million (2024); €18/\$20 million (2025); €29/\$34 million (2026).

Revenues from other activities - €1/\$1 million (2017); €1/\$1 million (2018); €1/\$1 million (2019); €1/\$1 million (2020); €1/\$1 million (2021); €2/\$2 million (2022); €2/\$2 million (2023); €2/\$2 million (2024); €2/\$2 million (2025); €3.5/\$4.1 million (2026).

Total – €86/\$97 million (2017); €88/\$103 million (2018); €88/\$98 million (2019); €89/\$102 million (2020); €89/\$105 million (2021); €93/\$98 million (2022); €93/\$101 million (2023); €97/\$104 million (2024); €97/\$105 million (2025); €122/\$142 million (2026).

(c) Average EUR to USD exchange rate - 1.13 (2017); 1.18 (2018); 1.1199 (2019); 1.142 (2020); 1.183 (2021); 1.0538 (2022); 1.0824 (2023); 1.079 (2024); 1.082 (2025); 1.173 (2026).

(24) United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) -

(a) CEB 2017-2020, Programme Budget for Biennium UNITAR/BT/57/2(2016-17), UNITAR/BT/59/4(2018-19), UNITAR/BT/61/4(2020-21), UNITAR/BT/63/3(2022-23), UNITAR/BT/65/3(2024-25), UNITAR/BT/66/3(2026-2027).

(b) Total - \$33 million (2017); \$34 million (2018); \$34 million (2019); \$35 million (2020); \$38 million (2021); \$38 million (2022); \$38 million (2023), \$50 million (2024); \$50 million (2025); \$52 million (2026); \$52 million (2027).

(25) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
-

(a) Programme Budget __ (2016-17), (2018-19), (2020-21), (2022-23), (2024-25), UNRWA Occupied Palestinian Territory Flash Appeal 2026.

(b) Total - \$1,121 million (2017); \$1,276 million (2018); \$917 million (2019); \$940 million (2020); \$1,188 million (2021); \$1,175 million (2022); \$1,464 million (2023); \$813 million (2024); \$851 million (2025); \$1,263 (2026).

(26) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)
-

(a) Draft Integrated Budget estimates for the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for the biennium 2024-2025, UNW/2025/8 (2026-2027).

(b) Assessed contributions - \$147 million (2017), \$149 million (2018), \$142 million (2019), \$166 million (2020), \$165 million (2021), \$153 million (2022), \$158 million (2023), \$162 million (2024), \$167 million (2025); \$175 million (2026); \$175 million (2027)

Revenues from other activities - \$214 million (2017), \$235 million (2018), \$357 million (2019), \$373 million (2020), \$381 million (2021), \$383 million (2022), \$270 million (2023), \$278 million (2024) \$286 million (2025); \$350 million (2026); \$350 million (2027).

Total - \$360 million (2017), \$384 million (2018), \$499 million (2019), \$539 million (2020), \$546 million (2021) \$536 million (2022), \$428 million (2023), \$440 million (2024), \$453 million (2025); \$525 million (2026); \$525 million (2027).

(27) United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) -

(a) Financial Report and Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December – (2018), 2019),(2020), __ A/24/5(b) rev.1 (2021), A/25/5 rev. 2 (2022), (2023), (2024), (2025), (2026 est)

(b) Assessed contributions - €12/\$14 million (2017); €13/\$15 million (2018); €11/\$12 million (2019); €13/\$15 million (2020); €13/\$15 million (2021), €13/\$14 million (2022), €13/\$14 million (2023), €15/\$16 million (2024), €16/\$17 million (2025); €16/\$19 million (2026).

Revenues from other activities - €1/\$1 million (2017); €1/\$1 million (2018); €1/\$1 million (2019); €2/\$2 million (2020); €2/\$2 million (2021); €2/\$2 million (2022); €2/\$2 million (2023); €2/\$2 million (2024); €2/\$2 million (2025); €2/\$2 million (2026).

Total – €13/\$15 million (2017); €14/\$16 million (2018); €12/\$13 million (2019); €15/\$17 million (2020); €15/\$17 million (2021); €15/\$16 million (2022); €15/\$16 million (2023); €17/\$18 million (2024); €18/\$19 million (2025); €18/\$21 million (2026).

(c) Average EUR to US dollar exchange rates - 1.13 (2017); 1.18 (2018); 1.1199 (2019); 1.142 (2020); 1.183 (2021); 1.0538 (2022); 1.0824 (2023); 1.079 (2024); 1.082 (2025); 1.173 (2026).

(28) Universal Postal Union (UPU) -

(a) Programme and Budget (2017), (2018), (2019), Financial Statement for the period ending 31 December (2021), (2022), (2023), (2024), Programme and Budget (2025), (2026).

(b) Assessed contributions – CHF 36/\$37 million (2017); CHF 36/\$37 million (2018); CHF 36/\$36 million (2019); CHF 38/\$41 million (2020); CHF 38/\$42 million (2021); CHF 38/\$40 million (2022); CHF 38/\$42 million (2023); CHF 39/\$44 million (2024); CHF 40/\$48 million (2025); CHF 40/\$51 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – CHF 6/\$6 million (2017); CHF 10/\$10 million (2018); CHF 7/\$7 million (2019); CHF 28/\$30 million (2020); CHF 26/\$29 million (2021); CHF 21/\$22 million (2022); CHF 34/\$38 million (2023); CHF 23/\$26 million (2024); CHF 21/\$25 million (2025); CHF 32/\$41 million (2026).

Revenues from other sources – CHF 17/\$17 million (2017); CHF 17/\$17 million (2018); CHF 21/\$21 million (2019); CHF 17/\$18 million (2020); CHF 19/\$21 million (2021); CHF 24/\$25 million (2022); CHF 18/\$20 million (2023); CHF 26/\$30 million (2024); CHF 19/\$23 million (2025); CHF 17/\$22 million (2026).

Total – CHF 59/\$60 million (2017); CHF 63/\$64 million (2018); CHF 64/\$64 million (2019);

CHF 83/\$89 million (2020); CHF 83/\$92 million (2021); CHF 83/\$87 million (2022); CHF 90/\$100 million (2023); CHF 88/\$100 million (2024); CHF 80/\$96 million (2025); CHF 89/\$114 million (2026).

(c) Average CHF to US exchange rate - 1.0163 (2017), 1.0225 (2018), 1.0067 (2019), 1.0665 (2020), 1.0941 (2021), 1.0481 (2022), 1.1137 (2023), 1.1362 (2024); 1.207 (2025); 1.28 (2026).

(29) World Food Programme (WFP) -

(a) Contributions to WFP: Comparative Figures (2017), (2018), (2019), (2020), (2021), (2022), (2023), (2024), (2025), (April 2026 x 4).

(b) Total (voluntary contributions) - \$6,059 million (2017); \$7,354 million (2018); \$8,051 million (2019); \$8,424 million (2020); \$9,565 million (2021); \$14,181 million (2022); \$8,278 million (2023); \$9,759 million (2024); \$6,520 million (2025); \$6,532 (2026).

(30) World Health Organization (WHO) -

(a) CEB 2017-2021), Programme Budget ___ - ___ WHA72/4 (2020-2021), WHA74.5 Inf. Doc. 1 (2022-23), WHA76/1 (2024-25).

(b) Assessed contributions - \$457 million (2017), \$468 million (2018), \$489 million (2019) \$492 million (2020), \$507 million (2021), \$471 million (2022), \$486 million (2023), \$574 million (2024), \$574 million (2025), \$538 million (2026); \$538 million (2027).

Voluntary contributions - \$2,319 million (2017), \$2,377 million (2018), \$2,436 million (2019), \$2,497 million (2020), \$3,570 million (2021), \$2,544 million (2022), \$2,621 million (2023), \$680 million (2024), \$680 million (2025); \$1,266 million (2026); \$1,266 million (2027).

Total \$2,776 million (2017), \$2,845 million (2018), \$2,925 million (2019), \$2,989 million (2020), \$4,077 million (2021), \$3,015 million (2022), \$3,107 million (2023), \$1,254 million (2024), \$1,254 million (2025); \$1,804 million (2026); \$1,804 million (2027).

(31) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) -

(a) Program and Budget for the ___ / ___ Biennium (2016-2017),(2018-2019), Annual Financial Report and Financial Statements Year to December 31, ___ (2021), (2022), (2023), Program of Work and Budget for ___ / ___ (2024/25)(2026/27),

(b) Assessed contributions – CHF 18/\$18 million (2017); CHF 17/\$17 million (2018); CHF 17/\$17 million (2019); CHF 17/\$18 million (2020); CHF 17/\$19 million (2021); CHF 17/\$18 million (2022); CHF 18/\$20 million (2023); CHF 18/\$21 million (2024); CH 18/\$22 million (2025); CHF 18/\$23 million (2026); CHF 18 million (2027).

Revenues from other activities – CHF 360/\$366 million (2017); CHF 409/\$418 million (2018); CHF 409/\$412 million (2019); CHF 424/\$452 million (2020); CHF 458/\$501 million (2021),

CHF 481/\$504 million (2022), CHF 472/\$526 million (2023), CHF 469/\$533 million (2024), CHF 469/\$566 million (2025); CHF 455/\$582 million (2026); CHF 455 million (2027).

Total - CHF 378/\$384 million (2017); CHF 426/\$435 million (2018); CHF 426/\$429 million (2019); CHF 441/\$470 million (2020); CHF 475/\$520 million (2021), CHF 498/\$522 million (2022), CHF 490/\$546 million (2023), CHF 487/\$554 million (2024), CHF 487/\$588 million (2025); CHF 473/\$605 million (2026); CHF 473 million (2027).

(c) Average CHF to USD exchange rate - 1.0163 (2017), 1.0225 (2018), 1.0067 (2019), 1.0665 (2020), 1.0941 (2021), 1.0481 (2022), 1.1137 (2023), 1.1362 (2024); 1.207 (2025); 1.28 (2026).

(32) World Meteorological Organization (WMO) -

(a) Report of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Fourth Quarter 2021 Financial Situation of 28 March 2022, Budget for the Biennium __/__(2022-2023), (2024-2025) Draft Resolution 3/1(EC-77) Doc. 3

(b) Assessed contributions – CHF 50/\$51 million (2017); CHF 59/\$60 million (2018); CHF 46/\$46 million (2019); CHF 62/\$66 million (2020); CHF 53/\$58 million (2021); CHF 52/\$55 million (2022); CHF 63/\$70 million (2023); CHF 58/\$66 million (2024); CHF 51/\$65 million (2025); CHF 50/\$64 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – CHF 15/\$15 million (2017); CHF 15/\$15 million (2018); CHF 15/\$15 million (2019); CHF 15/\$16 million (2020); CHF 15/\$16 million (2021); CHF 31/\$33 million (2022); CHF 33/\$37 million (2023); CHF 30/\$34 million (2024); CHF 30/\$36 million (2025); CHF 30/\$38 million (2026).

Total – CHF 65/\$66 million (2017); CHF 74/\$76 million (2018); CHF 61/\$61 million (2019); CHF 77/\$82 million (2020); CHF 68/\$74 million (2021); CHF 83/\$88 million (2022); CHF 96/\$107 million (2023); CHF 88/\$100 million (2024); CHF 81/\$98 million (2025); CHF 80/\$102 million (2026).

(c) Average CHF to USD exchange rate - 1.0163 (2017), 1.0225 (2018), 1.0067 (2019), 1.0665 (2020), 1.0941 (2021), 1.0481 (2022), 1.1137 (2023), 1.1362 (2024); 1.207 (2025); 1.28 (2026).

(33) World Trade Organization (WTO) -

(a) 2024 Annual Report.

(b) Assessed contributions – annual CHF 196 million (2012-23); \$201 million (2017); \$200 million (2018); \$197 million (2019); \$209 million (2020); \$214 million (2021); \$205 million (2022); \$218 million (2023); CHF 203 million (2024-26); \$231 million (2024); \$245 million (2025); \$260 million (2026).

Voluntary contributions – CHF 2/\$2 million (2012-26).

Total – CHF 198 million (2012-23), \$203 million (2017); \$202 million (2018); \$199 million (2019); \$211 million (2020); \$216 million (2021); \$207 million (2022); \$220 million (2023); CHF 205 million (2024-26); \$233 million (2024); \$247 million (2025); \$262 million (2026).

(c) Average CHF to USD exchange rate - 1.0163 (2017), 1.0225 (2018), 1.0067 (2019), 1.0665 (2020), 1.0941 (2021), 1.0481 (2022), 1.1137 (2023), 1.1362 (2024); 1.207 (2025); 1.28 (2026).

(34) Total UN System revenues - \$39.3 billion (2017), \$40.5 billion (2018), \$41.7 billion (2019), \$42.2 billion (2020), \$45.3 billion (2021), \$49.3 billion (2022), \$44.3 billion (2023), \$44.7 billion (2024), \$45.6 billion (2025).

UN Agency Revenue Table, by Source 2017-2025
(USD millions)

No	Agency	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1	UN Assessed contributions subtotal	2,777	2,688	3,065	3,085	3,176	3,152	3,217	3,466	3,754	3,481
2	CTBTO Assessed contributions subtotal	130	131	134	135	125	126	129	130	139	144
3	DPKO Assessed contributions	7,709	6,646	6,528	6,364	6,414	6,213	6,284	5,880	5,592	5,212
	Voluntary contributions	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Revenues from other activities	180	156	161	154	163	165	169	173	178	165
	DPKO subtotal	7,894	6,803	6,690	6,519	6,578	6,379	6,454	6,054	5,771	5,378
4	FAO Assessed contributions	503	503	503	503	503	503	503	511	572	507
	Voluntary contributions	787	782	782	960	960	1,125	1,125	1,489	1,490	1,632
	FAO subtotal	1,290	1,285	1,285	1,463	1,463	1,628	1,628	2,000	2,062	2,139
5	IAEA	409	440	423	442	460	417	454	463	475	515

	Assessed contributions										
	Voluntary contributions – specified	103	116	109	117	121	124	128	137	139	115
	Revenues from other activities	3	3	3	5	5	3	8	8	8	8
	IAEA subtotal	515	559	535	564	586	544	590	608	622	638
6	IARC Assessed contributions	28	26	25	25	27	24	26	26	26	28
	Voluntary contributions	12	19	17	17	17	26	22	28	28	31
	Revenue from other activities	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	7
	IARC subtotal	41	47	43	44	46	53	52	59	59	66
7	ICAO Assessed contributions	69	71	72	69	77	78	77	77	79	77
	Revenue from other activities	7	6	7	8	9	9	10	10	9	10
	ICAO subtotal	76	77	79	77	86	87	87	87	88	87
8	ICC subtotal	170	170	169	172	176	171	191	213	212	231
9	ILO Assessed contributions	360	387	386	399	445	410	411	480	440	438
	Voluntary contributions	247	261	295	303	379	413	402	448	427	427
	Revenues from other activities	57	60	77	68	65	56	108	69	70	71
	ILO total	664	708	758	770	889	879	921	997	937	936

10	IMO Assessed contributio ns	39	43	42	43	46	42	42	46	47	48
	Voluntary contributio ns	14	20	23	24	23	24	18	22	26	27
	Revenues from other activities	27	32	30	23	30	30	25	26	27	27
	IMO subtotal	80	95	95	90	99	96	85	94	100	102
11	IOM Assessed contributio ns	54	52	53	56	57	56	73	87	77	103
	Voluntary contributio ns – specified	1,027	950	1,005	837	886	1,162	967	1,796	1,025	1,116
	Voluntary contributio ns - unspecifie d	7	7	7	22	27	27	1	43	29	38
	Revenue from other activities	80	87	96	123	128	136	160	210	170	101
	IOM subtotal	1,168	1,096	1,161	1,038	1,098	1,381	1,201	2,136	1,301	1,358
12	ISA Assessmen t	9	9	10	9	9	10	8	9	11	11
	Other revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	3
	Total	9	9	10	9	9	10	12	13	14	14
13	ITC Assessed contributio ns	36	36	37	37	41	39	40	43	46	49
	Revenues from other activities	91	94	97	92	99	94	113	105	111	122
	ITC subtotal	127	130	134	129	140	133	153	148	157	171
14	ITU	164	164	161	177	181	171	180	188	198	209

	subtotal										
15	OPCW Assessed contributions	74	77	75	77	80	72	76	81	88	94
	Revenues from other activities	3	2	3	5	5	2	7	6	7	4
	OPCW subtotal	77	79	78	82	85	74	83	87	95	98
16	UNCTAD Assessed contributions	71	71	71	68	70	71	78	82	90	88
	Revenues from other activities	40	40	43	43	45	45	61	60	60	69
	UNCTAD subtotal	111	111	114	111	115	116	139	142	150	157
17	UNEP Assessed contributions	58	58	58	24	24	24	24	25	26	42
	Voluntary contributions - unspecified	225	213	213	100	100	100	100	103	107	100
	Voluntary contributions - specified	104	129	129	291	291	297	297	306	315	224
	Revenue from other activities	32	38	38	19	19	16	16	17	17	45
	Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	189
	UNEP subtotal	419	438	438	434	434	437	437	451	654	600
18	UNESCO Assessed contribution	261	268	275	268	268	268	268	343	343	305
	Voluntary contributions	316	324	332	398	398	464	464	545	545	602

	Revenues from other activities	71	73	74	20	20	19	19	57	14	0
	UNESCO subtotal	648	665	681	686	686	751	751	945	902	907
19	UNFPA Assessed contributions	991	850	850	850	850	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,207
	Revenue from other sources	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	15
	Less Tax Reimbursement	-5	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-7
	UNFPA subtotal	990	849	849	849	849	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,215
20	UN-HABITAT Assessed contributions	14	14	14	12	13	13	12	12	15	15
	Voluntary contributions - unspecified	3	3	3	8	10	12	4	4	5	5
	Voluntary contributions - specified	142	145	149	131	195	219	113	162	148	158
	Revenues from other activities	11	11	11	9	10	11	10	12	11	12
	UN-HABITAT subtotal	170	173	177	160	228	255	139	190	179	190
21	UNHCR subtotal	4,510	4,710	4,826	5,404	5,153	6,180	5,716	5,179	5,763	5,905
22	UNICEF subtotal	5,852	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,467	6,467	6,467	6,467	6,500
23	UNIDO Assessed Contributions	77	81	77	80	83	75	77	81	81	102
	Voluntary	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2

	Contributions - unspecified										
	Voluntary Contributions - specified	19	21	20	21	21	20	21	19	20	34
	Revenues from other activities	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4
	UNIDO subtotal	97	103	98	102	105	98	101	104	105	142
24	UNITAR Voluntary Contributions subtotal	33	34	34	35	38	38	38	50	50	52
25	UNRWA Voluntary contributions & subtotal	1,121	1,276	917	940	1,188	1,175	1,464	813	851	1,263
26	UNWOMEN Assessed contribution	146	149	142	166	165	153	158	162	167	175
	Revenues from other activities	214	235	357	373	381	383	270	278	286	350
	UNWOMEN subtotal	360	384	499	539	546	536	428	440	453	525
27	UNWTO Assessed contributions	14	15	12	15	15	14	14	16	17	19
	Revenues from other activities	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	UNWTO subtotal	15	16	13	17	17	16	16	18	19	21
28	UPU Assessed contribution	37	37	36	41	42	40	42	44	48	51

	ns										
	Voluntary contributions	6	10	7	30	29	22	38	26	25	41
	Revenues from other activities	17	17	21	18	21	25	20	30	23	22
	UPU subtotal	60	64	64	89	92	87	100	100	96	114
29	WFP Voluntary contributions subtotal	6,059	7,354	8,051	8,424	9,565	14,181	8,278	9,759	6,520	6,532
30	WHO Assessed contributions	457	468	489	492	507	471	486	574	574	538
	Voluntary contributions	2,319	2,377	2,436	2,497	3,570	2,544	2,621	680	680	1,266
	WHO subtotal	2,776	2,845	2,925	2,989	4,077	3,015	3,107	1,254	1,254	1,804
31	WIPO Assessment	18	17	17	18	19	18	20	21	22	23
	Revenues from other activities	366	418	412	452	501	504	526	533	566	582
	WIPO subtotal	384	435	429	470	520	522	546	554	588	605
32	WMO Assessment	51	60	46	66	58	55	70	66	65	64
	Voluntary	15	15	15	16	16	33	37	34	36	38
	WMO subtotal	66	75	61	82	74	88	107	100	101	102
33	WTO Assessed contributions	201	200	197	209	214	205	218	231	245	260
	Voluntary contributions	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	WTO subtotal	203	202	199	211	216	207	220	233	247	262

Source: Agency budget requests; United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination, Revenues by Source 2016-2017 listed 40 agencies. Budgetary and financial situation of the organizations of the United Nations system A/77/507 (2022) listed 45 agencies.