In the United Nations Assembly

Third draft Statement of the UN HA-16-6-26

By Anthony J. Sanders
Hospitals & Asylums
Public Trustee applicant

(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 can 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). It has therefore been proposed, from time to time, that a one percent tax on income, both individual to pay individual international poverty line benefits, and corporate to pay for corporate international development and regular dues, be imposed on all nations, and has been written into the Chapter on the Trusteeship System, pursuant to the unanimous passage on the summer solstice of the draft, civilian, Statement of the United Nations (SUN).

(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 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 US Assembly could be restored despite the $250 billion outstanding arrears for UN Compensation. Merely paying $71 billion USAID cancellation and UN arrears would not be sufficient for the US to vote, 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 form 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 co-operation, 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).