

In the International Court of Justice

In re: Certain Iranian Assets (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*); \$80 billion
Unlawful Sanction Theft Bond effective Oct. 1, 2026 HA-15-7-26

Iran is obligated to pay about \$1 billion compensation to Arabian nations. The United States of America (USA) is immediately obligated by the Court's jurisdiction under Art. 36 of the Statute of the Court to (1) stop attacking Iran, (2) pay \$25 billion UN Compensation to Iran from the General Fund for the unjust war against Iran, (3) post \$80 billion Unlawful Sanction Theft Bond for the repeal of unjust sanctions “in restraint of trade” and insurance of all property stolen from Venezuela, Iran and Cuba etc. that is not returned by Oct. 1, 2026.

Work Cited

2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation

Activities affecting armed forces during war 18USC§2388

Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) No. 175 3 October 2018

Certain Iranian Assets (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) Judgment of 30 March 2023

Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111-195) (22USC§8501-8551) (“CISADA”) repeal

Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Pub. L. 112-158) repeal

Murder or manslaughter of foreign officials, official guests and internationally protected persons 18USC§1116

Sanders, Tony J. An Act Supplementing appropriations for FY2017-27. Hospitals & Asylums [HA-11-7-26](#)

Sanders, Tony J. United States v. Nicolas and Cilia Maduro. Customs Court. Hospitals & Asylums HA-3-1-26, [HA-6-1-26](#)

Theft or bribery concerning programs receiving federal funds 18USC§666

Trade sanctions reform and export enhancement 22USC§7201 et seq repeal

Trusts, etc. in restraint of trade illegal, penalties 15USC§1

Unusual and extraordinary threat; declaration of national emergency; exercise of Presidential authorities 50USC§1701

Violence against maritime navigation and weapons of mass destruction 18USC§2280a

Iran is obligated to pay about \$1 billion compensation to Arabian nations. The United States of America (USA) is immediately obligated by the Court's jurisdiction under Art. 36 of the Statute of the Court to (1) stop attacking Iran, (2) pay \$25 billion UN Compensation to Iran from the General Fund for the insolvent Bureau of Fiscal Service and Office of Management and Budget (BOMB's) unjust war against Iran, (3) post \$80 billion Unlawful Sanction Theft Bond for the repeal of unjust sanctions “in restraint of trade” and insurance of all property stolen from Venezuela, Iran and Cuba etc. that is not returned by Oct. 1, 2026 pursuant to Secs. 30, 10,000 and 20,000 of An Act Supplementing appropriations for FY2017-27 [HA-11-7-26](#).

Certain Iranian Assets (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) Judgment of 30 March

2023 found the United States of America had the obligation to compensate the Islamic Republic of Iran for the injurious consequences of the violations of international obligations found established. Essentially, the property of nationals and companies of the Contracting Parties shall not be taken except for public purpose, nor shall it be taken without the prompt payment of just compensation pursuant to Art. IV of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights. Unable to reach an agreement on compensation within 24 months, pleadings are due 25 November 2026 for Iran and 25 August 2027 for the United States.

\$80 billion Unlawful Sanction Theft Bond effective Oct. 1, 2026 shall enable the International Court of Justice to pay claims for compensation although the United States Office of Foreign Asset Control is too violent and insolvent for the United States to vote in the UN Assembly or specifically compensate the theft victims due to the demonic nature of adverse possession on non-lawyers, whose legislation and regulations failed to ask the Court and UN Security Council for permission to authorize the common crime of theft in the first place, and continues to fail to dissociate their adverse possession from their violent offensive actions that are not legally defensible. Failure to release blocked property by Oct. 1, 2026 will result in both payment of insurance at market value, from the \$80 billion bond, by the International Court of Justice, and conviction of the thief and wire fraud threateners, by the United States Attorney, for return of the stolen money to the General Fund that had to pay for the damages, so the US non-voting member of the UN, owing an additional \$250 billion to other victim nations since 2010, does not to intimidate these plaintiffs anymore.

States must remove any impediments (port blocks) arising to the free exportation of goods required for humanitarian needs, such as (i) medicines and medical devices; and (ii) foodstuffs and agricultural commodities; as well as goods and services required for the safety of (agriculture) civil aviation, such as (iii) spare parts, equipment and associated services (including warranty, maintenance, repair services and safety-related inspections) necessary for (irrigation and agricultural equipment) civil aircraft. To this end, the United States must ensure that licenses and necessary authorizations are granted and that payments and other transfers of funds are not subject to any restriction in so far as they relate to the goods and services referred to above, in paragraph 98 of Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) No. 175 3 October 2018.

Economic sanctions programs implementation and administration are delegated to the Office of Foreign Assets Control 31CFR§501.101. Any authority granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act may only be exercised to deal with an unusual and extraordinary threat with respect to which a national emergency has been declared and may not be exercise to any other purpose. Any exercise of such authorities to deal with any new threat shall be based on a new declaration of national emergency which must be with respect to such threat 50USC§1701 et seq. When a party believes it has blocked property pursuant to the applicable regulations of this chapter due to mistaken identity or typographical or similar errors, such party may seek to have such property unblocked 31CFR§501.806. Any justification for Iranian Asset Control Regulations 31CFR Part 535 expired with the resolution of Hostages and Wrongful Detention Sanction Regulation 31CFR Part 526 pursuant to United States Consular Staff in Tehran (*United States of America v. Islamic Republic of Iran*) Judgment of 24 May 1980 and Declaration of the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Concerning the Settlement of Claims by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, dated January 19, 1981. Iranian Transactions and Sanctions Regulations 31CFR Part 560, Iranian Financial Sanctions Regulations

31CFR Part 561 referenced to Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111-195) (22USC§8501-8551) (“CISADA”), as amended by the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Pub. L. 112-158); and Iranian Sector and Human Rights Abuses Sanctions Regulations 31CFR Part 562 are prohibited under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and 22USC§8501-8551 must be repealed to prevent fetal heroin syndrome politicians like Vice President JD Vance and statin abusers like OMB Director Russel Vought from making war based on patently false statements pertaining to sanctions, other than those authorized and “property of the UN” when they find their quick bucks stealing crude oil guilty of I-ran from insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty 18USC§2388.

All of the sanctions against Venezuela, Iran and Cuba are overruled because they are in “restraint of trade” 15USC§1 to define and punish piracies and felonies committed by the United States on the high seas and against the law of nations in violation of Art. I Sec. 8 Clause 10 of the US Constitution consistent with the 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and 18USC§2280a. Most of the other sanctions are better justified by the introductory section pertaining to the national “prohibited transactions involving blocked property” being supported by credible accusations by Presidential Executive Orders against terrorist organizations and military abuses, with ostensible lists of accused criminals, only sometimes published, however considerable editing and repeal is needed to prevent “restraint of trade” ie. Liberate North Korean luxury goods 31CFR§510.201(a)(3)(C) and prohibit the supply of criminal information and offensive weaponry to Israel pursuant. Trade sanctions reform and export enhancement 22USC§7201 et seq must be repealed due to restraint of trade 15USC§1.

In the United States, the President, Treasury Secretary, and now Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) are each fined \$100 million by the United States, for “restraint of trade”, especially evident in sanctions arbitrarily targeting Venezuela, Iran and Cuba economies and governments, in violation of 15USC§1 with extreme prejudice regarding the kidnapping of Cilia and Nicholas Maduro under false drug trafficking charges and especially assassination of unlisted supreme leader Ayatollah Khamenei who clearly plaintiffed his national case for compensation at the International Court of Justice 18USC§1116. Senile-demented billionaire President Trump may pay \$300 million bail for himself, intellectually disabled homosexual Treasury Secretary and penniless Office of Foreign Asset Control to the General Fund, via any United States District Court, to demonstrate cognizance of the need to prevent further mistakes regarding technically unlawful sanctions leading to more unjust White House war and s-nuke conviction casualties and vicious cycle of associated guilty attacks, ie. Current Khamenei funeral attacks, in “adverse possession” of stolen Venezuelan oil and Iranian international commercial shipping license.