

In the United Nations Assembly

Compensation HA-10-4-26

By Anthony J. Sanders
Hospitals & Asylums

(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 \$801 billion, \$306 billion casualty insurance, in war reparations, to be formally charged Arrears to finance UN Compensation without vote are (1) Iran (\$1 billion for Arabian infrastructure and casualty and \$25 million civil war casualty); (2) Israel (>\$50 billion for Palestine, Lebanon and Iran); (3) Myanmar (\$30 billion internal and Royhinga refugees); (4) Pakistan (\$1.7 billion Afghan refouler); (5) Palestine (\$50 million Simchat Tora war); (6) Russia (>\$100 billion for Ukraine); (7) Saudi Arabia (\$24.8 billion for Yemen); (8) Syria (\$60 billion civil war); and (9) United States of America (\$322 billion for Iraq, Iran, Israel attacks, and hostile environmental modifications and \$72 billion unpaid UN agency dues and USAID cancellation).

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
United States of America	No	UN Compensation for Hostile Presidential Missions Worldwide Including Iraq, Iran, Israel and	322,000,000,000	31,128,700,000

		Disastrous Environmental Modifications, \$72 billion unpaid UN Agency dues and USAID Cancellation		
Russian Federation	No	UN Compensation for Ukraine Invasion	100,000,000,000	20,435,000,000
Syria	Yes	UN Compensation for Syria	60,000,000,000	43,750,000,000
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Yes	UN Compensation for Democratic Republic of Congo	60,500,000,000	30,613,000,000
Israel	No	UN Compensation to Palestine since 1948	50000000000	11,000,000,000
Sudan	No	UN Compensation for Sudan	30,000,000,000	29,302,000,000
Myanmar	No	UN Compensation for Rohingya and Civilian Government	30,000,000,000	15,375,000,000
Saudi Arabia	No	UN Compensation for Yemen Famine Bombing	24,760,000,000	24,760,000,000
Secretary General of the United Nations	No	UN Peacekeeping (3 percent Inflation for Services) Fund	21,851,943,679	15,000
Ethiopia	Yes	UN Compensation for Ethiopia	20,490,000,000	19,410,000,000
Somalia	Yes	UN Compensation for Somalia	18,451,000,000	18,451,000,000
Nigeria	Yes	UN Compensation for	16,000,000,000	15,768,000,000

		Nigeria		
South Sudan	Yes	UN Compensation for South Sudan	12,000,000,000	12,000,000,000
Burkina Faso	Yes	UN Compensation for Burkino Faso	11,000,000,000	10,550,000,000
Mali	Yes	UN Compensation for Mali	7,730,000,000	7,730,000,000
Iraq	Yes	UN Compensation for Iraq	6,530,000,000	6,530,000,000
Cameroon	Yes	UN Compensation for Cameroon	5,045,000,000	5,045,000,000
Pakistan	Yes	UN Compensation for Afghan Refouler	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Haiti	Yes	UN Compensation for Haiti	1,080,000,000	1,080,000,000
Iran	No	UN Compensation for Civil War and Arabian Infrastructure Bombing	1,000,000,000	50,000,000
Venezuela	No	UN Dues	122981100	0
Palestine	No	UN Compensation for Simchat Tora War	50,000,000	35,000,000
Mexico	Yes	UN Compensation for Mexico	450,000,000	450,000,000
Colombia	Yes	UN Compensation for Colombia	353,000,000	353,000,000
Ecuador	No	UN Dues	2,646,990	0
Sao Tome and Principe	Yes	UN Dues	684884	0
Afghanistan	No	UN Dues	646,485	0
Bolivia	Yes	UN Dues	886,482	0
Grand Total		United Nations	801,118,789,620	305,515,715,000

Source: 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.